

MR. PARNELL'S LAND COMPANY.

(Dublin Freeman June 7.)

THE first transaction of the Irish Land Purchase and Settlement Company came before Judge Flanagan on Wednesday, for the purpose of having the offer of the Company accepted by the Judge. In order to comply with the regulations of the Court, the application, which was made by counsel on behalf of certain incumbrances and also on behalf of Mr. J. J. Bodkin, the owner of the estate in question, was that the offer of the Company should be accepted, or in the alternative, that the public sale of the estate should be postponed so that it might be ascertained if the sum offered by the Company was sufficient to discharge the incumbrances. The Judge made the order in the alternative form, hence the purchase may now be said to be completed. As this is the first purchase made by this Company, the case naturally attracts much interest. The estate is situated in the county of Galway, near the town of Tuam, contains 2,767 acres, and the lands are described as some of the best feeding and meadow land in the district. On one of the lots there is an elegant mansion, in the decoration of which the owner quite recently expended a large sum. While we are strongly of opinion that an occupying proprietor is the only solution of the land question, we would not desire to see the handsome residences which are everywhere through the country become deserted, or the gentlemen who occupy them forced to leave. Hence we are glad to find that this mansion and the demesne of some 500 acres remain in the family of the owner, as we understand that a portion of the transaction will involve the resale of this much of the estate to the owner's brother, Mr. C. J. Bodkin. There is, the rental states, a large portion of the estate set for grazing purposes only, and the rental shows also a number of tenants on some of the townlands whose holdings are of the character to the enlargement of which one branch of the operations of the Company are directed. There are other holdings apparently the tenants of which can live with comfort upon, them and these, no doubt will be re-sold to the tenants. The Company can thus on this estate carry out its two-fold operation—creating peasant proprietors and relieving congestion. This is practical work. As to the price paid for the estate, it seems to be about twenty years' purchase for the entire estate; but we understand that the terms upon which the demesne and house are being re-sold, and the prices which may be obtained for some of the other lots which are exceptionally well circumstanced, will very much reduce the cost to the Company of the lands which are congested, or which will be required for relieving congestion, and that this portion of the estate will not cost the Company more than about 17 years' purchase, or perhaps less for the inferior lots. Professor Baldwin, to whom is due the credit for having negotiated this purchase, displayed in the matter those qualities which have rendered his acceptance of the office of managing director such an advantage to the Company, and he especially is to be congratulated upon having brought the matter to a successful termination.

TRADES vs. PROFESSIONS.

If a boy reads the papers in these days, he will see much about work, and learning to work. He will hear much said of the difficulty of getting good workmen. He will hear of the new schools for boys, where carpentry, bricklaying, painting, carriage-making and many other trades are taught. Of course, he means to do something himself, but somehow he does not care for these splendid new schools. It is nothing to him that good workmen are scarce, and always find good wages. He is going into a store or an office, he means to be a doctor or a lawyer. He does not propose to soil his hands, and wear rough clothes like a workman.

If there is any such boy, who can read this, let him consider a moment. My cheerful young man, are you sure that you know what you are talking about? What do clerks earn? How much does a young doctor receive? Oh! but you don't mean to be a poor clerk. You intend to be a great lawyer with 10,000dols. a year, or a doctor with a carriage. Charmed to hear it. It is a noble resolve, but are you sure you will get there? Really, now, how can a young man tell, how can he be sure he will succeed? In this way. A man succeeds who falls in love with his work. He thinks about it day and night, he studies it, he reads all he can on the subject. He tries and tries till he can do it well. Then he succeeds. You do not care much about medicine; you have no burning desire to study this magnificent machine the human body. You don't care very much for the dreadful work of hospitals, and yet you mean to be a doctor. You would, secretly, much prefer to have a kit of carvers' tools, but, of course, you could never be a carver by trade.

Let us stop here. This is the summing up of a vast deal of homely wisdom. Do you have any work? Is there anything that if you were dependent, you would do before anything else? If there is—do that. There is your success; that way lies all the money, the rewards, the respect of others, and all the real honest happiness you will ever find. Boys make a mistake in thinking that only the lawyers and doctors and merchants succeed. It is a terrible blunder to leave a trade in which you would make a first-class workman and have a chance to win a home, comfort and independence, to go into a profession you do not love. There is only one end to that road—a life of ill-paid drudgery and failure after all.

Look at yourself; you are to yourself the most important personage in the world. Find out what sort of a man you are the little. What is your body good for? What sort of a mind have you received? Look at your tools—your hands, your senses, your brain. What will they do best? Choozenow according to your tools, according to your love of work.—Exchange.

A French brig, the *Senorine*, from St. Malo, having been struck by an iceberg, has foundered off Newfoundland, and 9 of the crew and 53 passengers have been drowned.

Commercial.

MR. DONALD STRONACH (on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, Limited) reports for the week ended July 23rd as follows:—

Fat Cattle.—186 head were forward for the week's supply, representing all qualities, but only a few prime. This being only an average number, competition was fairly animated, without, however, any apparent advance in prices. Best bullocks brought £9 10s to £10 12s 6d; others, £5 5s to £9; cows in proportion. We sold on account of Mr. William Shand (Keith Hall) and others 34 bullocks at from £5 17s 6d to £9 7s 6d; 3 heifers at £5 17s 6d; and quote prime beef, 22s 6d to 25s; ordinary, 17s 6d to 20s per 100lb.

Fat Calves.—None in.

Fat Sheep.—The number forward to-day was a small one—viz., 1,476. Of these, 300 were merinos of medium quality; the balance cross-breeds, a few pens of which were only medium, and the rest good to prime. Bidding was brisk for prime heavy weights, and an advance of 1s per head over last week's rates was obtained, but medium did not show any improvement. Best cross-breeds brought 17s 6d to 18s 9d; others, 12s to 16s 6d; merinos, 10s to 12s 9d. We sold on account of Mr. J. C. Buckland, Tumai, 119 cross-breeds (ewes) at 15s 6d; wethers at 12s to 15s; and quote mutton 2½d to 3d per lb.

Fat Pigs.—139 were penned. Competition was not very strong and prices obtained lately were not reached. The range was 20s to 74s. We sold 3 suckers at 20s; 3 porkers at 31s; 6 old at 32s; 6 do at 35s; 4 do at 41s; 3 at 44s; and 3 at 46s.

Store Cattle and Sheep.—We have no transactions to report.

Wool.—We are in receipt *via* Brindisi of priced catalogue of the London May-June sales to 6th June, showing no material difference in prices realised then and those obtained the previous week. We offered a few bales scoured and greasy wool, which met with fair competition and sold at prices equal to those ruling lately.

Sheepskins.—A further improvement was exhibited at our weekly auction on Monday, when we offered a large catalogue, consisting chiefly of butchers' green skins. The attendance of buyers was good, and competition spirited. Dry pelts brought 4d to 5d; do cross-breeds, 2s to 5s 2d; do merino, 1s 10d to 5s 1d; green do, 3s to 4s 1d; do cross-bred, 2s 7d to 3s 10d.

Rabbitskins.—A strong demand prevails, and, having regard to the quality of the various lots offered, the high range of prices established a few weeks ago is firmly maintained. We sold on Monday 9 bags medium, at from 8d to 1s 4d; 18 do, at from 1s 5½d to 1s 8½d; 6 bales and 1 fadge medium, at from 10½d to 1s 6¼d.

Hides.—Values have not undergone any material change during the week, recent sales having been effected at last week's rates.

Tallow.—In consequence of reduced rates in the London market, consignments intended for shipment are put on the local market. At present supplies are in excess of requirements, and values lower. We quote inferior and mixed, 19s to 23s; medium, 24s to 28s; good to prime, 29s to 30s; and rough fat, 19s to 23s 6d per cwt.

Grain.—Wheat: Stocks of really cho ce milling samples are low, and millers are showing more disposition to secure all of this description offering at prices slightly in advance of those we quoted last week. At the same time there are heavy stocks of damp, frosted, and otherwise inferior kinds in store unsaleable, except at very low prices. We quote choice milling velvet and Tuscan, 3s 4d to 3s 5d; others, 3s 3d to 3s 4d; medium, 2s 9d to 3s 2½; inferior, 1s 6d to 2s 6d, without much demand.—Oats: The market has been rather quiet during the week; but as holders continue firm in their demands prices have undergone no apparent alteration, and we now quote last week's rates—viz.: Stout bright milling, 2s 1d to 2s 2d; short bright feed, 2s to 2s 1d; discoloured, 1s 10d to 1s 11d; long oats, 1s 9d to 1s 10d.—Barley: Stout bright malting samples are saleable at from 4s to 4s 2s; medium, 3s 8d to 3s 9d; feed and milling, at from 2s 3d to 2s 9d.—Rye-grass Seed: The market is fairly stocked, but the demand is only small.—Cocksfoot: Stocks in first hands are low, and should a brisk demand arise an advance in price would result.

PRODUCE MARKET.—JULY 24.

MR. F. MURPHY, Great King street, reports:—Wholesale prices for the week are as follows, including bags: Oats, 1s 9d to 2s; milling wheat, 2s 9d to 3s 3d; fowls, 2s to 2s 10d; barley, malting, 3s 6d to 4s 3d; milling, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; oaten hay, new, £3 5s to £3 6s; rye-grass, £3; chaff, £3 to £3 10s; straw, £2; bran, £1 5s; pollard, £4 10s; flour, £8 10s to £9; oatmeal, £11 10s; fresh butter, medium to prime, 10d to 1s 1d; eggs, 1s 3d; salt butter, 8d to 9d; cheese, 4½d; bacon, sides, 8d; hams, 10d; rolls, 8d; potatoes, £2 5s to £2 10s.

Messrs. MERCER BROS., Princes street, report:—Fresh butter (in ½lb. and 1lb. prints), best quality, 1s 1d per lb.; ordinary butter, 11d per lb.; eggs, 1s; roll bacon, 8d per lb.; good salt butter, in kegs, 8d per lb.; cheese, 4d per lb.

The *Athenæum* says that Charles Lougheimer, who was mentioned in Dickens's "American Notes" as an instance of the terrible effects of solitary confinement, has just died in his seventy-seventh year.

An Englishman, recently returned to Shanghai from a three months' tour of the Kiangsu province, states that he was very well treated by the natives. They all wanted to know whether he was a Frenchman, and were rather suspicious till they found he was not, when they became very friendly. They, however, made use of the objectionable term "devil" in speaking to him; but he says he does not think they meant anything by it, as some of them, in asking for medicine, said, "Devil, can you give us some medicine?" He replied by asking them how they would like him to call them "Chinese devils," but they only laughed and did not at all appear to resent the imputation of their relationship to the enemy of mankind.—*Catholic Examiner*.