

have just heard, forbids all hope of their safety. To them belongs the place of honour, among the messengers of God's truth to the African races, due to their sufferings and dangers, and it may be added that troubles of a similar kind may possibly be in store for the missionaries at Keren lately abandoned by an Egyptian garrison to the Abyssinians. The mention of the latter people reminds us of the labours among the Gallas of Mr. Massaia, whose virtues and missionary zeal during a period of forty years lately won for him a place in the College of Cardinals. The history of what is being done to impart to Africa the light of the Gospel is, as will have been seen by this short sketch, a record not of successes merely, but likewise of hardship and terrible sufferings; and such it may long continue to be. Still there is no reason to be disheartened. The path to the ultimate triumph of the Church has always led through sufferings, and by sufferings has her glory been achieved. This consideration, together with the spectacle of the impetus given to missionary enterprise by the ever-watchful energy of the present Pontiff may well induce us to hope that the light of faith may ere long illuminate even the gloomiest and remotest corners of the Dark Continent.

## THE MONAGHAN EXAMPLE.

(From the Nation.)

THE lesson taught by the Monaghan demonstration of Tuesday last is one that concerns every popular constituency and every actual or possible representative of popular opinion in the country. Mr. Healy is no ordinary member of Parliament, and Monaghan county is no ordinary constituency; and in each case the reason lies on the surface of events. Ever since his entry into the House of Commons, about four years ago, this young Irishman, who now occupies such a conspicuous position, not only in the Irish Parliamentary party, but in the House of Commons, has pursued a very striking course at Westminster. Even if he had not displayed the intellectual qualities of sound common sense, shrewdness, quickness of apprehension, and capacity for sharp and effective speech, his courage, his perseverance, his industry, and his intense hatred of the tyranny which afflicts his country would have marked him out as one of the leading figures of the British Parliament; but when he has constantly made exhibition both of the intellectual and of the moral qualities indicated, it is no matter for wonder that both in that assembly and in Ireland his is a somewhat exceptional personality. As a matter of fact, he has exercised an exceptional influence in the House of Commons. He has left his mark on more than one important piece of legislation affecting Ireland. The administration of Irish affairs by the present Government has been on several occasions more or less sensibly affected by his unsparing criticisms of the working of the Dublin Castle system, and the wholesome dread they have inspired in the official mind. He has been, in short, during the last four years a source of strength to his country, and a blister to its foes; and during that time, moreover, he has never failed to answer the call of duty whether it summoned him to Parliament, the platform, or prison. We shall not compare the member for Monaghan with his colleagues, of the public services of whom it would be impossible to speak too highly; but we know that we shall offend none of them in saying that such a career as his is a model for other Irish representatives to follow. So far for the member; now for the constituency. How thoroughly and readily Monaghan has appreciated its duty towards Mr. Healy! It is not yet a year and a half since it elected him, and it has since not only repeatedly testified to him by public demonstrations its approval of his Parliamentary career, but it has this week presented him with a much more substantial proof of the feeling with which it regards him, in the shape of a gift of one thousand pounds. Nor has it left any room for doubt as to the significance of this presentation. In the address which accompanied it, the reasons for it are very succinctly and clearly stated. This splendid gift is there described to be "an acknowledgment of many and great political services to the Irish national cause" and "a pledge of practical adherence to the doctrine that in order to secure honest and faithful representatives the Irish people must be prepared to share the sacrifices made by their members." Here we have two ideas expressed which show that the men of Monaghan have risen to the full conception of the duty of Irish Nationalists. In the first place, by making practical acknowledgment on their own behalf of Mr. Healy's work for Ireland at large they proclaim that they are no mere parochial politicians, that in their view the interests of Monaghan are bound up with those of the country as a whole, and that consequently in labouring for the country a man is labouring for every part of it and for every section of its people. Of course, such an admission does not absolve the representative of Monaghan from attending to the special interests of that constituency, but it does emphatically leave him free to exert his best energies for the national interests on all occasions and under all circumstances. In view of some current expressions of opinion which are calculated to give our politics a parochial complexion, we consider this counterblast from the North most wholesome and timely. Secondly, the men of Monaghan, by manifesting their resolve to share the sacrifices made by the true representatives of the country in the British House of Commons proclaim their desire for champions of capacity and courage, recognise that it is their duty to give such men all the support that is needful, and impliedly condemn and repudiate the old practice of treating members of Parliament as persons to be "bled," and then expecting them to be pure and disinterested in their public action. This, too, is a wholesome pronouncement at this juncture, and cannot too soon be taken to heart by all our constituencies, North, South, East, and West. In conclusion, Monaghan and its member may be said to be well matched, and we have little fear that the union that has been established between them will ever be severed by the wish of either.

Cardinal Massaia, the illustrious Capuchin missionary, has been ordered by Leo the Thirteenth to write the memoirs of his thirty-five years' sojourn among African savages. The work will comprise ten volumes, and will be illustrated.

## Commercial.

MR. DONALD STONACH (on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, Limited) reports for the week ended March 11, as follows:—

**Fat Cattle.**—169 head were yarded at Burnside for the week's supply, representing all qualities. Although this number was under the average, there was no improvement apparent in the bidding, no advance on last week's prices being obtained. Best bullocks brought £7 10s to £9; others, £5 10s to £7; cows in proportion. We sold on account of Mr. F. Simmons (Makikihi), Mr. John Duncan (Cherry Farm), and Mr. William Shand (Keith Hall), 40 head bullocks at from £6 17s 6d to £8 17s 6d; cows, £3 2s 6d to £6 17s 6d; and quote prime beef 20s; ordinary, 15s to 17s 6d.

**Fat Calves.**—22 were forward, and under good competition, and realised from 8s 6d to 30.

**Fat Sheep.**—2,444 were penned for this week's market, all cross-breeds of good useful quality, but even this moderate number was more than sufficient for the trade's requirements. Competition was duller than we have experienced for some time, and lower prices being again realised. Best cross-breeds brought 13s 6d to 15s 6d; others, 10s 3d to 13s. We sold on account Mr. J. Pardew, Studholme, 71 cro. s-breds, 10s 3d to 12s 9d; Mr. J. Lawrence, Maheno, 60 do, 10s 3d to 12s 3d; Mr. J. Macandrew, Peninsula, 24 do, 11s 3d; and quote mutton, 1½d to 1¾d per lb.

**Fat Lambs.**—391 were penned, and under fairly good competition realised 5s to 10s 9d. We sold 109 at from 8s 3d to 9s 6d.

**Pigs.**—222 were penned, comprising all sorts, and were all disposed of under good competition at—For suckers, from 9s to 19s; light stores, from 17s 6d to 30s; porkers, 25s to 35s; bacon pigs, from 45s to 70s; a few breeding sows at up to 82s.

**Store Cattle.**—We have no transactions to report.

**Store Sheep.**—Inquiry still continues to be made, but would-be buyers are holding off with the view of obtaining supplies later on at reduced rates. We sold during the week 3000 merino ewes and wethers (different ages) at fairly satisfactory prices.

**Sheepskins.**—Our regular weekly sale was held on Monday, when we offered a good catalogue, comprising all descriptions. There was a fair attendance, but bidding lacked spirit, last week's prices scarcely being realised. Dry cross-breeds, low to medium, 2s 1d to 3s; full-wool, 3s 3d to 4s 6d; do. merino, low to medium, 1s 2d to 2s 6d; full-wool, 2s 9d to 3s 9d; dry and inferior pelts, 1d to 9d; green do., 10d to 15d; lambskins, 12d to 15d.

**Rabbitskins.**—A fair demand exists for all coming forward, and for which late rates are readily obtained.

**Hides.**—The market is firm at recent quotations—viz., 3d for light, 3½d to 3¾d for medium, 4d to 4½d for heavy weights free from cheeks and offal and in sound condition.

**Tallow.**—Quotations are nominally the same as last week, but buyers are indisposed to operate. Rough fat is disposed of at from 14s to 16s per cwt.

**Grain.**—Wheat: The new crop is not coming forward freely; very few samples are to hand as yet, and it is not easy to say how the market will open. Present appearances indicate lower quotations than have been ruling during the past season. The few samples of new to hand appear to be well grown, and of excellent quality, but millers are disinclined to offer, in the meantime, over 2s 9d; inferior fowl wheat and medium sorts are in ample supply. For these we quote 2s to 2s 6d ex store.—Oats: There is a small local demand for new, fit for milling, at from 1s 10d to 2s; but for good sound feed, old crop, there is but little demand, 1s 8d to 1s 9d being offered, whilst inferior or musty is quite unsaleable.—Barley: The season being hardly advanced enough just yet for malting, buyers are in no hurry to operate until completion of the harvest, in hopes of quotations ruling more in their favour. We have no sales to report, and quotations would be merely nominal.—Rye-grass seed: This does not meet with any attention. Cocksfoot could be placed, but at a reduction on prices demanded.

### DUNEDIN PRODUCE MARKET, MARCH 11, 1885.

MR. J. H. KILGOUR, Grain and Produce Broker, reports under above date as follows:—Wheat: There is no business doing, as buyers are not inclined to operate until arrival of new crop, so that at present it is almost impossible to give quotations. The prices are likely to rule lower than they have been quoted recently.—Oats: There is no demand for shipping, and the local demand is quiet. I quote old feed, 1s 9d to 1s 10½d, with very slow sale. New milling, 1s 10d to 1s 11d.—Barley: Buyers are holding back waiting arrival of new crop, and prices are as yet unfixed.—Chaff: There is a good demand for old chaff at £3 per ton at railway station, bags returnable. My sales have been at that price.—Potatoes: The market has been barely supplied for the last few days, and any lots now arriving would fetch a considerably better price than that quoted last week.—Grass Seed: Business could be done in cocksfoot, but buyers are not inclined to give more than 3½d per lb. There is nothing doing in rye-grass.—Butter: Market quiet at 7d to 7½d per lb. for salted in kegs.—Cheese: 4½d per lb for best quality.—Eggs: Scarce, and probably fetch 1s 6d per dozen.

MR. F. MEENAN, King street, reports:—Wholesale prices, including bags: Oats, 1s 9d to 2s; wheat, milling 3s to 3s 6d, fowls, 1s 6d to 2s 3d; barley, malting 3s 6d to 4s, milling 2s 6d to 3s 6d, feeding 2s; oatmeal, £3 5s to £3 10s; rye-grass, £3; chaff, £2 10s to £3; straw, £1 15s to £2; bran, £3 5s; pollard, £3 15s; flour, £8 to £8 10s; oatmeal, 13s; fresh butter, medium to prime, 6d to 9d; eggs, 1s 4d; salt butter, 7d; cheese, 4d to 5d; bacon, 8d in rolls, hams 10d; potatoes, new, £2 10s.

The Catholic Bishop of Harbour Grace states that he was fired at with a gun during the recent Orange procession, but by a rapid movement of his head he evaded the charge. One arrest has been made in consequence of the Bishop's statement.