

What the Cables Say.

London, February 26.—Mutton: Crossbred wethers, maiden ewes, and Canterbury, 3½d; Southland, 3¼d; North Island, 3½d; River Plate, unchanged. Lambs: Prime Canterbury, 1½d; a fair average, including Dunedin, Southland, Wellington, and secondary Canterbury, 1 7-16d.

The Agent-general cables: Butter, 98s; market dull. Cheese: No alteration since last week; New Zealand off the market. Lamb: The arrivals this year are 16,000; for the same period last year, 43,000.

Messrs. Stronach Bros. and Morris report as follows:—
WHEAT—Very little offering. Fowl wheat, 1s 8d to 2s per bushel (sacks in).

OATS—Demand dull. Good to best feed, 1s 5d to 1s 6d; medium, 1s 4d to 1s 1½d per bushel (sacks extra).

CHAFF—The market is well supplied and prices remain unaltered. Prime oaten sheaf, L2 10s to L2 12s 6d; medium, L2 to L2 7s 6d per ton (sacks extra).

POTATOES—Owing to the large quantity coming forward prices remain low, best kidneys selling at 30s to 32s 6d per ton (bags in).

WOOL, SKINS, TALLOW, ETC.

London, February 22.—At the tallow sales 850 casks were offered, of which 625 were sold. Mutton: Fine, 25s 7d; medium, 23s 6d. Beef: Fine, 23s 6d; medium, 22s 6d.

London, February 21.—The Bradford wool market is quiet. Common tops, 20½.

The Antwerp wool sales show more animation, and prices firmer: 5659 bales were offered, including 672 Australian, and 2055 sold, including 110 Australian.

Messrs. Stronach Bros. and Morris report as follows:—
RABBITSKINS—There are very few offering and prices remain firm. Spring skins sell at 7d to 9½d; summers, 1½d to 7d; suckers and weaners, 1½d to 4d per lb.

SHEEPSKINS—In good demand at late quotations.
HIDES—Market firm. Prime heavy ox, 3½d to 4d; medium, 2½d to 3½d; light and inferior, 1½d to 2½d per lb.

TALLOW—Market steady. Best rendered mutton, 13s 6d to 15s; medium, 11s to 13s; rough fat, 8s 6d to 11s per cwt.

Mr. F. MEENAN, King street, reports:—Wholesale price only—
Oats: feed, medium to prime, 1s 5d to 1s 7d; milling, 1s 8d to 1s 9d. Wheat: milling, 2s 6d to 2s 9d; fowls, 1s 6d to 2s. Chaff: L2 5s to L2 15s according to quality, good supply. Ryegrass and clover hay: L3 to L3 5s. Straw: bare, loose, 28s; pressed, 28s per ton. Potatoes: glutted, L1 10s to L2. Flour: L7 to L7 10s. Oat meal: in 2½b bags, L9 9s. Butter dairy, 6d to 8d; fresh factory, 9d to 10d. Eggs: 11d. Bran: L2 10s. Pollard: L3 10s. Onions: L7 per ton.

AMERICAN IDEALS.

In the course of an address on 'Ireland's Influence Among the Nations,' delivered in Boston in December last, Mgr. Conaty, Rector of the Catholic University of America, speaking of the proposed Anglo-American Alliance, said:—

We are a democratic people, and need no political association with any of the royalties of the Old World. Our ideals, our aspirations, our methods of government, all cry out against any alliance with foreign powers, which would in all probability be made at the sacrifice of our ideals. Built upon a hatred of tyranny and an aversion to royalty, planting itself upon the redstones of the rights of conscience and the ability of the people to govern themselves, our American nation needs no appeal to tottering monarchies, and should seek no alliance with royal thrones.

We are made enthusiastic from time to time with the cry of humanity. Greece passed to freedom through that cry. Hungary received its Parliament and equal rights. Crete was saved from the heel of the Turk. Cuba cried for aid, and President McKinley, in his message last April, said we were to enter on a war for humanity's sake. If it be the hour for the righting of wrongs, if it be the day for humanity, then what about this grand old land which has suffered during these centuries? If humanity be evoked, where will its cries be found to be fiercer and longer continued? If gratitude for all that that people have done for religion, education, liberty, then, by all the titles that men value, Ireland should be free. No alliance that will endanger her national hopes, no alliance that will not consider her claim to justice, can be considered by her children in America.

No less notable were his closing words of counsel to the Irish of America. As citizens of this great Republic, he said, our duty is clear. We have a magnificent inheritance, and we must transmit it intact to those who succeed us. As children of the Gael we have a record to be proud of. Preserve them and interweave them with your American life. Faith in God and love for Mother Church, devotion to education, ambition to develop the splendid old language of the Gael, namely, conscientious loyalty to America, readiness to defend all her interests, honest, upright, pure lives—all these express our duty to the best Republic the world has ever known. True to America and true to Erin, we shall become worthy to be associated with the men and women who are the honour and glory of mankind. Nothing finer on this subject has been said for years.

The United States forces in the Philippines are making but little progress in putting down the insurgents. Aguinaldo has issued a manifesto in which he declares that the country will perish rather than accept the odious dominion of America. The United States troops are suffering from heat, dysentery and fever. The natives of Negros have offered 100,000 men to the Americans to operate against the Filipinos.

The Khalifa is on the move again, and is pushing northward, with a force estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000, from Lake Sherkeila, where he has been entrenched. General Kitchener has about 9000 troops at Omdurman. It is not intended to attack the Khalifa in the desert, as he is regarded as more of a nuisance than a danger. The British troops at Cairo are prepared to go to the front if the necessity arises.

Later accounts state that the Khalifa is raiding grain and cattle within 16 miles of Omdurman.

The London Times states that the British Army estimates will be increased by a million and a quarter, and the number of troops by 5000 men.

In the House of Commons Mr. John Morley moved a reduction of the army vote, and censured the establishment of a great empire in Central Africa. Mr. Brodrick said the Government had at the cost of a million regained territories which their predecessors had spent nine millions in losing. Egypt was fully able to pay for the conquest of the Soudan, which would be self supporting in five years. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman supported Mr Morley's motion, but said a withdrawal from the position was impossible. The motion was lost by 167 votes to 58. The leader of the Opposition and most of the Irish members voted with the minority.

Baron Reuter of electric telegraph fame is dead. He was born in Cassel, Germany, in 1818, and was connected with the telegraphic system since its earliest establishment.

Reuter's correspondent at Rome states that Italy has definitely refused to attend the Czar's Peace Conference at the Hague if the Pope is invited. He adds that the tension between the Vatican and the Quirinal is intense.

As the outcome of recent heated debates in the Spanish Cortes, Marshal Campos and Admiral Cervera have demanded a parliamentary inquiry into the conduct of the late war.

It is reported that Rudyard Kipling is lying dangerously ill in New York, suffering from inflammation of the lungs. His position is critical.

The White Star liner Germanic, sunk while lying at one of the New York piers on the 14th ult., owing to the weight of ice collected on her deck, has been refloated.

THE SITUATION IN FRANCE.

There was considerable anxiety felt by the authorities in Paris during the early part of last week, as it was feared there would be trouble at the late President's funeral. In view of contingencies, considerable numbers of troops were brought into the city for the purpose of guarding the route of the funeral procession. Contrary to expectation, the funeral of the late President passed off quietly. The Judges of the Court of Cassation were received with cries of *Vive la France*.

A Requiem Mass for the late President of France was celebrated in Berlin, at which the Emperor William was present.

Later messages state that the funeral of M. Faure was a magnificent and impressive spectacle. A car bearing the coffin was immediately followed by a mourning coach, containing Madame Faure and family, after which came vehicles containing M. Loubet (the new President), foreign ambassadors, special envoys, the Cabinet, members of the Senate and deputies, civil, military, and naval functionaries. A solemn service was held at Notre Dame, the Archbishop of Paris, Cardinal Richard, officiating. Enormous crowds listened to the orations in the cemetery. Complete order prevailed. M. Loubet was repeatedly cheered.

M. Perouille and M. Marcel Habert cheered the Generals during the funeral procession, and afterwards forced their way into the Neuilly barracks, where they were arrested. They are to be prosecuted by direction of the Chamber of Deputies.

LATE BURNSIDE STOCK REPORT.

(SPECIAL TO N.Z. TABLET.)

(Per favour Messrs. Stronach Bros. and Morris.)

Wednesday, 3 p.m.

FAT CATTLE—253 forward, prices ruled 10s lower than last week.

FAT BULLOCKS—L7 5s to L9; medium, L6 to L7.

FAT COWS—L7 to L6 5s; medium, L3 to L1 15s.

SHEEP—1675 penned. Prices ruled the same as last week. Best cross wethers, 13s to 15s; medium 11s to 12s 6d; best ewes, 11s 6d to 13s; medium, 9s to 11s.

LAMBS—1214 penned. Prices show no alteration. Best lambs 9s to 10s 6d; medium, 7s 6d to 8s 9d; others, 6s to 7s 3d.

PIGS—67 forward. All meeting with very good demand. Suckers, 11s to 15s 6d; slips, 20s to 23s; stores, 25s to 32s 6d; porkers, 38s to 40s; baconers, 55s to 58s.

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