

cleared out, and farmers being busy securing the new crop, deliveries are therefore at the moment on a limited scale. In consequence sales are effected at prices nearly approaching late rates, but it is evident that any considerable quantity put on the market unreservedly would have a prompt effect on present quotations, which we give as follows—viz.: For bright feed and milling, 1s 5½d; medium to good, 1s 4½d to 1s 5d; inferior to medium, 1s 2d to 1s 4d (sacks extra). Barley has some inquiry for shipment, but, in the absence of suitable parcels offering, there is no business resulting. Maltsters are operating, but only when really prime samples are offering. A good demand exists for feed and milling. Prime malting at 3s to 3s 3d; medium to good, 2s 6d to 2s 9d; feed and milling, 1s 9d to 2s 4d (ex store, sacks extra).

Ryegrass Seed.—The market continues active, and a considerable amount of business is being put through, which could be increased if growers would only make up their minds to fix the price they are disposed to quit at. Should the present opportunity be allowed to slip by, it is somewhat doubtful if present prices can be secured at the close of the season. Last week's quotations—viz., for farmers' best dressed, off old pasture, 4s 3d to 4s 8d—extra prime a shade more; medium to good, 3s to 4s (sacks extra). Cocksfoot seed has had but little attention so far, and nothing of any consequence passing—4½d to 5d per lb.

Potatoes.—The market continues to be fairly well supplied. Sales of prime lots are readily effected at last week's rates, while inferior sorts are difficult to place. Best, £3 5s to £3s 10s; inferior to medium, 42s 6d to 55s per ton.

Chaff.—There is no alteration to note with regard to either demand or value, 42s 6d to 45s; medium to good, 30s to 40s per ton.

MESSES. DONALD REID AND CO., Dunedin, report for the week ending March 4, as follows:—

We held our usual auction sale of grain and produce at our stores on Monday last. There was a large attendance of buyers and others interested, but competition was by no means keen, and a number of lots were "passed in," offers for which did not reach our valuation at owners' reserves.

Wheat.—There is a very good enquiry, but stocks being quite cleared out there is practically no business passing. We quote:—Prime milling, 3s 10d to 3s 11d; medium, 3s 7d to 3s 9d; fowls' wheat, 3s 3d to 3s 6d.

Oats.—The demand for this cereal is by no means so brisk as when last reporting, and prices are decidedly weaker. We quote prime milling, 1s 5d to 1s 5½d; short bright feed, 1s 4d to 1s 4½d; long bright feed, 1s 3½d to 1s 4d; discoloured, 1s 2d to 1s 3½d (sacks extra).

Chaff.—There has been an extra large supply forward during the week, nearly all prime quality and well cut. The large supply affected prices slightly, which were from 2s 6d to 5s per ton lower. We quote—Prime, heavy oatshaf, £2 to £2 2s 6d; inferior and mixed, £1 15s to £1 17s 6d.

Potatoes.—Only a moderate supply, and prices continue firm at for—Prime, newly-dug kidneys, £2 17s 6d to £3 2s 6d; inferior, £2 to £2 15s.

Ryegrass.—Continues to arrive to a good market, and all good perennial samples, well dressed and free from impurities, are readily placed at full market rates. We quote, prime perennial machine dressed, 4s 9d to 5s per bushel; medium quality, 4s 6d to 4s 9d; farmers' dressed, good, 3s 6d to 4s; inferior, 2s 9d to 3s.

Flax.—There is a good demand and much larger supplies could be absorbed. Best scatched straw coloured is much sought for and readily placed at quotations; discoloured and badly dressed—lots are not so saleable. We quote—best bright fibre at up to £20; fair bright straw coloured, £18 10s to £20; medium quality, £14 to £17; discoloured and badly dressed, £9 to £12.

Mr. F. MEENAN, King street, reports:—Wholesale prices—Oats: 1s 3d to 1s 5d (bags extra), good demand. Wheat: milling, 3s 6d to 4s; fowls', 3s 7d—latter firm, sacks included. Chaff: Market full—£2 to £2 7s 6d; hay, oats, £3; best ryegrass, £3. Bran, £2 10s. Pollard, £3 10s. Potatoes, kidneys, £2 10s to £3; derents, £3. Flour: roller, £10 to £10 15s; stone, £9 5s to £9 15s. Fresh butter, 7d to 9d; salt, nominal, for prime, 6d. Eggs, 10d. Oatmeal, in 25lb bags, 4s.

The Congregation of Rites has been occupied with a number of processes of Beatification in their various stages—those of Maddalena of Canossa, foundress of the Daughters of Charity; of Jean Martin Moije, priest of the Missions Etrangères and founder of the Sisters of Providence; of Giustina Bezzoli, Benedictine, who has been popularly honoured without official sanction, in the Diocese of Arezzo; and of Nuccio Sulprizio, the young Neapolitan labourer, who died at twenty-one. All public honours have been forbidden to the Venerable Julie Billiart, foundress of the Sisters of Notre-Dame. And a revision has been ordered of the writings of Philomène de saint Coloman, and of those of Marie Marguerite de Lajemmerais, foundress of the Sisters of Charity of Montreal.

Mr. Cunningham-Graham, M.P., whatever be his deficiencies in other respects, has a right to speak with authority on matters connected with the American Indian trouble. He has had considerable experience of life with the Redman both in North and South America. Writing in the *Daily Graphic* he lays down the conditions on which it may yet be possible to save the tribes from extermination. "I would," he says, "even at the eleventh hour, secure the Indians in a fertile territory, and prohibit any white man from settling among them, except he were a man of proved good character. I would in that territory make it a criminal offence to supply drink to any Indian. I would exclude all missionaries except those of the Roman Catholic faith, for in my experience of missionaries and Indians the Roman Catholics alone have seemed to me to understand them." What is the secret of the Catholic missionary's success? Does it not lie in the fact that he is always prepared to sacrifice himself for the good of those to whom he preaches?—*Liverpool Catholic Times*.

RELEASE OF INVINCIBLES.

THE *Dublin Freeman*, January 10, reports:—

Four of the invincible prisoners—James Mullett, Daniel Delaney, William Moroney, and Edward O'Brien—have been released from Downpatrick Prison, and are now at their homes in Dublin. They, with seven or eight others, making twenty-one in all, were arrested on January 12, 1883, in connection with the charge of having wilfully murdered Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke on the 6th May, 1882. In regard to the four whose names have been mentioned, that charge was subsequently changed to one of having conspired to murder Government officials in Ireland. The Commission opened in Green street Courthouse on the 9th April, 1883, and on the 17th May the four prisoners now released were sentenced, having pleaded guilty to the charge of conspiracy, to ten years' penal servitude each. Of the others who composed the twenty-one, Michael Kavanagh, Joe Hanlon, Joe Smith, Robert Farrell, Peter Carey, and James Carey became informers; Joe Brady, Daniel Curley, Timothy Kelly, Tom Caffrey, and Michael Fagan were hanged at Kilmalsham, while Thos. Martin and John Dwyer were allowed to leave the country. Matthew Brady pleaded guilty to writing a threatening letter, and was liberated; Thomas Doyle was sentenced to five years' penal servitude, and has been for some years at liberty; while Jim Fitzbarris (Skin-the-Goat), Laurence Hanlon, and Joseph Mullett were sentenced to penal servitude for life, and Edward McCaffrey to ten years' imprisonment. The four who have just been released are looking extremely well, with the exception of O'Brien, who has been under the care of the doctor ever since his removal from Clatham to Downpatrick.

Daniel Delaney gave the following information:—

Do you know anything of the efforts of the *Times* to obtain evidence from the prisoners? Yes. I heard P. W. Nally asked would he give information for the *Times*. Nally, in reply, said that he would rather be found dead in the morning in his cell than stoop to such a thing, or to sign a memorial for his liberty, even though certain that the memorial would succeed. Nally afterwards wrote to the Prisons Board complaining of this. From 1885 to 1888, when he went to London, Nally was in very bad health, and he is not in altogether good health at present.

One Saturday—I cannot remember the date—Chief Warder McManus came to the carpenters' shop and told Warder Johnson to send out Delaney. I was then brought by McManus to the governor's house, where Mr. Andrews met me, and brought me into the parlour, where he left me, saying, "There is a gentleman from Dublin wants to see you." The gentleman Mr. Andrews referred to was in the parlour, and he told me he was a solicitor from Dublin, and that he was acting on behalf of the *Times*. He then explained the action which was going on between Mr. Parnell and the *Times*, and he said he was in a position to tell me that I would get my liberty, and that the *Times* people would not forget their friends, if I would go over and tell what I knew about the organisation of the Invincibles. He said, however, he did not want me to tell anything about my comrades. I replied, "What is it to become an informer?" And he said, "Not exactly an informer." I struck the table with my hand and said I would die first. The gentleman endeavoured to put some questions to me, but I told him I would have no further conversation with him, and he then held out his hand and shook hands with me, saying, "Very well, I am just as well satisfied as if you did, for my duty is done." Mr. Andrews afterwards brought me back to the workshop. Some time afterwards P. W. Nally got an opportunity and asked me what was up. We were good comrades and I told him, and he said, "Was there not a poker or a fire shovel in the room, when you did not split his skull?" I said it was better as it was. Afterwards I made a complaint on this subject to two members of the Prisons' Board who came down on the usual visit, Dr. O'Farrell and Mr. O'Brien, the vice-chairman.

Should you not have been out of prison before Christmas? Yes. I should have been released on the 22nd of December.

O'Donovan Rossa says he is coming to Ireland, and that he will, if requested, accept a seat in Parliament and address the House in pure Gaelic.

The Catholics have achieved in Rome a victory which proves to them in the most practical manner the value of skilful organisation. The *Unione Romana* took in hand the task of preparing the Catholic voters for taking in the administration elections a part worthy of their strength and unity. The result of the elections clearly indicates the thoroughness with which the undertaking has been accomplished. A list of sixteen Catholic candidates was drawn up, and on this list were also placed the names of nine other candidates favourable to the programme put forward by the Catholics. The entire twenty-five have been triumphantly returned, securing an absolute majority of votes over their opponents. The Catholics have celebrated their victory by a banquet, at which, it is said, all the guests were unanimous in deciding to advise the Pope to give the Italian Catholics permission to take part in political elections. If this report be true, the success obtained in the administrative contests will probably form a turning point in the history of the country.—*Liverpool Catholic Times*.