

Oats.—The demand was very slack, but we disposed of the lot at prices much the same as were obtained last week. We quote—Prime milling, 1s 9d to 1s 10d; bright feed, 1s 8d to 1s 8½d; discoloured, 1s 5d to 1s 7½d (bags extra).

Potatoes.—The market is bare, but prices show no improvement, and at time of writing no sales can be made at over 2s 6d per ton.

Chaff.—The market is glutted. We quote—Prime best oaten sheaf, 47s 6d to 52s 6d; medium, 40s to 45s; inferior, 25s to 35s.

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

MESSES. WRIGHT, STEPHENSON AND Co. report as follows:—

The number of horses entered for our sale to-day was about the average, and as there was a good attendance, a fair sale resulted. The greater portion of the horses were hacks and light harness horses, but we also offered a few really superior draughts, but as the owners' ideas were above those of the buyers no business was done. There are buyers, however, for good draughts, and we have not the slightest doubt but that a consignment of good young horses would sell well. The demand for the light horses was not very brisk, but on the whole sellers were satisfied with the prices realised. Owing to next Saturday being a race day our usual weekly sale will be held on Monday, commencing at the usual hour. We quote: For first-class draughts (extra heavy), L25 to L30; good ordinary draughts (young), L18 to L22; medium draughts, L12 to L16; aged draughts, L6 to L10; good hacks and harness horses, L12 to L16; medium hacks and harness horses, L7 to L9; light and inferior hacks and harness horses, L2 10s to L5.

MR F. MEENAN, King street, reports:—Wholesale price.—Oats: 1s 6d to 1s 9d (bags extra), demand easier. Wheat (easier): milling, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; fowls, 2s 0d to 2s 6d, sacks included. Chaff: Market, full supply—£1 10s 0d to £2 15s 0d; hay, oaten, £3 0s; ryegrass, £3. Bran, £3 0s. Pollard, £3 10s. Potatoes, derwents, £1 0s to £1 7s 6d; kidneyes, new, 9s per cwt; Auckland, 1d per lb. Flour: roller, £9 0s to £9 15s; stone, value nominal, £8 5s to £9 0s. Fresh butter, 7d to 9d; salt, prime, 8d. Eggs, 7d. Oatmeal, £9 10s in 25lbs; bulk, £9 0s.

THE DANGERS OF HABITUAL HURRY.

THE number of sudden deaths which occur every year as a consequence of running to catch trains, trams, and buses is not inconsiderable. The victims are mostly persons, middle-aged or older, who have some disease of the heart.

This kind of over-exertion, however, does less harm than the common habit of being continually in a hurry. A habit which keeps the nervous system at a perpetual tension leads to excessive vital waste, undue susceptibility to disease, and, in extreme cases, to nervous exhaustion. Under its influence persons naturally amiable are transformed into petulant and noisy scolds.

The woman who is a wife and mother is peculiarly liable to this habit; she has so much to do and so little time in which to do it in these days when so many outside things crowd upon her domestic duties. There is no doubt that hurry claims ten victims where hard work kills one.

The man of business suffers in much the same manner. The hurried breakfast and the hurried skimming of the morning paper are but the beginning of a hurried day. Yet it is unsafe for him to act in a hurry, or in the spirit generated by it. The uncertainties of his calling make entire self-control of prime importance.

School children are victims of the same evil. They must be at school exactly to time. But in thousands of cases the family arrangements are not such as to favour punctuality. The child is allowed to sit up late, and so is late at breakfast; or the breakfast itself is late, and the child must hurry through it, and then hurry off, half fed and fully fretted, dreading tardiness and the teacher's displeasure. Robust children may work off the effect amid the sports of the day, but many others are injured for life.

Occasional hurry is hardly to be avoided, society being what it is; but the habit of hurry should be guarded against as one of the surest promoters of ill-temper and ill-health.

If necessary, less work should be done; but in many cases nothing is needed but a wiser economy of time. Some of the worst victims of hurry are men who dally with their work until time presses them, and then crowd themselves into a fever, pitying themselves meanwhile because they are so sadly driven.—Exchange.

The Lady Superior of the Infirmary Nuns, Wexford, has informed the clerk of the Union that the Community would be delighted to send any number of nuns who may be required on board the cholera ship and nurse the patients, should the dreaded plague visit the port.

Sister Gonzaga, of the Hospital of Chambery, has received a silver medal of the first-class for her devotion to the sick. It was presented by President Carnot in person.

The Italian Society for the promotion of the Catholic Press has circulated fifty thousand copies of the Papal Encyclical on the Rosary. Altogether three million copies of the Encyclicals of the Holy Father have been published by the Society.

By order of the Marquis Ercoli, Syndic or Mayor of Narni, in Italy, the churches of St Augustine and St Francis, of that place, have been converted into barracks and stables. The decision was so sudden that the clergy had scarcely time to remove the Blessed Sacrament.

A SURVIVAL OF '48.

(Melbourne *Advocate*.)

SOME months past we mentioned that it had been decided to publish a volume of Mr G. H. Supple's poems for the benefit of that gentleman, whose circumstances are far from being what those who know him best and esteem him most could wish. The volume is now published by Messrs George Robertson and Co., and the object with which this has been done should meet with the warmest sympathy of the author's countrymen, for no exile of '48 who ever arrived in this colony had struggled for his country with more devotion, and left her shores with deeper regret, or has more fondly cherished through a chequered and laborious career the national aspirations which inspired the pen of gallant and brilliant Young Ireland. The readers of the *Advocate* should more especially desire to possess the volume, for to most of them its author is an old acquaintance of many years, from whose writings on Irish subjects, as "Inisfail," they must have derived much entertainment and information. It speaks well for Mr Supple's character, and it is also a testimony to his abilities, that without the smallest compromise of principle he, a Protestant and an Irish Nationalist of advanced views, counted Catholics on his list of dearest friends, and not only won, but ever retained the goodwill and friendship of those fellow-members of his craft whose politics were directly the opposite to his own. Partly, at least, so much may be inferred from the following kindly notice of the new book which appeared in the *Argus* of Wednesday:—

Old and nearly blind, the veteran writer stands in need of a helping hand. His own countrymen more particularly may be appealed to in this emergency to soothe the declining days of one whose love for Ireland amounted to a passion, and whose verses are animated by that half-humorous, half-pathetic spirit which breathes through some of the finest effusions of Irish bards. His contributions to the "Ballad Poetry of Ireland," edited by Sir C. G. Duffy, to "Bentley's Miscellany," to the *Australasian*, and to the "Melbourne Review," prove him to have been gifted with the quick emotions which beget the poetry of feeling, and with the faculty of giving it a musical expression, sometimes in the best lyrical form. A selection from these has been made in the volume above referred to, which includes "Dampier's dream," one of the longest of his compositions, and the most varied in metrical structure. It denotes both the vivacity of his imagination and his intimate acquaintance with the history of maritime adventure and there are passages in it of singular picturesqueness and beauty suggesting that the writer was capable of producing something still more worthy of being "remembered in his land's language."

The cost of the work is, in cloth binding, 10s 6d; in morocco, 21s.

Messrs A. and T. Inglis, George street, Dunedin, offer the best possible value for money expended in their warehouse. Their goods are of excellent quality and their prices extremely moderate.

Messrs Donald Reid and Co announce that the Otago Wool and Corn Exchange is now ready to receive the season's clip. The advantages of dealing with the firm are unrivalled.

Messrs Kirkpatrick and Co's jams still deserve the highest praise. The new season's strawberry conserve will be found particularly delicious.

Mr Joe Miller's hairdressing rooms, 161 lower High street, Christchurch, are well deserving of patronage.

Amongst the newly-appointed Lords-in-Waiting to the Queen appear the names of Lord Camoys and Lord Acton. Thus out of five appointments two have been given to Catholic peers.

Mr Stead on the work of the Catholic Church.—Mr W. T. Stead has set himself a good model in his humanitarian zeal. He has studied history impartially, and one of the principal lessons he has drawn from it is that the highest aspiration of the modern friend of the people should be to imitate the practical body-and-soul-saving energy of the Catholic Church in the days of its greatest power. Speaking recently at Old Swan in furtherance of the project for founding a "People's Hall," he said "he was not a Papist in disguise, but he must say that the ideal of civilisation found its unique expression in the Catholic Church. In the old time, in the famous phrase of Lord Macaulay, it was the Roman Church which saved Europe from being a mere collection of beasts of burden and beasts of prey, and they, however much they might have separated themselves ecclesiastically from that Church, were its spiritual descendants and direct heirs. They had reason to be proud of what it had done for good, and whether they were proud or not, they would be arrant fools if they did not try to learn all that was good, and try to appropriate it to their own use. If they looked at the present civilisation of Liverpool, looked at its hospitals for the sick, its work-houses, casual wards for the accommodation of those who had nowhere to lay their heads, at the libraries—all these were provided for by the Catholic Church. Why? Because it was the only association that existed for what might be called the social amelioration of mankind. What they wanted was to gather in to the full all that had been done by that Church, without any ecclesiastical association whatever, and to realise once more in modern times what was the great central principle of the old Roman Church—that all men should work together for the benefit of mankind."—In doing a man's part to reach this noble ideal Mr Stead will, we are sure, have the hearty sympathy of all who believe in the brotherhood of the human kind.—*Liverpool Catholic Times*.