

STORE SHEEP—Between 500 and 600 store sheep came forward, and all lines met with a good demand. The principal sales were 124 hoggets at 13s 3d, 42 at 13s 3d, 67 at 16s, 50 wethers at 17s 1d, 63 ewes and lambs (all counted) at 11s.

Pigs—There was a fairly good entry of pigs, and although many of them were not well finished, both baconers and porkers brought slightly better prices than the previous week. The range of values was—Baconers, 32s to 43s, equal to 3½d to 3¾d per lb; porkers, 20s to 32s, equal to 3½d to 4d per lb; suckers and weaners, 4s 6d to 10s. Stores, which receded slightly in value, brought from 10s to 15s, and some of the larger sorts up to 20s.

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

Messrs. Wright, Stephenson and Co. report as follows:—

There was a very poor show of horses at our sale last Saturday and a great many buyers had to go away without being supplied. Draughts: There were very few forward, and only one really heavy gelding amongst them. The gelding mentioned was a seven-year-old horse of fair merit, and changed hands at £50. The balance were principally aged horses, which sold at full market quotations. Spring-carters and light horses were a fair show so far as numbers were concerned, but the quality all through was very secondary. The demand, however, was good, and most of the entries changed hands at very satisfactory prices. We quote—Superior young draught geldings, L45 to L55; extra good prize horses, L55 to L70; medium draught mares and geldings, L38 to L44; aged do, L30 to L36; upstanding carriage horses, L20 to L30; well-matched carriage pairs, L60 to L70; strong spring-van horses, L26 to L33; milk-cart and butchers' order-cart horses, L14 to L20; tram horses, L12 to L16; light hacks, L10 to L12; extra good hacks, L18 to L25; weedy and aged hacks and harness horses, L2 to L5.

THE WEEK'S DREDGING RETURNS.

During the week ended Saturday, October 6 (says the *Otago Daily Times*), returns were reported from the following dredges—Hartley and Riley (Cromwell), 130 hours, 322oz 5dwt; Clyde (Alexandra), 124oz; Meg and Annie (Kawarau River), 105oz 19dwt; Manuherikia (Alexandra), 130 hours, 102oz 14dwt 20gr; Empire (Waipori), 2 dredges, 54oz 18dwt; Perseverance (Alexandra), 51oz 5dwt; Charlton Creek (near Gore), 125 hours, 40oz; Cromwell (Cromwell), 111 hours, 39oz 11dwt 21gr; Gold Queen (Dumbarton Rock), 119 hours, 37oz; Woolshed (Glenore), 136 hours, 36oz 11dwt; Success (Waipori), 137 hours, 35oz 6dwt 12gr; Junction Electric No. 1, 31oz 12dwt; Matau (Clyde), 28oz; Golden Gate (Miller's Flat), 6 days, 24oz 16dwt; Earnsleigh No. 1 (Alexandra) 23oz 13dwt; Vincent (Clyde), 133 hours, 22oz; Enterprise No. 1 (Alexandra), 117 hours, 21oz 6dwt; Otago (Miller's Flat), 21oz 3dwt; Waimumu (near Gore), 124 hours, 20oz; Manorburn (Manuherikia), 108 hours, 18oz 11dwt; Morning Star (Manuherikia), 130 hours, 18oz 4dwt; Enterprise No. 2 (Alexandra), 134 hours, 16oz 7dwt; Waimumu Queen (near Gore), 100 hours, 16oz 6dwt; Otago (Manuherikia), 11oz 4dwt; Waimumu Central (near Gore), 119 hours, 14oz 3dwt; Waimumu Extended (near Gore), 120 hours, 13oz 6dwt; Chicago (Alexandra), 3 days, 10oz; Magnetic (Cromwell), 3 days, 10oz; Inch Valley (near Palmerston), 103 hours, 6oz 18dwt; Waikaka Forks (Waikaka), 99 hours, 5oz 5dwt 11gr. Total, 1285oz 9dwt 16gr.

Messrs. Dwan Brothers, of Wilks street, Wellington, report the sale of the following hotel properties—Mr. T. Kelly's interest in the Princess Hotel, Wellington; Mr. John Simpson's interest in the Central Hotel, Otaki; the lease and furniture of Woodlands Hotel, Invercargill; Mr. John Curran's interest in the lease and furniture of the Thistle Inn Hotel, Wellington; Mr. J. H. Percival's interest in the lease and furniture of the Telegraph Hotel, Otaki; the freehold of the Taueru Hotel, Masterton; Mr. Nicholson's interest in the lease and furniture of the Record Reign Hotel, Gisborne; Mr. Joseph Wareham's interest in the lease and furniture of Barrett's Hotel, Lambton Quay, Wellington; the lease and furniture of the Taueru Hotel, Masterton; the lease of Madame de Costa's Tauraganui Hotel, Gisborne; Mr. A. Goldfinch's interest in the Rainbow Hotel, Kaiwarra; Mr. John Innes's interest in the Kilbirnie Hotel; the lease and furniture of the Manutahi Hotel, Hawera; Mr. F. Scott's interest in the lease and furniture of the Commercial Hotel, Havelock, Marlborough; Mr. James Prosser's interest in the lease and furniture of the Colyton Hotel, Felling; the lease and furniture of the Opunake Hotel, Opunake; Mr. J. H. Mills's interest in the lease and furniture of the Empire Hotel, Blenheim.—*.

THE STORY OF THE DOUAY BIBLE.

The Douay Bible is the name commonly given to the translation of the Holy Scriptures current among English-speaking Catholics. The name (says an exchange) is misleading, for the Bible was not translated into English at Douay, and only a part of it was published there, while the version now in use has been so seriously altered that it can scarcely be considered identical with that which first went by the name of the Douay Bible.

After the accession of Queen Elizabeth, William Allen, a member of an old Lancashire family, canon of York and doctor in theology at Oxford, subsequently a Cardinal and Archbishop of Mechlin, passed over to Louvain, where he formed a friendship with one Vandeville, a professor in the University. The idea struck Allen of erecting a college in foreign parts for English ecclesiastics, and in 1562 Vandeville was summoned to Douay as professor of canon and civil law in the newly-erected university. Allen took up his residence there as professor of theology. Here it was that O'Connell studied as a boy and Alban Butler wrote his *Lives of the Saints*, by which his name will be for ever known.

Owing to political troubles its members, a few years after its foundation, took refuge at Rheims. There they set to work at an English version of the Bible made from the Vulgate, but with diligent comparison of the Hebrew and Greek texts. The divines chiefly concerned in the translation of the New Testament were: Cardinal Allen (mentioned above), Dr. Gregory Martin, D. Richard Bristow, and John Reynolds, all of them bred at the University of Oxford. The publication was delayed by lack of means, but in 1582 the New Testament was published at Rheims, the Old, in 1609-10, at Douay.

The first Douay Bibles were proscribed by English laws. Booksellers and others found having it for sale were hanged. Cardinal Wiseman said that no English Catholic could enter Douay without tears. The desecrated college and chapel recall the hundreds of martyrs who perished in England. No Catholic can look on the original Douay Bible without respect and awe. Every copy is linked with sufferings, perhaps with death, under the terrible penal laws of England, Ireland, and Scotland.

IRISH IN AMERICA.

INDUSTRIALLY, the foreign element in America has been very important (says a writer in *Ainslie's Magazine*). More than 90 per cent. of the immigrants who have come and are coming to this country are industrious and sober. They come to better their fortunes, and they set about doing it with great energy. The railroads and great public works in this country used to be built by Irish laborers. I am speaking in general terms. Without them we would not have been able to make the great progress which justifies us in believing that our growth in wealth during the past 30 years is more marvellous than anything the world has previously seen. But the Irish have found other occupations, in which they can gratify the pregarious instincts, develop their wonderful talent for political organisation, and in large and small ways enjoy the independence to spend and to accumulate which was denied to them for so long at home. They have therefore settled in great measure in the cities, and taken up the occupations that in such places are open to them. These occupations range all the way from street-sweeping to millionaire financiering, and include cab driving, car driving, being porters, barkeepers, clerks, merchants, doctors, lawyers, and editors. As professional politicians they have had no peers in the history of the world. They may be said to have a genius for politics. And the Irish who have not flocked to the towns are doing remarkably well. They are farmers all over the country, and their success in the North Atlantic division of the country, on farms that were no longer profitable under native management, has been most notable. As husbandmen they are frugal without being niggardly. Their remarkable political strength is due to the fact that they have kept together when it came to voting more consistently than any other people. Thackeray says somewhere, his observation being of the Irish in London, that there never was an Irishman so poor that he did not have another Irishman who looked to him for enjoyment and support. This was a tribute to their loyalty, their friendliness and generosity.

It is the part of the wise, in their estimates of success, to make due allowance for the effect of chance.

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