

Two or three useful spring carters changed hands at from L17 to L20. No draughts were forward. Really first-class draught geldings, young, staunch, and sound, would command a good market, and so would really useful medium draughts and strong, upstanding harness horses. During the week we have sold about a dozen at full prices. One buyer for this class of horse present in the market to-day could have taken 30 had they been offering. We recommend consignments. We quote Superior young draught geldings, L45 to L50; extra good prize horses, L72 to L80; medium draught mares and geldings, L30 to L40; aged do, L18 to L25; upstanding carriage horses, L25 to L30; well-matched carriage pairs, L60 to L80; strong spring-van horses, L28 to L35; milk-cart and butchers' order-cart horses, L18 to L25; tram horses, L12 to L17; light hacks, L10 to L15; extra good hacks, L18 to L30; weedy and aged hacks and harness horses, L2 to L5.

Wednesday being a public holiday in Dunedin, we were obliged to go to press on Tuesday evening. On that account the report of the Burnside stock sales does not appear in this issue.

WEDDING BELLS.

HOLLEY—MCVEVEDY.

A very interesting wedding took place at St. Joseph's Church, Southbridge, on Wednesday, January 2, when Miss M. McEvedy, daughter of Mr. P. McEvedy, 'Blackwater,' Southbridge, was united in the bonds of matrimony to Mr. F. Holley, of Leeston. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Father Holley, brother of the bridegroom, assisted by Rev. Father Goggan. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a handsome dress of white silk, richly trimmed, wearing the usual veil and orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet and wore a diamond brooch, the gift of the bridegroom. The bridesmaids, Misses C. and N. McEvedy, wore dainty white dresses, large white hats with plumes, and gold brooches, the gift of the bridegroom. The bridegroom was attended by his brother, Mr. W. Holley, as best man, and Mr. P. O'Brien as groomsman. After the ceremony 130 people were entertained at a wedding breakfast at 'Blackwater,' Mr. McEvedy's residence. The wedding presents were numerous and costly. The bride and bridegroom left by the 4 o'clock train for Christchurch en route for Dunedin, where the honeymoon was spent. Both bride and bridegroom took with them the good wishes of a large circle of friends.

The following item is from an Invercargill contemporary. — At yesterday's meeting of the Education Board Mr. Hanan asked if it were true that under the new regulations pupils of private schools would be debarred from competing for scholarships. The chairman said it was perfectly true, and Mr. George added that the reason was that as private schools did not contribute anything to the funds from which the scholarship money was derived their pupils ought not to participate in the benefits conferred by the money. Mr. Hanan asked whether it was right that the Board should keep pupils who were taught privately out of the benefits of the scholarships. Mr. George reiterated the principle which had guided the Board's action. There was a State system of education which conferred certain advantages upon those who availed themselves of it. It was free to all and its benefits were known to all. If they chose to remain outside, to find their education elsewhere, they must be prepared to take the consequences and forego the benefits which the system had at its disposal. Mr. Hanan was proceeding to question a policy by which the Board compelled those who wished to go elsewhere to attend the State schools, when Mr. MacGibbon pointed out that the discussion was informal, and, moreover, that as Mr. Hanan was striking at the root of a national system of education anything he said should be in order and would have to be seriously considered. Mr. Hanan admitted the reasonableness of what Mr. MacGibbon had said. He had merely asked a question for information. The answer was news to him and he would now have to consider whether he would proceed further by giving notice of motion or not. The matter then dropped.

A GOOD WORK.

ABOUT 262,000 young Irish girls landed at the port of New York since the mission of Our Lady of the Rosary was established in October, 1883. What the mission has done for them may be summed up as follows: 1st. It has exercised a moral influence over steamship lines to safeguard the immigrant on board of their vessels. 2nd. It has watched over, guided and assisted at the landing depot those who intended to proceed by rail or steamboat to their destination. 3rd. It has examined the claims and fitness of the relatives or friends who called for the immigrant. 4th. It has provided a home at State street, where were kept free of charge all those whose friends did not call on the day of arrival, or who had no friends at all, or who were unable to proceed on their journey. 5th. It has tried to locate relatives of those who brought indefinite addresses. 6th. It has secured positions in good families for those ready to go to work. 7th. It has provided a chapel before whose altar the immigrant has knelt to receive comfort, encouragement, and strength for the battle of life before her. 8th. It has supplied the good offices of the priest, in whom alone the Irish girl is ready to confide.

The Christian Brothers' School, Dunedin, re-opens on Monday, February 4. The course includes University and Civil Service classes, book-keeping, shorthand, typewriting, gymnastics, etc.—*.*

THE HOLIEST STREET IN ENGLAND.

In the *Temple Magazine* Mr. J. E. Chamberlain writes of Paternoster Row, which he calls 'The Holiest Street in England.' Six centuries ago, beads, breviaries, paternosters were being exposed for sale here in antique English shops kept by Englishmen great and antique in heart. . . . Consider its baptism and condition. Old St. Paul's was standing then. Paternoster Row was a nameless, dark kind of pathway running on the outskirts of the sacred precincts. Choristers—bright scampish lads like those of to-day—used to come from St. Paul's chanting the Rosary in procession. When they got as far as the beginning of this dim old path it invariably happened that they had reached that part of the Rosary in which the Paternoster is embedded, and they said the Paternoster as they walked along. Thus the walk in time was known as Paternoster Row. One of its windings where the prayer was finished was called Amen Corner.

A SMALL REPUBLIC.

There is a very interesting story in the *Catholic World Magazine* for July concerning San Marino, the Catholic Republic in the heart of Italy. In these days of the centralisation of power it is quite remarkable that this republic should maintain not only its independence but that spirit of hardy love for liberty that characterised the people when its foundations were laid. It was born of Catholicism and has been nurtured by that same spirit, and to-day it is so vigorous that it bids fair to outlive many larger principalities.

Father Heffernan says of it: 'There are few States in the world that are actually out of debt. San Marino, in Europe, enjoys this privilege, with the republic of Andorra and the principality of Monaco. Each inhabitant pays about 25 francs of a tax. The budget of San Marino reads very favorably, the receipts amounting to 112,500 francs and the expenses to 109,500 francs. The balance is on the right side. The landowner has no reason to complain of being crushed, like his Italian brethren, by heavy taxation; he pays little or nothing, for the land tax is very light. The principal indirect taxes are those which are levied on powder, salt, and tobacco. In 1872 the republic renounced in a treaty made with Italy the right of cultivating tobacco. The Italian Government agreed to furnish the State at net cost the necessary quantities of tobacco for consumption. One exception was made in favor of the Capuchins of San Marino. They are permitted to plant tobacco and sell snuff to retailers.'

Many men do not allow their principles to take root, but pull them up every now and then, as children do flowers they have planted, to see if they are growing.

The less we have here, the more we shall enjoy in God's Kingdom, where the mansion of each is proportioned to the love with which he shall have imitated the life of Christ.

Seldom indeed is it that they who possess riches attain to eternal rest; for truth expressly says: 'Hardly shall they who have riches enter into the Kingdom of Heaven.'

The Irish Department of Agriculture has issued a report on migratory agricultural laborers, who seek employment at a distance from their own homes, principally in England and Scotland. More than four-fifths of the entire number for 1900, namely 15,878, are natives of the province of Connaught. Of these 10,331 come from the County of Mayo alone, which county furnishes over one-half of all the Irish migratory laborers. In 1841 also Mayo was the principal source of these migratory laborers. When one considers the proportion of migratory laborers to the adult male population, Mayo appears in a still more remarkable light, for it is found that no fewer than 198.5 per 1000 of the adult male population usually seek employment at a distance from their homes. In no other county in Ireland does the proportion reach 69 per 1000.

A RICH RETURN.

When a mixture attains so wonderful a success in so short a time as Tussicura has managed to do, it is difficult to speak of the matter in a way that does not appear like exaggeration. Let us look back at the career of this extraordinary medicine from the start. It is only a few months since the proprietor launched it upon the market, and, as it was produced in a comparatively obscure town in Central Otago, it will be seen that the inventor was considerably handicapped. There was no idea of putting forth a cheap mixture—for there are only too many of these before the public at the present time—but the object in view was to use the very best drugs procurable after a careful consideration as to the effect they would have on the systems of persons suffering from particular complaints. People are, not unnaturally, chary of trying a new remedy unless it comes to them heralded by all sorts of 'bold advertisements,' and the proprietor of Tussicura, although he might have expected to have an extremely hard fight in convincing the public of the excellence of his preparation, is naturally gratified at its immediate success. At the same time he recognises that, in order to recoup him for his large expense that he has been put to in preparing the mixture, he must seek a wider field, and the number of testimonials he has received amply justified him in anticipating a success.—*.*