

# THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

VOLUME XI, No. 24.

BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1885.

PRICE 20 cts.

## EXTRA CHOICE KAISOU CONGOU

REGISTERED MARK  
LA PATRIA  
STRENGTH AND FRAGRANCE  
CLEAN UNBROKEN LEAF, FREE FROM DUST AND MIXTURE.  
Guaranteed always the same

Because we contract year by year for our exclusive account the product of the same gardens in CHINA.  
For many years the principal dealers both in town and camp, have sold none but the LA PATRIA brand, an eloquent proof of the satisfaction it gives to their customers. The annoyance and inconvenience which they formerly suffered, when they bought other teas (sometimes of good quality and sometimes totally useless) is thus done away with.

A package of PATRIA Tea although it is sold for 48lbs contains 50lbs net of tea.

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Feb 18—pm

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BUENOS AIRES.

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To prevent falsifications of the  
It is packed only in 1/4 and 1-lb. airtight packages.



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### PROVINCIAL NEWS.

#### SANTIAGO DEL ESTERO.

A meeting was held in the house of Sr Brizuela, Dr. Zavalia being there with Arrizola, talking of indifferent matters. Presently the commissary entered, revolver in hand, and followed by fourteen soldiers armed with Remingtons, and, stopping at the door, ordered every person to leave the room. Arrizola obeyed the order and, on reaching the door, he received a terrible swordcut on the head which fractured his skull, and he fell on the ground, but the commissary was not satisfied, and he kept on cutting and stabbing the body, and then fired four balls into it.

The funeral was numerously attended. Speeches were made condemning the conduct of the Government, which has aroused a general indignation.

The professor of the National College, Federico Alvarez, who is editor of "La Opinion Publica," was interrupted on Friday, when giving lessons in his class, by the pupils of the second year suddenly crying out, "Viva Rocha! Down with Juarez!" They were all detained, and the matter has been reported to the Minister of Education. It is said that these unruly pupils belong to a club organized by the students to promote the candidature of Dr. Rocha.

The Criminal Judge has resolved to make an investigation of the Choya affair, and he has ordered the imprisonment of the commissary Colonel, of Punta, and of those who were present when Sr Arrizola was killed.

The body of Arrizola is to be exhumed in order that the exact nature of his wounds may be ascertained.

#### CORDOBA.

The Governor's Message states that the boundary question with Buenos Aires has been settled; shortly will be commenced the tracing of the boundary line be-

tween Cordoba and Santa Fé. The question of boundaries with San Luis has been studied. The irrigation works in the high lands will soon be commenced, a loan for the purpose having been negotiated.

A committee has been appointed for the purpose of establishing a porcelain manufactory, in order to utilise the beds of koinin which have been discovered.

The revenue for the year ending March 31st amounted to \$921,270, of which \$94,912 was received from public lands.

On the 31st of March, 1884, the bonds in circulation (bearing 6 per cent. interest and 2 1/2 per cent amortization) amounted to \$64,100, and the bonds of series D, with 8 per cent. interest and 5 per cent amortization, amounted to \$30,400. Of these amounts, \$25,850 was paid off. The bonds issued under the law of 1872 amounted to \$83521.

### TELEGRAMS.

London, June 24.

The Marquis of Salisbury has published a manifesto in which he ridicules the allegations that the Conservatives desire a war with Russia. It is supposed that the manifesto has been issued owing to the recent secret conferences of the Conservative leaders.

The French despatch boat "Renard," the loss of which in the Indian Ocean, has already been announced, capsized during a cyclone and sank immediately, the whole of the crew of 127 men being drowned.

The Earl of Carnarvon is to be Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, not Chief Secretary as stated in a previous telegram.

The Chinese loan has been subscribed five times over.

A terrible explosion has occurred in a coal-mine at Pendlebury, near Manchester; seven men have been taken out dead, and one hundred men still remain in the mine, with very slight hopes of their being saved.

One hundred and forty dead bodies have been taken out of the coal mine at Pendlebury, where the explosion took place.

The money-market is in an unprecedented situation. There is an abundance of gold, but no demand for it. The gold reserve of the Bank of England amounts to £19,000,000.

The Bank rate for three months' bills has fallen to 7/8 per cent, and it is almost impossible to lend money at short dates, and takers fix their own rates.

Argentine securities are rising. The Liberals will not agree to render any assistance to Lord Salisbury, nor undertake not to raise any cabinet question.

The Queen has conferred the title of Earl on Sir Stafford Northcote.

The Liberals have consented not to oppose the Salisbury cabinet.

The Parnellites are organizing a monster meeting to be held in Dublin, as a demonstration of rejoicing at the retirement of Lord Spencer from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

General Gourko, the Governor-General of Warsaw, has just issued a decree prohibiting the use of the national Polish dress as a livery for servants. The Poles are much incensed at this act, which wounds their national susceptibility.

The Mahdi has ordered the release of all his Christian prisoners who will become Mohammedans. He advises the English to change their religion also, otherwise he will exterminate them. The Mahdi's letter to the above effect was sent to Dongola, signed by 96 of his prisoners, mostly

Greeks, Copts, and Syrians, who declare that they intend to accept his terms and to remain in his service.

It is said that Spain is desirous of concerting measures with England to protect the interests of England and Spain in Morocco against the manoeuvres of France. It is said that the Sultan of Morocco has asked for the protectorate of France.

Sir Charles Dilke, at a meeting of Liberals, said that he was disposed to assist the Conservatives in taking out of the hands of Parliament certain difficulties that Parliament was unable to settle and to submit them to the consideration of corporate bodies in Ireland, Scotland and Wales. He said that many employes in Ireland were in favour of decentralisation in that much oppressed country.

The new Ministry have been duly installed into office and the Conservatives have taken charge of the Great Seal.

The speeches made by Lord Salisbury in the House of Lords, and Lord Randolph Churchill in the Commons, show an aggressive spirit against the policy of Russia in Central Asia and hostility against the Muscovite Empire. The Government of the Czar will probably demand explanations.

It is said that the Count Staal, the Russian Ambassador, has received instructions to maintain a reserved attitude towards the Government of Lord Salisbury, and also to provide that the pass of Zalikar be ceded to Russia. Russia considers this cession necessary in order to oppose any advance made by the Afghans.

The political situation has not much changed. It is said that should the Tories not succeed in organizing a good Cabinet, Mr. Chamberlain would be named to the secretaryship for Ireland.

### LATER.

The ministerial crisis is definitely settled, and the Conservatives have come into office. As a result of the remonstrances of the Queen, the Marquis of Salisbury has decided to accept the promise made by Gladstone to use all his influence with the Whigs that they should not oppose the new Government. Mr. Burke will probably be appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland. Mr. Gladstone has not departed from his previous line of policy but he has made larger concessions than were expected to the Conservatives.

Gladstone said he would on Thursday communicate the nature of the interviews that were held between him and Lord Salisbury.

The House of Lords approved of all the modifications made by the Commons in the Redistribution Bill.

There are signs that the Radicals will do all in their power to obstruct the Conservatives. At a Radical meeting just held it was decided to oppose the Conservative budget if it is not in every way satisfactory.

Herat is being fortified with great rapidity.

The German Government cannot agree with the Vatican in the appointment of a bishop in Posen. Herr Schlozer, the German minister at Rome, has been recalled.

The Emperor William is seriously ill.

Consols in London quoted at 99 1/2.

Paris, June 19.

There is a report in circulation that, according to a despatch from Pekin, the Marquis Tseng, the late Chinese Ambassador in Paris, was arrested immediately on his return to China and strangled.

The Chamber of Deputies has rejected, by a majority of 296 to 120, a proposal for exempting

the clergy from military service in the army of reserve.

Further despatches have been received from Pekin rectifying the report received yesterday. It is not the Marquis Tseng, but Luh-Vinh-Phuc, the chief of the Black Flags, who was arrested and executed.

New York, June 22.

A telegram from San Salvador announces that the Minister of War and Marine, D. P. Melendez, has been elected President.

Dublin, June 12.

The Freeman's Journal, in an editorial article on the new Ministry, expresses its approval of the appointment of the Earl of Carnarvon as Lord Lieutenant, and hopes that he will not sacrifice the interests of Ireland to those of England.

Earl Spencer, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, departed for London.

Rome, June 20.

The King has again entrusted Depretis with the ministerial reorganization. Sr. Depretis has accepted the task.

The resignation of the Depretis cabinet has been accepted, but it appears to be difficult to induce any person to accept the task of forming another.

Madrid, June 20.

The King has manifested his intention of visiting the provinces where the cholera prevails. The Ministers opposed this proposal, and, as the King insisted on having his own way, the Cabinet has resigned. The cafes and public establishments have closed their doors, as a mark of protest against the attitude assumed by the Government.

The cholera is still increasing. The number of cases on the 22nd were—in the city of Valencia 27 new cases and 14 deaths, in the province of Valencia 431 cases and 198 deaths. In the province of Castellon 100 new cases and 26 deaths. In the city of Murcia 82 cases and 29 deaths. In the province of Murcia 208 cases and 73 deaths. In Pozuelos 18 cases and 3 deaths. In Madrid 1 case and 3 deaths. The Spanish minister Romero said that in consequence of the favorable report with regard to inoculation of cholera virus, it should be permitted, but only as an experiment. King Alfonso received a deputation of the mercantile club who protested against the declaration of the existence of cholera in Madrid.

Berlin.

The semi-official organ of Prince Bismarck says that in political circles the accession to power of Lord Salisbury has been cordially welcomed, because he is regarded as the friend of Germany and Austria, while Mr. Gladstone was always antagonistic to them.

Montevideo, June 22.

On Saturday night, about ten o'clock, a lunatic, known here as Captain Viruta, passed in front of the Artillery barracks. The sentinel called to him three times to halt, and no notice being taken of the warning, the sentinel fired at and killed the poor man.

In to-day's sitting in the Chamber of Representatives, Drs. Gomez, Palacios and Mendoza presented a bill for the abolition of capital punishment and substituting penal servitude for thirty years.

Mons. Mattera's hurried departure was caused by a telegram from Rome.

The Unified Debt is quoted at 52 1/2.

Lima, June 22.

The montonero Flores, who occupied Trujillo, is collecting forces to resist the attack of the Government army concentrated at Pascamayo.

Colonel Portugal, the adjutant of Cáceres, is dead.

The Iglesiasistas have been de-

feated at Ischuchaca. Colonel Ibarra, commanding at Arequipa, is preparing for resistance.

Santiago de Chile, June 17. The United States Minister presented his letters of recall yesterday.

The Conservative deputy Walker has delivered a powerful speech attacking the Balmaceda Ministry for electoral abuses. It is stated that Balmaceda will resign.

Panamá, June 17.

General Alfaro, the promoter of the recent revolution in Ecuador, has been expelled from the territory of Colombia.

Cáceres occupies the heights of Cauca, with only 800 men.

It is announced that General Mas has resigned the command of the army of the centre, because his authority is restrained, and his plans are disarranged by the orders of the Minister of War, which are always received too late to be acted upon.

Asuncion 20.

The Fiscal of Crime has commenced a prosecution of Sr. Manuel Curutchet director of El Heraldo for the publication of an article against the President of the Republic, which said that he was a partner of Peña in the working of the arsenal. The article is very violent. Curutchet did not attend yesterday to take his declaration, and the Fiscal asked the Court for an order to arrest him in his house.

The Chamber of Deputies has resolved to impose a customs' duty on animal oils imported from the Argentine Republic, the object being to encourage the national manufacture of vegetable oils.

### LATEST TELEGRAMS.

London, June 24.

The following changes have been made in the Ministry as at first formed—Stafford Northcote has been named First Lord of the Treasury, Earl Cranbrook Lord President of the Privy Council, Lord Harrowby Keeper of the Great Seal, and the Duke of Richmond and Gordon President of the Board of Trade.

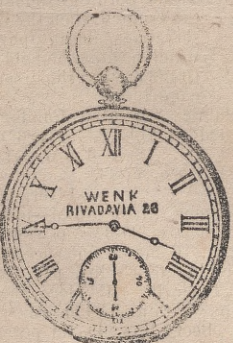
[Ed. Note.—Earl Cranbrook was under the administration of Beaconsfield Minister of War, and he succeeded Lord Salisbury later on as Secretary of State for India, a position which he held until the Conservative Government resigned. Lord Harrowby was for some time Vice-president of the Board of Education. Beaconsfield offered to make him Chief Secretary for Ireland, but the offer was declined. He was afterwards appointed President of the Board of Trade. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon was considered the leader of the Conservatives in the House of Lords until Disraeli was raised to the Peerage. He was afterwards Lord President of the Council when the Conservatives came into power, which position he held until 1880, when the Liberals came in.]

Public Argentine Funds are quoted as follows—1871, 6 o/o, gold, 100. 1881, 6 o/o, 94-95. 1884, 5 o/o, 85-86.

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Buenos Aires Wool—merino and mestiza 30-32 o/o yield, 6d per lb. Camp merino sheepskins weighing 65-85 lbs. per dozen, 5 1/4 per lb. Matadero sheepskins weighing 90-100 lbs. 6d per lb. Beef tallow, 30-31s per cwt. Salted novillo hides of 63 lbs. weight, 7d per lb. Salted potro hides of 30 lbs. weight, 12-6d per lb. Flax—seed, 38-39s per quarter. Maza, 4s 6d per 100-lbs. Wheat 6s. 9d per 100 lbs.

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 Subscribed Capital..... 1,000,000  
 Commercial and other Current Accounts opened.  
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 Also, every description of Banking business transacted on liberal terms.  
 The following rates of Interest will be allowed and charged by the Bank, until further advice.  
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 Deposits at 30 days notice..... 5 do  
 Do for 60 days fixed..... 6 do  
 Do for 90 days fixed..... 6 do  
**Charged—**  
 Overdrafts in Current Account Gold or Paper..... 10 per ann  
 Discount according to arrangement  
**T. H. JONES, Manager.**  
 Buenos Ayres, April 24, 1885.

**ENGLISH TIMBER-YARD.**  
**John E. Turner & Co.,**  
 335—Calle Mendoza—335  
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**HAVING** arranged with Mr. Edward Casey to conduct the sale of all the handbay posts consigned to him from up the river, we can supply our customers with posts of all kinds at reduced prices, guaranteed of first quality, viz., principales, postes, medios poste, livianos, and estacones.  
 Also palms and canes, patent steel and iron Ryland and other patent wires, galvanized sheets, rock salt, Portland cement, white pine, spruce, pitch-pine, rails for corral.  
 Dr. Hall's Sheep Dip, for curing the scab and foot-rot; destroys all insects; promotes the growth and improves the quality of the wool.  
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 Workshops on the Premises  
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 ENGRAVINGS ON METAL  
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 This Establishment is now in a position to manufacture any and every description of Jewellery in the latest and most elegant styles; and to fulfill any orders that may be received.  
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**"SOUTHERN CROSS" PERFECT SAFETY.**  
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 The purity of the oil is such that trimming the wick with scissors is unnecessary for several months.  
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 In the Grocery we have just received our New Season's Tea. (As a rule, our Teas have given great satisfaction.) All articles kept of good quality. Also an assortment of useful Groceries.  
**AGENTS FOR**  
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 Sold on Importer's terms.

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 Por resolucion del Directorio fecha de ayer, se hace saber al publico que el 31 del corriente quedarán clausuradas las agencias de Belgrano y San José de Flores. Los depositantes podran retirar sus depositos de dichas agencias hasta esa fecha de lo contrario serán trasladados a la casa central.  
 Buenos Aires, Marzo 3 de 1885,  
**R. A. DE TOLEDO,**  
 Secretario.


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 WHICH IS THE BEST REMEDY FOR CURING THE SCAB.  
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 It is the cheapest and best cure for the Scab, approved of and adopted by all the principal estancieros, from whom we will publish certificate of its unrivalled qualities, in a few days.  
**MANNER OF USING.**—One part to 150 parts of cold water.  
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 Deposits at interest are entered in a pass-book which the Bank delivers to the Depositor, showing the different drawings and deposits, with capital and interest. No money will be delivered without this book being presented.  
 The Bank receives gold deposits, allowing no interest on accounts current, but paying interest on sums deposited for terms of sixty and ninety days of more, repaying in gold of legal currency.  
 The Bank discounts, three times each week, bills with two signatures, with ninety days to run; it also discounts mercantile bills, with from seven days to six months to run, on condition that at maturity, they are paid in full; discounting also, in gold, commercial "pagares" of from seven days to four months, on condition of repayment in the same specie as advanced.  
 The Bank draws at three days' sight upon the following Branches:—San Nicolas, Mercedes, Lobos, Chivilcoy, Salto, Azul, Dolores, Baradero, Tandil, Chascomus, 25 de Mayo, Exaltacion de la Cruz, San Pedro, Pergamino, and Las Flores. The Branches also draw upon the Central Bank at sight. Commissions will be allowed to brokers who present bills and "pagares" for discount.  
 From the 20th instant the Bank will allow as follows:  
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 On discounts of letters or pagares, commercial and non-commercial, in paper currency, legal tender, or gold.....  
 Buenos Ayres, May 16, 1881.  
**B. GAYAN, Secretary.**

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 WHITE ROSE, FRANGIPANNE, YLANG-YLANG, STEPHANOTIS, OPOPANAX, JOCKEY CLUB, ESS. ROUQUET, TROYAL, MAGNOLIA, JASMIN, WOOD VIOLET, GOLD MEDAL ROUQUET, and all other odours, of the finest quality only.  
**ATKINSON'S FLORIDA WATER,** a most fragrant Perfume distilled from the choicest Florida.  
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**ATKINSON'S ETHEREAL ESSENCE OF LAVENDER,** a powerful Perfume distilled from the finest flowers.  
**ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE TOILET VINEGAR,** a new and indispensable Toilet accompaniment, and most refreshing Perfume for the Handkerchief.  
**ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE TOOTH PASTE** and other Specialties and general articles of Perfumery may be obtained of all dealers throughout the World, and of the manufacturer.  
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Scotland, and estates whose rental is not less than £10,000 a year. The present claimant is John Fraser, who resides near Carnarvon, in Wales, and his claim rests on the contention that he is descended from Alexander Fraser, the son of the ninth Lord Lovat, who fled from Scotland towards the close of the seventeenth century on account of killing a fiddler in a row, and also because he was implicated in the rebellion. In Wales he worked as a miner, and his descendants have followed that same occupation, being in receipt of very small wages. This is alleged as the reason why they did not prosecute their claim to the peerage before now. The claimant has a very strong bar, consisting of six counsel, one of whom is Mr. Charles Russell. Lord Lovat has engaged the Solicitor-Generals of England and Scotland to resist the claim.

Ex-Congressman Robinson lectured at Steinway Hall, New York, the other night in aid of the Nun of Kenmare's project for establishing a Home for Irish Girls. His subject was Irish and English influence in America. He said:

"I denounce the attempt which is being made to cast ridicule upon Ireland here. Money is being spent all over this country for this purpose, and champagne flows like water from the table of the English Minister at Washington, who cheats the country when he brings it through our port. The English have always corrupted American sentiment. James Russell Lowell before he went to England was the champion tail-twister of the British Lion. Every Englishman in America ought to be satisfied that he was not hanged when he arrived. Washington and his associates did not want us to love England. They told us to love Ireland. One of the great battles of the revolution was fought on the 17th of March, and that night the watchword was 'St. Patrick.' I tried to have the 17th of March made a national holiday, but I couldn't get it through Congress."

The proceeds of the evening were to be given to the Nun of Kenmare to aid in establishing a Home for Irish Girls.

The downward progress of Republican France has been accentuated in a curious manner. Hostility to religion has been already manifested in violent persecutions, plunder, and banishment of ecclesiastics; it descends now to the petty artifice of eliminating the mention of the word «Saint» in connection with the nomenclature of the streets of Paris. Up to the present no authoritative step has been taken in the matter, and the thing at first sight seems almost too preposterous to suggest the possibility of any serious result from it; but recent events have shown us that it is idle to calculate on any act being too indecent or too violent to be resorted to if only it offered a chance of wounding the religious feeling of France. It is impossible in connection with this subject to avoid a retrospect and not recall the way in which the apprehensions of French Catholics were derided when they protested against the Republican movements as a danger to religion.

At the Southwark Police Court recently a respectable-looking young woman was brought to the court to be passed to a lunatic asylum, it being alleged that she was of unsound mind. Dr. Rywell, one of the medical officers of Lambeth, said that she was decidedly insane. She had a strong religious mania, and at times was very dangerous to herself and others. Mr. Bridge went to the inner office with Dr. Rywell and on their return into court, the magistrate being satisfied the woman was a lunatic made an order for her removal to an asylum. In answer to Mr. Bridge, Dr. Rywell said he had no doubt lunacy was brought on by her connection with the Salvation Army. He had known numerous cases of young girls' minds being affected by connection with the Salvation Army. Mr. Bridge observed that he considered the public ought to know that.

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Se previene a todo comprador que se exija el 10 o/o sobre el importe total como garantia.  
El remate tendra lugar el dia indicado, en la oficina a la 1 p.m.  
La Plata, Abril 13 de 1885.  
IGNACIO FREIRE,  
Oficial Mayor.  
Por planos y dato pueden ocurrir los interesados a esta oficina.

**AVISO OFICIAL.**  
NUM. 35.  
OFICINA DE TIERRAS PUBLICAS  
Se avisa al publico que el dia 15 de Julio de corriente año, se procedera a la venta en remate publico de acuerdo con la ley 26 de Diciembre de 1878, de un terreno de propiedad publica, ubicado en el partido de Cañuelas y compuesto de una superficie de 72 hectareas, 57 areas, 27 centiareas. Sus linderos son D. Manuel Martiniano Campos, D. Cipriano o Ceterina Garay de Campos, Domingo Martinez y Eduardo Sims. La base de la venta sera de \$16,532.36 m/n la legua.  
El remate tendra lugar el dia indicado, en la oficina, a la 1 p.m.  
Se previene a todo comprador que se exige el 10 o/o sobre el importe total como garantia.  
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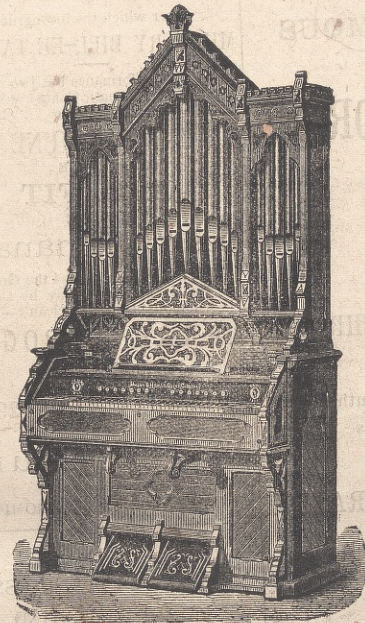
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THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, JUNE 26TH, 1885.

The Herald of Tuesday had another able article setting forth the grievances of Thomas Moran who has been confined in the Penitentiary for nineteen months in defiance of all law and justice, for striking a drunken gaucho who attempted to assassinate him. Moran's case is crying to heaven for vengeance, but the vengeance of Heaven is what the judicial authorities among us least dread. We agree with the Herald that General Osborn should take action in this matter at once, and see that justice be done his fellow-citizen.

We remarked a few weeks ago that public money was lavished on individuals who are supposed to be fulfilling certain commissions abroad, but for whom in reality a sinecure is provided through a spirit of favoritism or other unworthy motive. Besides those to whom we referred *La Nacion* gives a list of several who do not toil for daily bread, neither have they inherited a means of support, but live like drones on the toil and industry of others. Amongst them is a person who was commissioned to study English and French railways 4 years ago. This commissioner has cost an enormous sum outside of his salary, as he has sent home railway materials which are unfit

for use, showing that he is altogether ignorant of the business he is supposed to study. His mission has already cost the Government \$10,000,000, and his personal receipts are 2 1/2 per o/o on purchases, so that in 4 years he has received for commission \$250,000. There is an «inspector» in Europe, and another in America, with large salaries who have literally got nothing to «inspect.» There is a naval officer, who failed at an examination in a naval school in Europe, and was rewarded for his stupidity by receiving a double salary—which he is now enjoying. There are Argentine officers in Belgium and Italy, all in receipt of double pay. There is a general commissioned to display his gold buttons and pipeclay on the boulevards of Paris. He quarrelled with his own bread and butter, and came into collision with his friends of the Red House. Another general received an important commission which he discharged by an employe, as Mark Twain climbed the Alps, by deputing the task to his secretary.

Sarmiento's vaulting ambition has once more over-leaped itself. Notwithstanding that he was cruelly snubbed by the proprietors of *El Nacional* some time ago he recently once more petitioned to be received on the staff of that journal, and was accepted subject to a condition of good behavior. But the condition was like a thorn in the side of a foreign body in the windpipe of Sarmiento. «Moro viejo no hace buen Cristiano.» He attempted to dictate in politics, probably with a view of imposing his own precious self as candidate for the Presidency. For the fiftieth time he has caught the wrong sow by the ear and was told to go to Jericho. This was the unkindest cut of all. It would be well for his friends to remind Sarmiento that he is now an anachronism and that the sooner he takes himself off the stage of public life the better. He is bringing the position he once held into disrepute by his vagaries and eccentricities.

Several of our daily contemporaries gave expression to a lot of sentimental gush this week on Ireland and Irish affairs in reference to the telegram stating that the *Freeman's Journal* had given a *ced mille failthe* to Lord Carnarvon. Really, it is rather a rare thing that the purport of an article in an Irish paper should be sent to us by telegraph. If the *Freeman* had simply told the truth, namely that Ireland does not care a brass button about Lord Carnarvon or any other such puppet with a handle to his name we would hear nothing about it. The telegraph company would be spared a good deal of labor and our colleagues a good deal of gush.

THE CONVENTION.

The Provincial Convention for the reform of the constitution are making but very slow progress. Meetings are announced weekly, and some of the members residing in this city assemble in La Plata, but when they are in session it generally happens that there are not a sufficient number of members present to form a quorum. This is the more extraordinary, as the members are paid out of the public funds for their services. We had occasion to comment on the work of the Convention a few months ago, and we expressed surprise that it is only now for the first time we should think of passing laws which have long ago become part of the jurisprudence of all civilized nations. It was only then for the first time we became convinced that there was need for such a body as the Convention at all. The result of their labors up to the present, however, leads us to expect very little good from them. It is a sad reflection upon our administration to find men appointed to an important public commission, accepting the appointment, receiving

their salary, and then refusing to do the work for which they are paid. Would it be unreasonable to ask the members of the Convention who do not attend the sessions to resign their place? If they will not do so voluntarily surely it is the duty of the Government to remove them and appoint others in their place.

THE CASE AGAINST CONSUL BRIDGETT.

For many years the British Consul in Buenos Aires has been claiming a privilege that is quite incompatible with the laws of a free country, viz., that of adjudicating in civil and criminal suits between British seamen in the port of Buenos Aires. He has established a sort of naval Star Chamber, and in defiance of Argentine laws imposed fines and imprisonment *ad libitum*. How a British official could assume such extraordinary power, or how the Argentine Government can for one second tolerate such audacity is more than we can explain. It cannot be that the usurper has got a *carte blanche* from Beresford or Whitelocke, for they were sent bag and baggage out of the country, and all their decrees and ordinances were set at naught, nor yet can Her Majesty's Consul appeal to the old predatory watch-word of «Britain rules the waves,» for that even in its widest sense only applied to the sea, and Buenos Aires is built on the River Plate. But however derived it is certain that the privilege is not a local one, for the British Consuls in Valparaiso and other seaport towns of South America establish similar courts to that of which Mr. Ronald Bridgett is the presiding genius in Buenos Aires. It was by many supposed that these «naval tribunals» were mere courts of arbitration to which litigants mutually appealed to settle their disputes, and if the British functionary confined his action to such good offices we should be the first to applaud him. We know nothing more necessary than a court of arbitration among persons not knowing the Spanish language in this country, and we would advise all litigants to decide their grievances by such means, rather than go into the law courts where they are sure to come off badly. But between that and setting oneself up as a judicial dictator there is a world of difference. Imagine an estanciero in the camp, vested with no authority whatsoever, fining one of his neighbors, say for a trespass of cattle, fixing a short limit within which the fine must be paid and when the supposed delinquent did not appear, imposing an additional fine of £55, with the alternative of three months' imprisonment with hard labour. Such a self-constituted judge would be considered a fit subject for a lunatic asylum. But this is just what Consul Bridgett has done in the case of Captain Bustin of the «*Hypatia*,» the particulars of which we give in another column, and it is needless to say that Consul Bridgett has no more judicial authority here than the lowest gaucho in the province. We are glad, therefore, that Captain Bustin has had the manliness to assert his rights before the legal tribunals of the nation. Into the question between him and the sailor we do not enter. If the sailor is wronged we should like to see justice done him, but the British Consul is not the man to enforce that justice. We should be sorry that Consul Bridgett should incur the punishment of three months' imprisonment with hard labour, or that others should legally mete out to him the measure that he has been illegally meting out to his neighbour, but we cannot refrain from remarking that his conduct in the case of Captain Bustin has been very arbitrary, and we apprehend that he will be taught before it is over that to the constituted tribunals of the land, and to them alone, the duty of administering justice in the Argentine Republic belongs.

THE IRISH CLUB.

A meeting of the Irish Club was held at the old building of the National Bank, Calle Reconquista, on Tuesday evening. About forty members were present, and the rules drawn up by the committee were submitted to the approval of the meeting. The chairman, Mr. Carroll, thanked the gentlemen who had done him the high honour of electing him first president of the Irish Club. He said it was long felt that some central organization among Irishmen in this Republic was necessary, and there was now a fair hope of having that want supplied. There was no organization more republican in principle than a well-managed club, and yet there was none in which each one yields up more of his individual rights. It was a good augury for the success of the club that they had commenced with a larger number of members than any other club started in Buenos Aires. The work they undertook would certainly be a success if each member would zealously guard the interests of the club and do his best to promote them. The rules were then discussed, and after some modifications, were approved of. We suppose the next business of the committee will be to provide a house or suitable apartments. As funds will be wanted for this purpose members are requested to send in the entrance fees and subscriptions as soon as possible. The club is now fairly started with a committee that inspire every confidence and a set of rules fully approved of by a large and representative gathering of Irishmen, and its fate for the future is entirely in the hands of the Irish people of the River Plate.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY AND THE «FIRE-WATER» CHRISTIANS.

At a meeting of the South American Missionary Society held recently in London, the Archbishop of Canterbury, who was chairman, made use of the following remarks:

«Another most interesting thing is the great decision of the Argentine Republic and the work that Colonel Lascelles has been doing. We have heard something about that. His last word is «civilisation.» For a long time past we in England, and the Anglo-Saxon peoples that belong to us, have been carrying what we call civilization to the ends of the earth, and a very «happy-go-lucky» affair have we made of it. To us it ought to come with a feeling of shame that this Argentine Republic is setting about civilization with some understanding of what civilization really is. When we think of the territory that we have acquired by fire-water, the unscrupulous way in which we have possessed ourselves, I may almost say, of continent after continent, river by river, by dosing the poor, unhappy natives with fire-water, we must acknowledge that it is a great thing to see a republic like the Argentine Republic putting forward, as one of its first regulations, that everything in which the Indians are concerned is to be conducted with the same stringent honour as if the whites were concerned, and that there is to be no sale of spirituous liquor under any circumstances — (cheers) — and when we think to our shame that there are tribes of Indians in North America with whom «white man» is a phrase which they use for «liar,» when we think of such an awful fact as that, which the Bishop of Minnesota told me the other day, it is indeed, full of hope for the future of the work done in South America that the Argentine Republic is ready to help you, and to say that there shall be no gains through the making of human beings drunk for the first time in their lives, and drunk for ever, and that there shall be nothing gained by any transaction which would be dishonourable among white men. Now we must leap to another part of the world, and

at a time when some of our friends are questioning whether the Welsh Church is worth preserving, it is pleasant to read that it is doing a great work on this continent. (Cheers.) After reading about that we find ourselves in the midst of a strange body of Indians who gather together with the cross in their centre and worship it as a god. They seem to do so at any rate, and they have strange remnants of baptism and of the Holy Communion, things that have floated down from the time when the first Jesuit missionaries taught them. There is left in the hearts of these children of the forest a strong and burning inclination towards reviving the meaning of all that remains with them as but just a kind of service ceremony. (Hear, hear.)»

We fully agree with his grace of Canterbury as to the nature of the *civilisation* «which the Anglo Saxon peoples have been spreading to the ends of the earth. «Continent after continent and river after river have been acquired by fire-water» and other disreputable means. It is not alone the Indian of North America who regards the words «white man» and «liar» as synonymous terms, but we doubt much whether the Archbishop of Canterbury and his proselytising civilizers will better the instruction, We should like to have ocular demonstration or know some details of the work of Colonel Lascelles, in the evangelizing way, but as yet we are in complete ignorance of any such being done, though we are far nearer to the «vineyard» than the chairman of the Mission Society. It would be strange indeed, if the Argentine Government would exert itself in spreading Christianity among the savages when it is doing all in its power to prevent the practice of the Christian religion among the civilized people of the Republic.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

A town is about to be formed in Santiago del Estero called the 25th of March. We already have the 25th of May, and the 12th of February, and the 9th of July, and the 7th of July, and several other dates assigned as names to places. Many of the streets of La Plata have got names of dates that we had never known to have a national significance. This piece of national harlequinade—this confounding of time and place is like other ridiculous borrowed from the French revolutionary fanatics. It smacks of Paganism, and we shall probably hear before long here, as in Paris, that the names of Saints and virtuous men which our ancestors honoured by adopting them in the nomenclature of towns and cities will be entirely eliminated. Patrick and Brigit are no longer fashionable, but Augustus and Frederick, and Albert, and Lilly, and Rose, and Edwina are the rage of modern papas and mammas. A cynical friend of ours some time ago was asked by a lady to give her a name for her baby daughter as she had already nearly exhausted the language of flowers and plants in the names of her family. The cynic after some hesitation suggested «potato» as a very appropriate name, and one that would remind her of the bounties of nature. We have not heard that the suggestion has been accepted.

GENERAL ITEMS.

The statue to be erected to General Lavalle in the plaza that bears his name was exposed to view on the artillery barrack during the week. The statue is of bronze, by the artist Pietro Costa, and is considered a remarkable work of art.

The feast of St. Luis Gonzaga was celebrated with more than the ordinary devotions on Sunday. At 8.30 the Archbishop said mass at the high altar of the Cathedral and gave holy communion to the students of the ecclesiastical seminary and the children of several schools, male and female, also partook of the Blessed Sacrament. High mass was celebrated at 11.30 and the boys of the College of San Carlos, directed by the Salesian

Fathers, sang in the choir. A Jesuit Father, the Rev. Mr. Vocos, preached the panegyric of the Saint. At 2 p.m. the students of San José and San Salvador sang some beautiful hymns. The Blessed Sacrament was exposed for adoration during the day, and the school children remained in adoration until evening. At night the litanies were sung and benediction was given.

In San Telmo church, a man, respectably dressed, suddenly assaulted a lady attending the service, Sra. Maria Ignacia Arenillas, seizing her by the throat. The other ladies in the church ran out screaming, and the noise attracting the attention of two sacristans they hastened to the rescue, and only just in time, for the lady was nearly strangled. With some difficulty the man's hands were unclasped, and he was handed over to some policemen of the 14th section. It appears that he is the master of a ship, and that he was mad at the time, probably through drink.

On Friday evening the Latham Company represented the charming comedy of *Dollars and Dimes* at the Alegria Theatre. It was Mr. Coveney's benefit night, and the success of the evening is the more to his credit inasmuch as the piece was originally written by Mr. Coveney himself. For want of a programme we were unable to get the names of some of the *dramatis personae*, but we may remark that the different parts were well filled up. The play in itself has considerable merit, and the different scenes alternating between grave and gay were well supported by the artistes. Mr. Coveney himself as «Captain O'Shaughnessy» excited roars of laughter and he was rewarded with thunders of applause and some valuable presents.

Constancia Edgar, step-daughter of Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, and great-granddaughter of Daniel Webster, was invested with the habit and veil of the Order of the Visitation of the Convent, Baltimore, on the 23rd ult. Her name in religion is Mary de Sales.

The grand Argentine committee proclaimed on Sunday D. Epifanio Portela, political editor of *El Nacional*, and General Lucio V. Mancilla, as candidates to fill the vacancies in the Chamber of Deputies caused by the death of Dr. Alvarez and the resignation of Dr. Romero.

Two of the city councillors who owe their nomination to President Roca, Messrs. Santos Zunue and Julian Martinez, had a pugilistic encounter on Friday while discussing some matter of great public interest in the City Hall. It is said that other municipal fathers are so scandalised at this scene that they have sent in their resignation of a post which if they had any self respect they should never have accepted.

Mr. B. Lapish, C.E., has taken the contract for putting up all the iron bridges on the extensions of the Central Northern Railway.

Dr. Paz Soldan, the Peruvian minister in this republic, delivered a lecture on the Falkland Islands last week. He went minutely into the history of the islands to prove that the Falklands are Argentine and not English territory.

Counterfeit notes of the National Bank are circulating in the city. Some are of 20 and some of 50 dols. The fact has been made known to the police, and it is hoped that they will discover the miscreants who thus attempt to cheat the public. The 50 dol. notes have all the same number, 13,643, marked on the face.

An interesting ceremony took place at the «Asilo de Mendigos» on Wednesday. The little chapel belonging to the establishment, recently constructed, was blessed by the Archbishop. Intendant Alvar and Mrs. Clara F. de Roca were «padrinos.» Mrs. Maderna sang the «Salve Regina» and she was accompanied by Messrs. del Ponte and Jolly, who also sang some other pieces of sacred music. A number of ladies belonging to the Association of the sisters of the poor were

present, and gave a report of the success of their mission. Many ladies and gentlemen expressed themselves highly pleased at the comforts with which the poor were provided in the refuge.

Dr. Roque Saenz Peña, who was one of the principal leaders in the political camp of Juarez Celman, has seceded from his party, and several other notable politicians have resolved to follow his example. It appears there is an inner circle in Juarez's surroundings who are laboring hard to have Dr. Pellegrini elected as senator, and Dr. Peña wishes Dr. Cambaceres to obtain the honor. Hence the split in the Juarez party.

The Court of Appeal have convicted two men, Gutierrez and Orqueda of cattle-stealing on the estancia of Messrs. Irigoyen, Navarro, and have sentenced them, the former to 3 and the latter to one and a half years' imprisonment. Carlos Moll has been acquitted of the charge.

The three British men-of-war that were stationed in Montevideo have sailed for Europe.

A decree of Government has been issued guaranteeing 7 o/o to the directors of the Pacific Railway for the continuation of the line from Mercedes to Buenos Aires. This guarantee is offered with the firm confidence that the profits of the line will more than cover that amount. The funds necessary will be solicited in London, and the works will be commenced forthwith. We shall therefore soon have two lines of railway going westward and entirely independent of each other.

We learn that the consideration of the penalty to be imposed on those who have not faithfully complied with the law relating to the renewal of cattle marks will be indefinitely postponed. This is election time and we suppose there will be no fines nor penalties until the row is over.

On Wednesday the sad news arrived that the Royal Mail steamer «Guadiana» was wrecked on the coast of Brazil near the island Abrolhos. Passengers, mails, and crew were saved, but the vessel is supposed to be completely lost. It is feared that the «Humber» of the same company is also lost. She traded in the North Atlantic, and has not been heard of for several weeks. The gallant captain Lawson, who was so well and popularly known in Buenos Aires, was in command of her.

We beg to thank Messrs. Jacobsen & Co. for a new map of the Argentine Republic drawn up by a member of the Geographical Institute of Germany according to the plan and statistics of Sr. Latzina. It is about 2 feet in length and is most correct in all details. The physical divisions of mountains, rivers, &c., as well as the railways existing or about to be constructed are clearly delineated. This little map of the Argentine Republic is one of the best we have yet seen.

About two hundred residents in Olavarría and the neighborhood have signed a petition to the Provincial Government, complaining of the suppression of the morning train from Azul, thus leaving them with only one train per day, and this a mixed or goods train, which travels all night and takes fifteen hours to make the journey to the Capital. They state that the contract between the company and the Government obliges the company to run a train from Buenos Aires to Bahia Blanca in nineteen hours, but that according to the new arrangement it will take ten hours more to accomplish the journey. They therefore ask the Government to interfere and to require that the passenger train shall run at least as far as Olavarría.—*The Herald*.

Mr. J. F. Bustin, captain of the British barque «Hypatia» has brought an action against the British Consul, Mr. R. Bridgett, before Judge Ugarriza of the Federal Court. Captain Bustin recently dismissed from his service a sailor named Vinet on account of his want of regularity in duty. The sailor appealed to the British Consul, who formed a

«court» consisting of Messrs. Gordon Tesali, G. H. Crabbe, and himself, who summoned the captain to appear. The captain protested against the sham court; nevertheless he was obliged to attend, but refused to reply to the charges made against him. The «court» condemned Bustin to pay Vinet £6 4s, and reprimanded him for not having given notice to the British Consulate when he was about to dismiss a sailor. The time fixed for the payment of the fine having expired, the triumvirate sat again and condemned Bustin to pay a fine of £55 with the alternative of 3 months' imprisonment with hard labor. At the same time Bustin was notified that his conduct would be reported to the Board of Trade. Bustin therefore brought an action against the Consul for usurping a power that does not belong to him.

On the 14th inst. there was a meeting of Rocha's friends in Baradero. A club was formed to labor for his election, and our distinguished countrymen Mr. Hubert O'Roarke was appointed president of the club, Don Fernin Rossell honorary president, Dr. Bernejo and Don A. Menendez vice-presidents.

Sres. Rissotto Azpeytia and Co. have proposed to the Municipal Intendant to lay down 50,000 square metres of wooden pavement upon a new system of which they claim to be the inventors.

D Manuel Contreras has been appointed J.P. of San Nicolas in place of Señor Gonzalez, resigned.

The new restaurant of the Bolsa in Calle Piedra has been rented by a Frenchman at the rate of 500 m/n per month.

The Post Office authorities have found it necessary to issue a circular imposing a fine of \$100 on any of the employés found subtracting the postage stamps from the letters passing through their hands for delivery. It appears it has been a common thing for the employés of the Post Office to take advantage of their situation to increase their collections of postage stamps.

The committee of the new Bolsa, we hear, intends to inaugurate the new building with a grand ball. The ball will be under the patronage and direction of the following ladies: Mrs. Gorostiago, Mrs. Cazon, Mrs. Lavalle, Mrs. Guerrero, Mrs. Legarreta, Mrs. Videla Dorna, Mrs. Llavallol and others, and the proceeds of the ball will be handed to that most charitable institution—the Asilo de Mendigos.

On account of the cholera that has broken out in Spain the Board of Health in this city have resolved to impose quarantine for eight days on all vessels coming from ports in Valencia and Alicante. Vessels coming from other ports on the eastern coast of Spain will be kept under close observation for four days, and vessels from the Atlantic coast for two days; vessels having patients suffering from cholera on board will not be admitted at all.

The British steamer «Hevelius» had on board £37,000 in gold.

It is reported from Montevideo that Santos will refuse the title of General bestowed on him by the Paraguayans.

We regret to announce the demise of Doña Micaela C. de Paz, relict of Don Marcos Paz, belonging to one of the most distinguished families in this city and closely related to many others.

The Civil Marriage Bill which the Government wishes to have passed will not be brought in this session. Fortunately the President and his party are too seriously engaged in political wire-pulling just now to be able to attend to religious matters. So that marriage by the Church among Catholics will still remain the only valid and legal form for some time.

The branch of railway to Cañuelas was completed this week, and the line will be immediately opened to public traffic. The estancieros of the district of Cañuelas guarantee a certain amount of mixed interest on the traffic of the

line, which was built under this condition by the Government. We see no reason why the people of Navarro and Veinticinco should not do the same. Let them discard General Mansilla and his «bogus concession» offer the guarantee as the men Cañuelas did and the locomotive will run beside their residences in six months.

A murdering fury has seized the people of Montevideo. Not a day passes, says a telegram, that some act of murder or homicides is not committed in the town. On Tuesday a young man named Fernandez murdered a little boy in that town by fracturing his skull.

We rejoice to hear that Mr. Lawrence Garrahan is fast recovering from his illness. The doctors hope that he will be able to go about in a few days.

Seven ocean steamers left this port yesterday. Captain John Page on board the «Teuca» sailed up the river yesterday on an exploring expedition. Captain Page, senr., left on board the «Mateo Bruzzo» for Italy, where his daughter resides.

The steamer «Italia» struck on a rock on the Pacific coast between Callao and Mollendo, and sank. Several of the crew were drowned but the exact number is not ascertained. Thirteen of them reached Arica in safety.

The steamer «Mateo Bruzzo» left the Boca on her homeward voyage on Thursday, but she was detained in the outer roads at the request of some merchants who had made engagements with the captain last year, which engagements he was unable to fulfill owing to the authorities having prevented his vessel from entering this port.

Dr. Villa, of Magdalena, who was suspected of having poisoned his wife has been fully acquitted of that charge.

Buenos Aires has 39 papers, with more coming: 21 Argentine, 6 Italian, 3 French, 4 English, 2 German, and 3 Spanish.

A bill is being brought before the Chamber of Deputies to authorize the Government to sell the North Central line of railway. The purchaser will be obliged to complete the line as far as Salta and Jujuy. Meantime the Government will guarantee for 15 years 6 per cent of the capital investment.

An atrocious case was picked off the streets last week while sleeping on the pavement. He was taken to the commissary's office and placed in a dungeon, where he died of cold, want, and misery.

#### SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN MAILS.

London, May 23.

Lord Randolph Churchill, speaking at the St. Stephen's Club, said that the remedial legislation of the Government in Ireland had proved a failure, so had their policy all the world over.

A Limerick paper says that Mr. James Spaight has declined the offer of a knighthood made in recognition of his action in connection with the royal visit.

Mr. Deasy and Mr. Sexton have been nominated members of the select committee on the postal service between Great Britain and America.

At the Old Baily, Charles Morgan, aged 44, pleaded guilty to falsifying accounts and stealing securities of the value of £40,000 while manager of a stock-broking business, and was sentenced to 10 years' penal servitude.

The *Daily News* says that the Government wishes to postpone the discussion of the Coercion Act for Ireland.

The *Times* says the cabinet, which has blundered with impunity, and apparently with unanimity, is now threatened with disruption for endeavoring to retain the powers necessary for the administration of Ireland. The quarrel is not by any means a new one. It is well known that Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Charles Dilke have all along been reluctant to confer exceptional powers on

the Irish Executive. Lord Spencer says he cannot maintain order without such powers. The crisis is certainly acute, and we are plainly told there is no chance of an arrangement unless the majority of the cabinet give in.

Burton and Cunningham have been convicted of treason-felony for using dynamite explosives. Burton is an Englishman of Scotch descent. Cunningham is an Irishman, but it is generally believed that the charge against him was trumped up and that he had nothing whatever to do with the dynamiters.

Mr. J. Morley gave notice that on the motion to renew all or any portion of the provisions of the Crimes Act he would move an amendment to the effect that the present peaceful condition of Ireland did not warrant the renewal of an act passed three years ago in an exceptional state of affairs.

The Duke of Argyll will move the rejection of the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill when the Earl of Dalhousie moves the second reading next month.

The Liberal candidate Mr. Sinclair has been returned M.P. for Antrim. The return of Mr. Sinclair is a distinct gain to the cause of toleration. Mr. Sinclair is the first Liberal returned for Antrim for nearly fifty years. It is significant that Mr. Sinclair owes his return owing to his opposition to the Crimes Act in any form.

Cunningham and Burton have been sentenced to penal servitude for life.

The *Bosphore Egyptien* has appeared.

At the Newpallas petty sessions before Mr. J. B. Irwin, R.M., presiding, the Rev. Father Ryan, Adm., and several farmers were summoned for non-payment of the extra police tax. The gentleman and the other defendants protested in strong terms against the injustice of the imposition, but decrees were granted.

The Mahdi has occupied Corte, which was the head-quarters of Lord Wolseley, and the followers of the prophet are pushing northwards on Dongola.

Two impostors who pretended to be heirs of the late Pontiff Pius IX were condemned as vagabonds by the tribunals of Susa and sentenced to a term of imprisonment.

Ministers are desirous to close the session between the middle and end of July, and if it were not for the Crimes Act there would not be much difficulty in giving effect to this desire. The long struggle which is inevitable over the Crimes Act will, however, materially lengthen the session, and it will now probably run to the first or second week in August.

There is great indignation in Belfast because in the matter of the distribution of Royal favours Mr. Harland, the Mayor of Belfast, who spent £18,000 on loyal festivities lately, has been placed on a par with Dr. Wycherly, of Cork, who subscribed only £20 to the Guarantee Fund of the Prince's reception.

The Irish Bishops at Rome have concluded their labours, but they will shortly be received collectively in audience by the Pope, and on returning to Dublin the Bishops will meet to discuss means of carrying out the resolutions arrived at in Rome.

At the Tralee Presentment Sessions the Paymaster-General was allowed a sum of £3,380 3s. 11d., expenses of extra constabulary. At the same sessions a number of sums were passed for the maintenance of industrial schools.

An unprecedented alternative to the extraordinary demand for the payment of a hanging gale in existence on the property from time immemorial has just been put before the Cappawhite tenants of Lieutenant Bagwell Purefoy, by the agent Major Tanner, of Carlow. A large number of the tenantry having been applied to by Mr. Edmond Spring Rice, solicitor, Tipperary, for the hanging gale, the agent interfered by intimating through the Rev. John Fenelley, the patriotic

pastor of Anacarty, that he would cease to persist in his intention of payment if the tenants concerned were unanimous in agreeing to the following proposals:—Firstly, to pay the costs incurred up to the present; secondly, to advertise in three papers that they entirely disapproved of, repudiated, and denied that they in any way boycotted or recommended the boycotting of Greenfield lands; thirdly, that they considered it right and proper for the landlords to let Greenfield lands for grazing purposes. On the above being communicated to the tenants they were unanimous in agreeing: «That Major Tanner, who would have proved an undoubted ornament to the civilisation and constitutional freedom of a bygone age, was they regretted to think, one hundred years behind time.»

*Apropos of the Archbishopric of Dublin*, it is rumored that an Irish ecclesiastic of some prominence has just made (whether summoned or not I cannot say) a flying and secret-visit to the Vatican where he was at once received by the Pope. The question as to who shall fill the vacant see is one of great importance from the Vatican point of view, irrespective altogether of political difficulties or of what may please or displease the British Government. The Irish bishops have been called upon to discuss a series of reforms in connection with the education of the clergy at Maynooth College and other matters of ecclesiastical discipline. The Pope has these reforms greatly at heart, but what has now been concluded between the bishops and the Committee of Cardinals is only preparatory. These reforms must come for final approval before a plenary council to be held in Ireland, like that at Thurles in 1862 and that at Maynooth in 1875, over both of which the late Cardinal Cullen, Archbishop of Dublin, presided by appointment as Apostolic Delegate. Much counsel has been taken by the Pope regarding the choice of the Archbishop of Dublin. He has heard what many have had to say, and he has put many questions to them, but to no one has he given the slightest clue as to what his intentions are, except that he will be guided in the selection by his own judgment alone.

It is the general opinion that Dr. Moran, present Archbishop of Sydney, will be appointed, and that this appointment has the full concurrence of the English Government.

20,000 tons of mackerel were caught recently off the Irish coast and landed at Kinsale. From four to seven thousand boxes were daily despatched in steamers to English markets, and large quantities were sent off by rail. Owing to the glut the price fell as low as 4s per hundred, and several tons were disposed of at 2s for the purpose of manure.

A HAPPY IDEA—A NEW LIGHT «ANTORCHA-SOL.»

We saw at Messrs Cassells, 491 Malpu, a new light produced by the vapor of kerosene upon a hot surface, and which is intended for workshops, patios, galleries, stations, corridors, gardens, wharves, corrales, Barraças, etc. etc., as also for use in such out-door night work where a strong light is required.

The apparatus is very simple in construction, and may be described as an elegant spherical reservoir capable of holding one gallon, to which is attached an iron tube bent in the form of the letter «1» with the illuminating point at the lesser end. This is simple in construction, two simple thumb screws taking the place of intricate and elaborate parts.

The light is larger and brilliant—white than gas and equal to eight gas jets. We are assured that the cost does not exceed six cents per hour. The apparatus is managed with the greatest facility. It is always ready; no wick to trim; entirely free from explosion and, in fact, it appears to us to be the cheapest light known in comparison with its illuminating power.

For use on railways in any sudden emergency where a bright and powerful light is needed, we can imagine no light more suited or easier handled.

For the camp, these new «Antorchas-Sol» as they are appropriately called will come in useful and prove most valuable.

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SNELL &amp; CO.,

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CORRESPONDENCE.

Capilla del Señor,  
June 14, 1885.To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

This town was made pretty lively to-day by the inauguration of a Rochista Club. Sr. Luis Lisarriaga, our second Juez de Paz, as he is called, was appointed acting president, and Dr. Eduardo Torney, our Juez de Paz de jure, and Dr. M. Pabelo were voted delegates to communicate with the central club in Buenos Aires, and Don José Goyias as treasurer. The secretaries are J. Sosa and E. Reynoso. With many "vivas" Dr. Dardo Rocha was proclaimed nominee for the next presidential term of office. It seems he is the favorite candidate in this partido, though the meeting held today to strengthen his efforts to reach the top rung of the ladder might have been a more representative gathering if our young Argentines took a little more interest in the choice of their rulers.

Men are often heard to complain of the severity of this law and the unscrupulous license of that, of the uncontrolled management of public affairs usurped by one official and the oppressive exactions enforced by another; but when the appointment of new men, perhaps better men, is taking place the influence of those who find most fault with the present régime is neutralised by their indifference at the moment when it could help to bring about a better state of things.

Politics occupy but a very small space in the mind of the Irish Porteño. He has been taught to keep aloof from them. They bring distraction from business, and no gains. He scarcely realises that he has a country whose welfare it is his duty to ensure, with no great sacrifice of his own interests. If men are not elected according to his choice he finds fault, and yet he looks on at election time as a stranger would in a strange land. His voice today is a good deal stronger than it was ten or fifteen years ago. It is now to be heard in the councils of the nation. These statements may appear self-contradictory, but we all know there are patriotic Porteños whose brains are not always wool gathering, and who can distinguish between the reign of the "caudillos" of past years, when none but those we understand as "natives" had any voice in politics, and the foreign ingression of a more pacific nature into the Argentine Government that is being gradually felt, and which will be necessary to check a return to the "caudillo" rings of former times. They say this is their country as well as General Roca's, and they are as capable of being possessed of patriotism as any other Argentine.

As they had a hand in the progressive men who country has made, like some acknowledge a country they forward to ensure the safety of that progress to the best of their judgment. But the great body of the young Argentines of our race whose influence is capable of being felt, do not take their proper stand when the occasion arises for selecting men of their

choice for office. They would, no doubt, have been more numerous at the preliminary meeting held here to-day had they had an opportunity of studying any defined programme of Dr. Rocha. None has yet appeared except his shout for liberty, and this they all do. When the contest, however, comes, we hope it will be a peaceable one, and, perhaps, after all, the man who floats the "even keel" will lose the least, though he benefits no party.

I am, dear sir,  
Yours respectfully,  
Capillero.ARGENTINE  
NATIONAL RAILWAYS.

Now that the question of selling or mortgaging the national railways is on the tapis the following particulars may not be uninteresting:—

The sale of railways belonging to the nation is also one of the great resources for putting a stop to the forced currency. The Government can obtain for them all the gold that it needs to meet completely the circulating emission of the National Bank. It is an extreme measure; but it is an adequate means of terminating the crisis. By relinquishing the Central Northern and Andine railways, the Government can obtain 25,000,000 gold dollars. The Central Northern cost, from its commencement, and as far as Tucuman, a little more than 8,000,000 hard dollars, including its rolling stock at that time, which hardly amounted to a dozen locomotives, 140 wagons and 10 or 12 coaches.

At the end of 1883, besides the reforms introduced on the road and the large workshops established in Cordoba, it possessed the following rolling stock:—39 passenger and goods engines, 41 first and second-class coaches, 269 covered wagons, 2 axes; 219 uncovered wagons, 4 axes; 31 tenders, 21 brake vans. A year later, or at the end of 1884, this material was increased by 200 wagons and 40 locomotives. It may be affirmed, therefore, that the value of the Central Northern at present is not less than 15,000,000 gold dollars.

Its gross receipts during the past year may be reckoned at \$1,600,000 national money. The expenses, according to the general return made at the end of the same year by the Department of National Engineers, are put down at a little less than half of the gross receipts, so that, estimating the net proceeds during that year at \$840,000, this represents an interest of 6 per cent on \$14,000,000.

The Andine Railway to San Juan, with stations, rolling stock, &c., must have cost the nation about \$18,000,000. It possesses to-day more than 60 locomotives, and, with coaches, brake vans, and goods wagons, a total of about 550. The receipts from January to October of last year was \$520,269, from which it may be calculated that the total receipts of the whole year would not be under \$620,000. The expenses are put down at \$350,000, which means a net result of \$270,000, or 6 per cent on a capital of \$4,500,000.

It is not strange that this railway, which cost more than the Northern, produces less, as two-thirds of it have been recently constructed, and it goes through large tracts of scantily populated territory, and beyond this there is one section and part of another not yet given over to public service. Few new railways covers either their working expenses or still less the interest on the money expended. However, as we have said, the Government, by giving up these railways, can obtain 25,000,000 with which they could solve the problem of the crisis.

The Government also possesses the Enterriano Railway, the branch to Santiago del Estero, the Chumbicha line, and the prolongation of the Central Northern from Tucuman to Salta. It has also a valuable amount of construction material, which has been and is still receiving from Europe and the United States. The cost of that received in the year 1884 alone represents the

following sums:—From England, \$373,251; from the United States, \$272,851; from Belgium, 131,774 fr.; or a total of \$2,404,976 national money in gold.

The Government in getting rid of these railways would undoubtedly be deprived of a large amount of revenue. But what is to be done in a situation like the present? Discounting the gold and raising the Custom-house duties are seen to give no result. In what way can they stop the depreciation and improve the value of paper money? There is no doubt that the country is rich, and its production have considerably increased, but this will not hinder the evil effects of forced currency. There is no gold, and gold must be had. How to get it? That is the great question. It would be senseless to appeal for new loans which would only stave off the illness with palliatives, only to return again to-morrow with renewed strength. Gold is wanted to avoid the disasters subsequent on forced currency. Very well; let it be procured by selling or mortgaging the national railways. We hold this to be the most efficacious method for re-establishing a normal state of economy, so much upset by the want of foresight on the part of our public men.

RENEWAL OF COERCION  
IN IRELAND.

Our contemporary the *Liverpool Catholic Times* condemns the renewal of the Coercion Act in the following terms:—

«It is hard for the average Englishman to realise the stringency of the Coercion Act which it is proposed to renew for Ireland. It has indeed been truly said that 'there is scarcely an act of individual or of social life, and there is no act of political life with which some provision of this measure does not interfere.' Under its provisions the Lord Lieutenant can put down any organisation, prohibit any public meeting, and suppress any newspaper. The inhabitants of any city or town—even of the capital itself—can be made liable to imprisonment if found outside their own homes at any time in the interval between an hour after sunset and sunrise. Every house may be forcibly entered at any hour of the day or night. Under the 'intimidation clause' any words spoken on a public platform which may be regarded by the Castle authorities as calculated to prevent the performance of a legal act, or induce the performance of an illegal act, will make the speaker liable to six months' imprisonment with hard labor. The Lord Lieutenant can draft any number of police into any district, upon the inhabitants of which he can then levy a ruinous tax. To make the Coercion Code complete, trial by jury for any offense, political or criminal, has been practically abolished. It is not in the nature of things that the operation of such a code upon a civilised, a highly sensitive, and an impressionable people, could make for peace. History and experience alike demonstrate the utter folly of such a policy. It may quell for a time a popular agitation, but the exasperation produced by the injustices to which it is certain to give rise will remain when the pressure has been removed, while the grievances which called the agitation into being will assume exaggerated proportions in the eyes of the people.

Nor should it be forgotten that the application of the present Act has been characterised by the spirit of bigotry and partisanship which has been the special mark of Castle rule in Ireland since the Union. It has been enforced in Catholic districts with a needless severity: it has remained a dead letter in presence of truculent lawlessness on the part of the Orange faction. But the evils which its administration has wrought, and the injustices which have been committed through it, constitute its greatest condemnation. Murder societies have been bred by it; at least, one innocent man has been hanged, or rather judicially murdered under it; hundreds of unoffending citizens, the breadwinners of families, have been

thrown from their firesides and thrown into prison without any charge being preferred against them. And if the fell spirit of revolution did not more deeply imbue the people it was not the fault of the Government. It was simply owing to the powerful influence which the Catholic Church exercises, and will ever continue to exercise, over their minds and hearts. To that benign influence are due the present calm demeanor of the people, and the higher tone and altered methods of the national movement. Ardent natures, to whom violence seemed the more effective means of procuring redress, have been subdued; and the masses of the people have taken to heart the lesson that their passionate yearnings after legislative independence, and their determination to win justice and prosperity for their country must, if an enduring triumph is to be gained, find expression in a mode of operation which shall not be out of harmony with the teachings of the Divine law. That is the secret of the tranquility which prevails in Ireland today. The best friends of both England and Ireland must hope that it may not be disturbed by the re-enactment of a measure which will have the effect of still further postponing the already sufficiently distant day when both nations shall stand side by side, enjoying equal rights and bound together by a brotherhood created and maintained by a community of interest.»

ARCHBISHOP MORAN  
ON  
CATHOLIC EDUCATION.

Archbishop Moran, of Sydney, in a recent address spoke at considerable length on the education question. In the course of his remarks he said:—Before quitting England a few months ago to make my home here amongst you, I happened to mention to one of the leading statesmen of the kingdom that children going to the public schools in New South Wales were allowed a free pass on the trams and railways, while this boon was denied to the children attending the religious schools. This statesman, who has so long guided the destinies of the Empire, at once exclaimed, «Can such a thing be possible in this the nineteenth century?» (applause). All Catholics are agreed that true Christian morality is necessarily based upon religion, and indeed ninety-nine out of every hundred Protestants are agreed with us in asserting this principle. Take away religion and morality will fall to the ground, the peace and happiness and welfare of family life and of society must disappear (cheers). Nowhere has the public school system been so strenuously supported as in the United States. Nevertheless a few weeks ago a leading Protestant journal declared «It is time to face the fact with open eyes and consciences that our schools all over the land are near shipwreck from their slight moral influence on the pupil.» And as a commentary on this, whilst it was the boast even of Republican Rome in Pagan times that in an interval of 170 years not a single divorce had been permitted in the state, there are at the present moment 718 applications for divorce in the Philadelphia courts, and 684 in Chicago, and a corresponding number in the other cities (hear, hear). Many years ago Sydney Smith used strong words when condemning the public schools of England, and I think that, so far as Catholic pupils are concerned, one sentence of his at least is applicable to the public schools of this colony. «In by far the greatest number of cases we cannot think public schools favorable to the cultivation of knowledge, and we have equally strong doubts if they be so to the cultivation of morals.» A great deal has been said during the past months about the German Empire and the spirit of enterprise of its noble people. For my part I have nothing to object to in all this. I know of none who surpass the German Catholics in their ear-

nestness and devotedness to every thing that is good (applause). But why will not our politicians take a lesson from the practical wisdom of German statesmen in the matter of primary education? Last year I spent a short time in the city of Cologne, and it was cheering to find that the educational rights of all were respected. There are in every parochial district Catholic schools for Catholics and Protestant schools for Protestants, and not only is religious instruction permitted in a cordance with the religion of the children, but such religious instruction is obligatory (cheers). This religious education is the secret spring of the loyalty and patriotism and earnestness that are so characteristic of the German people (applause). I was somewhat startled a few days ago by a leading article in the *Sydney Daily Telegraph* which, noticing some remarks of mine, thought well to take an argument against Catholic education, by referring to the statistics of Irish crime (hear, hear). Now, I must not be misunderstood as if I were complaining of any unfairness being shown to me by the daily Press of this city. On the contrary, I should thank them for the courtesy and kindness and favor which they extend to my remarks—(applause)—even when those remarks do not happen to be in harmony with the educational theories which they uphold (applause). But it appears to me that the writer of the article to which I refer has quite misconceived the matter of public crime in Ireland, in so far as it bears upon the question of education. If there was merely a question of the number of persons arrested in Ireland during the past few years I would at once admit that it was far in excess of those arrested in England or Scotland, and the reason is not far to seek. There was an upheaving of the whole nation against an unjust condition of things enforced by the existing land laws (cheers). In such a national upheaving against an unjust law it is not the men who may happen to be arrested that are the culprits but rather the men who endeavour to enforce the unjust laws—(continued cheering)—and I may add that the Legislature itself has at last declared those land laws to be beyond all measure unjust—(hear, hear)—and has most wisely altered them. But there are other tests which give a clearer insight into the true condition of things. For instance, the arrests for heinous and unnameable crimes that point to a lower state of public morality are ten times as numerous in Scotland and England as in Ireland (applause). So too it results from the official statistics that during the past ten years the total number of convictions in Ireland was about 42 for every 10,000 inhabitants, whilst in England it was 45, and in Scotland more than 52 (hear, hear). And yet we should bear in mind that throughout this period there were the Coercion Acts and the Summary Jurisdiction Courts, and a thousand other contrivances for securing the conviction of those who were suspected of crime (hear, hear).

## MAMMON WORSHIP.

Our boys and young men catch the fever for speedy riches very early. It becomes the absorbing thought of their years of early manhood to the disadvantage of other and nobler impulses. As a result the man so grown degenerates into a money-making machine. The accumulation of savings is the end and aim of existence. He probably looks forward to a time when he may stop saving and turn to using his money—enjoying the scope and power that belong to the possessor of many ducats. He wishes to hurry that welcome day. But with the lapse of years this effluence of life is postponed further into the future. He wishes to get out of the rut of money-making and give scope to those more soulful qualities of his nature which have heretofore been repressed. The gratification of this wish is, however, usually denied. The amenities of social

life are too difficult to woo. The enthusiasm of life cannot be felt in middle age. If the spirit of benevolence comes at all it is generally displayed in a will. This is the merited retribution. Wealth is becoming an increasingly potent magnet over the spirit and direction of every youthful career. The boys are encouraged to get it, and the girls to marry it. It is made the mainspring of every serious thought of future living. No wonder the fever to get it hastily breeds unscrupulous methods, speculative habits, and positive dishonesty. It entails, too, a low ideal of manhood. We may be willing to confess it, but the man without income or property, though he may speak with weight and possess the habits of a gentleman, is nevertheless cheaply regarded.

On the other hand, in the drawing room, in politics, of course in business, and to some extent in the churches, the man of wealth is a «solid man,» with or without the accident of brains. We must cultivate higher standards of living than mere money-getting. Great wealth ought to be brought down in the estimation of society. Wealth rapidly acquired must be decreed as we decree lotteries and gambling schemes.

## FOREIGN NOTES.

The Santa Gertrude ranch, owned by the late Captain Richard King, the Irish-American cattle millionaire, of Nueces, Texas County was the largest stock-raising establishment under the control of one man in the United States. The ranch contains 1,000,000 acres under wire. On it are 80,000 head of cattle, 20,000 horses and mules, and 25,000 head of sheep. One panel of his fence is 105 miles long, and runs through two countries. It is twenty miles from the front gate to the house, and four miles from the house to the rear gate. In addition to these vast possessions the dead man owned several ranches on the Rio Grande. His reputed wealth was 7,000,000 dollars. He leaves two sons and three daughters, who inherit his estate. He has been known for years as the cattle king of South-western Texas. He has probably raised and sold more stock than any man in America.

The decision of His Holiness in reference to the appointment of a successor to the late Cardinal McCabe has not yet been announced. Various rumors are afloat regarding the nomination, but it is generally understood that the Very Rev. Dr. Walsh has been selected. His Eminence Cardinal Jacobini, Secretary of State to the Holy See, entertained their Lordships at dinner in his apartments at the Vatican. Places of honor were occupied by Cardinals Simeoni, Franzelin, Randi, and Angelo Jacobini. Many other distinguished prelates were present on the occasion—Ascension Day—the Irish Bishops were entertained at the Academia Polyglota, where 50 themes on matters connected with Ireland's history were recited in various languages, including the grand old Gaelic.

A very remarkable incident is recounted in the *Schlesische Zeitung*. The paper in question states that at the time when war appeared inevitable the Finance Minister, M. Bunge, at the Council of Ministers held at Gatchina, strongly urged the Czar not to press matters too far, as the financial condition of Russia was utterly unable to bear the strain of another war. To this the Czar is said to have replied, «The day on which war is declared I will sacrifice the whole of my private fortune, and I hope that others will follow my example.» The fortune of the House of Romanoff, it may be mentioned, amounts to 180,000,000 roubles, or about \$27,000,000 sterling.

The claimant of the Lovat peerage and estates has at last been able to bring his case before the House of Lords, and the 17th of next month has been fixed for its hearing. The case is one of enormous importance, involving as it does, the existence of one of the oldest Catholic peerages in

W H E N ?

BY REV. A. J. RYAN.

Father Ryan is an Irish-American priest, a resident, we believe, of New Orleans. During the civil war his sympathies went with his adopted State, and he contributed some splendid lyrics to the literature of the Southern cause.

Some day in Spring,
When earth is bright and glad,
When wild birds sing,
And fowling hearts are sad,

Some Summer morn,
When all the winds sing songs,
When roses hide each thorn,

Some Autumn eve,
When shadows dim the sky—
When all things grieve,

Some Winter day,
When all the sky is gloom,

Oh, me! I tell,
The Rosary of my year;

Some day in Spring,
When earth is bright and glad,

Some Summer morn,
When all the winds sing songs,

Some Autumn eve,
When shadows dim the sky—

Some Winter day,
When all the sky is gloom,

Oh, me! I tell,
The Rosary of my year;

THE MIRROR OF TRUE WOMANHOOD.

BY THE REV. BERNARD O'REILY, L.D.

CHAPTER I. THE TRUE WOMAN'S KINGDOM—THE HOME.

"Who is not struck with beholding your lively faith, your piety full of sweetness and holiness, your generous hospitality, the holiness which reigns within your families, the serenity and innocence of your conversation?"

We are about to describe the sacred sphere within which God has appointed that true women should exercise their sway, that most blessed kingdom which it is in their power to create, and over which the Author of every most perfect gift will enable them to reign with an influence as undisputed as it may be boundless for all good.

Hence it is, that when the Author of our nature deigned to become man and to subject Himself to those same laws and duties, He chose not a palace for his abode nor a life of wealthy ease while upon earth, but the poor home of an artisan, and the life of toil and hardship which is the lot of the multitude.

Hence it is, that when the Author of our nature deigned to become man and to subject Himself to those same laws and duties, He chose not a palace for his abode nor a life of wealthy ease while upon earth, but the poor home of an artisan, and the life of toil and hardship which is the lot of the multitude.

man parents he chose were of royal blood, that the highest on earth might learn from Joseph and Mary how holiness can exalt princes to nearness to God, and how the most spotless purity can be the parent of a regenerated world.

So, dear reader, standing on the shore of the calm and beautiful Lake of Galilee, near which our Lord was reared, let us see his humble home and his home-life reflected therein, as in a most beautiful mirror; and with that divine image compare our own home and the life with which we study to adorn it.

There is nothing here below more sacred in the eyes of that good God who governs all things, and will judge all men in due time, than

THE FAMILY HOME.

All the institutions and ordinances which God has created in civil society or bestowed upon his Church, have for their main purpose to secure the existence, the honor, and the happiness of every home in the community, from that of the sovereign or supreme magistrate to that of the most obscure individual who labors to rear a family.

The most learned men of modern times agree in saying that the sun's light and warmth are, in the order established by the Creator, the sources of all vegetable and animal life on the surface of our globe. They regulate the succession of seasons, the growth of all the wonderful varieties of tree and shrub and flower and grass that make of the earth an image of paradise.

Even so, O woman, within that world which is your home and kingdom, your face is to light up and brighten and beautify all things, and your heart is to be the source of that vital fire and strength without which the father can be no true father, the brother no true brother, the sister no true sister, since all have to learn from you how to love, how to labor lovingly, how to be forgetful of self, and mindful only of the welfare of others.

The natural affection by which the Creator of our souls draws to each other husband and wife, and which in turn they pour out on their children and receive back from these in filial regard and reverence is the very source of domestic happiness. We cannot estimate too highly this holy mutual love which knits together the hearts of parents and children. It is as necessary to the peace, the comfort, the prosperity, and the bliss of every home, as the dew

and the rain, and the streams of running water are necessary to the husbandman for the fertility of the land he cultivates, and the growth of the harvest on which depend both his subsistence and his wealth.

Let the dew and rain of heaven cease to fall on the fairest valley, let the springs of living water be dried up all over its bosom, and the rivers which brighten and fertilize it cease to flow but for a few seasons, it will be the vale of death, forsaken of every living thing.

Do you wish, O reader, to learn how the springs of true life, of true love and joy, may flow, un-failing and eternal, within the little paradise of your home? Then weigh well the words of the great Martyr-Pope placed at the head of this chapter. These point out the virtues and qualities which should adorn every household in which Christ is worshipped:—a lively faith, a piety full of sweetness and modesty, a generous hospitality, holiness of life, serenity and innocence of conversation.

And, first of all: is a lively faith. We Christians are given the eye of the soul which enables us to see the invisible world as if the veil which hides it were withdrawn. God becomes to us an ever-present, most sweet, and most comfortable reality.

What an immense deal of good, men like Don Terencio might do for Ireland and for charity during their lifetime, instead of leaving all for the lawyers to fight over after their death. I hope this will case will have the effect of inducing other men to make use of God's gifts, while they have themselves the power of doing so, as they would afterwards have wished to have done.

Joseph and Mary at Nazareth were privileged above all human beings to behold that Wisdom which created the world living and labouring daily beneath their humble roof, and growing up into the successive perfection of holy infancy, boyhood, and manhood, while concealing his quality from the surrounding multitude, and revealing only to a few like themselves his Godhead and his mission.

And what an eloquent lesson was there, exemplifying that "life of faith" without which the existence of the Christian man or woman is barren of all supernatural merit! Christ, in the helpless years of his infancy and boyhood, when his life was one of entire dependence and submission; glorified and pleased his Father by solely seeking his good and pleasure in obeying those appointed his earthly parents, and in accomplishing the obscure du-

ties of his age. This lesson Joseph and Mary were not slow to learn and to practise. They read, in the rapt charity with which their worshipped Charge offered to the Divine Majesty every day and hour and moment of these golden years of toil, this all-important law of life for the child of God: "That the value of what we do does not depend on the greatness or publicity of life accomplished but on the spirit of love towards the Father with which it is undertaken and carried out, and that the pure purpose and offering of the heart is what God prizes above all else."

[To be continued.]

THE LATE MR. TERENCE MOORE.

The following letter with reference to the late Mr. Terence Moore and his bequests has appeared in the Dublin Nation:—

Ramallo, Buenos Aires, April 4th, 1885.

Dear Sir,—A wealthy fellow-countryman, Don Terencio Moore, a native of Cavan, died here lately. He had been a resident of this country for forty years, and left the large sum of £450,000 sterling. Of this sum he left by will one quarter to his granddaughter, Miss Maggie Bergin, resident here; £2,000 to the late Cardinal MacCabe; £2,000 to Cardinal Manning for charitable objects here; and also, I believe, £500 to the poor of his native parish of Cavan; and the remainder to be equally divided amongst his two half-brothers, named Fagan, resident in same place. I have just seen, however, in the papers that Miss Bergin now contests the legality of the will, and claims one-half of the entire property; and it is thought that the tribunals here will uphold her claim.

I am, dear sir, Very truly yours, A. J. O'H.

THE AMERICAN DUDE.

The American dude is somewhat depressed just now over the set-back the British brother has had in the Sudan and the snubbing he has received from Russia in matters relating to Afghanistan. But the American dude is a creature of hope—in fact he largely lives on it. And there is in this country, outside of the immediate confines of dude-dom, a widespread British spirit manifest in the everywhere epidemic Anglomania—a development precisely proportionate to the decline of American patriotism in our lower classes.

A man said to his aged mother, speaking of his wife, "I do wish I could keep Mary from exaggerating so." "Get her to talk of her own age," responded the shrewd old lady.

"This is the warmest weather I ever knew," it is enough to solve anything," observed Lord Langdale to Lord Lansdowne. "Yes, even an injunction without any argument," said the Chancellor.

IRISH LACE.

Prices to the value of seventy guineas have been offered for designs for Irish lace at a competition to be held at the South Kensington Museum during the month of July. This attempt to stimulate the invention of original designs for the various fabrics known as Irish lace is promoted by Lord Carlingford and Earl Spencer, and supported by the Dukes of Devonshire and of Abercorn, the Duchesses of St. Albans and of Wellington, Lord Elmy, Lady O'Hagan, Sir Richard Wallace, Mrs. Alfred Morrison, and many other ladies and gentlemen interested in the cause of Irish industry or in lace-making generally.

WIT AND HUMOUR.

The roll-call—the baker's cry. Lasting document—an iron will.

Very stale bread—the crust of the earth. What key will unlock most minds? Whisk-key.

A chemist, even in the streets is known by his lineaments. An inveterate gambler—the man who tossed all night in bed.

Floating capital—laying out our money on the improvement of the navy.

A good suggestion is like a crying baby at a concert—it ought to be carried out.

Every dog has his day, but the nights are given over mostly to the feline tribe.

Query for travellers—Is it paradoxical to say that when one stays at a hotel one expects inattention.

"You never saw my hands as dirty as yours," said a mother to her little girl. "No, but your maid!" was the prompt reply.

Professor, to class in mineralogy—Can you recall a mineral occurring in the liquid form? Philosophical student—Milk, because it comes in quarts.

Let us be indulgent to those who do not always stick as closely as they might to the truth. Even truth herself, you know, is said to lie at the bottom of a well.

Some ingenious chap has invented a chinholder. Now married men need no longer at a loss as to what kind of a birthday present to make their mothers-in-law.

A man said to his aged mother, speaking of his wife, "I do wish I could keep Mary from exaggerating so." "Get her to talk of her own age," responded the shrewd old lady.

"An exchange remarks that red-haired people are apt to be deceptive. We know it. The number of bottles of hair-yeo annually consumed by such people proves that statement.

"Tommy don't like fat meat. One day the steak was fat." "Tommy, will you have some beef-steak?" asked the professor. "Yes, sir; but I don't want any that has pork all round it."

"I have neither time nor inclination to pass paregorics on the deceased," remarked Mrs. Fish-

wacker at a recent funeral. "Paregorics," corrected a person present. "As you please, sir, the words are anonymous," she remarked stiffly.

High time—that kept by a church clock. Irascible old party—Conductor, why didn't you wake me up when I told you? I am miles beyond my station.

Conductor—I did try, and all I could get out of you was: "All right, Maria. Get the children their breakfast, and I'll be down in a minute."

Minister—I learn that a number of the young men in town have formed an anti-swearing society.

One of the young men—Yes, sir. We bind ourselves not to make use of a profane word for a year under a severe penalty.

Minister—A most praiseworthy idea, and one that I warmly commend. The prevalence of profanity is truly deplorable. May I ask what penalty you have established?

One of the young men—Yes, sir. The member who breaks over is compelled to set up the drinks for the entire crowd.

"There is something that has preyed heavily upon my mind since our engagement, dear, but I am almost afraid to tell you of it," he said.

"What is it, George?" the young woman asked anxiously. "I am a somnambulist."

"Oh, is that all," she exclaimed with a sigh of relief. "I have always been a Universalist myself, but of course when we are made one I shall expect to attend your church."

His nose was red as a beetroot, and his eyes were swollen and red. He felt for some time and then he said, "The tumbler is empty." "But the bar-keeper said it was full." "As he glanced at the bar-keeper, he said, 'My friend, you've made a mistake.' " "We don't keep a whole lot of beer."

AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFECTING A NUMEROUS CLASS.

The disease commences with a slight derangement of the stomach, but neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted drops into a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints; but if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted. Has a distressing pain or difficulty in breathing, shortness of breath, or a dull, heavy feeling, attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky mucus gather about the gums and teeth in the morning, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there a pain in the side and back? Is there a fullness about the right side as if the liver was enlarging? Is there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly colored? Is there a deposit after standing? Does food sweet ferment after eating, accompanied by flatulency or a belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dreadful disease progresses. If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended after a time by expectoration. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered with a cold, sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys become more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing against this latter agonizing disorder. The origin of this malady is indigestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipient stage. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will affect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, and the appetite is returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effective remedy of this distressing complaint is "Seigel's Curative Syrup," a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 17, Farringdon Road, London, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it root and branch out of the system.

TESTIMONIAL.

Dear Sirs, I obtained from a friend (Mr. Fred. Stearns) some of the Jarabe de Seigel, and since the commencement of the New Year I have felt the medicine twice a day, and now, thank God, I am quite well. For three weeks I have suffered with a pain in the stomach, so much that I could not straighten myself or ride on horseback, and during that time I was under a long doctor's and got no relief. I was quite willing to use my name, as it may be of service. My son is also taking the medicine as he is suffering from the same complaint. I may say that no medical would be given without the Jarabe de Seigel, and I will be glad to receive a box of the same.

JOHN BROWN, Estacion Almirante F.C.S., July 19, 1884.

REVIEW OF THE WOOL TRADE FOR 1884.

[CONCLUDED.]

This year the wool from the crosses fed on pasto fuerte and Lincoln wools have been in high demand, but flock-masters should not be deceived thereby as the preference for such wools cannot have a permanent basis. The trade has produced certain articles which for the time have given an importance to that class of wool. Formerly a long and strong fibre was looked for; now fineness is appreciated, and this only the Negrette and Rambouillet can supply. True, the progress of the frozen meat industry is a motive for preferring the animal of large size, but that is not sufficient reason for giving up the Rambouillet, because the difference in size between it and the Lincoln is not so much as to make up for the loss in the quality of wool. The loss in this respect would be greater than the gain in meat. All this favours the Argentine Republic. «Carretilla» that was formerly an enormous defect in our wools is diminished considerably, for the loss is now a little more than the loss in weight, such effective means have been invented of removing that noxious seed from the wool. Machines have been constructed that clear the wool of the «carretillas» in a short time. The greatest enemy that sheep now have is the scab. In this country about 20 per cent of sheep are suffering from the disease. In Australia scab has entirely disappeared. It is undoubtedly the duty of the Government to take every means to protect the flocks from contagion and to try to extirpate it. Supposing then that this terrible scourge of our flocks will have soon disappeared, Buenos Aires can in a few years compete with Australia both in quality and quantity of the wool. The large influx of wool to Dunkirk shows some great changes in the commercial world. Antwerp and Havre were formerly the principal markets, but they are now comparatively neglected and the greater part of the export goes to Dunkirk. The reason of this is that the Northern towns of France, such as Turcoing, Roubaix, Rheims, and Fournax which form the centre of the French wool trade are at present our principal consumers and the business men there send their agents directly to Buenos Aires to make purchases. We are certain that this year 200,000 bales will be imported to Dunkirk. Time will tell whether this system will be more beneficial or whether Havre and Antwerp will recover their former supremacy in this respect. Germany that formerly bought a large quantity of combed wool in France is now, on account of the high rates, establishing combing deposits and the quantity of unwashed wool it will import will, therefore, in all probability, go on increasing. The demand for Argentine wools in Italy is also increasing. This year's clip has been splendid, and it is a pity that measures were not taken to send samples to the Exhibition at Antwerp where the importers from all Europe will assemble.

C. Lew Klatt.

COMMERCIAL.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes Gold, Ceilulas, Series E, Series F, National Bank Shares.

The National Bank in Carmen is doing good business under the direction of its able and popular manager Mr. A. I. Ude.

Great preparations are being made in La Plata for the coming Industrial and Agricultural Exhibitions to be held in that city.

We hear of some sales of capones at 50 % in Carmen de Arco. Camps in Arco are in splendid condition though the weather for the past few weeks has been very cold. The new municipal house is being rapidly

raised and a branch of the Provincial Bank is about to be established.

Telegrams from Valparaiso announce exchange on London at 26d. Sovereigns are at 82 o/o premium. These figures show a slight improvement since last week.

Don Martin Berraondo has just rented his camp at Bahia Blanca—24 leagues square, to the Spanish Vice-Consul Sr. Jofre at the rate of \$15,000 % per league. The tenant, who lives on the spot, purposes to rent it off in small lots at double the price.

Mr. Manuel Ocampo Samanes proprietor, in this Republic and that of Uruguay, of the Van Ryselbergue Telephone, has offered the Provincial Government the acquisition of this system, to be applied to the Telephonic lines in the Province, for the sum of \$50,000 m/n. It is said that the Government is inclined to accept the proposal.

At a Cabinet meeting, held on Thursday, it was resolved to authorize Dr. Pellegrini to sign the contract with the syndicate of bankers in London and Paris, thus completing his mission.

The conditions accepted are: that the loan of thirty millions for public works, and those for the sanitary and Riachuelo works are to be consolidated into one loan, which is to be issued at the minimum price of 75 per cent., any surplus to be divided between the syndicate and the Argentine Government. Out of the amount the ten millions already issued are to be repaid.

We clip the following from the Mark Lane Express:

«The market for frozen meat during the past fortnight has been fairly steady, but the demand has been somewhat inactive and business has been slow. Home supplies have not been so heavy, as the low rates ruling lately served to check deliveries, and this shortening of supplies has had a healthy effect on the market, causing an upward movement in prices during the past few days. Arrivals of frozen mutton during the past two weeks have been considerable, and as these have, in some instances, been unduly pressed for sale at Smithfield, values there have been with difficulty maintained. The circular of the New Zealand Mercantile Agency Company gives the following statement, showing the results of the various consignments in course of realisation both here and in the provinces during the fortnight:

- Ship Rimuiaka from Littleton, &c. with— 9,811 sheep carcasses; 7300 sold at 5-5 1/2/d. per lb. Excellent condition. 5,407 lambs carcasses? 1,500 sold at 7-8d per lb. Excellent condition. 409 pieces beef; 49 sold at 5 1/2-6d per lb. Excellent condition. Ship Canterbury from Lyttleton, etc., with— 8,019 sheep carcasses; reported good. 472 lambs carcasses; ditto. Ship Zenobia from River Plate, with— 13,359 sheep carcasses; 3,000 sold at 4 1/2-4 3/4/d. Excellent condition. Ship Doric from Wellington, etc., with— 12,059 sheep carcasses; 500 sold at 4 1/2-5d. Excellent condition. 16 lamb carcasses; excellent condition. 232 pieces beef, ditto. Ship Chimborazo from Melbourne, with— S,130 sheep carcasses; 700 sold at 4 1/2-4 3/4/d. Excellent condition.

The Board of the Mortgage Bank has resolved to issue a new series, G, of 15 millions, bearing interest at 7 o/o and 1 o/o amortization. As the bonds are not yet printed the new issue will not be thrown on the market before August. The news had the effect of weakening series F.

We had a visit from Mr. Richard Percell, of Mercedes, B.O., this week. He tells us that «curso forzoso» has done considerable injury to the saladero business on the other side. At Fray Bentos they only offer 12 Montevidean dollars for good novillos, though at the beginning of the season

14 gold dollars were freely offered. Cows for some time past were very difficult of sale, but lately several buyers from Montevideo have put in an appearance and give from 10 to 11 gold dollars each. Camps in general in the Banda Oriental are rather bare owing to the drought in autumn and the early frosts, but there is no fear of suffering great losses during the winter.

We note the following killings in the saladeros of the River Plate and Rio Grande up to June 15, as compared with other years:

Table with 4 columns: Location, 1885, 1884, 1883, 1882. Includes Rio Grande, Uruguay, C.O. & Entre Rios, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Total.

The killings in the saladeros of Montevideo up to the 20th inst. amounted to 249,864 head against 358,881 during the same time last year.

THE PLAZAS.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes Hides, Good camp, Horse, Hair, Sheepskins, Superior, rls, Epidemic, Corderitos, Wheat, Candeal, Maize, In cob, Morocho, in grain, Yellow in grain, Wool, Borrega, Hides, Good camp, Sheepskins superior, Corderitos, Inferior, Horse Hides, Hair.

MARRIAGE.

On the 20th June, at the parish church Gile, by the Rev. Father Mulleady, Mr. Patrick Ross, of Chivilcoy, to Miss Kate Mulvihill, San Andres de Giles.

DEATHS.

On Sunday the 31st May, at Chacabuco, after a long and painful illness, James Mullyally, aged 45 years. Native of Westmeath, Ireland. R.I.P.

On June 24th, after a tedious illness, aged 2 years and 8 months, Patrick M. N., beloved child of Mr. William Murphy of Salto. R.I.P.

SE ALQUILAN 3 lindas piezas con balcones a la calle, para escritorios, ó para habitarias. Para verlas de 12 a 5 de la tarde, calle Piedad 3054 1 primer piso. j 5-1m

A CATHOLIC DOCTOR attached to a Hospital in Dublin as Chief Surgeon would receive one or two Youths in his house to prepare them for the Medical Profession. A most comfortable home is guaranteed, as well as careful supervision. Exceptional facilities for Hospital practice. References and testimonials of the highest class. For further particulars apply to «M. D.» Southern Cross Office. M. 4-6 ms.

COLONISTS!

Families of agriculturists who may be desirous of taking land in the colonies of Curumalan may make application to the undersigned. The conditions are advantageous, the land is excellent, and the location of the colonies could not be better, surrounding ARROYO CORTO and PIQUE stations on the Great Southern Railway.

EDWARD CASEY, 80 RECONQUISTA.

NOTICE.

Having closed my offices, CANGAL-LO 55, any correspondence, during my absence, can be forwarded to Messrs. Warrell and Latorre, at 181 Calle Peru.

JUAN FEELY. j 22 1 m

ADOLFO BULLRICH Y CA.

RESUMEN DE REMATES A EFECTUARSE

JUNIO

Viernes 26—Romate colosal de 90 leguas de campo en varias ubicaciones en Alsina 78, & las.

JULIO

Viernes 3.—Judicial, casa Calle Independencia 261, base 5,888 m/n, & las 3. Lunes 6.—Judicial, casa Rivadavia 390 al 393, base 62,460 05 m/n & las 3.

POR LOS MISMOS

Al llegar Por el vapor ingles

“TAGUS”

- 1 padrillo Clydesdale 3 años de edad 2 toros Durham, de 2 id id. 1 id id id id. 2 vacas con crías al pie. 1 vaquillona servida la sangre Bates. 10 carneros Oxford de un año. 10 id Lincoln id.

Al llegar

En el vapor aleman

“CORRIENTES”

18 NOTABLES MORUECOS Sangre pura Rambouillet.

78-ALSINA-78

Loteria de las Huerfanas

PESOS 45,000 MN IN PRIZES

Will be played on 1st July proc. The Extracto of the Loteria de Buenos Aires will be adopted, doubling the amounts given by that Lottery

OJO

ESTANCIEROS

Se vende una muy buena Estancia situada en la Provincia de Santa Fé a cinco leguas de la ciudad del Rosario, dista solamente una legua al Sud de la Estacion F.C.C.A. Roldan

El establecimiento se compone de sietecientos veinte y siete y media cuerdas cuadradas, todo alambrado con alambre de acero y postes de nanubay, y dividida en tres potreros,

HAY DOS CIENTOS CUADRAS CON ALFALFA

dos norias con sus correspondientes bebedores, dos corrales, dos puestos, una bonita casa nueva con cinco piezas, y rodeada de arboles, cocina, galpones, etc., el todo nuevo y en perfecto estado

La Estancia es muy conveniente para invernada, por su buena calidad de pastos como por lo inmediato que queda al Rosario.

Por mas pormenores ocurese en B Aires al Sr. Don Henry Cadmus, Calle San Martin 171, y en Rosario al Sr. Don T. C. Goelenen j 28 2 m

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OFICINAS—De 10 a.m. a 5 p.m.

187 1/2—CALLE RIVADAVIA—187 1/2

ju 19—p.

Familia que no consuma

HESPERIDINA

debe consultar con aquella que siempre tiene a mano

UNA BOTELLA

de este sano tónico-licor, y se convencerá de que

ES UNA NECESIDAD CASERA

21 años de éxito lo prueba.

M. S. BAGLEY y Ca.

IRISH CLUB

The Committee having almost completed the drawing-up of the rules are prepared to receive applications from persons desirous of becoming members.—Communications may be addressed to the following members of the Committee:

- MR. M. CARROLL MR. M. DINNEEN MR. E. CASEY COL. A DONOVAN DR. M. MURPHY DR. O'FARRELL MR. J. J. MURPHY MR. E. KENNY

or to the Hon. Sec. JOHN E. O'CURRY, 587 Calle Gen. Lavalle.

ESTUDIO FOTOGRAFICO DE

Chute & Brooks,

74—CALLE FLORIDA—74

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Calle 25 de Mayo, No. 300,

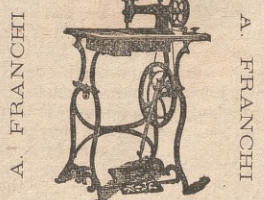
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