

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1885.

#### VOLUME XI, No. 25.

CHEAP SALE OF NEW WINTER STOCK

## MACCALLUM & CO.

20-PERU-20 Offer the following BARGAINS to which Inspection is invited

LADIES' JACKETS and ULSTERS reduced from \$12 to 8 mm Ladies' Jerseys, all colours and sizes, that have been sold at 8 are now offered at 5 mm. Better quality at 42 reduced to 8 mm. Girls' and Childrens' Jrsey Dresses reduced from 10 and 8 to 6 and 5 mm. 500 Boys' Jersey Suits reduced 2 mm all round; all sizes and colours in stock. All slik and Sa in Ender Down Quilts, reduced from 45 to 35 mm. Coton Elder Down Quilts, large size, reduced from 20 to 16 and from 25 to 20 mp. Silk Finish Velveteens, best quality in

20 min. Silk Finish Velveteens, best quality in black and all colors at 75 cents, usual

price ! min. Silk Ottoman velvets reduced 50 per cent. DRESS MATERIALS

DRESS MATERIALS NIMMENSE STOCK to sel-et from Good Plain and Fancy Clothes and Beiges will be offered at 25 cents a yard that are cheap at 38 cents 50 pieces all wool Faney Check Tweeds will be soid for 20 cents that are cheap at 50 cents. 60 pieces all wool Faney Stripes at 40 cents usual selling price 70 cents. All other Dress Goods will be offered at great reductions to clear out this De-partment.

GENTLEMEN'S DEPARTMENT

THE LARGEST STOCK in Buenos Aires to select from in Socks, white and colored Shirts, Whol and Merino Undershirts, Gloves, Scarfs, and Neck ties, Collars, Christy's London Hats, best quality's mm. Tweed Ulsters and Newmarket Over-coafs made from best Scotch Tweeds at 25 and 30 mm.

N,B.-All Goods and Quotations of Price in this advertisement can berelied upon.

MACCALLUM AND CO. IMPORTERS AND RETAILERS

20-PERU-20

# FLUIDO LITTLE.

BEWARE OF CLUMSY IMITATIONS OF THIS ORIGINAL FLUID DIP !



TRADE MARK, REGISTERED. Non-poisonous, perfectly harm'ess in hand'ing; mixes instantaneously in cold water; one gallon fluid to 100 parts mater Sold in Drums of 5 and 10 Gallons. Do Casks of 40 do

RUNCIMAN & CO., 73-CALLE PIEDAD-73 no 1-pm

DR. GEO. B. NEWLAND SURGEON DENTIST 172-MAIPU-172 Corner of Cuyo



COLEGIO AMERICANO

270-RECONQUISTA-270

ESTACION DE INVERNIO 1885 A visamos á nuestras favorecedoras que desde hoy esterán en venta los surtidos especiolmente recibidos en, prevision de la estacion actual

32-CALLE PERU-38

Exposición de

Exposición de: Sederias, Terciopelo, Encagos, Tules, Vestidos hechos, Confecciones de todas clases para señoras. Señoritas y Ninas. – Modas, Gorras y Sombreros. – Géner-os pura Vestidos, Boneteria, Guantes, Merceria, Artículos de Fantasia para Regalos, Corsees, Ro a blanca, Parures, Esclavinas, Géneros b ancos para uso de familia, Mantas de Viags, Colehas col-endads de algodon y de seda con tuteri-or de algodon y de pluma viva, Aleman-escos y Juegos de Servilletas y Manteles para mesa, Hule felpudos, Cortinas, Gé-neros para Auceles. – Ninguna casa pue-de ofrecer hoy un surtído tan completo pareuneta. A LA

A LA CUIDAD DE LONDRES, 38-PERU-38

[ENTRE RIVADAVIA Y VICTORIA] j 4-1m

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 South ern Railway.

EDWARD CASEY, 80 RECONQUISTA

## 010 ESTANCIEROS

Se vende una muy buena Estancia situada en la Provincia de Santa Fé a cinco leguas de la ciudad del Ro sario, dista solamente una legua al Sud de la Estacion F.C.C.A. Roldan El establecimiento se compone de siete cientos veinte y siete y media cuadras cuadradas, todo alambrado con alambre de acero y postes de nandubay, y dividida en tres po

HAY DOS CIENTOS

**CUADRAS CON ALFALFA** dos norias con sus correspondientes bebidores, dos corrales, dos pues tos, una bonita easa nueva con cinco pi zas. y rodenda de arboles, cocina, galpones, etc., el todo nuevo y en perfecto estado

La Estancia es muy conveniente para inverneda, por su bueno cali-dad de pastos como por lo inmediato que queda al Rosario.

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

IRISH CLUB THE Rules having been formally, sanctioned at the General Meeting held on the 23rt ult, a copy can be ob-tained by anyong desirous to join the Club on application to the Honorary Scretary, or the Treasurer by whom Subscriptions will also be received.

Subscriptions will also be r-ceived. The Committee are looking round for suitable premises, and hope to be able to report progress shortly. Meantime those who have already signified their intention to become merchers are re-quested to forward their entrance fee and first quarter's subscription to the Treasurer to provide tor initial expenses. On behalf of the Committee-M. CAPROLL D-peadent

M. CARROLL, President. J. E. O'JURRY, Hon. Secretary, 5x7 Lavalle.

Ed. CASEY, Treasurer, 80 Reconquista



# DUBLIN LETTER.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT) Dublin, May 30, 1885. "Roma non locuta est." At this date we are still in doubt here regarding the nature of the answer to be given by the Pope to the question presented by the election of Dr. Walsh to the va-cant see. Probably before this letter reaches its destination the election of or .Walsh to the va-cant see. Probably before this letter reaches its destination the matter will have been resolved, for good – at least, that which, from our lay and mun-dane, and mahap, mistaken point of view, appears to be good. It we cannot accept anything less than the official and authoritative pronouncement on the matter, as final and conclusive; and its is very difficult for outside people to estimate the fever of anxiety with Mich the decision is await-ed here. Every principle for which Catholic Ireland has ever contended is, somehow, felt to be bound up in thequestion whether integring dealy and relentless enemy, shall or shall, not have any matter wine in the optication whether any shall or shall, not have sare any shall or shall, not have the any shall or shall not have any shall or shall not ha very difficult for outside people to estimate the fever of anxiety with which the decision is await-ed here. Every principle for which Catholic Ireland has ever contended is, somehow, felt to be bound up in thequestion whether the English Government, Catholic Ireland's deadly and relentless enemy, shall or shall not have any voice in the selection of her prelates. There is more than this—much more. There is apoint of doctrine touching the very foundations of our religious be-lief. We are taught to believe that the Holy Spirit guides the choice of a Bishop. No power on earth. I venture to say, could convince us that between Divine Grace and

took, I think I may assure your readers that there was no proffer of the power of the veto to the of the power of the veto to the probably English Prime Minister of the immediate future on the part of the distingnished divine. In a speech which he made after-wards, Sir Charles distinctly fore-shadowed a plan of Home Rule for Ireland, and intimated that he mean in favour of that idea. Engwas in favour of that idea. Eng-lish statesmen are at last beginhish states inch are at last begin-ning to see, evidently, that the hold of England upon Ireland depends upon other things than vetoes, and that the surest way of perpetuating the hatred in which their rule is held in that country is the maintenance of the country is the maintenance of the system of «sentimental» griev-ances, of which the veto is of all things the most insulting.

things the most insulting. Some time ago some Tory cads, by way of punishing the National-ism of the Lord Mayor, purloined the city flag which flew from a pole beside the Mansion House. Doubtless they thought the feat most excellent fun; by this time they think otherwise. The Cor-poration have determined that the new flag shall be the green standard of Erin, with the harp and sunburst, a tiny corner being allowed to the city arms—three allowed to the city arms-three allowed to the city arms—time towers on a blue field. At first sight this may appear to be a trifling matter; but there is more principle in it than appears on

this-much more There is apoint for distributions see foundations of our religions be-porter of Gladstone. But, after a Bishoy. No power on earth I venture to say, could convince. Appropos of this subject, an in-the slights convertion. Appropos of this subject, an in-political education a gooddeal and organisations will be so were the single of the

answer given by Sir Willian Har-court to Mr. Healy, in the House of Commons respecting the title of Commons respecting the title of the Protestant Church in Ire-land. The pride of that body which pompously arrogated the title of «Church of Ireland,» has got an awful fall, in finding that even the English Government, which may be regarded as its assumption. A writer in the *Mail* put the case in a highly amusing way. He says:---«If Mr. Healy be right we are but in-truders, the Romau Catholic Church is the church of the country, the separatists have a new argument, another link has new argument, another link has been broken in the chain connecting the two countries.» There is many a truth pro-pounded in an «if.»

#### TELEGRAMS.

London, July 2. The arrangement between Mr. Gladstone and Lord Salisbury, which determined the latter to take charge of the Government, is that the Liberals shall assist him during the remainder of the session. session. It is believed on good grounds

It is believed on good grounds that the new premier, Lord Sal-isbury, has proposed to France an amicable arrangement of all pending questions. Reply as yet not known but expected in the affirmative. The correspondent in London

The correspondent in London of the Koelnische Zedung writes that he has reason for asserting that the Russian Ambassador in London has not received instruc-tions from his Government to de-London has not received instruc-tions from his Government to de-mand explanations from Lord Salisbury with regard to certain words in the Prime Minister's speech alluding to Russia. The Prime Minister Lord Sal

speech alluding to Russia. The Prime Minister, Lord Sal-isbury, gave an official reception to the Ambassadors. Amongst those present were Baron de Staal, Russian Ambassador, Count Munsiter, German Ambassador, Count Nigra, Italian Ambassador, and Musurus Pasha, Turkish Ambassador Ambassador. The Vienna correspondent of

the *Standard* contradicts the re-port that the Austrian Governport that the Austrian Govern-ment has declined to receive Mr. Kelly as U. States Minister in the Generation of the being a des-the English general has re-solved to occupy all the positions r se-be the Berlin Post in an article contin

The Berlin Post in an article which is supposed to have been inspired by Bismarck expresses the desire that England should form an alliance with Germany. The policy of the Liberels will be to try and prevent the Tories from carrying out their old pro-

PRICE 20 cts.

A strong earthquake was felt in the north of France. No damages of any importance are recorded. The rumors here that England is about to form an alliance with Germany seem to be greatly ac-

credited. The Memorial Diplomatique an-nounces that Lord Salisbury will hold an interview with Prince Bismarck towards the end of August.

Berlin July 1. The Landtag of the Duchy of Brunswick repudiates the pre-tensions of the Duke of Cumber-

An explosion has occurred in the Dudwetler mines near Saar-bruck. Over eighteen miners perished.

Madrid, June 26. On Wednesday 534 new cases of cholera in the Province of Valen-cia were recorded. Over 250 deaths were recorded. The official figures with regard

The official figures with regard to the spreading of the terrible plague are as follo vs :-In Castellon de la Plana 141 new cases 74 deaths, in the city of Valencia 73 cases 32 deaths, in the province of Alicante 128 new cases 65 deaths. New York June 20

New Cases of deaths. New York, June 29. Mr. Fish, last president of the National Marine Bank, has been sentenced to ten years' imprison-ment for defrauding the bank al-ready mentioned. Miss Dudley author of the at-

\* Depretis has temporarily taken charge of the Foreign Affairs' portfolio, and Tajani, vice-presi-dent of the Chamber of Deputies, will be Minister of Caracan will be Minister of Grace and de Justice.

Santiago del Estero, July 1 The inhabitants here are in a high state of excitement owing to the recent polctical scuffle. It appears that several persons are spreading distrust amongst the population with regard to the influence of the Government em-

#### LATEST TELEGRAMS.

#### London, June 2.

London, June 2. The Government have resolved to continue the campaign in the Soudan. A portion of the army will occupy Dongola on the Nile to defend the place against the advance of the Mahdi. Despatches from Teheran, the capital of Persia, say that there are 1000 workmen employed on the frans-Caspian railway and

THE WORLD-F.-MED PEERLESS DIP



203 Rivadavia 203.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

«LIVE AND LET LIVE» SHOULD BE OUR MOTTO. Salto, June 24th, 1885. To the Editor of the Southern

Cross. DEAR SIR,

DEAR SIR, It is a true saying that a storm is followed by a calm. So it may be said of passing events of camp life with us in general. It is as sure as that very law which guides the planets in their course, for a large class of the commun-ity to have in the camps of Buenos Aires a periodical storm which ity to have in the camps of Buenos Aires a periodical storm which blows us every year hither and thither. We are now, in the in-terval, enjoying a state of peace for the coming few months, but peace it cannot rightly be called, for we are in a state of mind that continuelly weighs heavily over on themselves by the way of con-senting to a bad precedent. Some years ago it began under the fol-lowing principle, namely, pues-teros consented to pay to their «patron» \$500 % for the expenses of keeping their house and corral in repair. Of course this amount was charged upon their own la-bour, and if they passed six or seven years in such puestos they would be entitled when go-ing to what they never receive. for we are in a state of mind that continually weighs heavily over us in fear of the coming of the landlord to give that awful sent-ence to quit which a great states-man has said is equal to a «death sentence.» We have only a few months to wait in suspense for such notices to be served. If the landlord does not then appear on the scene, of course he will have one of his worthy followers re-present him in carrying out his edict to the last letter of the law. Your readers are the best judges to know the class of men that those men «majordoms» must be. those men «majordoms» must be When the landlord comes amongs them they shake from head t foot in fear of the same sort of foot in fear of the same sort of a mortal as they themselves are. We cannot classify all landlords in these districts in the same category, but all told, they are very few in number, that have any consideration for those who are endeavouring to work for a miserable subsistence under them. Well they might rely on such aid for nuesteros have since well provare endeavouring to work for a rein for their might rely on such aid They treat the public in a way un-becoming Christians, and men who may have sprung from the same race. Our estancieros build ing for places to go and outbid suitable houses for their South-downs and Durham shorthorns while in many cases they leave their puesteros and peons to suffer as they may in little ranchos made of wicker-work that are not fit for the habitation of man. Often times the nanitation of man. Otten times the first «temporal» leaves such ranchos an entire wreck and the occupants without a roof. The people who suffer most in this way are married men with young families, who have no other re-source but to bear patiently every hardship. Such people have not flocks on thirds nor fourths, nor on any fraction that the re-sult would be able to maintain them in any sort of common de-cency and give their children a suitable education. Monthly wages that are given to the above-mentioned class for mind-ing flocks are not able in these days when provisions are so very above-mentioned class for mind-ing docks are not able in these high to purchase the merest ner set sore ing instruction to keep their her this document and the policy pur-children from growing up like their duites by leaving the land that they are the means of rais-nad women of the poore class of that size document and let them do as they may while the young men that are to make up the community. It is solid let them do as they may will be the young men that are to make up the community to filter peried and let them do as they may will be the young men that are to make up the community of filter peried and let them do as that the size are the means that they could for the means that

paper, but the times demand that such must be truthfully told in order to provide a remedy. Such parties have forgotten the golden further ruin. It cannot be denied stitution to protect ourselves from further ruin. It cannot be denied

ule, «Do unto others as you that we stand much in need would like others to do unto you» of organization in this country. of organization in this country. Some may say that there are so many nationalities that it could not work with success or that or have done. If such men or their predecessors were treated with only their meat in days gone by and at their first start at sheep-farming in the camps, I should think they never would be able to realize such colossal fortunes as they have. It is easy to see that nationalities long for the day to there were not to be found such arrive that some mode of organi-niggardlylandowners then as are turning up nov-a-days. They tend to reduce their rents, got flocks on their own terms and They have eyes to see, ears to there were not such sums exacted hear, and understanding to per-of them as they are craving and ceive the results of such an evil striving to squeeze now from their puesterosin theform of camp under such grievances. The under such grievances. The middlemen and rackrenters are and now they do not care to give a like return to let others live as the first class that we have to league against, because in all well. There are no flocks given on thirds or fourths those late civilised communities they are the first who bring destruction on the masses. These parties appear easiest to try an experiment on, and the first who will have to on thirds or fourths those late years, except you have cash to pay for them, and should all the money be not forthcoming for the remainder you have to pay to yield to sub-renters and puesteros some up to the high figure of 18 or if they only act faithful to one per cent interest, and from  $10^{10}$  or if they only act faithful to one price of sheep. Then, of course, so much for use of house and cor-rels or all taken together under

als, or, all taken together under the name of camp rent, at from \$2,000 to 3,000 %, besides the necessary expenses for shearing

ing to what they never receive, both the material of the house and corral, for there are hundreds

of such establishments through the camp that could not be rented

the camp that could not be reflect so highly. About this time rents began to rise enormously, the middle-men started upon the ac-cursed system of landgrabbing.

but not content to obtain large tracts, they brought upon them-selves a ruinous competition that

ing for places to go and outbid one another the same as the land-

grabbers, offering to pay such high rents as no honest man could accept from them. There

in raising rents to such a high figure that neither the middleman

stop such an evil system that has brought ruin and misery on thou-

sands of the community. The first thing that must suggest it-

Salteño.

IRISHMEN AND THE BUENOS AIRES

Standard. To the Editor of the Southern Cross. DEAR SIR,

You quoted from the *Standard* ome fews days ago the following paragraph:

necessary expenses for shearing and curing purposes. Every year the amount is rising higher and higher till at last they find them-selves, after years, more in debt than when they had begun. I feel it is my duty to show, like-wise, in detail, the many griev-ances that puesteros have brought on themselves by the way of con-senting to a had precedent. Some «Mr. Charles Blake, an Irish-man, had to be locked up the other day, having gone complete-ly out of his mind from intem-

perate habits.» As I have reason to suspect everything the Standard says when there is question of Irishsavs men, I made enquiries about this person, and I am informed by a gentleman who knows Blake well, and to whom he (Blake) is indebted for substantial favours, that said «lunatic from intemper-ate habits» is not an Irishman, but an Englishman *pur sung.* This in itself is a matter of no importance, for there are lunatics, International poets in all national-lities, nor should I have noticed it if it did not serve to confirm my belief that the *Standard* has an inveterate habit of attributing all sorts of follies and crimes to Irishmen. The other day it asserted that Gil, the Oriental re-volutionist, was an Irishman, and the Southern Cross denied the assertion. The Cross was right, for the name Gil is a Spanish pa-tronymic, and the individual in question is not even of Irish origin. Some time ago the Standard represented the ordinary Irishman as a sort of a harm-less buffoon, and whether a Red Indian was captured or a rebel-lion got up anywhere, an Irishman was sure to have a hand in it. Volpi and Patroni were Irish-

could accept from them. There it. Volpt and Faroin were Hish-ers who are obliged to accept the terms offered by the middleman. This class have to become a party This class have to become a party This sort of ribald jocularity tick-led the fancy of the Chaw-bacons and many a yaw-haw was raised while an Irishman in Buenos figure that neither the middleman the renter or puestero can say they derive an adequate return for their labour. All the profits of our industry flow surely every year into the coffers of the few landgrabbers whom we are sus-taining. The crisis has come to such an extreme that every one whom it may concern must place his shoulder against the wheel to stop such an evil system that has while an Irishman in Buenos Aires held up his own country-men to contempt and ridicule. And all this time the *Standard* was referred to as *El Di-ario Irlandes*. All sorts of bitter sarcasms were hurled at the editor, and when he rehurled ceived them in the best of temper the natives turned their jibes against the Irish people them-selves, and many a reproach and taunt have come on them uuawares

mary of all the falsehoods con-tained in the English papers tained in the English papers concerning Ireland. The con-sequence was that the native papers used most outrageous language with regard to us, and the *Standard* always pocketed the offence. It published an an-onymous letter from a subscriber vilifying the Irish people in Buenos Aires, and calling on the editor «to do all in his power to keep Irishmen out of this country as they were a disgrace to North America, &c.» It is true the *Standard* denied the truth of the calumnies contained in that let-ter and made a feeble defence of the Irish. But that was not suf-ficient. A good son will not al-Incient. A good son will not al-low those who assail his parents to enter his house, nor does he content himself with denying their statements and applying balm to his parents' wounds when the assailants are gone. He stands at the door and defies the intruder to tuck a hair of the intruder to touch a hair of their heads or to cross the thres hold for such a purpose. I need not say that no other paper in Buenos Aires would admit the letter of an anonymous scribbler that hurled any sort of insult against the nationality of the proprietor and editor. It takes the anti-Irish Irishman to do

For who's the wretch that basely For who's the wretch that basely spurns The ties of country, kindred friends That barters every noble aim For sordid view, for ori-ate ends? One slave alone on earth yeu'll flud Through nature's universal plan So lost to virtue, dead to shame, The anti Irish Irishman. Learn doan sin

I am. dear sir.

am, dear sir, Yours respectfully, *Gael*.

THE TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES WITH SOUTH

AMERICA. Mr. Grace, the Irish Mayor of New York, was recently the hon-

ored guest of the Providence Commercial Club, and he made a speech that bristled with facts of interest to American business men. Here are a few extracts:-Men. Here are a new extracts. «England's share was nearly one-third of the whole foreign commerce of South America, France's about one-quarter, and the United States nearly one-sixth. The commerce of the United States with South America is only equal to about 7<sup>1/</sup> o/o of is only equal to about  $7!/_{2}$  o/o of all our foreign commerce. It is scarcely better than that with Asia and Oceanica, which is nearly 7

«In 1877 not a single American merchant did business in Bolivia, and in 1879 only two American firms were doing business in Valparaiso. This number has been slightly increased in that city since the cessation of the Chili-Peruvian war. In the city of Buenos Aires, although of a population of 500,000, one-half are foreigners, there are only 1,600 citizens of the United States, or only 1 to 150 other foreigners. Of those engaged in business the lisproportion is probably still greater

«During the late war 104,605 and destroyed, and 774,652 tons transferred to foreign flags, a total loss to our mercantile mar-ine of 879,257 tons. Under the present navigation laws, which were established as far back as 1828, foreign vessels enter our ports on almost the same terms as our own vessels. These are unour own vessels. These are un-favorable circumstances for which the wisdom of our statesfor

THE IRISH CATTLE TRADE.

The Irish cattle trade is in a desperate condition, and seeing that it is the great trade-perhaps if we except the liquor trade the only one in the country worth talking of-the effects must be widespread and far-reaching. All this does not mean that there is any danger whatever of Ireland ceasing to produce beef and mutton: the Irish cattle trade is as solidly fixed as the foundations of the everlasting hills, and Ireland will be submerged beneath the waves before it ceases to be a cattle feeding country. What is meant is merely that the persons engaged in the trade have had bad times lately-that most of them are in straitened circumstances and a fearful number of them bankrupt. We should like to give our opinion why this is so; for we regret to find that certain persons who have been speaking for their trade have not shown very exceptional capacity

for dealing with the subject. The evidences of the depres-sion are not far to seek. Not on-ly is there a great fall in the pri-ces of the «finished» article but, what is more significant, we find that in many fairs through the that in many fairs through the country the young stock or «stores» are unsaleable. Most of the men with large tracts of grazing ground are unable to stock them, for the banks and the salemasters who used to supthe salemasters who used to sup-ply the money will run, the risk no longer. Graziers who a few years ago if asked for «the grass of a cow» at any price would be more likely to look for a blun-derbuss than give a civil answer, are now sending begging letters to the little farmers round about to the little farmers round about them for any kind of a beast fo eat their grass at very low fig-ures. Instead of stocking the land the banks, as may be seen from the papers every day, are selling or trying to sell the farms on which in the good times they advanced their money, the borrowers of which are now com-pletely bankrupt.

The gentlemen in the cattle trade will acknowledge that beef-growing is an agricultural process, just as much as growing potatoes or oats, and that it is potatoes of oats, and that to is subject to the same rules and vi-cissitudes. As surely then as general agriculture could not en-dure in the country, so surely should this branch of it fail in time under existing conditions. Rackrents, insecurity of tenure, heavy near rates and other local heavy poor rates, and other local burdens have done for the growing of beef what they had already done for the growing of corn. The cry for several years was that tillage would not pay and cattle-growing would. That those who spoke in this way were not wise men, the issue of the attempt to turn Ireland into one vast cattle ranch—an attempt which, as we have said, has already ended in disaster—will sufficiently show. The fact is, Ireland has a small percentage of its surface prime natural pasture land capable of producing a hundred pounds of beef to the acre yearly, and a vast percentage which would not produce a hundred ounces to the acre. The inferior land with la-bor could be made to produce more beef than the natural pasture without labor, but beef-growers took it for granted that no labor was required to make any land produce beef, and ac-cordingly in the great anxiety to produce beef the small farmers were evicted by the thousand,

We could point out an estate no two hours' walk from the General Post Office entirely under grass the owner of which is losing som hundreds a year because he would not pay a man or two merely t clean out the ditches. The big graziers did not, could not, rais the young stock for themselves the young stock for themselves the women of their families wen quite above attending to calves b day and by night. Why, then did they not take reasonable care that the work of raising th young stock might be done for them by others? Instead, the did any thing they could to might did everything they could to ruin their trade by rendering the reg ular supply of their raw materia an impossibility. They them selves continued to hold more land than they could stock; employed scarcely anyone; and if they did employ the indispen-sable herd, he no more than the other laboring men was allowed one inch of land out of thousand of acres. In short, in expelling the small farmers and laborers of the land—the only persons who could keep the graziers supplied with the raw material—the land and grass grabbers closed up the sources of their prosperity and made the present crisis inevita-

ble. Moreover, quite a number of persons thought cattle-raising a then of such extreme simplicity that anyone could engage in it and make his fortune. Some of these worthy people have found themselves before they had time to think almost applying for ad-mission to the poor-houses. Agriculture is as much a science and art as law or medicine, as too many now know to their cost. Small fragments of these truths are now, it appears, beginning to penetrate the understanding of the cattle-feeding fraternity. One gentleman has discovered

that the expulsion of the small farmers has not, after all, been an unmixed blessing to the great graziers, and he has gone so far graziers, and he has gone so fat as to propose a prize to be given to the best producer of young stock being a holder of not less than thirty acres of land. That is very considerable progress fot an elderly J. P. If he will pur sue his speculations, and if the trade in which he is largely con-cerned continues to decline, be-fore the world is much older he will plainly see that the complete

will plainly see that the complete success of the Land League would have put the cattle trade as well as every other trade on a solid foundation.

Some persons in the popula ranks who do not consider the matter fully do not wish the cattle trade well, and would gladly be witnesses of its failure—the reason, of course, being that the at tempt to develop it has been ac companied by general desolation But we need have no more object but we need have no hore objects itself than to any other. Wha we should object to is a cattl trade carried on in such a manne as to destroy itself and every other interest as well. Let our friend of the Cattle Trade Association go over to the countries to the East of England—say to Hollam East of England—sey to Hollan and Belgium, and they can fin there a flourishing cattle trad side by side with innumerah flourishing industries The lan is incomparably poorer than out by nature, but it is rendere much more productive by huma labour and thus those countrie labour, and thus those countries support three times as large a po pulation as we have, and hav twice as many cattle as we hav in Ireland. Holland, however has a government which concern itself anxiously about everythin in which Dutchmen are engaged not excluding the trade in cattle the same can be acid of Balgium

#### THE SOUTHERN CROSS-FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1885.

FOREIGN NOTES.

late Lord Cairns was a man traordinary ability, who had his own name and fame. on inherits his position, title, wealth, and his place in the e of Lords as one of Eng-s highest legislators. The York Evening Post, a paper iar with aristocratic intersays :-

ow that he is gone, his place ow that he is gone, his place be taken by his son, who is ly fit to act as umpire in a on-shooting match, much vote as a lawmaker. In fact, parts are such that his en-ce as a matter of right to a slative body has the air of a dal. It is not often that a net descends to the next heir such a 'sickening thud.'s such a 'sickening thud.'»

. Bartholdi, the artist who formed the great statue of rty Enlightening the World, that the assertion that Con-s had refused the monster ne is incorrect. The work has a taken to pieces and is pack-n a series of enormous cases by to depart in the war trans-lisere. The subscription of Isere. The subscription of 000 francs by Americans and nchmen at a press meeting on rd the *Normandie* at New York rd the Normanic at New 1074 up the deficiency required for completion of the pedestal the raising of the statue. Isére is now at Cherbourg, ance she will depart for Rouen ere the cases containing the ue will be put on board. It is Ferry who offered last year Government transport for the riage of the great bronze work, the expense of going and re-ning te America will be borne he French Government. The lica of this statue, but much aller, being 32 feet in height, it is formed on the original it is formed on the original del of Bartholdi, for which 000 frances have already been scribed, is at the bronze foun-rat present and will be com-ted in July. It has been of-ed by a group of Americans to City of Paris, which has ac-bted it, and it will be erected in Place des Etats-Unis, where American Embassy to the ench Government is located.

tappears that Prince Bismarck, t by anything he said or did, t by his silence, was the real use of the peace (if peace there between England and Russia. e following extract from an ar-te in a Paris paper proves it ther clearly :—"Was the Chan-llor, in doing nothing in favour eace, secretly in favour of In doing nothing to bring out the war was he then in fa-ur of peace? With one word ould have prevented war, the fact is that this sphinx of arzin (Bismarck) by his silence ghtened both the contending tions, who, not finding them-lves openly supported, hesitat-, and in the end came to terms."

Gambling, like its kindred ces is not all pleasure; it has s drawbacks at timesthatshould ake those addicted to it think. he succensful gambler to-day is kely to be the loser to-morrow, doe may losses are conduto be the loser are condu-to many losses are condu-ve to bad bad health. Since the st of January there have been ineteen suicides by gamblers at onte Carlo, and the newspapers e so much shocked (!) that they e calling upon the French Goernment to «suppress the scan-

The rich and powerful land-wners of England have taken arm at the progress of socialis-c views and to avoid the storm head, have formed a National and Company for the purpose of and company for the parpose utting an end to the land mono-oly. Such magnates as the Duke f Argyll, the Earl of Carnarvon, nd the Marquis of Ripón are minant in the movement. The minent in the movement. lan of the organization is to buy p land at wholes ale and sell it out n 10 acre lots on long time and inder conditions likely to cause urther subdivisions. It is all a 'll come down."

When a bachelor says he is single from choice it makes him mad to ask why the girl made choice of some other fellow.



THE SOUTHERN CROSS-FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1885.

JOHN HODSOLL 210 210 CALLE CALLE CORRIENTES CORRIENTES John Hodsoll, "10, Calle Continues representative in the River Plate of the MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN & PLANO CO., who introduced their Celebrated Organs into this country about their years ago, has now on exhition the SUPERBLY MANUFACTURED PIANOS THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN & PIANO COMPANY in the manufacture of REED ORGANS are at the top of the tree, where they have construct for many years, and their aim is to place their UPRIGH  $\ell$  GRAND +1ANOS (which are different in construction from all other Pianos)in the sum - osition, and they have spared no expense in their manufacture to attain this on I, and to turn out a Piano which will become known throughout the world (as their organs are now) as an instrument without fault  $\rightarrow \rightarrow$ . The cut below represents the celebrated Liszt Organ which obtained the First Prize at the Paris Exposition, and which JOHN HODSOLL has also on exhibition at 210 112 CALLE CORRIENTES JUNE 25 Great CORRALON SEWING JULY 1 11 SETIEMBRE MACHINE RIVADAVIA ESQUINA RIOJA Establishment JUNE 25 BUENOS AIRES Maderas de todas clases Fierro en harras y stado Acero de todas clasos Fierro galvaniz, do para techos Alambre de fierro y acero para c.rco Postes y medios postes Naudub, y Torniquetes Baldosas para piso y toebo Fejas francesas vari, se morcas Piedras para veredas Tierra Ro e ana y Porthand Cal vira y apogud. Sal de Roca Ma quinas de Agricuítara This house always contains a supply of machinery of the most finished class from Europe and North America.

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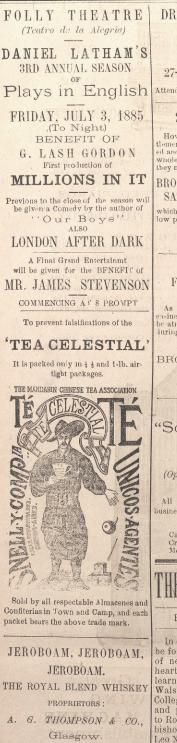
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# THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, JULY 3RD, 1885.

In our telegraphic column will be found to-day at least one item of news which will bring joy to hearts of every Irishman. The learned, pious and patriotic Dr. Walsh, President of Maynooth Walsh, President of Maynooth College, the chosen one of priests and people, has been summoned to Rome to be consecrated Arch-bishop of Dublin. May God bless Leo XIII, for this wise resolution. For the first time for a century we shall have a prelate in Dublin who will boldly take his stand with the people on the platform of Irish nationality.

We have received at this office subscriptions for the Irish Or-phanage \$101'50 m/n from Mr. James Cunningham, of Juarez. We shall publish Mr. Cunning-ham's list next week.

We referred last week to the absurd custom of giving remark-able dates as names of places. Another ridiculous practice is that of retaining the titles, and sometimes the Christian names, of those whose memory it is in that of retaining the titles, and sometimes the Christian names, of those whose memory it is in-tended to honour. Thus we have Calle General Browne, Calle General Lavalle, Cárlos Keen Station, Marcos Paz, General Pringles, General Rodriguez, General Zapiola, &c. The object of this evidently is to distinguish between the persons so honoured and others who may happen to thave the same surname, just as cervantes tells us that some of the artists of his day when they I painted an animal took care to state underneath what animal it was intended to represent. «A good wine needs no bush,» and the man who deserves to be im-mortalised does not require any distinguishing terms to perpetu-ate his memory.

ants, under the pressure of the times; therefore, follo ing suit, I think it but right to enumerate one or two similar cases, such be-ing worthy of emulation. Señor Don Adolfo Puerryden lets to an Irish family, on the Arroyo Bur-gos, about 130 squares of splen-did camp, for \$12,000 % per an-num, not payable in advance, the same as a great many have to do, but leaving it entirely to the con-venience of the tenant. Such men are also proportionately venence of the tenant. Such men are also proportionately generous to their employés, as for example, Mr. Peter Whelan, Rodriguez, had a teacher, who was obliged to leave him through sickness, and, eventually becom-ing destitute, applied to his con-sulate for passage home, which being refused, came to the know-ledge of Mr. Whelan, who at once

THE SOUTHERN CROSS-FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1885.

ledge of Mr. Whelan, who at once went to town, paid the man's fare home, besides providing him with a balance for arrival. Such examples require no comment, but the last gentleman's well-known generosity I have heard myself, years ago, resounded on the summit of the Cordilleras.»

We have received a communication from «Fingell,» in which he gives us the result of another Interview he had with Mr. Mc-Cracken the Scotchman on many interesting topics. We shall publish the communication next week.

PRINCIPLES AND MEN.

Argentine politics in these molern days may fairly be designated a most stupendous paradox History, says the sage, is philosophy teaching by example, but the student of contemporaneous Argentine history can see therein few examples to fire the soul with patriotic ardor or to animate him in the pursuit of a noble am. bition and the practice of public virtues. He perceives too often that the words and deeds of those who grasped the helm of state do not tally, and the consequence is that the sailors mistake their or-ders and the barque runs a seri-ous risk of being cast upon the rocks and shoals. He sees before him an intricate maze, which it would take more than the wis-dom of man to unravel, and it is no wonder that many a stout heart quails before the difficult task, and that men who would readily sacrifice their lives to serve their country remain pas-sive from want of hope to better the situation or to bring light out of darkness. Let us cast our eyes back a few years and take a bird's-eye view of the pages as we turn that the sailors mistake their orback a few years and take a bird's-eye view of the pages as we turn them over. Rosas was a Federal in principle. He insisted on per-sons of both sexes wearing the red cockade and putting on scar-let garments, in recognition of that principle, and all official documents were headed with that sanguinary motto «Mueran los salvajes unitarios.» Never-theless, Rosas was a most ruth-less «Unitarian»—more so than the Czar of Muscovy or the Grand Mogul. He centralised all pow-er in himself, and he put thou-sands to death on the mere sus-picion of having resisted, or being ands to death on the mere sus-picion of having resisted, or being disposed to resist, his despotic rule. Urquiza was by turns Uni-tarian and Federal in principle, and governed by a Federal sys-tem, yet even his rule which was expected to establish the liberty that had been trampled under foot by his predecessor soon be-lied its glorious promises and de-generated into personal govern-ment. He acted the part of generated into personal govern-ment. He acted the part of Cromwell, and expelled the de-puties of the Province of Buenos Aires in June 52. In the follow-ing September a revolution broke out against him, and he besieged this city for fourteen months. Buenos Aires seceded from the Argentine Confederation and re-uitself to the principles which Argentine Confederation and re-ought to serve as a rule for the been put in mourning by the guidance of civil society accord-til 1860, when Urquiza was de-feated at the battle of Pavon. Jesus Christ and the doctrines of come for the father on his return the Church Was have also well.

ruler from the era of Indepen-dence to our day who more shamefully betrayed his trust, or acted in contradiction to his own principles and the general expecprinciples and the general expec-tation. Sarmiento was a Uni-tarian in principle and governed with an ostensible form of Fed-eralism. He introduced corrup-tion and favouritism into the administration, which were pre-viously unknown. He tampared with the freedom of election un-til he made it what it is today, «a mockery, a delusion, and a snare,» and undid the work that his pre-decessor had so a uspiciovsly and undid the work that his pre-decessor had so auspicionsly commenced. Sarmiento is a «Provinciano,» and one of the evil effects of his rule was to re-suscitate the old jealousy be-tween Buenos Aires and the other provinces. He handed over the Government, without election, to his creature Avellaneda, another Provinciano, who carried out the Provinciano, who carried out the policy of Sarmiento, and was, like him, a man without any scru-ple in public administration. The pie in public administration. The same system is continued in the person of Roca, and if Juarez Celman be elected we shall have it established in perpetuity with the only exception that the pre-sent candidate, as far as talents are concerned, is inferior to any of his predecessors and is incluare concerned, is inferior to any of his predecessors, and is imbu-ed with a strong anti-religious hatred. We are right, then, in remarking that no profitable les-son can be derived from the story of Argentine politics of the pres-ent day. It is a question of men and not principles. One set of politicians call themselves «au-toromistas sanother «Nacionalistonomistas, »another «Nacionalis-tas, » another «liberales, » but if you ask the most intelligent a-mong those who raise the party mong those who raise the party cry what is the meaning of the terms they cannot tell you, and ten to one it means the very op-posite of the ideal they have set before themselves. If then the elections are to be carried out on the basis of the Constitution, can-didates should declare openly what their principles are, and when elected should stick closely to those principles. Give us the to those principles. Give us the principles, we say, but give also the men— High-minded men With powers as far, above dull brutes endued In forest brake, or den, As beasts excel cold rocks and branches rude. Men who their duties know, But know their rights and knowing dare maintain.

PROCLAMATION OF DR.

GOROSTIAGA BY THE

«CATHOLIC UNION.»

The Catholic Union has issued he following manifesto to its co-religionists of the River Plate: We would not correspond with the expectations that were cher-

tablish that of which Rosas was an adherent in principle though not in practice. Let us do jus-tice, however, to Don Bartolome Mitre. He was the only ruler that ever allowed freedom of election in the Argentine Repub-ic. Alas, it is sad to be obliged to record it, that same freedom of election was the plentiful source of new misfortunes for the Republic. Sarmiento was un-questionably elected by the pop-ruler from the era of Indepen-sufficient guarantee for the fidel-source for the real of the source of the source of the source of the source of his source of his source of his source of his functions, or if the electors should look upon it as a sufficient guarantee for the fidel-using when called upon Fatherson and the source of the source of his chest, neck, and prior was very precarious and, as sufficient guarantee for the fidelsen inee to dispense with the ext-cise of his functions, or if the electors should look upon it as a sufficient guarantee for the fidelity of the candidate that he had McNerney was promptly on the not publicly apostasised from the faith which he received in baptism. The Republic and the constitution demand an active tism. constitution demand an active, living, and prolific faith as a se-curity for the public good, such as that which Dr. Gorostiaga professes, and the Committee of the Catholic [Union propose him with a lively hope in an epoch of conflict and trial Nor are the functions by given in other in guarantees he gives in other in-terests besides those of religion less reassuring. The republican system requires in order to be firm and logical an unvarying respect for the political rights of 1 citizens, and a sincere adhesion to the institutions that go to form the state for the benefit of sociate and as a consequence to society, and as a consequence to exclude radically any tendency to exclude radically any tendency to excessive centralisation in ad-ministration and politics which under any form of Government destroy civil liberty and conspire against the natural rights and es-sential principles of Christian so-ciety. From this point of view the candidature will be looked on as a safeguard for our national insti-tutions. The Catholic Union hopes to be able to contribute by every thitons. The Catholic Union hopes to be able to contribute by every means in its power to the estab-lishment of an order of things in which the interests of none will be endangered. They forget as that prudence in the management of national finances and the pres-

of national finances and the prac-tice of economy in the treasury of the nation ought to be the object of special concern to Government particularly to those who desire to repair the errors committed, which in, their magnitude can only be compared to the deterior-ation of the country in the supewe therefore enter on the ele-toral contest fortified with a strong hope of success and the assurance that nothing will be left undone that liberty and con-science may suggest; nor shall we be daunted by any difficulties that may arise and which should serve rather to stimulate all good

serve rather to stimulate all good citizens to greater energy and activily. God does not abandon his children until they become infidels and cowards. J. M. Estrada (President), Pedro Goyena (Vice-president), T. Ac-haval Rodriguez (second Vice-president), M. Achague, Mariano Acosta, Modesto Sanchez, E. Car-ranza Emilió Lamarca, C. N. Ca-ceres, Juan Romero, A. Casabal.

WESTERN CORRESPONDENCE To the Editor of the Southern

Cross.

Lross. DEAR Sir, Grim death (Oh, grisly intro-duction !) with whetted scythe, has been stalking about our neighborhood, garnering in an abundant harvest. Sharp, swift, and sure have fallen his blows, respecting neither work mean

usual, when called upon. Father spot.

am glad to say that in the opinion of his medical attendants his recovery now issimply a matter of time and care.

Is it too late to mention the mission given by the Passionist Fathers at Suipacha? Whose fault is it, Mr. Editor, if I am ig-norant whether it has been men-tioned yet in the *Southern Cross* or noi? or not?

if one had just got up from the perusal of the Arabian Nights, his imagination still excited by those wonderful stories, he might easily think that a South American town had been transported by magic to the centre of West-meath, Longford, or Wexford on feast on four day, the meath, Longford, or Wexford on feast or fair day: the same ac-cent. Jaye, and the same patro-nymics in his ear, and the same stalwart powerful forms of the men, and the graceful figures and handsome faces of their wives, daughters, and sweet-hearts in his eye. Of the missionaries what shall I say? Let it be sufficient to re-call the relentless logic of Father

1 say? Let it be sufficient to re-call the relentless logic of Father Louis while proving the compat-ibility of Eternal Goodness with Infinite Justice, and the necessi-ty of the Catholic doctrine of an everlasting hell. He who risks his soul tramples on the infinite price paid for it. God, the Son, was the price; therefore an eternal punishment is the due. Clothe this argu-ment with the eloquence of Fa-ther Louis, and what a terrible significance such a reasoning significance such a reasoning must have had for each of his hearers.

But I am venturing beyond my depth. «Revenous a nos moutons,» let us get back to our sheep

Such a winter as we have had is, as usual, not within the mem-ory of our oldest inhabitant. At At first, in the month of April, the weather was simply beautiful crisp, dry, and bracing, such as only the south-west, wind after its course over the snowy alti-tudes of the Cordilleras and across the dry, immense superficies of our pampas can produce. But it was terribly cold. Witness the several deaths from exposure during that period. Anyone ig-norant of our climate, to read of them, might be inclined to sup-nosaus to he undergoin othe strages pose us to be undergoing the rigors of an Arctic winter. Still it was severe enough, night after night heavy frosts covered our camps, doing great injury to the young and tender herbage; our farmers were becoming anxious, and on all sides gloomy prognostica-tions were being uttered. Then Then for a short season, very short, a thaw set in, and a few light but transient showers fell, bringing gladness to the hearts of all, for if they continued the lambs—the spes gregis—might yet be saved. But, alas! short-lived was the oy. For again

King Frost came down like a wolf on the fold.

All glitt'ring cold. like silver, but terribly

not quite so bad as at the beginthe man who deserves to be im-mortalised does not require any a. M. CARROLL R. M. DINNEEX R. M. DINNEEX R. M. DINNEEX R. M. DINNEEX R. E. CASEY L. A DONOVAN A. M. WERPHY L. A DONOVAN A. M. WERPHY L. O'FARRELL 2. J. J. MURPHY T. E. O'CURRY, 587 Calle Gen. Lavalle. ning of the season, but sufficient to make lambskins become a 'drug' in the market. And such

coln blood. These last certainly resist the influence of cold much better than the former, for they better than the former, for they are as lively as young kittens. frisking about and full of life whilst the others are crawling a-bout with arched backs and drawn sides and dying. But, a-gain, the Lincolns are like fluffy little balls of wool, while the bod-ics of the others have no coveries of the others have no cover-ing to protect them from the in-clemency of the season. It must be remembered also that the Linbe remembered also that the Lin-coln ewes being better clothed and protected from the cold than the Rambouillet, «et hoc genus omne,» can feed with more plea-sure and comfort during winter. It is said, too, that they will fat-ten on the much coarser grasses which visit us with the winter frosts, and consequently secrete more and richer milk for their lambs during the severest season

of the year. Many days ago I was rather surprised at the appearance, in a surprised at the appendice, in a spring cart, of some strange ani-mals. At a distance they seemed in color, appearance, and move-ment like huge ostriches with exaggerated heads and inflated necks. However, on a nearer approach, I recognised them by their form, although I had never seen the living a minul before, to seen the living animal before, that graceful denizen of the be that graceful defined of the wilds of Patagonia and of the Cordilleras, the guanaco. What immense, lovely, jet-black eyes they have ! It is well fof man-kind in general that nature has not graceful that the such not granted to our girls such magnificent and lustrous orbs for with such powerful weapons of attack in their possession they would be irresistible. However, the poor timid guanaco depends for attack and defense on another for attack and defense on another weapon, very efficacious but de-cidedly very offensive. It has frequently been mentioned in books of travels among the Cor-dilleras; and it is satisfactory (to all but the victims) that those books have not exaggerated. This was proved the other day. While one of these guanacos was strug-gling with a zealous peon who wished to place it on the cart, it forced its way back until it got to

while do place it on the care of the contents of a rifle shot, discharged the contents of its stomach right into his face and over his clothes The poor man was conquered, and

went to wash. I made mention, in a forme correspondence, of Don Juan Ra-mon Moll as an enterprising young native estanciero. It is he who has introduced these gu anacos from Bahia Blanca, an and though the poor animals after so long a journey looked dilapidat-ed and travel-worn, let us hope that his speculation will succeed.

I take this opportunity to thank your correspondent "X" for his kind appreciation of my former efforts.

I remain, Dear sir, Yours sincerely

#### Curiosus. THE

IRISH SOLDIER TO COLUMBIA

#### JULY 4TH.

To-morrow will be the 4th of July, the great day sacred to Amshiy, the great day before a rink erican independence, and, as Irishmen, we hail the glorious anniversary with hearts brim-ming over with gratitude and enthusiasm. In the words of Daniel Webster, "may liberty and union be still the motto of the Stars and Stripes, blazing on all its ample folds, as they float over sea and over land; may the senti-ment be borne on every wind under the whole heavens the sentiment dear to every American heart-liberty and union now and for ever, one and un-

The following verses in tribute to the great republic, are from the pen of Michael Scanlan himself, an Irish-American.

elf, an Irish-American. Columbia, agra, just bear awhile With a soldier of the rank and file, A native of the Emerald Isle, Your uniform adorning, Who comes his poor respects to pay, In the good old democratic way, And wish you on this giorious day The very cream of the morning, And ask you, malam, it you would wear, Amid the glory of your hair, Right in that nest of Cupid there, This emblem of his sireland.

Fed by soft winds, and heavenly dew Wept down from skies of deepest b'ue, This simple sprig of Shamrock grew Near the very heart of Ireland.

You now have royal beaux, aroon, Who flash about you late and soon. Like stars about the Summer moon, Outrivalled by your glory; But in the days when you were

young, And sleuth hounds on your foot-

And steuh holdus of your food steps hung, And royal lovers gave them tongue, 'Twas then a different story ; But in those dark and bloody days Old Ireland rose beyond the seas And backed your throne upsetting

ways In the face of rack and prison. And gave you all sh had, asthore, Strong arms, true hearts, and love galore, And cheered you from her 'sea-beat' s ore

Till all your stars had risen.

Wh n you had sprung from war's alarms, 'Jack Barry' took you in his arms, And smiled to see your budding

charms, On a cold St. Patrick's morring; Montgomery was standing near, While on your pleased and list'ning

ear Rang dragoon Moylan's charging cheer, While the Shamrock was adorn-

While the shallrock was addre-ing That curl-crowned head and brow of thine, While along the Continental line That cheer was passed with nine times nine, On that St Patrick's morning.

You may forget those misty things, Which Time has shaded with his

Which time has shaded with his wings, And yet from out those shadows springs Your brightest, highest glory; When Jackson fought at New Or-leans, And by his side the 'Jasper Greens,' You were a maiden 'out of teens.' And may forget the story. Your olden foe had come once more To trail you, as in days of yore; You met him on the sounding shore,

shore, And dared the haughty forman! And Jackson shook your banner

And swore a sacred oath that she Shall hold her course o'er land and sea.

And cringe or stoop to no man.

Ard in your fullest womanhood, Sure Ireland's sons about you stood And treely poured their warmest blood

For you, their second mother. Where'er, along the battle tide, One of your boys charged and died, An Irishman was by his side, Like brother unto brother, Tho' sundered in the public mart, You cannot tell their graves apart— Two in race, but one in heurt. For God and godlike freedom 1 Whens'er the dread occasion come, And war should glower above your home.

home, Lo! at the rattle of your drum They're ready when you need 'em.

Your checks like reddest roses blow, Your - yes with bright traditions glow, Your bosom, whiter than the snow, Can dare the world's inspection; In looks, in acts, in pride, in mien, You seem like nature's free born queen—

queen— Darling, a little bit of green Would suit your fine complexion.

GENERAL ITEMS.

Mr. Nash left this week by the «Gironde.» He expects to return soon with a good stock of prize cattle and shorthorns.

An Irishman named Patrick An Irisiman handed rather Donnelly was drcwned while crossing the laguna of the Lomo Verde, partido of Mar Chiquita. He had been for some time living with Mr. Thomas Gaynor, and at the time he died was residing in a native estancia where he owned a small flock of sheep.

There is a very strong feeling there is a very strong feeling at the Boca against the worse than inhuman way in which the 300 Indians brought down by the "Azopardo" have been treated. The poor creatures were all hud-dled together on the vessel's deek superclub the bit. The poor creatures were all fuld-died together on the vessel's dock, exposed to the bitter cold, and all of them the next thing to naked. One poor little girl of six years died from the exposure. Every batch of Indians that is brought to the city is treated in the same barbarous way, in spite of the protests of the press. And yet we boast of our civilization in the Plate.—Standard.

A game at foot-ball was played at Flores, on Monday, between a Buenos Aires team and a number of employès of the Southern Rail-siy of uniting for the defence of The men of Buenos Aires were the winners.

of the Catholic Uuion. This pro-position was supported by Messrs. Carballido, E. S. Quintana, M. Independcia 522. The deceased Independica 522. The deceased was 41 years old, and leaves a wife and two young children. It appears that suicide mania is in-herent in his family, for his father committed suicide at the age of 52, and his two brothers at the ages of 20 and 18 Carballido, E. S. Qulntana, M Varela, Josè M. Cantillo and Lastra. Being put to the vote, it was accepted and it was agreed to co-operate with the Catholic Union. the ages of 30 and 18.

be tried by the ordinary tribunals of this land, and the sentence will be made known to the re-

presentatives of the Government

urgent cases the tribunals of the

nation may order the temporary

arrest of a foreigner at the request of the representative of a nation

that has an extradition treaty with this republic when the na-ture of the crime of which he is

The number of population in the city at the end of May is cal-culated at 375,000 souls.

On the 7th inst. the new line of railway from Santa Fé as (ar as

the northern colonies will be in-augurated. The line is 100 kilo-metres in length and passes

through the colonies of Esperanzá, Humboldt, Cavour, Aurelia, Rafaela, and Bella Italia, and will be soon prolonged much further.

The Latham Co. represented

Arrah na-Pogue at the Alegria on Saturday night, for the benefit

on Saturday night, for the benefit of the Irish Orphanage. The attendance was very fair, and though the play was somewhat curtailed it was cleverly rendered by the company. Mr. Stevenson as "Shawn" was in his element like a fish in a pond, and sang the "Wearing of the Green" with a pathos and feeling that we have seldom seen surpassed even in

seldom seen surpassed even in the Green Isle itself. Miss Arden as "Arrah-na-Pogue" gave an

agreeable and very natural pic-ture of an Irish peasant girl. We

were glad to see that Arrah-na-Pogue contains none of the re-

will leave next week for Rosario

On Monday General Victorica

their common interests. It was proposed that the Liberal party,

sent in his resignation of th portfolio of Minister of War. Pre

for Monday next.

his term of office.

accused is plainly stated.

that demand the extradition.

It is now certain that 62 The Senate has passed the bill on extradition. By this bill it is enacted that Argentine citizens sons perished in the "Italia." which was wrecked in the Pacific enacted that Argentine citizens will not be extradited on any ac-count nor will extradition be made for political crimes. In no case will persons be given up whose crime would not merit one year of corporal punishment when judged by the laws of this country. Extradition will only be given in case the supposed de-Coast. 72 persons of those on board when the accident occurred were saved. Some harrowing scenes are related in connection with the accident. Of one family about to return to Europe only the mother was saved; the father and six children perished. An-other mother was saved by her son while three others of her chilcountry. Extradition will only be given in case the supposed de-linquent is only tried for the crime with which he is directly dren sank before her eyes to rise charged before he is given up In case the Argentine Govern no more. The Irish Orphanage Lottery was played on Wednesday, prizes being allotted according to the ment should refuse to grant ex-tradition the person accused will

extract of the Buenos Aires Lottery, by doubling the numbers. The following were the principal winning numbers: 10,734 \$20,000; 3,457, 11,135 \$1,000 each; 3.692 11,165, 5,121 \$400 each; 10,479, 2,001, 9,310 4,550, 1,.85, 11,404, 5,933 \$200 each. As we write it is not certain

who is the winner of the big prize The winning number was sent with several other tickets to Miss Mullen, of Carmen de Areco, but it is not quite certain whether she kept it or disposed of it to somebody else.

The Lujan branch of the Catho-lic Association held an entertainingsocial reunion on Sunday. Many members of the associatiou from the neighbouring partidos were also present. In the morning all assisted at a Solemn High Mass which was sung in the historic church of Our Lady of Lujan. Rev. Father Salvaire preached a teautiful sermon on the neces-sity of faith and the advantages acquired by sincerely practising the Catholic religion. After Mass, all adjourned to the salons of the an adjourned to the salons of the club and Dr. Fernandez, the pre-sident, announced that the club had resolved to hold similar reunions very frequently. The Misses Bocalandro played some excellent music on the piano, and Dr. Goyena made an excellent speach which was highly anspeech, which was highly ap-plauded. Don Ignacio Ossali re-cited a beautiful poem entitled "La Leyenda de las madres." Necelless to add that all were Needless to add that all were highly delighted with the entertainment.

volting scenes and caricatures that are to be seen in some other Irish pieces of Boucecault. On Small-pox is fast spreading in his city. In the Colegio del Car-Monday night Pygmalion and Galatea and Gilbert and Sullivthis city. men there were five cases this week.

an's Operette, Trial by Jury, were played with considerable The Argentines Paysandu and Pedrito played a game of ball on Sunday against the two «cracks» Mr. Latham's Company of Montevideo, Neques and Sal-vador. The latter were beaten by five marks. The result of the contest would have been doubtful and after giving a few perform-ances there they will go direct to Montevideo, thence to Rio Janc-iro. The last performatce for the season in this city is announced had not Salvador hurt his hand during the game. Heavy bets were made and the crowd of spectators was so great that seats could not be got even at resignation of the £1 each.

sident Roca, in accepting the resignation, commended General Victorica for the faithful services rendered to the country during bic torm of offloa Campana is about to obtain all the privileges of a partido. The new partido will be bounded by Pilar, Las Conchas, Zarate, and Exaltacion de la Cruz.

Sr. Pinaroli has asked permis-sion to establish a system of tramways in this city, the cars to be driven by atmospheric air. He proposes to work them by means of steam-pumps of high and low pressure placed at both extremi-ics of the way communication The Government are expecting 20 new Krupp guns of 20 tons weight. The English Govern-ment recently offered to purchase them when there was dread of war between England and Russia. pressure placed at both externi-ties of the way, communication to be kept up by means of under-ground pipes with a large central pump in which the motive power It is supposed they will be placed in Martin Garcia, Formosa, and Bahia Blanca.

Dr. Del Valle, having been in-formed that the National Senate would be generated, and as the ocomotives would be constantly had refused to accept his resigna-tion, with the manifest object of supplied with air by the recipi-ents they need not be of a large availing of his absence to carry measures prejudicial to the Ro-A meeting of the Mitrista, or, chistas, has written from Paris to say that he will return to take as they are sometimes designated, the Liberal party was held in this city on Wednesday. Over 300 memhis place in the Senate, as soon as the condition of Mrs. Del Val-le, who is seriously ill in Paris, will justify his setting out.

A new and interesting cere mony will take place at the Church of the Passionist Fathers the in Calle Caridad, at the afternoon

in this country and was sent as a sample to the Mendoza Exhibiton. Should the weather permit, His to the curiosity to witness the novel ceremony to which a peculiar and special service of the church is dedicated, a large con-gregation is expected to attend. One of the Passionist Fathers will visit Belgrano next Sunday, will be there about 8 o'clock and will hear Confessions until 10a.m., when he will sing High Mass and preach in English.

Catholic Church.

It appears by the police report of the city, for the year 1884, just published, that the number of published, that the number of crimes committed in the city du-ring the year was 1,665. The number of criminals is supposed to have been 1,872 of whom 1,132 were arrested. Of these 824 were unmarried, 274 married, and 28 in a state of widowhood. Of the entire number arrested only 31 were women, 9 of the criminals were Germans. 496 Argentines. were women, 9 of the criminals were Germans, 496 Argentines, 10 Brazilians, 131 Spanish, 42 Frenchmen, 341 Italian, 7 Eng-lish, and none Irish! The largest number is set down to Argentines, but it must be re-membered that among them are reckoned the sons of foreigners of all nationalities. The number of suicides and attempts at suiof suicides and attempts at sui-cide committed during the year was 72, of whom 54 were men and 13 women. Of these 25 were Ar-gentines and 20 Italians, and the other cases are set down to variother cases are set down to vari-ous nationalities. 959 persons were confined in the central po-lice department for drunkenness, 3,067 for disorder, and 211 for using arms. In the different commissary offices 26,531 men and 1,809 women were imprison-d for drunkanness and disorder. ed for drunkenness and disorder. and 4,376 men and 163 women for using dangerous arms and other malpractices.

Dr. Gould, the ex-director of the observatory of Cordoba, entertained at a banquet in was Hotel Vendome on his arrival in Boston, his native city. Many scientific men of North America were present at the banquet. In replying to the toast of his health Dr. Gould made complimentary Dr. Gould made complimentary reference to the Argentine Republic, and enumerated the sacri-fices made by its rulers for the advancement of science.

A committee appointed to examine the petition of Ferrari to obtain still greater favors than he has already received in being al-lowed the use of the Colon Thea-tre for five years has drawn up a report, which they have present-ed to the Municipality, showing that Ferrari has not hitherto ful-filled his contract. He was bound to insure the theatre bound to insure the theatre against fire, and he has failed to do so. Nor has he built the marble stairs or laid down the mosaic work which he engaged to do, He, moreover, undertook to reduce the ticket of entrance to the upper gallery to 60 cents to the upper gallery to 60 cents, and that also he failed to do Similar reductions were expected to be made for entrance to the cazuela, but the contractors as carueta, but the contractors as well as the public have been sad-ly disappointed in their expecta-tions of Ferrari. It is calculated that Ferrari has thus illegally and contrary to the terms of his con-tract pocketed a sum of \$36,000 m/n in one season, without taking into consideration the fabulous prices he is demanding for seats in the pit and for boxes. Consequently, the committee have recommended that Ferrari be obliged to fulfill his contract according to the strict letter of the law the law.

The faculty of physical and natural sciences having issued a decree insisting on the necessity On Wednesday, Sr. Albert Hen-ing, a German merchant in this city, committed suicide by shoet-ing himself, in his house, calle Gorostiaga, who is also candidate of Mrs. Edward Kenny. It was cast mathematics, even when they

have passed examinations in the same branches in the National Colleges, the Rector or the Uni-Mr. E. Kenny and Mrs. Kenny will act as «padrinos», and owing to the curiosity to witness the versity has protested against the should not be required to give additional proof in order to satisfy the misgivings of the faculty of physical and mathematica? sciences.

Luis Balbuena, an Italian, was victimised in the Boca on Sunday in a way that clearly demonstrates that he is a most incurable greenwhen he will sing High Mass and preach in English. The Associatiou of the «Catho-lic Unions of Bolivia appointed the President of that Republic an honorary member, which the President graciously accepted, and for which he expressed his thanks. In doing so he took oc-casion to bestow a very high eu-lony on the work done by the «Catholic Union,» and to declare his unqualified adherence and submission to the doctrines of the Catholic Church. he was himself «recien llegado» and had not much book-learning. Balbuena complied with his re-quest, and to his surprise found that the ticket had won the big prize. He communicated the fact to the owner, who rejoiced at his apparent good luck, but at the same time expressed a fear that same time expressed a tear that he would be cheated out of his right for want of a knowledge of the language. He concluded by asking Balbuena to present the ticket at the office and demand the money. Balbuena consented to do so, and gave as a guarantee clock heides \$400 m/n and a cold £100, besides \$400 m/n and a gold watch and chain. They arranged to meet at a certain place, and Balbuena found, when it was too late, that the ticket was forged.

> Three months ago a young student in-one of our colleges, Sanagent in-one of our colleges, san-tiago Peivano, was standing in the doorway of Deutone's Botica, in calle Chacras, when a pet dog bit his hand. It was promptly cauterised and the event was half forgotten. A few days ago he became ill, and fears of hy-drophobia were confirmed too trophobia were confirmed too uickly, and on Wednesday night he died in the most awful agony. His mother was so shocked that she is very ill—wildly insane and may die. Two children were bitten by the same dog, and while the fatal malady does not ppear, this event fills the minds of their friends with fear.

A meeting was held in Bel-grano on Monday in support of Dr. Irigoyen's candidature. Dr. Jimenez was chairman, and several gentlemen made eloquent speeches. Dr. Jimenez invited those present to his own house, and while there the President of Juarista Club in Belgrano, Dr. J. F. Lopez, called to pay his com-pliments to Dr. Irigoyen and invited him to visit his own quarters. The visit was returned by Dr. Irigoyen and Irigoyenistas, and Juarezistas fraternised in a very edifying way «and their flags that day were blended, the Orange and tho Green.»



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SOLE AGENTS CASSELS, KING, & CO. 191-CALLE MAIPU BUENOS AIRES

THE SOUTHERN CROSS-FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1885.



6

#### FROM SANTIAGO DE CHILE то BUENOS AIRES IN 80 HOURS. AND TO

EUROPE IN 17 DAYS,

La Palabra de Mendoza is our authority for saying that the journey by mule can be made from Santiago de Chile to Mendoza in 44 hours. La Palabra quotes in proof of this astounding fact the journal of an unknown traveler who made the journey-passing by San Juan, Cabeza de Ternero, the Argen-tine Resguardo, and Lujan. We should like to know the name of this interesting traveler, who drew on his seven-mile boots to cross the Cordilleras, as we are afraid he drew «the long bow» at the same time. Traveling by mule from Santiago will take a full day to reach the foot of the mountain pass, and the mail-carriers take four full days to go from Santa Rosa de los Andes to Mendoza. Ordinary travelers take at least six days in crossing. We suppose our colleague La Pa-labra means that the journey can be made in 44 hours, taking the train from Santiago de Chile to Cabeza de Ternero, the Argenbe made in 44 hours, taking the train from Santiago de Chile to Santa Rosa, and not counting the necessary stoppage for repose on the way. The traveler, if he chooses, can travel by carriage the first day as the passage is not very rugged until the steep in-cline is reached. Supposing, then, that he has a relay of mules at the postas, and that he takes no rest until he reach Mendoza, it is possible he may arrive in the no rest until he reach Mendöza, it is possible he may arrive in the time specified. It is true that the journey from Mendoza to Buenos Aires can be made by train in 40 hours. The President and the party who accompanied him on the expedition a few months ago made the journey in that time. When the Andine railway is fin-ished it will occupy a much When the Andine railway is im-ished it will occupy a much shorter time. Engineer Villa-nueva gave it as his opinion that it can then be made in twenty-five hours. The fast steamers of the Veloce Company go from Buenos Aires to Lisbon in 14 days. So that the entire journey from Santiago or Valparaiso can be finished in about seventeen days. days.

#### THE MIRROR

### TRUE WOMANHOOD.

# BYTHE REV. BERNARD O'REHY, L.D.

## [CONTINUED.]

# CHAPTER I.

THE TRUE WOMAN'S KINGDOM-THE HOME.

THE HOME. "Who is not struck with beholding your lively faith, your piety fall of sweetness and modes y. your generous hospitality, the holiness which reigns within your families, the serenity and innocence of your conversation? "-St. Clement, Pope and Martyr, First Epis-tle to the Corinthians.

It has been the constant belief and teaching of Christian ages that the lives of Joseph and Mary, consumed in the voluntary poverty, lowliness and toil of their condition, were ennobled, elevated, sanctified, and made

was, but always his faithful ser-vants and imitators, who did not read in the ever open pages of her crucifix how she might best lead a life of self-sacrifice, and best induce her dear ones to «be crucified to the world.» But let no one fancy that in placing before her this holy model home of the ever-blessed Mother of God, it is the intention of the writer to urge anyone who chan-ces to read these pages to expect to equal in self-sacrifice either herself or her Divine Son. No; the aim of the instruction here herself or her Divine Son. No; the aim of the instruction here given is to encourage all who look into this mirror to adorn their homes with some of the heavenly flowers which bloomed in Nazareth, to bring to the per-formance of their daily duties in their own appointed sphere the their own appointed sphere that lofty spirit of unselfish devotion to God which will make every-thing they do most precious in his sight, transform the narrow-est, most cheerless home into a bright temple filled with the light bright temple filled with the light of God's presence, blessed and protected by God's visiting an-gels, and fragrant with the odor of paradise. It is merely sought to open to the darkened eyes vis-ions of a world which will enable the burdened soul to bear pa-tionty and iorously the love of the our defension is the source of the sourc them to take up the inevitable cross and follow Mary and her Son up to heights where rest is certain and the promised glory unfailer.

certain and the promised glory unfading. No; you shall not be asked to quit your home, or exchange your occupation, or add one single particle to the burden of your toil, your care, or your suffering; but she, who is the dear Mother of us all, will teach you by the silent voice of her example how to bring the light of Heaven down into your home, the generality of the children of God into the dis-charge of your every occupation.

the children of God into the dis-charge of your every occupation, and the sweet spirit of Christ to ennoble your toil, to brighten your care and your suffering. Travelers upon the loftiest mountains often chance upon calm bright lakes within whose caretal donths are mirrored not crystal depths are mirrored not only the blue heavens into which the eagle alone can soar, and the cold, ice covered summit which only the feet of the most daring elevated, sanctified, and made most precious before God by be-ing after the example of the Di-vine Model before them, devoted to God alone and animated by the one sole thought and purpose of pleasing and glorifying Him by will. The Mother who ruled in this most blessed home beheld in the Divine Babe confided to her the Incarnate Son of God walking before her in the true way of holiness and, like Him, she ap-plied herself to set the Eternal

surround her like a living at-mosphere. After the terrible scenes at Calvary and the glories of the ascencion she brought with her to the home which St. John and his mother, Mary Salo-me, so lovingly offered her, the mirror, which gentlemen in those image of her Crucified Love as days usually carried with them. of the ascention site brought before that making, moment of yohn and his mother, Mary Salo-me, so lovingly offered her, the image of her Crucified Love as the one great mirror in which she could behold the new heights of sanctity and self-sacrifice which Him. Since her day who was Mother of our Head, Mother of the Church which she labored to beget and to form, and Mother of us all, since she quitted her home on earth for heaven the image of the Crucified God has ever been the chief ornament, the principal since she quitted her hold earth for heaven the image of the Crucified God has ever been the chief ornament, the principal light, and the great Book of Life in every true Christian home. Not one saintly mother among the millions who have trained sons and daughters, ay, and hus-true followers of Christ, his apos-t true followers of Christ, his apos-t tea, but always his faithful ser-bands and his martyrs, when need to be the source of the source of pray-the millions who have trained true followers of Christ, his apos-t tea, but always his faithful ser-band id not hand, kiss it frequently, and the source of the source of pray-the millions who have trained true followers of Christ, his apos-t tea, but always his faithful ser-the did not hand, kiss it frequently, and hand, kiss it frequently, and press it to her heart as if to warm herself to greater energy and el-oquence. Nor were her nobles oquence. Nor were her nobles insensible to their young mistress's fidelity and truth to her earthly love. In like manner, if the thought

of God and the remembrance of of God and the remembrance of his incomparable love have any influence on our lives they will be the soul of all our actions, in-spiring, directing, cheering, and sustaining us in all that we plan and undertake and suffer day af-ter day

ter day. St. Clement next praises, in the St. Clement next praises, in the Corinthians, a «piety full of sweetness and modesty.» Piety is a word of Latin origin and, a-mong the old Romans who first used it, meant that spirit of duti-but or generation love with which ful and generous love with which children do the will and seek the interests of their parents. This sense of free, generous, disinter-ested and unselfish devotion to ested and disense devotion to the happiness, honor, and inter-ests of one's parents is always contrasted with the selfish, mer-cenary, or compulsory service of cenary, of computed yservice a save or a servant in a family. True-hearted children make their happiness to consist in seeking how they can best please and honor father and mother: what honor father and mother: what they do is not dictated by the fear of punishment or the hope of re-ward, or the prospect of gain or selfgratification. The hope or certainty of delighting or pleas-ing or helping the dear authors of their being, such is the thought which prompted the labor or obe-dience of a loving child.

Not so the mercenary: his motive is to gain his wages. He bargains to do so much in return for such a wage. The happiness of the family, the interest or honor of his employers, their satis-faction or the praise which they bestow, do not, most likely, enter into the thoughts or calcu-

lations of venal souls. You have known, perhaps, in many families, daughters so no-ble-minded that they were con-tent to labor untiringly for their parents, placing their whole de-light in doing all they could to light in doing all they could to lighten the burden of father and mother, or to make the home bright and pleasant for brothers and sisters, without seeking or expecting one word of praise or acknowledgment. This is the acknowledgment. This is best description of filial piety. Only transfer to God's service that same unselfish and generous that same unseins and generous disposition, asking yourself only how much you can do to please Him, to glorify Him, to make yourself worthy of Him, to make Him known and have Him loved and served by others, and you have an idea what piety towards Ged is God is.

[To be continued.]

#### A STRANGE STCRY.

on, and as each victim's number was read out he took his place in the tumbril and was carried to the scene of his execution. The young Irishman was there, so was my grandfather. Head after head fell; then came the turn of «S.» He placed his head be-neath the knife, which flashed downward, and the head dropped into the basket. My grandfather could hardly repress a shudder; but true to his promise and his thirst for knowledge, he picked fit up and held the face to him. A film seemed to gather over his eyes, but suddenly the left eye closed, and then opened. Did his senses deceive him? No? It closed again. Once more my readers can form a shrewd guess as to his identity. The company I was asked to meet was a very distinguished one. There was a United States Senator from New York State, a member of the French Senate, who held an im-portant position at the court of Napoleon III., but had now thrown in his fortunes with the Republic; a celebrated English novelist, a famous comedian from Theatre Française, two of the most distinguished of the Forty Immortals, and a member of the Academy of Sciences whoseworks Academy of Sciences whose works on psychology are known all over Europe. It will thus be seen how pleasant the gathering must have Did his senses deceive nime No? It closed again. Once more it opened ; again it closed. It opened again. The experiment was complete. Just then, as he was about to lay his head reve-rently down, he thought he saw a smile hover about the mouth. been, and how, under the genial influence of our host's choice Burgundy, the conversation spread over a wide field in litera-ture, art and science. Naturally, it drifted into abstruce psycho-logical subjects, and the fact that The next moment the lips parted. The next moment the his parted, and in an audible whisper came the words: «If you could only get me a wineglassful of Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey I think I could keep this thing up for half an hear loager hour longer.

logical subjects, and the fact that several of the guests were mate-rialists did not prevent the start-ing of a discussion on the forms of mind and matter, and the pos-sibility of a sentient condition even after the principle of life has left the body. Instances were cited as having been recorded by witnesses in which, after serpents and eels had been cut into small por-tions and vital parts seem-ingly destroyed, the various portions seemed still to be cn-dowed with life and vitality; and a case was mentioned, well-known in medical jurisprudence, a case was mentioned, well-known in medical jurisprudence, in which a man, an inordinate gambler, who was about to be beheaded for a heinous crime, begged as a last request to be al-lowed to play a game of piquet with one of the soldiers who were guarding him. The officer in guarding him. The officer in command humored him, and the game began. Both were expert players, but just as the doomed players, but just as the doomed man was about to lay down a card which would heve settled the contest, the officer made a sign to the executioner. That function-ary lifted his sword, and, with one stroke severed the wretch's head from his body, and as the ghastly object fell to the ground, the lips were seen to move, and from them were heard to come, in clear, distinct tones, the words. "I have won the game."

Up to this time the member of Up to this time the member of the Academy of Sciences, whom I will call Monsieur X, had been an attentive listener, but now he interposed and said, «Gentlemen, I can tell you something even more wonderful than this, and comething which on account of something which on account of the source from which the story the source from which the source are to me, incredible as it may appear to you, I cannot but be-lieve. My grandfather was a physician in this city during the terrible scenes of the Revolution of 1789. He was an ardent student and a successful experimen-thict. One of his most unimate dent and a successful experimen-talist. One of his most intimate friends was a young Irishman who was also studying medicine. They had tastes in common, and were almost inseparable. Imbu-ed with monarchical ideas, this young man could not see in the revolution that men were fight-ing to overthrow tyranny, and he openly and boldly denounced them. Reports of his utterances were carried to the Committee of Safety. He was arrested, taken before the dreaded Robespierre and sentenced to the guillotine. On the night before the execu-tion my grandfather, who had boliness and, like Him, she applied herself to set the Eternal Father constantly before her eyes studying to make every thought and word and aim and action most pleasing to the infinite per-fection. When Christ had begun his public life, when the home at Kat trues of wives stractic was broken up, and Mary had taken up her abode with her kinsfolk at Capharnaum, the light of the Father's countenance in which she had learned to live ac-companied her, and the grace of her Son's example continued to the would be pleased on his

your left eye three times.» The noticed that his heir had left a doomed man laughingly agreed, the compact was sealed, and the two friends bade each other an affectionate farewell. very promising hand, so he sat right down and finished it, and raked in the pot. Thus is virtue rewarded. Morning dawned on the pris-on, and as each victim's number

A lady, whose family was very much in the habit of proposing conundrums was one evening asked by her husband in an ex-cited tone, "Why are all these doors left open ?" "I give it up," inctantly answared the lady instantly answered the lady.

Some one asks: "Is it danger-ous to eat before going to sleep?" We think not. We have heard frequently of persons doing that. But if you are afraid to risk it, perhaps you had better eat after you go to sleep.

A Londoner made a bet that he 

A traveller announces as a fac A traveller announces as a traveller we believe him) that he once in his life beheld people "minding their own business." This re-markable occurrence happened at sea, the passengers being too sick to attend to each other's concerns.

cerns. Undertaker: — "Hello, boy! What's that you've got there?" Small Boy: — "A toy pistol." Un-dertaker: — "All right; wait a minute. (Goes in and gets a tape measure and measures the boy's height). Tell your father I will be round about six o'clock to make the necessary arrangemake the necessary arrange-ments."

Thought Reading —— The "thought – reader" placed his hand on the man's head, with-drew it, and struck him a fearful blow on the nose. When the man got out from under the chair and asked the reader what he hit him for he replied, "Just as placed my hand on your head you placed my hand on your head you thought I was a fool, and I don't allow any man to think that.

was en-ere vir-ly from cretions

An ALARLING DEALSE AFFACTURE A LYBRING STATES of the states commences with a slight difference of the states of the state of the state of the states of the states of the state of the st

#### TESTIMONIAL.

TESTIMONIAL. Dear Sirs, By chance 1 obtained from a triend (Mr Fred. Stearne) some of the Jarahe da Seige, and since the commen-nement of the New Year 1 have taken the me icine twice a day, and now, thenk God. I am quite well. For three years 1 have sul-tered with a p linin the stomach, so much that I could not straighten myself or ride on horseback, and during that time I was und r tam doed us and got no relief. You are quite welcome to use my name, as it may benefit others. My, yon is also taking the m dichnes as he is suffering from the some coundidit. may say that on na account would I free may in without this - rime ty and I will be glad to receive a box of the same. JOHN BROWN,

JOHN BROWN,

Estancia Floresta, Estac on Altamirano F.C.S.

R. Casey ..... s. Ryan ..... 20 50 Mrs. Ryan ...... Mrs. Fegan..... 30 Total.... 1170% WIT AND HUMOUR. The modern galley slavecompositor. A sociable man is one who when he hasten minutes to spare, goes and bothers somebody who

A barrister oncequoted Shakes-peare's well-known line, "A deed without a name." The Judge in-terposed, "Void on the face of it "

THE IRISH ORPHANAGE. SUBSCRIPTIONS, &C.

Father Purcell .....

Mr. T. Gainor ..... Mrs. Redmond

Mr. Michael Farrel ...

P. Kelly ..... J. Maxwell ..... M. Murray ..... J. Maxwell .....

J. Murray .....

Mr. Thomas Gainor ....

Dr. Cameron ..... Mr. James Moran .....

William Daly

M. Farrel ...... Peter Ryan ...... John Ryan .....

Total....

Collected by Miss Ryan, Ma

Mrs. Quinn .

Chiquita :--

hasn't.

Collected by Mrs. Redmond, Mar Chiquita:-

\$'m/n

20

22

2

2

32

\$ %

500 200

120

400

50 50

50

Johnnie was kicked by his pony. "What made him kick you?" in-quired his sympathising mother. "I don't know," sobbed Johnnie, "I didn't ask him."

A merchant, not over-conversant with geography, on hearing that one of his vessels was in jeopardy, exclaimed, "Jeopardy ! jeopardy !—what's that?"

#### COMMERCIAL.

June 25

8

# Gold June 25. Gold 130 80 Cedulas A 1004 Series E 79 Series F 771 National Bauk Shares —

Mr. Christophersen has pub-lished a notice that from July 1st

Inshed a notice that from July 1st the steamers «Rivadavia,» «Apo-lo,» and «Minerva» will make weekly round voyages between Montevideo and Salto, calling at all the ports en route. The steam-ers «Castor,» «Polluz,» and «Es-trella» will make the service of Marcedee, Gualeguayabu and trella» will make the service of Mercedes, Gualeguaychu, and Concepcion del Uruguay. The inspector general of the Platense Company, Sr. Mihanovich, has gone to England to order new steamers and tugs.

The accounts coming from the camp are on the whole satisfac-tory, and as a general rule flocks are thriving well. Cows are sold at 6 to 6.50 m/n with 10 per cent novillos. A large number of fat cattle have entered the corrales cattle nave entered the corrates during the past fortnight. Spe-cial lots of novillos have fetched from 450 to 700 %, first picking from 280 to 400 %, second pick-ing 200 %, and other animals 180 to 190 %. Winter stores 250 to 400. Large ex hides 200 to 250 W nevillo bids 150 to 240 W %, novillo hides 150 to 240 %. Mares 70 to 75 % al corte. Ca-pones for the market 50 to 52

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This n tc iptio st el lers t

Scarcely any wool is now arriving from the camp, and a portion of what remained in deposit has of what remained in deposit has been sold. The nominal prices are for very superior wools from 110 to 125 %, good wools for Havre 110 to 120 %, and heavier wool or wool with some caretilla 95 to 105 %. Wool for Antwerp has heav numbered at 04 to 100 95 to 105 %. Wool for Antwerp has been purchased at 94 to 100 %. Borrega wool without carre-tilla brings from 80 to 90 %, and with carret lla from 72 to 80 %. The general clip of the wool ar-rived in the city this year reaches the enormous figure of 6,760,000 arrobes besides the quantity ship-ped in Rosario, San Nicolas, etc. The amount sold last year at the same date was 6,000,000 arrobes. We hear of the sale of 4,000 capones in Rosario at \$2 m/n

each. 

Section II. lot 24 D, two square leagues at 5.000 m/n each. Buyer Juan Lacroze. Section III, lot 3 A, 4 square

leagues at \$4,000 m/n each. Buy-er Juan Lacroze. Section II, lot 12 A, 4 square leagues at \$4,500 m/n each. Buyer Mr. Nocetti.

er Mr. Nocetti. Section II, lot 24 D, 1 square league in the S.W. angle at \$6,-000 m/n. Buyer Serafin Perez. Section IV, lot 19 D, 4 square leagues at \$5,000 m/n. Buyer Mr. Charruca.

Charruca. Section III, lots 17 and 23 D, 8 square leagues at \$5,500 m/n. Buyers Messrs. Martin and Anto-

nio Puchuri. Section VIII, lots 13, 18, and 23 Section VIII, lots 13, 18, and 23
D, 12 square leagues at \$4,000
m/n. Buyer Mr. Mayol.
Section VIII, 32 square leagues at \$6,000 m/n each. Buyer Sociedad Ganadera Argentina.
In Dolores 1 squore league at \$33,000 m/n. Buyer Mr. Juan B.

Peña. In Lincoln, section 17, 2,000 hectareas as \$11,000 m/n per league. Buyer Mr. William J, Wilson.

On lease, the following busi-

ced, for five yearts at \$2,500 m/n each.

Section II, lot 11 C, for 10 years

 each.
 Section II, lot 11 C, tor 10 year
 27000 m/n per league t.
 ture,

 at \$600 m/n each.
 Section III, lot 23 A, 2 leagues
 27000 m/n per league t.
 ture,

 for six years at \$600 m/n each.
 Section III, lot 25 A, 1 leagues
 6½ leagues in the province of
 MAI

 section III, lot 23 A, 2 leagues
 6½ leagues in the province of
 Santa Fè, department of the Cap ture,

 in the S.W. angle for 4 years at
 \$500 m/n per year.
 way, for 9600 m/n per league,
 WI

 we note the sale of 4000 capo Buyer A. Altgelt.
 10000 hectareas in 1st section
 18½

 of those ceded by Cordoba to the
 of those ceded by Cordoba to the
 or
 wool

 1000 cows al corte from Agacucho

brisk and splendid prices obtained. For some of the lots in the first section on the River Limay as high as \$2.65 m/n per hectarea or \$6625 m/n per league was obtained.

Four leagues of land in the province of Santa-Fé, near the Cordobese frontier, were sold by Mr. Marsans and Irigoyen at the rate of 5000 m/n per league. The Directors of the English

Bank of the River Plate recom-mended an interim dividend of 3 per share, free of income tax, for the half-year ended March 31st last (£8 share being paid at that date).

An interim dividend of 4 0/0 of the London and River Plate Bank for the half-year ended March 31st last, free of income tax, has been declared.

At the meeting held in the be-ginning of June the report of the Northern Railway of Buenos Aires was adopted, and a dividend of 7 o/o on the guaranteed preference shares was declared in respect of

shares was declared in respect of the arrears for the year 1881. "H. V." of San Pedro, writing to the *Herald*, says that the camps of Puyredon, Kilmurray, Molino and others are excellent, the average increase of flocks for the past year being about 25 per capt. Mrs. F. Nally señaled in cent. Mrs. E. Nally señaled in one flock of 2,500 sheep, 788

ambs. "H. V." adds: "The butcher (John Hours) shewed us a written document of having purchased 1200 capones at \$52 %, from Guardia del Monte, to be taken out by instalments until October, for the Buenos Aires market. He also agreed, in my presence, to for the Buenos Aires market. He also agreed, in my presence, to take from Mrs. E. Nally 590 fat sheep, at \$53 %, on the same con-ditions, Mrs. Nally's sheep being very fat. Sheepskins, superior, good and desecho, 18, 15 and 13 rls. per lb. Mrs. E. Nally sold recently a small quantity of bor-rega wool at \$42 % per arrobe, and maize is reported for sale in Arrecifes at \$55 % per fanega." Messrs. Bullrich and Co. held this week the second large auc-

this week the second large auc-tion of 80 leagues of land, the mar was crowed and the bidding was very spirited, the prices paid were as follow :

6 leagues of camp in the 7th o teagues of camp in the 7th section of the province of Buenos Aires close to Los Mellizos for 115 % per hectarea, buyer John E. Hughes. 10000 hectareas of E. Hughes. 10000 hectareas of camp in Italo known as Los Jaguelos, joining those of Del Valle, Demaria, Rosa and Car-ranza at 4700 m/n per league, C. de la Peña.

10000 hectareas, section 7, No. 24, letter B, distant 2 leagues from the South American Land Company's establishment, for 4000 m/n, buyer J. Shaw, also 3 4000 m/n, buyer J. Shaw, also 3 leagues alongside belonging to Ham at same price. Lands ad-joining were sold last month at 4100 m/n per league. 5000 hectareas in Bahia Blanca section 4th, distant 8 leagues from the port, for 8500 m/n per league, buyer A, Lopez, and 5000 hectareas part of lot 62 for 8000 m/n, buyer J. Shaw.

8000 m/n, buyer J. Shaw. 5000 hectareas in 4th section. No. 14 letter A, joining with To-mas Devotto, V. M. Gonzalez, A. C. Cambaceres and the estancia of Herrera and Balcarce tor 6000 m/n per league, buyer J. M. Lo-per

1 square league in the province, of Cordoba, department of Unione distant 5 leagues from Belville station, for 5500 m/n per league, buyer J. M. Rojas. 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> square leagues in th

buyer J. M. Rojas.  $3^{1}/_{s}$  square leagues in the par-tido of Lincoln, 4 leagues from the town and joining the Chacras of Lavalle, these lands were sold by the Provincial Government at  $630000 \ensuremath{\%} per league : sold as fol-$ lows -1 league for 25,500 m/n $to Helbee, and <math>2^{1}/_{s}$  leagues at  $27000 \ensuremath{m/n} per league to Frank$ Livingstone.

of those ceded by Cordoba to the National Government, lot 9, let-

1000 cows al corte from Agacucho at 155 %. The auction of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd section of the Limay and Nauquen lands took place on Wednesday in the Land and Col-onies office in calle Salta. The attendance was very large, there was hardly anyroom in the build-ing for the people; bids were

3 square leagues and 1066 var-as of camp in Cordoba, depart-ment of La Union, lot 49, joining the estancias of Dr. Ledesmo, N. Quirno, Pizarro, L. Nunez and others, for 5000 m/n per league, buyer Louis Benguria.

2000 hectareas in Lincoln, section 17 of the province, joining the estancias of Wilson and others. This land was sold privaiely be-

fore the auction. 9 leagues in the province of Santa Fè, department of Menigo-tes, close to Lehman colony, for 4500 m/n per league, buyers Bo-rord and Co. 3 square leagues, distant 10 leagues from Boiss province of

leagues from Rojas, province of Santa Fè, joining the establish-ments of Duggan, Ham, Scally, Gahan' Scully, Unzue, and Gahan' Scully, Unzue, and others, for 18,500 m/n per league,

buyers Arezaz Hnos. 12 leagues national camps, sec tion 8th, Nos. 14, 17, and 24, close to the town of Victorica, for 4500 m/n per league, buyer Juan Shaw.

7 square leagues, province of Cordoba, department of Rio 4, for 3100 m/n per league, buyer Carlos Rolh.

Carlos Rolh. 3 leagues of lot 22, letter D, section 8th. This camp has per-manent water, and distant 8 leagues from Victorica, for 4,-200 m/n per league, buyer Juan Shaw Shaw

4936 hectareas in the 17th sec-Alies, joining the camps of Buenos Aires, joining the camps of Rick-etts, Masea, Cadmus, Newbery, McNally and others, for 95 7% per hectarea, buyer A. Schutt.

4 square leagues of camp, dis tant 30 leagues from Bahia Blan-ca, section 5, fraction A, lot 2, on the Rio Colorado, for 4000 m/n per league, buyer Alcobendas.

de

9000 hectareas, section 10 of the province of Buenos Aires, joiding the establishment of Louis Bonson and others, for 131 % per hectarea, buyer Bacavour.

The following commercial tele-

"New York, June 25. Buenos Aires dry cow hides of 20-23 lb, 21',-22 centavos per lb Buenos Aires becerros of 10-13 -20 cents 193

Stock of dry hides 220-230,000. "Havanna, June 25. River Plate jerked beef is quot-

ed at 14<sup>t</sup>/\_-16 rls. per arroba. Stock of jerked beef in Havanna, Mantanzas, Cardenas and Ci-enfuegos 50,000-65,000 quintales. Exchangeon London at 60 days sight at 20-201/2 0/0 premium

Telegrams from Rio de Janeiro, under date June 25th, give the following :--Exchange on London at 17<sup>7</sup>/<sub>8</sub>d.

Sovereigns, 13\$100 reis. Maize at 4:800 reis per bag of

62 kilos Jerked beef from the River Plate

at 360-340 reis per kilo. Stock of River Plate and Rio Grande, 3,300,000-3,400,000 kilograms. "Bahia, June 25.

Jerked beef from River Plate at 280-350 reis per kilo. Stock of River Plate and Rio Grande, 2,900,000-3,000,000 kilo-

grams. "Pernambuco, June 25.

Jerked beef from River Plate at 270–350 reis per kilo. Stock of River Plate and Rio Grande, 2,700,000–2,800,000 kilo–

grams. grams. The Montevidean saladeros slaughtered 251,028 head of cattle up to the 25th inst. "Bordeaux, June 30.

SHEEPSKINS— Long, f.125-130 per 100 kilos. Middle size, f.110-112 — Borrega, f.97-100 — HIDES.—Dry hides, mixed with desechos, fs.112:50-115 per 50 kilos HORSE-HAIR .- South, good mix-

ture, f.125-130 per 50 kilos. MAIZE.—White and yellow, av-erage price f.12:50-13 per 100

WHEAT-United States wheat,

WHEAT-Outlet 5..." 18<sup>t</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-19 per 100 kilos." "Havre.

On the 8th July River Plate wool auctions will open. During the past fortnight some business has been done.

Wool-Buenos Aires, special Wool-Bildenos Aires, special for Havre, 33 per cent yield, f.1:40-1:45 per kilo. Salted novillo hides of Montevideo, weighing 28 to 29 kilos, matadero 69-70 frs. and saladero

fs.74-75 per 50 kilos.



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20 45

THE SOUTHERN CROSS-FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1885.