

THE WORLD-FAMED

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IRISHMEN IN JAPAN AND CHINA.

Irishmen are numerous and influential in Japan and China. They fill some of the most important positions in the Japanese Government's gift. Superintendent Aldrich, of the Imperial Government Railways, and W. H. Stone, Foreign Director of Japanese Imperial Government Telegraphs, are Irish. So also are Captain Brinkley, editor of the *Japan Mail*, and Messrs. Anglin and Taylor, respectively proprietor and editor of the leading English journal of Japan. The former was, years ago, on the *Wexford Independent*, and comes of a patriotic family, his grandfather having participated in the battle of Vinegar Hill. On the other hand, some of the most prominent members of the British Diplomatic Service in Japan are Irish, for example: Hon. F. R. Plunkett, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, son of Lord Fingall; Hon. P. Le Poer Trench, First Secretary; Consular Service—J. C. Hill, Japanese Secretary Legation; J. H. Gubbins, Assistant Secretary Legation; J. J. Quin, Consul, Hakodadi, Niigata; J. H. Langford, Vice-Consul, Tokio; Russell Robertson, Consul, Kanagawa, Senior Consul in Japan; W. J. Kenny, Assistant, of King's Meado v. Wexford; Drs. Wheeler and Fisher, respectively Consulate Doctor and Fleet Surgeon, are Irish. Nor must we omit Captain Carroll, Consul at Kobe, whose well-known Nationalist sentiments have won him the title of «The Fenian Consul.» Irishmen are well represented among the leading merchants of Japan and China; and in their merchant marine. Two Irishmen of the same name and blood, Marshal MacMahon, of France, and Gen. MacMahon, of China, were largely instrumental in the organization of the two armies but lately engaged in deadly conflict. The justly-praised prison system of Japan is said to be founded on the one established in Ireland by Sir Walter Crofton; but it has improved on the original by the addition of a separate prison for political offenders. But say those who know and proudly recount the material successes of their countrymen in that remote land, no one has shed more lustre on the Irish name in Japan, and far beyond its boundaries, than a simple Sister of Charity, Superior of the Community in Yokohama, who left Ireland nearly 20 years ago to undertake the arduous mission of her noble Order in farthest East. Well has Sister Gregory done in the cause of religion and humanity, accomplishing as much by winning the hearts of the poorer Japanese, and exciting the admiration of the higher order, as Mr. Plunkett has accomplished by clever diplomacy at the court of the Mikado.—*The Boston Pilot.*

SOME

INTERESTING STATISTICS.

The general abstract of the numbers of marriages, births, and deaths registered last year in Ireland, and which is annually prepared by the Register-General

for presentation to Parliament, has just been published. During the year 22,670 marriages, 119,195 births, and 87,564 deaths were registered, in the same period, according to the constabulary and police returns 75,853 persons emigrated. Thus, while there was a natural increase in the population of 31,631 an actual decrease of 44,332 has taken place by reason of the steady drain of emigration. The marriages were equal to 4.57 per thousand of the estimated population in the middle of the year—4,962,570—against 4.26 per thousand in 1883, and were equal respectively to one marriage in every 238 Catholics and one in every 173 Protestants. The births, made up of 61,310 boys and 57,885 girls, were equal to 24.0 per thousand of the population, against an average of 25.2 for the previous ten years. The deaths, 43,613 males and 43,951 females, represented 17.6 per thousand of the population, being 0.8 under the average rate for the ten years 1874-83, and 1.6 under the rate for 1883. Of the 87,564 deaths, 11,024 or 11.6 o/o were of children under one year old, and 35,099 or 40.0 o/o were of persons aged sixty years and upwards. Of the 7,221 deaths from zymotic diseases last year, one only was ascribed to small-pox, which had caused 16 deaths in the year 1883, and an average annual number of 335 in the ten years 1874-83; 485 were caused by measles, of which disease there had been 801 fatal cases in the preceding year, and 1,518 in the year 1882; 1,342 by scarlet fever, being 425 less than the number for the year 1883 and 724 under the average for the ten years 1874-83; 346 by diphtheria, 1,650 by whooping cough (showing a decline of 391 as compared with the number for the previous year), 1,785 by fever (758 typhus, 646 enteric or typhoid, and 381 simple continued and ill-defined fever), being 956 under the average for the ten years 1874-83; 1,588 by diarrhoea, being 153 under the average, and 24 by simple cholera. A substantial decrease in the number of paupers is shown in the abstract returns. The number of indoor recipients of relief under the Poor Law was 48,141, and of outdoor 57,969. For 1883 the numbers respectively were 50,085 and 60,721. Last year's returns representing indoor paupers are smaller than during any year since 1876 and, as regards outdoor, since 1880.

فروده's LATEST LIE.

Mr. P. M. Haverly writes as follows to the *New York Herald*, exposing the falsehood of Mr. Froude's statement with reference to Father Burke:—

To the Editor of *The Herald*: In an interview with Mr. James Anthony Froude, in San Francisco, that gentleman said:—«Certain of my propositions did not suit Father Burke, the late Irish preacher, and he took the field against me. Time has since demonstrated the truth of my position. For Father Burke's logic I have not a great respect, but I did admire his extraordinary capacity for word painting. I once invited Father Burke to dinner, and he curiously refused.»

It is scarcely to be expected that Mr. Froude would admire Father Burke's logic. It exposed his slanders too plainly. Nor will it be admitted that time has demonstrated the truth of Froude's position. His innuendo that Father Burke's word painting was only an elaboration of a false statement will also be received for its value. But when Mr. Froude says that he invited Father Burke to dinner and the invitation was curiously refused, «the historian» was merely again uttering one of those slanders which Father Burke properly designated as «thumping English lies.»

The facts are as follows: After Mr. Froude had delivered his course of lectures on Irish history, from a British standpoint, and the eloquent Dominican was preparing his series in reply, a letter by hand was brought to my office from William Henry Hurlbert, then editor of the *New York World*, and an old friend of Father Burke. The substance of

it was an invitation from Mr. Hurlbert to Father Burke to meet Mr. Froude at dinner. Father Burke was in the office at the time, and, after reading it, handed it to me and asked my opinion as to what he ought to do. Knowing his impressionable nature, and if he met Mr. Froude at a friend's dinner table and spent a pleasant evening in his society, he would probably not feel inclined to hit him as hard as he deserved. I advised him to request the postponement of the dinner until after the delivery of the contemplated course of lectures. He wrote then and there to Mr. Hurlbert, and when the lectures were over Mr. Hurlbert asked Mr. Froude to meet Father Burke, and Mr. Froude «curtly declined.» It is to be inferred that he was not then in a mood to enjoy a dinner party of any kind, much less the one proposed. My statement can be verified by Mr. Hurlbert.

P. M. Haverly.

New York, May 5, 1885.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Mr. Tallack, of the Howard Association, has published in the *Times* some statistics gathered from American journals, relative to the consumption of liquor in the United States. He says that in 1883 there were consumed in the States 26,000,000 gallons of wine, 78,000,000 of distilled liquors, and 501,000,000 of malt liquors. The consumption of beer rose from 62,000,000 in 1883 to 589,000,000 in 1884.

Mr. H. M. Stanley, the distinguished African traveller, suggests the possibility of doing by a company for the Sudan the work which the British Government has refused to do. A series of meetings have recently been held in London with a view to the establishment of indeed some such assistance. The company would undertake the responsibilities which the Ministers find it too difficult to bear, and the making of the Berber railway would be their great beginning. And whether that company were formed after the model of the North Borneo Company, or for merely administrative purposes, after the fashion of the Association of the Congo, Suakim would be its indispensable base.

When Père Hyacinthe made the plunge and broke loose from the faith of his youth and manhood, he may have little thought to what mad lengths his pride and rebellion would carry him. One M. de Douville, Maillefeu, a deputy, is Loysou's churchwarden, and the main pillar of his little chapel in Paris, yet this right-hand man of the fallen Père was president of an «anti-clerical (atheistic) congress held at Rome, to celebrate the centenary of Voltaire and the anniversary of Garibaldi.»

The Government of Paraguay is stated to be about selling 4,000 square miles of Yerba Forests, the yerba leaf making a pleasant tropical drink, and with the proceeds it is intended to compound for the external debt. It seems, however, that the fashion of drinking yerba mate, or tea made from the leaves of yerba shrub, has altogether died out in Buenos Aires, where twenty years ago it was drunk twice a day. But it has been increasing on the west coast of South America, and the whole amount of the leaf consumed is now estimated at 55,000 tons.—*Hierophant's Journal.*

Is it not odd that not a man who has written on Florida has ever mentioned the fact that a party of the Irish Brigade once served there? Yet this was really the case. The Irish Brigade in the Spanish service was composed of three regiments: Ireland, formed in 1638 from levies made in Ireland; Hibernia, created by Philip V. in 1703 from soldiers and officers on the reformed list who were awaiting employment in France; and Ultonia, formed at the same time and in the same way. These three regiments, in 1782, numbered 2,400 men. During the Revolutionary War in N. America, Spain made war on England but did not form an alliance with the

United States. She acted on her own account. A force under Galvez took Pensacola from the English and recovered nearly all of Florida, and when peace was made England gave back to Spain her old province. In 1783 the British flag was lowered at Fort San Marco, the English troops fled out and the regiment of Hibernia, with its green flag and green facings, and its Irish chaplain, marched in to garrison the old fortress beneath the banner of Castile and Leon.

It is stated that the assets of the late Cardinal McCabe altogether amount to £750, which he has divided among three Dublin priests, Canons Edward Kennedy, Fricker, and Nicholas Walsh, the executors to his will, while he has left his residence, 4, Rutland square east, to his successor in the See, expressing a wish that such an arrangement should be continued.

A writer in the *Quarterly Review* makes an estimate of the relative strength of parties in the Church of England. Placing the whole number of the clergy at 23,000, he thinks to the High Church school in its various shades belong upward of 11,000, or nearly one-half of the whole. He gives to the Evangelical section about one-fourth of the whole, or 6,000 and to the Broad Church section, 3,000, or about an eighth of the whole, leaving another 3,000 which cannot strictly be claimed by either party.

The eighth centenary of the death of the great Hildebrand was kept with great solemnity at Berlin by the «Catholic Circle.» There were present, amongst others, Dean Assman, the delegate of the Bishop of Breslau, the deputy Lieber, and Councillor Kockann. After the singing of the *Laudate Dominum* the member of the Landtag, Von Kehler, read a splendid address in honor of St. Gregory. He sketched his life, and dwelt at great length on the courage and fortitude displayed by that Pontiff in combating the licentiousness of the age, and the unscrupulous encroachments attempted by temporal rulers on the rights of the Holy Roman See. He concluded his eloquent address by a hope that the prayers of this noble champion of the Church's freedom may yet obtain a speedy triumph over his enemies to his illustrious successor Leo XIII.

The Swiss Federal Council recently instituted an inquiry as to the best means to be employed for diminishing the consumption of spirits, in the course of which it was shown that the population of Switzerland, numbering 2,000,000, drink 27,000,000 litres of brandy yearly, the result being that every year the number of men unfit for military service increases; that 44 per cent of lunatics have lost their reason by the abuse of spirits; that of every 100 criminals 45 are given to drink; that a minimum of 254 deaths per annum are caused by alcohol; and that the great majority of the suicides—600 a year—are attributed to the same vice.

Butterine continues to be imported into England in large quantities. In the first four months of the present year England received, principally from Holland, more than 308,000 cwt. of it, valued at £1,164,000. This quantity includes small supplies from Belgium and Norway. In the same period England imported nearly 532,000 cwt of butter, valued at £3,060,000. Denmark and France being the chief sources, Holland and Germany following in the wake. No wonder that the proportion borne by butterine to butter should again awaken some solicitude. It is, therefore, well to note that in reply to Mr. Pagot, Mr. Chamberlain said that any person selling butterine or other like substitutes as butter, would render himself liable to the penalties prescribed by the Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

The United States Consuls in various European cities have been engaged during the last year in collecting statistics of the wages

paid to workmen in various trades throughout Europe. The information thus amassed has been published, with tables comparing Old and New World earnings. A German stonemason works for 19s 3d a week, an Englishman for £1 11s 6d, a Dublin man for £1 16s, and a Chicago man (when he can get work at all) for £5. In the plumbing trade the figures, in the same order, read—17s 9d, £1 12s 11d, £1 16s, and £4 13s 9d. German bookbinders get £1 1s 8d, English £1 12s 4d, Chicago £3 4s 9d, and so of the other trades.

MY FIRST TRIP UP THE MAGDALENA, AND LIFE IN THE HEART OF THE ANDES.

BY J. A. BENNETT, ESQ., BUENOS AIRES.

LATE U.S. CONSUL, AT BOGOTA.

We left New York on a bright, cold day in January, upon the schooner «China Samaria,» and on the seventh day were sailing through Mono Passage, with the island of Santo Domingo on our right hand and Puerto Rico on our left. A fresh trade wind swept us rapidly through this beautiful channel and out upon the Caribbean Sea. And the sixth day thereafter we found ourselves gazing through vapory clouds at one of the grandest Sierra Nevada mountains on earth. Santa Martha's great mountain stands like a sentinel of the sea, the base washed by the ocean, and three and a half miles above the troubled waters the snow upon the embattled crest reflects the sunlight in quiet peace; but the winds rush down its giant sides with angry growl and roar, and our little craft of seventy-five tons reeled beneath the pressure.

Many miles distant from the mountain we used to lie down upon the deck of the vessel in order to secure a complete view of its summit. This Andean monster is near our first point of destination, and within half an hour we sailed into the port of Santa Martha; before us lies the sleepy town in the lap of great mountains.

SANTA MARTHA.

The prominent features of Santa Martha are its cathedral, Custom-house, and Moro Castle, which latter is built upon an immense rock at the entrance to the harbor. This town was the first settlement on the coast, and occupies a large place in the history of the conquest.

The buildings are constructed of sun-dried bricks, with walls from three to four feet thick, and roofed with red tiles; they are with few exceptions, one story high, and built in that manner for greater security to life in event of earthquakes, with which Santa Martha has been fearfully shaken. These people respect an earthquake, and build their houses accordingly.

DON JOAQUIN DE MIER.

Having letters to a prominent resident merchant, Don Joaquin de Mier, we called to pay our respects, and were kindly received. I mention this gentleman from the fact that when General Bolivar—who has been called the «Washington of South America»—fed for his life from Bogota, this same Señor de Mier received and protected him. He conducted Bolivar to his country seat, San Pedro—endeavored to cheer and divert his mind from the ingratitude of his countrymen. But the effort was in vain, for in a few weeks he died of a broken heart only forty-seven years of age! Twelve years passed before his native state, Venezuela, petitioned New Granada for his remains! The request was granted, and all that was mortal of the immortal Bolivar was disinterred and reburied at Caracas amid great display.

After a detention of twenty days in passing our goods at the Custom-house, which were then securely placed in our boat, or bongo, we stepped on board, and bade good-bye to Santa Martha.

A «bongo» is a queer-looking craft. It is made from the trunk of a single tree, and will carry from 20 to 100 cargoes; a cargo is a mule load, packed in two boxes or bales, and weighing 125 lbs. each.

The bongo in which we embarked was sufficiently large to transport fifty cargoes; she had a mast and square sail, a patrol, captain, and six bogas—as the men who navigate such craft are called. With a brisk trade wind, in half an hour we were skirting the shore of the Caribbean Sea, and as our bongo had no keel, and was much the shape of a barrel, we rolled uncomfortably until 6 o'clock in the afternoon when, shooting through the breakers into Cienega Grande—large, marshy lake—we were again on smooth water, and presently drew to the shore at Pueblo Viejo—old village. We hung our hammocks in a house near the lake, and endeavored to forget our weariness in sleep: but long before daylight the continuous hum of voices induced us to leave our hammocks to ascertain the cause of disturbance at this unwonted hour. Upon opening the door we gazed upon a scene that filled us with surprise and pleasure. From the front of our house to the border of the lake is the Plaza, or market place, and moonlight revealed to us the ground covered by groups of women and children selling fish, vegetables, fruit, salt, and cotton fabrics, who had come in canoes thus early to avoid the heat. Along the shore, and extending out on the lake, we counted some forty canoes moored, and others gliding back and forth with gaily dressed women propelling and directing them. The beautiful islands, the placid waters, the thickly-clustered canoes, the picturesque groups of the market place, the old village, and the bright, tropical moon looking down upon the scene, even now rise before me as a «thing of beauty.»

The Sabbath is market day in Spanish America. The majority of the people live far away from marts of trade, and Sunday they attend mass, buy and sell—thus «killing two birds with one stone.» But when the Host is elevated, which is known by the ringing of a bell, trade is suspended—even if they are in the midst of an important negotiation—their hats are lifted, and one and all fall upon their knees on the pavement devout worshippers.

We left Pueblo Viejo at mid-day, and in passing over Cienega Grande saw, for the first time, villages built on spiles. The inhabitants gain a livelihood by supplying fish to those living on the neighboring shore.

There is also another class of fishermen inhabiting these lakes, called «cayman» (alligators) who are fearfully numerous, and often measure twenty-five feet in length. It is no uncommon thing to see at one time twenty or thirty horrible heads thrust above the water, with huge distended jaws, containing fish, which the monsters swallow with a snap and then disappear.

After a five hours' sail we had crossed the lake and entered the picturesque pass of Rinconada, which conducted us into Cienega Laredonda. Here we anchored until the moon came up, when we continued our journey, but with great labor, the entire surface of the waters of this lake being covered completely with a rank and dense vegetation, through which at times it was hardly possible to move our bongo. Here, too, we had our first experience with mosquitoes—they came singly, in squads, brigades, and whole armies, and stuck to us closer than many brothers, until the fresh wind of the morning swept them away.

Emerging from Laredonda the thick vegetation disappeared, and the remaining portion of our journey to the river was unobstructed. On Tuesday we arrived at Barranquilla, having sailed through seven lakes and six natural canals. All importations and exportations, via Santa Martha, are transported through these inland water-courses which, though laborious and expensive, is less so than by way of Garthi-gena.

To be continued.

WIT AND HUMOUR.

A long spell—a Russian pet name.

People who live in gas houses had better not throw squibs.

A stroke of lightning generally spares the rod and spoils the house.

Never court enquiry when you are wedded to your own opinions.

An old fellow went to dine at a chop house, and after waiting some few minutes gruffly asked the waiter "How long will my chop be?" "About five inches, sir," was the reply.

Little six-year-old was obliged to take a dose of medicine that left an unpleasant taste in the mouth. When asked how he liked it he said, "It's good enough, all but the end of it."

A new paper is called the *Epidemic*. The editor probably thinks that everybody will take it. But he has probably lost sight of the fact that an epidemic generally dies out within a year.

"Business is pretty good, but if lying was punished as it was in the days of Ananias I would have to enlarge my works and purchase fifty more hearses," said an undertaker to an interviewer.

At the pantomime: She—Oh, look at that Indian with the feathered headdress.

He—Yes, fine feathers.

She—Well, why does the Indian wear them that way?

He—To keep his wigwam.

The late N. P. Willis, when once asked to make a speech, replied that it was not his forte. Said he: "I am by profession a writer, and you cannot expect a pump to give water from the handle as well as from the mouth."

A deaf mute used the new autiphone. Can you pay me that 5 dols.?" these were the first words he heard. "I prefer to remain in my original condition," he said sternly, and threw the autiphone out of the window.

A little 3-year-old, whose father did not use a razor, was recently, while on a visit to an uncle, greatly interested in seeing him shave. After watching him intently for a few minutes she said, "Uncle, what do you do that for? Papa does not wash his face with a little broom and wipe it with a knife."

In a certain English citadel is shown a small canon which was taken at Bunker's Hill. A party of Americans were looking at the gun the other day, while a sergeant recited its history. "Yes," said a lady, "You've got the canon; but, I guess, we've got the hill."

A certain parsimonious man, whose reputation for general meanness is proverbial, was in the habit of inviting a circle of his acquaintances once a year to a dismal kind of soiree. But all his entertainments generally partook of his own peculiar cramped nature, they were not very numerous attended. While making arrangements for one of these dismal events he said to an acquaintance, "I want to do something out of the ordinary course this time. What shall I do to give my invited guests a happy surprise?" "Countermand your invitations," was the startling reply.

A reminiscence of the old posting days.—Doherty, a former Chief Justice of Ireland, used to tell a good story of his posting days. He was going circuit in a post chaise, and at a dangerous part where the road skirted a descent, one of the horses which had behaved wildly all the way began kicking furiously. Much alarmed, Doherty cried out, "This is outrageous, I don't think that horse has ever been in harness before." "Bedad, your lordship's right. He was only took out of the field this morning." "And do you mean to tell me that you have put an unbroken horse to my carriage?" "Sorrah a sight of the leather has he ever seen till today. And if he brings your lordship safe to the fut of the hill, the master says he'll buy him."

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AVISO OFICIAL.

NUM. 44.

OFICINA DE TIERRAS PUBLICAS.

Se avisa al publico que, el dia 13 de Julio del corriente año, se procederá á la venta en remate, de acuerdo con la ley 26 de Diciembre de 1878, de un terreno situado en el partido de Pringles y compuesto de 1283 hectareas, 43 areas, 33 centiareas. Sus linderos son: Emiliano Vazquez, Julio Philipps, Lorenzo Etche copar, Lupo y Olivencia. La base de venta sera de 83 centavos moneda nacional la hectarea.

Se previene á todo comprador que se exija el 10 o/o sobre el importe total como garantia.

El remate tendra lugar el dia indicado, en la oficina á la 1 p.m.

La Plata, Abril 15 de 1885.

IGNACIO FREIRE,
Oficial Mayor.

Por planos y dato pueden ocurrir los interesados á esta oficina.

AVISO OFICIAL.

NUM. 35.

OFICINA DE TIERRAS PUBLICAS

Se avisa al publico que el dia 15 de Julio del corriente año, se procederá á la venta en remate publico de acuerdo con la ley 26 de Diciembre de 1878, de un terreno de propiedad publica, ubicado en el partido de Cañuelas y compuesto de una superficie de 72 hectareas, 57 areas, 27 centiareas; Sus linderos son D. Manuel Martiniano Campos, D. Cipriano ó Ceferina Garay de Campos, Domingo Martinez y Eduardo Sims. La base de la venta sera de \$16,532/36 m/n la legua.

El remate tendra lugar el dia indicado, en la oficina, a la 1 p.m.

Se previene á todo comprador que se exija el 10 o/o sobre el importe total como garantia.

La Plata, Abril 12 de 1885.

IGNACIO FREIRE
Oficial Mayor.

Por planos y datos, ocurran los interesados á esta oficina.

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THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, JULY 10TH, 1885.

The legislative body of La Rioja passed a vote of confidence the other day on the Executive Government for its regular and progressive march. One of the deputies who were present asked his conferees to kneel down (whether in joke or in earnest we cannot say) as a token of their worshipful reverence for the Executive. We thought the duty of deputies was to legislate for the people, and not to offer incense to the higher powers. After all, perhaps the lawgivers of La Rioja are logical. It is the Executive that appoint them, and not the people.

Some of the most eminent Catholic gentlemen in the city have written to the President of the Catholic Association asserting their determination to support the candidature of Dr. Irigoyen, notwithstanding the manifesto of the Committee of the Catholic Union in favour of Dr. Gorostiaga. The letters of Dr. Navarro Viola and Dr. Manuel Pizarro, which appeared on Wednesday in the newspapers, caused a profound sensation. Dr. Pizarro accuses the committee of having chosen their candidate in union with the Liberal party without consulting the opinion or vote of the Association. He says that the Archbishop in a conversation he had with him intimated that Dr. Irigoyen offered every guarantee for the observance of the laws and the Constitution, and that Mgr. Matera was of the same opinion. Dr. Pizarro denies that the committee of the Catholic Union was authorised by the Catholic Congress of last year to act in this matter unless on their own responsibility. Dr. Navarro Viola criticises the strong language made use of by some of the newspapers in reference to those who still adhered to Dr. Irigoyen, and quotes the words of several pontiffs to prove that uncharitableness and Catholicity are incompatible. The committee was silent for five months while the President of the Republic had openly declared that he would not interfere in the elections. Dr. Navarro quotes from the speeches made by Dr. Irigoyen several passages to show that he was a sincere Catholic, and therefore, that his profession of faith was worth as much as that of Dr. Gorostiaga.

THE NINTH OF JULY.

Yesterday was the anniversary of the declaration of Argentine independence, and while entering on the new year of our National existence we may be permitted to reflect for a moment on the significance of that great event and the progress we have made during the 69 years that have elapsed since the chosen representatives of the people declared at Tucuman that «full of the sacred love of justice and amidst the universal applause the United Provinces of South America burst the violent bonds that bound them to the King of Spain, that they there and then recovered their rights and assumed the high rôle of a free and independent nation.» It required no little courage and fortitude in the men who formed the Congress of 1816 to make such a declaration in face of the difficulties that surrounded them. After six years of desultory warfare against the mother country the Spanish provinces of the River Plate were plunged in the most frightful anarchy. Already the seeds were sown of that division with regard to forms of Government which have since given such bitter fruit. Federalists and Unitarians struggled for the upper hand in Buenos Aires. Artigas carried on a sort of independent «gaucho» warfare in the Banda Oriental, and his progress was marked by many sanguinary deeds. Entre-Rios, Corrientes, and Santa-Fé were alienated from the confederation. San Martin and O'Higgins had not yet undertaken their celebrated expedition across the Andes, and the patriots were completely disheartened after years of struggle and disaster in Upper Peru. It was a bold step, therefore, to pledge the nation to total separation under such circumstances. Even the European Powers, wearied of the disorders of South America were disposed to look upon the work of the patriots with disgust, and to favour the re-establishment of Spanish dominion. The declaration of independence, therefore, did not come a moment too soon, and it had a magical effect upon the people of the River Plate. It gave a legal and constitutional form to what was previously only a revolutionary uprising; it clearly defined the position and announced to those who had taken up arms against the King of Spain, that the Rubicon was crossed and that there was no retreating.

The men of 1816 had faith in the work they undertook and they went vigorously about it. Guided by the master spirits of San Martin and Belgrano they raised the standard of independence and called on every true American to rally round it. The effect was magical. From that day dates the turn in the tide of the national struggle and the downfall of Spanish domination in South America. America had only to unite her sons and she was free. Let us hope that this great lesson of history will not be forgotten by Argentines. In union—now, as then—there is strength. It is with pride and joy on this auspicious day that we salute the blue and white flag and wish prosperity to the Argentine Republic.

PROFESSIONS OF FAITH.

We said last week that the man who aspires to rule the nation should plainly state his principles and pledge himself to their fulfillment. This is essential, that the electors may understand what to expect from their representative, and that in turn he may feel that there is a limit beyond which he cannot go without incurring the imputation of falsehood and dishonour. In selecting a president for the Republic personal character will, no doubt, go a great way in influencing the voter, but for the truly enlightened citizen even personal character will be only a secondary consideration, and as far as we have seen up to the present, the strife of parties is a strife for person rather than principle. Take, for example, the latest candidate in the

field, Dr. Gorostiaga, who comes supported by the influential weight of the Committee of the Catholic Association in this city, and a large number of its members. Dr. Gorostiaga is a most respectable man, and we do not for one moment doubt that he would fill the presidential chair with honour to himself and benefit to his country. But Dr. Gorostiaga has not yet given us a plain statement or programme of his political principles. True, he made a profession of faith before the committee of the Catholic Union. But a general profession of belief in the Catholic Church and Catholic doctrines is a very poor safeguard against political tergiversation. Cavour was a professed Catholic at the very time when he was curtailing the rights of the Catholic Church. Rosas was a Catholic when he dyed the country with innocent blood. Errazuriz was a fervent Catholic at the time he was contemplating a severe blow against the Church in Chile. Santos is a Catholic while he enacts laws of proscription against religious orders. Roca is a Catholic, and even the apostate Wilde will call himself a Catholic, and probably entered the Catholic Cathedral yesterday morning and joined in that sacrilegious mockery of chanting a «Te Deum» to a God in whom he does not believe, for the redemption of his country. If Cavour, or Errazuriz, or Rosas, or Santos, or Wilde were questioned as to their consistency in persecuting the Church they would reply that they had done everything for the benefit of the Church, and that because they were Catholics they had done so, &c. We must acknowledge that the ready acceptance of Dr. Gorostiaga by the Mitrista party does not predispose us in his favour. If we may judge by the newspaper that echoes the sentiment of General Mitre's followers, there is no party in this country more obstinately opposed to Catholic rights. In every struggle that arose during the past few years on matters appertaining to religion, *La Nacion* was like Dean Swift's law-givers:

Always true to its vocation
For the King (Wilde) against the nation

It hounded on the atheistical Minister of Worship in his efforts to banish religion from the schools. It applauded the design of depriving the ecclesiastical seminaries of State aid, and it approved of the ignominious proceeding of expelling the Papal Nuncio from Buenos Aires. We ask ourselves how it happens that the men who have done this in the past now accept a Catholic candidate whose duty should be to undo this evil work—to burn what *La Nacion* adored, and to adore what it burned. We are free to acknowledge that the question leaves a certain doubt in our mind. Under these circumstances we say it is no wonder that there should be signs of a split in the Catholic party, and that men of tried principles and respectability should hold aloof and refuse to associate themselves with the action of the Catholic Union. We are sincere admirers of the gentlemen who form that committee. Their talents, their energy, their unflinching zeal, their herculean efforts to stem the tide of irreligion and moral degradation in this country have earned for them the respect of their opponents, the applause and unequalled admiration of their friends, and the gratitude of every true Christian; but we fear they acted with needless precipitation in the selection of a candidate. Before they advanced one step they should have called on their candidate to state publicly and in writing what his principles were in all that relates to Church and State, and when these were known they should have submitted the question of his adoption to a general assembly. It is thus that parties act in all countries where public opinion is made the great lever of progress and advancement. It is thus that the two great political parties, Republican and Democratic, acted before the recent elections in the United States. The Republicans did not dare proclaim Blaine until he had obtained the great majority of votes at the Convention of Chicago, nor did the De-

mocrats openly propose Grover Cleveland until he was chosen the popular candidate by a majority of Democrats. It is thus, too, they act in Ireland, where electioneering is conducted according to the most accurate scientific principles. The Irish bishops never ask Parnell to make a profession of faith, but they do ask him to define his Parliamentary programme and insist on his adhering to it. The best proof that this system has worked well is that the Irish Episcopacy have now entrusted to Mr. Parnell, who is a Protestant, the bill to be brought before the House of Commons on Catholic Education. In conclusion, we must say for ourselves that our voice shall be in favour of any candidate whom we believe to be a friend of the Catholic Church and to political and religious rights of Argentines, provided always he has a fair chance of success; but we put little faith in mere professions of religious belief, for the reason that we have seen them so often turn out illusory.

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION.

At the invitation of Mr. Bennett, the worthy American citizen of Buenos Aires, a number of gentlemen assembled at dinner at Mrs. Naghten's hotel in the Calle Corrientes, on Saturday, to celebrate the glorious Fourth of July, anniversary of American independence. The American, Irish, and English nationalities were well represented, and the wines and viands were most select. Mr. Dinneen toasted «The land of the Stars and Stripes,» and in doing so made a short review of her history and what she had done for the cause of liberty. The toast was drunk with most enthusiastic applause. Mr. Bennett thanked the gentlemen present, and said that at one time he had not a very bright hope of his country. Of late years, however, the clouds that obscured her horizon were disappearing and he had now all faith in her greatness and glory. He thought the result of the last election was a most convincing proof of her onward march. President Grover Cleveland would do honour to any country, and he had great pleasure in proposing his health. Whilst recently on a visit to North America he had had an interview with Mr. Grover Cleveland and had received from him a photograph with his own autograph attached. Mr. Bennett produced the photograph and it was handed round. The toast of «President Grover Cleveland» having been duly honoured, Dr. Hiron proposed «The improved health of General Grant,» and spoke in eulogistic terms of the great general who had done such splendid service to his country. Mr. W. Martin proposed «The health of General Osborn,» the worthy representative of the United States in Buenos Aires. Men of all nationalities in Buenos Aires knew his splendid qualities and there was no foreign minister in the city more beloved and esteemed than he was. He only regretted that owing to unavoidable circumstances he was not present with them that day. He was sure they all would join him in cordially drinking his health in his absence. The toast was drunk with a full round of applause and great cheering for General Osborn. Mr. Martin then said as they had toasted the American nationality he wished to toast another nation which was closely bound up in sympathy and relation with America. He meant Ireland. He was proud to say that one of his parents was Irish, and though he was an Englishman by birth, and a Conservative in principle, he believed in the necessity of Home Rule for Ireland. He thought the more Ireland was allowed to govern herself the more happy she would be and the more England would secure her co-operation. Mr. Martin associated with the toast the name of Mr. Dinneen. Mr. Dinneen thanked Mr. Martin and all the gentlemen present for the honour done his country.

He did not believe that England ruled Ireland wisely or well, and he thought the time was fast approaching when English statesmen would come forward and acknowledge the truth of that fact. At the same time he was not so narrow-minded as to confound national with personal considerations, and he was happy to say that some of his best friends were Englishmen. Over the festive board they could drown all national differences, particularly on such a day as they were celebrating—a day commemorative of one of the greatest events and typical of human freedom and brotherhood. He thought the English Government was the best for the England just as an Irish Government would be best for Ireland. He had the pleasure of proposing «The health of the Englishmen present,» and the toast was eloquently responded to by Mr. Peake, who also took occasion to say that he was strongly in favour of Home Rule for Ireland. After dinner, some excellent American, Irish, and English songs were sung with organ accompaniment, Mr. Hodsoll presiding at the organ, and the party broke up after spending a very pleasant evening.

BLESSING OF THE BELL FOR THE NEW PASSIONIST MONASTERY.

On Sunday the 5th inst., the new bell generously donated by Mrs. E. Kenny of this city to the new Passionist Monastery was solemnly blessed, and in accordance with the custom in Latin countries, baptised, at Holy Cross Church by the Very Rev. Dr. Espinosa, Vicar-general of the diocese, who represented H.G. the Archbishop in the unavoidable absence of the Rt. Rev. prelate.

The office for the occasion was intoned by the Very Rev. Dr. Espinosa (Vicar-general), the Very Rev. Father Magendie (Superior of San José College), the Very Rev. Father Fidelis (Superior of the Passionists), and the Rev. Fathers John (of San José), Louis, C.P., Edmund, C.P., and John Joseph, C.P., the bell being solemnly blessed in honor of St. Katherine, whose name it will henceforth bear.

The bell is about 3 cwt. Its sound is clear and sonorous, and we hope our readers will be obedient to its voice when it speaks again, because like that of an angel guardian it is destined to tell of hours consecrated to prayer and meditation, to summon worshippers to the throne of the Most High, and from henceforth to take an active part in almost everything that concerns our higher interests.

Mr. and Mrs. Kenny acted as sponsors at the blessing, each holding a consecrated taper. The Very Rev. Dr. Espinosa delivered a short address after the blessing in Spanish, reminding us that the bell which had been blessed was destined to call us to the House of the living God, Who in His infinite condescension still abides among us in the Blessed Sacrament of the Altar. The Very Rev. gentleman said that the day selected for the ceremony of blessing could not have been more appropriate, being the day set apart by Holy Church for the special veneration of the most precious Blood of our Lord. As there is a day (Corpus Christi) set apart for the particular veneration of His Most Sacred Body so also is there one for that of His Precious Blood, which was shed so generously, with so much ignominy, and so much pain, for our salvation. The Very Rev. gentleman spoke with much tenderness on this mystery of the sacred Passion, and exhorted all present to be faithful, endeavoring to imitate the example of the good Passionist Fathers in their devotion to the Passion of Our Lord, which is the prolific source whence flow all the blessings we enjoy in this life and hope for in that which is to come.

The Benediction with the Blessed Sacrament was then given, being accompanied during the adoration of the same by the singing of «O Salutaris Hostia,»

and «Tantum Ergo» in a very perfect manner by the choir of ladies.

This ended a most interesting ceremony, after which many of the congregation went into the house to pay their respects to the Very Rev. Father Fidelis and his worthy coadjutors, being most hospitably received. We take this opportunity to congratulate the good Fathers on the progress of their new house and on the cordiality and good feeling that exist between them and their large and appreciative congregation.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ESTANCIEROS AND PUESTEROS.

Buenos Aires,

July 7, 1885.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

Your last number contains a very eloquent letter from Salto dealing at considerable length with the social question of the relation of capitalists to employes or, to put the matter more definitely, the question between estancieros and puesteros, the question between landlord and tenant in the Argentine Republic. While admitting that Salteño has very good intentions, and making full allowance for the bitterness of feeling brought about by witnessing real or imaginary wrongs I have no doubt that any man who calmly reads over his letter will acknowledge his premises to be far-fetched and his theories impracticable. There is one matter that Salteño seems to ignore in discussing the relations between estancieros and men on rented camps, namely, that the present state of things is the inevitable result of the existing laws and not at all owing to conventional arrangements or the greed of individuals. I am ready to admit that some landholders and flock owners have acted harshly and cruelly towards their neighbors, nor have they followed the golden rule «Do unto others, etc.» but such has been the way with mankind from the beginning and such it will be to the end. When the circumstances of the country and the laws allow men to monopolise, whether in land or trade or commerce, they will certainly do so. Salteño states that men had had a chance of living on the land of Buenos Aires some twenty or thirty years ago which they have not now. Very true, but he should remember that it is not on land alone that the change is perceptible, the same difficulty is felt in merchant dealings and in every other branch of business. Twenty years ago a good shopman would have no difficulty in getting employment in Buenos Aires, and if he showed himself a trustworthy man he was readily received into partnership. Today there are many smart men in the city, and even good book-keepers and salesmen, who find it difficult to eke out an existence and are very glad to get any little job to keep themselves and their families from starving. Nor can Salteño convince me that the landowners of thirty or forty years ago were more magnanimous than those of the present day. They were probably taking them all in all men of the same stamp and calibre, but circumstances have changed, and you will now seldom see very poor men becoming holders of large estancias, for the same reason that you will see few merchants of the Terry Moore and Drysdale and Carabassa type rise now-a-days, as they did, from the lowest rung of the ladder. It is the circumstances, and not the men, I repeat, that have brought about the state of things in the camp which I in common with Salteño deplore, just as it was bad government and not the landlords solely that brought Ireland to her forlorn condition. Ireland has found a remedy for her evils, as Salteño tells us, by organisation. On the merits of the system of land reform in Ireland I shall not say one word. It will surely be judged by the inexorable writer of future history, but I must protest against the bare suggestion of introducing any such system into this country. We are

here as foreigners in a strange land. Our movements are jealously watched by the natives, and any innovation coming from us will always be looked upon with suspicion. If it were Irishmen alone whose interests were involved there might be some means of settling the difficulty on the plan of Salteño, but other foreigners will refuse to be guided by the principles of Salteño or to act on his crude theories. The fact is that other foreigners are very superficially acquainted with the problem underlying the land system, and that it would take one hundred years for them to reach that stage of education on agrarian matters which Salteño takes for granted, as if it were existing at the present time. Suppose, then, that Irishmen were all saints in the letting of land, and that they gave every Tom, Dick, and Harry a big interest in their sheep, there would still be people in abundance in the River Plate who would oppress the poor man and who would «land-grab» after the style of Dhiel of Baradero whenever they can do so. See how little effect the doctrines of Henry George have had here, though they have an able representative in the person of «Hor-o.» who has kept them before the public with an energy and zeal worthy of a better cause. Day after day, and week after week, this indefatigable writer has been airing his socialistic theories in the columns of the *Herald*. At first his articles were received with a certain amount of curiosity and they naturally drew forth some comments in the press. Today it may safely be said that not one man in a score of those who read the *Herald* ever read the clever epistles of «Homo.» I merely refer to them as a proof that the country is not ripe for land reform, and that being so, our influence, even supposing it to be well directed, would be only like a drop in the sea in establishing a just and fair system of land tenure either within the legislature or without it.

Having written so much, I frankly confess that I have no more respect or consideration than Salteño has for those who ruthlessly crush the poor man, and take advantage of his weakness or his ignorance to extort from him his little earnings. To defraud the laborer of his wages is a crime which our Saviour tells us cries to Heaven for vengeance, and I firmly believe that those who are guilty of this abominable crime treasure up wrath for themselves in the Day of Judgment, and that vengeance will surely overtake the oppressor of the poor.

I am, dear sir,
Very truly yours,
Gael.

RENEWAL OF CATTLE MARKS.

The question of the renewal of marks is now settled. Some time ago, the Board of Revenue proposed that marks not renewed within eight years should be declared void and might be granted to the first person who asked for them, and that «guias» should be issued for stock marked previously to the law of 1881.

This rule was submitted to the Rural Society which accepted it, subject to a proviso that 15 days' notice should be given to the owner of a mark previously to granting it to any other person. This amendment was supported by the Government Assessor, but it was opposed by the Revenue Board, which, in order to meet all objections, proposed that «guias» should be issued for the stock whose marks have not been renewed, until they are extinguished; that after eight years from this date the marks declared lapsed shall be granted to those who ask for them; that in the meantime the marks not renewed shall be granted to the person applying for them, provided that the application be accompanied by a written acknowledgment from the present owner stating that he renounces his mark in favour of the petitioner. This is what has been decreed by the E.P. Only about 30,000 marks have been renewed out of the 70,000 and upwards registered in the province.—*The Herald*.

GENERAL ITEMS.

On Thursday evening the marriage of Dr. James P. Kelley and Miss Kate Murray, of this city, took place at the Balvanera parish church. The bride was given away by her brother, Mr. P. Murray, of Suipacha. Mr. James Kavanagh was best man, and Miss Eliza Murray, cousin to the bride, was bridesmaid on the happy occasion. Owing to the recent death of a relative of the Murray family the marriage was private, and only a few friends were invited to be present at the ceremony. The beautiful bride decked out in all her nuptial adorning, and the bridegroom with his face beaming with delight, formed a picture that the artist would like to delineate. After the ceremony, on returning to the residence of the bride, and when the usual congratulations had been gone through, Mr. Dinneen toasted the bride in appropriate terms. The newly-married couple, after receiving a complimentary shower of rice and slippers, then withdrew to Dr. Kelley's residence, whence they will leave in a few days to spend the remainder of the honeymoon either in Montevideo or in some one of the river towns. We are happy to add our congratulations to those of their numerous friends, and wish them many years of married bliss.

Owing to the heavy rain that fell yesterday and continued all day the authorities found it impossible to carry out the programme of national festivities.

Mr. Stevenson's benefit at the Alegria, on Wednesday night, was a great success. The house was full, and Mr. Stevenson's appearance was the signal for thunders of applause. The play given was «Masks and Faces», which in itself is a piece of little merit. After which the laughable farce, «The Artful Dodge» was repeated. Mr. Stevenson received some very handsome presents. Mr. Latham appeared in one of the intervals and said that though he was not well supported this year, he was determined to engage another company for next year.

The dance given at Mr. Hine's in Calle Estados Unidos on Wednesday night was one of the most successful social gatherings of the season. The circumstances were such as might have spoiled any other reunion, but that of Mr. and Mrs. Hine. The roads approaching the house were execrable, like all our suburban roads in the winter time: the night was dark and the weather lowering, but these were only trifling obstacles compared with the attractions offered to those whose hearts were lit by «a spark of that immortal fire destined by Heaven to lift from earth our lost desire.» The large saloon was tastefully decorated.

And the gav dance of bounding beauty's train
Linked grace and harmony in happiest chain.

We believe there were at least 80 young people present. The rain came down about midnight, but what was the rain to them? It did not disturb their merriment nor damp their ardor. On the contrary, it was taken as an excuse for prolonging the social enjoyment, like Milton's verse «of linked sweetness long drawn out,» and the friends had not yet separated nor had the party broken up when the cannon shot announced that the glorious Ninth of July had come again. Mr. and Mrs. Hine were incomparable in the role of host and hostess. Several ladies and gentlemen favored the company with songs at intervals. We should like to mention all the names, but we shall act in the old democratic way and mention none. All, however, co-operated as far as in them lay to make the entertainment a very pleasant one.

Mr. Bennett, the well-known and popular merchant of the Calle Florida, delivered a very able lecture at the rooms of the English Literary Society, on Thursday evening, last week, the subject of which was a «Trip to the Magdalena and life in the heart of the Andes.» The lecturer

was listened to with marked attention, as he gave a graphic description of one of the most interesting regions of South America, and he was highly complimented on terminating. We owe it to the kindness and courtesy of Mr. Bennett that we are privileged to have the lecture published in our columns, and we commence the publication in today's issue.

The line of railway from Santa Fé to the northern colonies was inaugurated this week with great pomp and festivity.

The Minister of Education is about to issue a decree making it compulsory for those who assume the title of public translators to undergo an examination in the National College, before professors of languages and the Rector of the college. Every public translator will have to pay \$100 for the title, which must be deposited previously to the examination, and one-half of the amount will be returned if the applicant be rejected.

Señor Zapata presented a bill in the Senate offering a reward of \$40,000 for the introduction of salmon into the rivers of the Republic. He stated, in support of his proposal, that, in England, in the year 1882, there were 360 tons of salmon sold, representing a value of \$200,000; in Scotland 2100 tons, representing \$1,160,000. In the United States, in 1884, the value of salmon consumed was \$2,560,000, and it was exported to the amount of \$2,483,000. In the State of Oregon, 10,000 persons live on their earnings from this trade. The Senator stated that our rivers are eminently suitable for the propagation of salmon.

A man named Ulrick Liddy, who the *Herald* states is an Irishman, was found dead in his bed a few days ago. He came to Buenos Aires from Liverpool about two months ago and had no property except a gold watch of which the police unceremoniously deprived him. The lamp was still lighted beside him and a book which he had been reading still in his hand.

We regret to say that the Catholic party in this city are not all agreed in the choice of a candidate for the presidency. Scarcely had the manifesto drawn up by the Committee of the Catholic Union been published when several gentlemen, members of the Catholic Association, expressed their dissent and plainly stated that they looked upon Dr. Irigoyen as a candidate who gave sufficient guarantees for the maintenance of the Catholic faith in this Republic. A number of these gentlemen assembled on Sunday evening at the house of Dr. Luis Saenz Peña, and it was resolved that they should still continue members of the Catholic Association while giving no countenance or support to the candidate chosen by the committee. It was also agreed that each of the gentlemen present should address a letter personally to the president of the association stating his reasons for not accepting Dr. Gorostiaga as his candidate. Amongst those who have acted thus are Dr. Pizarro, Dr. L. S. Peña, M. Navarro Viola, G. Cortes, R. Alagon, J. M. Cullen, and A. F. Cortes.

Mr. Alberu, editor of *El Nacional*, was robbed the other night of \$2,100 m/n. A «peon» employed in the house is suspected of having lightened the editor's cash box, and the police are now in quest of him.

The debt of the country now amounts to \$265,203,211 m/n.

A meeting was held at the rooms of the Catholic Association on Monday to endorse the choice of a candidate made by the committee. Proceedings were opened with a prayer to the Holy Spirit to guide their deliberations. After which, the President, Don José M. Estrada, spoke. He said that the day they had assembled (6th July) was a most auspicious one, inasmuch as it was the anniversary of the surrender of the British General, Whitelocke, to the patriots of Buenos Aires. «If at that time,» said the orator, «our fathers won such splendid triumphs with

scarcely any means to dispose of, what shall we not do, compact and united, struggling for the sacred cause that we defend against corruption and vice, against despotism and disorder. Providence has come to our aid on several occasions, and He will undoubtedly assist us again in this our hour of trial.» Drs. Achaval, Lamarca, and Goyena also spoke. Before the meeting rose the President announced that the provinces of Cordoba, Salta, and Catamarca had openly declared for the Catholic candidate.

The ticket that won the big prize in the Orphanage lottery was sold at the estancia San Julian, Carmen de Areco, by Miss Mullen to puesteros. The following are the names of the fortunate recipients:—John Brady two-fifths, Richard Ganly one-fifth, John Sullivan one-fifth, and Mrs. Lawless, who is a milliner in Carmen, one-fifth. The following received the nearest numbers:—Andrew Geoghegan 10,735; number 10,733 was sold to puesteros on the estancia Tatay, Messrs. Dowd, Ratto, Rossiter, Abbot, and Martin el Basco.

A grand ball was given at the Club del Progreso on Wednesday evening at which many of the elite of the city assisted.

Among the passengers arrived in the «Neva» was Mr. David Sherman, of Negretti, who has been on a trip to New Zealand, and returns with his head full of all the newest plans for improving the breed of sheep and the fibre of wool.

There was some fine horse-racing in the new «cuncha» of Pergamino last week. The weather was foggy and the competitors and spectators were few.

First prize—400 m/n, given by the Governor (where does the Governor get all the money for these prizes?)—won by Mr. J. Fox's (hijo) Esmeralda, second Acevedo's Wellington.

Second prize—\$200 m/n—won by T. Bolland's Desgraciado, next in order Alfonso's Triste, and Acevedo's Incognito.

Third prize—presented by the Buenos Aires Jockey Club—won by J. Fox's Ecillia, second Veron's Sin Nombre.

Third prize—200 m/n for criollo horses—won by Rojas's «Pocas Plumas,» next Alfonso's Rifle, and Acevedo's Naranja.

Fourth prize—Premio Acevedo 300 m/n—won by Fox's Criolla that beat Acevedo's Penitente.

As may be seen, our countryman Mr. Fox carried off the lion's share of the prizes and we congratulate him.

We regret to hear that Mr. Patrick Kilmurray of Veinticinco de Mayo is ill of throat disease. Rev. Father McNeerney was called to attend him this week.

The *Capital* of Rosario has now got an Irish poet on its staff of correspondents, Mr. Tom O'Connor, poet and editor of the *Estrella de Tarija*, Bolivia.

Mr. Peter Murray of Suipacha will leave to-morrow on a trip to Paraguay, where he is going for the improvement of his health. We wish him a safe and speedy return.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Brun, one of the proprietors and managers of the well-known house «La Ciudad de Londres.»

Santos is out-Heroding Herod in tyranny. The last notorious act of the Oriental «energumeno» was to order the national coat of arms to be hung up in front of all the churches. Rosas did something similar. He had his own picture placed on the walls of the churches among the statues and images of the saints.

The registers for enrolment of the National Guard of the capital are now open, and those who are liable to be enrolled ought to present themselves before the 31st of July, otherwise they will not be inscribed on the registers for the elections of Congress and of the President of the Republic.

On the occasion of the benediction of the church of the «Asilo de mendigos» Mrs. Roca, the «madrina» of the ceremony, presented for use in the chapel a

gold chalice, a silver crucifix, a missal, and other sacred ornaments, besides 200 m/n to be distributed among the inmates. Sr. Alvear, the «padrino,» also bestowed some precious ornaments.

The Municipal Intendant proposes to have a lottery on a magnificent scale for Christmas. The principal prizes are to be \$200,000, \$150,000 and \$100,000. The smallest prize will be \$100, 40,000 tickets will be issued at \$25 each, and they will be offered for sale abroad as well as all over the Republic.

The disputes between Mr. Latham and Sr. Tauban the empresario of the Variedades Theatre relative to the rescission of a contract for bringing out a comic opera company from Paris were referred to the arbitration of Dr. Valiente Noailles, who has now made his award, directing Sr. Tauban to pay Mr. Latham \$1000, the latter returning the operas, etc., which he held as security for advances.

At midnight on Wednesday, a man called Andres Sivori was drinking with others in the alcazar in calle Viamonte 336, when he drew out his knife and flourishing it said he intended to kill someone that night. No one took any notice of this, he being accustomed to utter such threats. Shortly afterwards, however, he went out into the street, and meeting two young men who were talking and laughing, he, without the slightest provocation, seized one of them with his left hand, and with the other drove the knife deeply into the lower part of the unfortunate man's body, leaving the knife in the wound and immediately running away. The wounded man, Carlos Leon, was taken to the comisaria and examined by the doctor, who ordered him to be sent in an ambulance to San Roque Hospital, but he died before arriving there. The murderer has not yet been arrested. Leon was an Argentine, 22 years of age, and employed in the National Telegraph Office.

This is not the first murder which Sivori has committed. When will our authorities learn that leniency to such savages is a crime against the community. An attempt was made to open the iron safe in the office of the Secretary of the Senate with the intention, doubtless, of stealing the money contained therein. The thief had taken the mould of the lock with wax, of which traces were found, and had made a false key, which, however, was not good enough for his purpose as it broke in the lock.

Savory, the supposed murderer of Carlos Leon, has been captured on one of the islands of the Tigre.

The Municipality of Marcos Paz have deputed Messrs. Sallotti, Sieza and Paiz to wait on the Provincial Government and ask of them a subsidy of a few thousand dollars to repair the Church of that town, which is in a most dilapidated condition.

Two young scamps profaned the entrance of the Church of Santo Domingo, on Sunday, by provoking a quarrel, and one of them fired a revolver-shot. This disgraceful scene took place while last Mass was being recited. It is unknown whether the shot was fired accidentally or by design, but the holder of the revolver was arrested.

The Emperor of Brazil is going to ask permission of Parliament to go on a trip to Europe.

Some twenty of the drivers of the Central Tramway line were arrested on Sunday for failing to sound the horn when passing the crossings.

Great preparations are being made in Olavarría for the fair about to be held there in September.

Dr. Rocha's followers held another meeting in the National Theatre on Sunday. Dr. Villamayor, Sr. Gorostiaga and some others repeated the usual clap-trap speeches about liberty, and then came the comedy of going in a body to congratulate Dr. Rocha at his residence. He, of course,

gave way to his emotions in the presence of so much loyalty and the curtain fell before the audience had time to dry their tears.

The Provincial Government has authorised the Municipality of Carmen de Areco to borrow money from the Provincial Bank to the amount of \$21,000 for the expenses of the Municipal Hall now being constructed.

Mr. Edwards, the first secretary of the British Legation and Chargé d'Affaires, *ad interim*, arrived by the R. M. S. Neva.

The bust of Professor Lewis, whose sudden death some six months ago was so much regretted by his large circle of friends, has just been finished by the sculptor, Sr. Romarione, to whom the task has been intrusted, and has been assigned a place in the library of the National College. The ceremony of unveiling the bust will take place next Sunday.

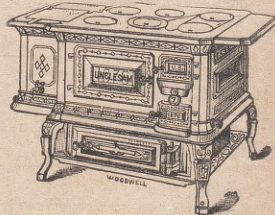
The *Prensa* gives further astounding details about the recent Horse-Marine examinations at the Naval School. One boy did not know what a sextant was! Another said it was divided into a thousand metres! A third knew nothing whatever of the multiplication table!! Yet all these ignorant youngsters WERE PASSED BY THE EXAMINERS!!!

It is reported that General Santos intends to resign the Presidency of Montevideo shortly with the view of being again elected at the next election.

Four thousand seven hundred persons have been inoculated as a protection against the cholera in the province of Valencia. Of these only five have been taken ill. None have died.

The steamer «Norseman» chartered by the agents of Lady Matheson, arrived off Uig, and a sheriff's officer's party proceeded to remove the cattle and sheep belonging to the crofters on Mhow Island. The crofters having observed their proceedings, after twelve cattle had been taken off, rowed in boats from Waltho and surrounded the steamer. Several crofters got on board and threw overboard three head of cattle. The steamer then put to sea.

Archbishop Croke had an audience with the Holy Father on leaving the Vatican. He spoke quite openly of the cordiality of the reception given to him, and also remarked that the Pope avoided politics, but he expressed the hope that the Irish Bishops would feel it their chief duty to tighten the bonds uniting the Holy See with the Irish people. The Holy Father added:—«I know your great personal influence, and am glad to have the opportunity of expressing all the confidence that our Apostolic heart feels in your pastoral zeal and prudence.» The Archbishop's audience lasted twenty minutes.



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