

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

VOLUME XI, No. 38.

BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1885.

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WESTERN CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,
Let «Prasqueta» and those who think with him beware how they procure a lash for their own backs. He should bethink him that there may be many other reasons besides indolence which may prevent a man from curing his flock. Besides the want of peones or assistance mentioned in «Bientôt's» letter there may be poverty, the owner's illness, or that of his family, absence, the condition of the flock, and a hundred more causes which may arise to hinder him from complying with this very necessary duty. Possibly, «Prasqueta» has for neighbors native owners of small flocks in which the scab is allowed to run riot, and I can sympathise with his position. They, as a class, prefer to walk in the paternal footsteps; and as their fathers before them accepted the scab as a natural calamity decreed by fate before which they must bow with resignation, so the sons make no attempt to prevent or cure. It must, therefore, be a severe trial to the patience of a careful sheepfarmer who lives among them to find their diseased animals mixing with his own clean flock. But the supporters of a preventive law may rest assured that these, the chief transgressors, will be the least affected by it. They generally are so poor, or pretend to be, that the native officials always sympathise with and make allowance for them. But should an official detect a few sheep slightly diseased in the flock of a comfortable and industrious foreigner, how swiftly and inexorably he would pounce upon him and exact the penalty to the last farthing. Let «Prasqueta» have patience for a little longer. The most conservative of the natives, those most opposed to innovation, are beginning to open their eyes to the fact that sheep curing pays and, as I have already remarked, self interest will produce a better effect than all the legislation in the world. It would be better far, were the Rural Society to turn its sapient mind from amateur law-making and, instead, offer a premium to the person who should discover the best remedy for the throat disease which is committing such dreadful havoc along the banks on each side of the Saladas. It is not a question simply of decimation but of losing almost 50 o/o in some of the flocks. I am told that the stage of its operations does not extend north beyond Suipacha. Being local, there must be an especial local cause for it, if one could only find it out. That it is connected with the flooding of the camp seems probable from the fact that it is most prevalent in the low, marshy lands of the west and south.

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nearly as far as the Monte; an extent of territory large enough to form a good sized bishopric. Living in Suipacha he is at one tail of his long line, through which there is no railway, and he may find it necessary to establish himself at a spot more central. Even to the shopkeepers and tradesmen of Suipacha his loss will be very great, for the great influx of Irishmen who go to mass on Sundays and feast days created a stirring trade in the town. But they well deserve their loss. When he first came the municipality promised to grant him a monthly income towards his support, and afterwards, with the meanness characteristic of small authorities, they docked him first of the half and then of the whole of it; and the original amount was so paltry. Should he leave, the town will be the monetary loser of thousands of dollars monthly. It may be partly on this account that at last the municipality has named a commission for the purpose of enquiring into the state of the roof of the chapel, which is said not to be safe. I know that Mr. Thomas Gahan and others have for some time been trying to prevail on them to take this step; but until now without avail. We may expect the report of the commission—«pasado mañana.» The chapel itself is no ornament to the town, but rather a disgrace. Its low, damp, tiled floor cannot but be a prolific source of colds and rheumatism among the worshippers, and should be raised and boarded, and some attempt at ornament both interior and exterior should be made. It is useless to expect anything in that direction from the native municipality, for I am afraid that anything like religious feeling is scarce among its members.

It is intended to have a religious «function» on the 4th October, the feast of the patroness of the town—Our Lady of the Rosary—and collections are being made for that purpose.

I remain, Dear sir,
Yours sincerely,
Curiosus.

LETTER FROM SALADILLO.

A VOICE FROM THE DESERT.

September 27th, 1885.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,
When you are receiving roseate views and cheering accounts from all parts of the camp, something after the style of the bashaw of Dublin Castle when he goes on his annual tour of prosperity speech making, I hope a voice from the desert will not be grating to your ear nor disturb the sweet dream of contentment into which you and many of your readers and writers seem to have been cast.

I write from the «Slough of Despond» which is located in the partido of Saladillo. In spite of railways and telegraph-wires, and «curso forzoso» which was also said to be a God-send to the farmer, we are neither advancing nor stationary, but going back. For the past six years Saladillo is on the decline, and, I think I may say the same of the neighbouring partidos of General Alvear and Lobos. The continued wet seasons are ruining many of the inhabitants, and those who can escape are fast clearing out of a district which is not destined to be blessed by Providence. The rains that fell two years ago formed many large lagunas, which are not yet dried up. The run of a flock of sheep on my own land was thus swamped, and though I pay rent for it all the same, as if it was a

blooming garden, I never derive any benefit from it, except now and then a stray «pejerrey» and the consolation of seeing «the moon's ray reflected on the placid waters.» Indeed, I am not joking when I say that fishing and making poetry are the most profitable occupations here. In the laguna Potrillo and others our friends the Italians catch a large quantity of fish, lisos and bagre and «pejerrey», and do a good business by sending it into the market of Buenos Aires, and many a swain makes a sonnet to his mistress in imitation of John Walton when he casts his net into the water.

I saw by your paper that sheep in Venado Tuerto and other outside districts have not given a favourable result this year. I am not at all surprised at it. I believe there is no greater mistake than to take sheep to the outside camps. They may thrive for a year or two, but the sweet grasses are consumed and are smothered by the growth of the pasto fuerte, and so disappear. Saladillo has been long populated, but it is not a sheep-feeding district. The lands are too low in most parts, and the moisture remains on the surface. As regards more remote districts, I might cite you numerous examples, but one will be sufficient. I know industrious men that carried flocks to Bolivar a few years ago. They are now coming back without a single sheep. Land here is rented from \$30,000 % to \$80,000 % per league, the average price being \$50,000 %; but should the wet seasons continue and the price of wool continue to fall, landlords need not expect even that sum for their lands.

The best proof of the want of success of these camps is that Irishmen are fast leaving here. Six years ago we had a large Irish population in Saladillo. Now the number is considerably diminished, and almost every man you meet has a look of despondency. They are, as a rule, pushing northwards, and leaving the partidos of Saladillo, Lobos, Flores, Monte and Cañelas. In Veinticinco, I hear that farmers are doing much better than here.

As regards the proposed scab law I have spoken to some forty sheepfarmers, and they are all to a man opposed to any such law being imposed on them. They all cure their sheep, but they believe that compulsory curing would be an intolerable nuisance. Talking of scab remedy reminds me of a fact which I may mention. I use glycerine dip with very good effect on my sheep. A short while ago I applied it for the cure of ring-worms in children, using one part of dip to four of water, with notable success after I had tried several other remedies. When applied to the head the solution should not be so strong.

Flax promises to be a splendid crop this year. Many chacras of filament are blooming around Lobos.

We seldom have a visit from a Catholic priest in this neighbourhood, though our Irish people long for some Irish Chaplain to settle down amongst them.

As we hear that Father McNeerney is about to establish himself in Lobos, we hope his reverence will then come and see us from time to time.

Almost the only civilising element among us here is the *Southern Cross*, which we receive regularly, and we could not get along without it. The politicians are furnishing up their arms. Rocha is supposed to be the official candidate, but Irigoyen has many followers.

I am, dear sir,
Yours sincerely,
Estanciero.

TELEGRAMS.

London, Sept. 27.

The Bulgarian Parliament has voted £5,000,000 for war expenses.

A resolution was passed to send a petition to the Czar to allow Russian officers to remain in the Bulgarian army.

Some squadrons of the Bulgarian cavalry have arrived. Prince Alexander went out to meet them, and marched in at their head amid the enthusiastic shouts of the people.

A Turkish force has occupied a small village near the city of Mustafa-pasha in Roumelia.

All the foreign powers have agreed to Russias's proposal to convoke a European conference to discuss the Turkish question.

A despatch from Bucharest announces that there was a fight near Adrianople between Turks and Roumelians, the latter lost 30 killed and 300 wounded.

During the ten days' fighting between the Albanians and Turks at Djakova the former lost 1000 men and the latter 200.

Telegrams from Beyrout say that great excitement prevails all over Syria in consequence of the sudden and pressing order from Constantinople to mobilise the reserve forces, which for the last six years has been free from active service. The Mussulmans are irritated at the excessive rigor with which the mobilisation is being carried out.

Prince Alexander, it is stated, has telegraphed to the Czar announcing his abdication in favor of any successor to be chosen by Russia, provided his Imperial Majesty allows the Russian officers to remain in the Bulgarian army and that the Russian Government support the union of Bulgaria and Roumelia.

It is officially announced that Spain will accept His Holiness Leo XIII. as arbitrator, if arbitration be resorted to to settle the Spanish-German difficulty.

The Bulgarian Government has bought the railway from Rustchuk to Varna for £1,780,000.

The cholera has broken out at Nice and eight deaths have already occurred there although the authorities persist in denying the fact, fearing that visitors will be prevented from going to pass the winter there as usual.

Negotiations for the reopening of the Argentine loan have been resumed, and there are strong hopes that it will be realised.

The steamer «Maskelyne» will take £50,000 in specie to Buenos Aires.

A despatch from Mozambique says that the French were defeated by the Hovas at Terajat. Admiral Meot wished to occupy some positions held by the enemy, but he was driven back.

The authorities in Servia have taken possession of all the railways, and ordinary traffic is suspended throughout the country.

The Government of the Sultan is alarmed by rumors of an Italian expedition to take possession of Tripoli.

The Albanians repulsed the Turks at Drakova. 60,000 Servians of the territorial army besides reserves are under arms.

The council of Ministers about to be held to-day is postponed. The *Times* is indignant at this because it states that the condition of Ireland requires immediate action.

The state of Albania is daily becoming worse, and the people are everywhere offering resistance to the troops of the Ottoman.

In Sicily cholera continues. 89 deaths in Palermo on Tuesday.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 27.

The general feeling here is with the Roumelians and is becoming more and more warlike.

The Czar has telegraphed to the Minister of War to draw up a plan of campaign in the event of hostilities breaking out between Turkey and Bulgaria. His Imperial Majesty is decidedly in favor of supporting Prince Alexander in his project to annex Roumelia.

Paris, Sept. 28.

The religious organs maintain that over 24,000 Christians have been massacred in the recent revolts in Annam.

Rome, 26.

The Pope has consented to be arbitrator to settle the difficulties existing between Spain and Germany, but has imposed certain conditions not yet made known.

Athens, 26.

Troops of the reserve have been incorporated into an army corps of 17,000 men, including infantry, cavalry, and artillery. This corps is concentrating on the frontiers of Thessaly. Great excitement prevails all over Greece.

Santiago de Chili, 27.

The Lima newspapers publish the letters from Caceres which were intercepted. In these letters he asks for assistance in men arms, and money, without which he cannot contend against the Government.

The Cacerista chief Leon has occupied Ica after a battle, and has burnt the barracks and sacked the town.

Telegrams from Iquique to the *Industria* report an earthquake at Lima, the stocks of which have been felt at Callao and other towns. The earthquake has caused considerable damage. Up to the present no details of the losses have been received.

A terrible fire broke out in Iquique and destroyed six blocks of houses in the most central part of the town. The losses entailed by this disastrous conflagration are estimated at over a million and a half dollars.

According to telegrams just received the Colombian revolution has been brought to a close.

General Santo Domingo Vila seized the steamers «Isabel» «Cristobal Colon» «Montoya» «Confianza» «Bismarck» and «Cometa» which were in the hands of the rebels.

The rebels are completely defeated and have lost all their war material.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

London, Oct. 1.

La Republique Francaise says that the peace of Europe demands that Roumelia and Bulgaria be united. The prolongation of the actual state of things would be the ruin of Turkey. On Monday the Ambassadors of different European Powers will assemble in Constantinople to discuss the question of Roumelia. The representatives of Servia, Roumania, and Greece will take part in the deliberations. The Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs is using his influence to have Roumelia annexed to Bulgaria.

Lord Dufferin telegraphed from India that an armed intervention in Burmah is necessary. The Governor of British Burmah has orders to protest against the proceedings of the commercial company.

In Candia the people are rising in insurrection against the Turks.

Liverpool.

Buenos Aires merino and mestiza wool from 30 to 32 per cent yield 5d per lb, merino camp sheepskins 5d per lb, novillo salted hides 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d per lb. Public Argentine Stocks, 5 per cent of 1884, 84 to 85.

Rome.

Cholera decreasing in Palermo, Sicily.

THE WORLD-FAMED

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THE FETE AT LAS HERAS.

The following are the verses composed by Consul Baker, which he recited last week at the meeting of the Central Gun Club in Las Heras:—

My lads! do ye know the reason
you're here,
And enjoying so much of this excel-
lent cheer?
Well, listen to me—I've a word for
your ear!
Tis the famous Gun Club that's
been holding its meeting
To see which of its shooters would
be after beating;
And thus by his luck or his prowess
secure
The champion cup of silver so
pure.
And the shooting was grand—that's
saying enough—
For the members are all of the true
Irish stuff.
There's his Honor, the President,
Thomas A. Gahan,
Whom we justly esteem as a model
young man;
And Mullen and Ballast, so genial
and clever,
With hearts you can count on in all
sorts of weather.
And then come the Cases—Will
and Lorenz,
Fine specimens both of genuine
men, sir;
And a chip from the old block,
honest John Browne—
Not truer nor better in country or
town.
And likewise our modest young
friend 'Willy' Moore—
Among 'em the best he counts a full
score.
And P. and G. Ham—so stalwart and
steady,
With hearts that are true and hands
that are ready;
And Garrahan, too—poor fellow,
I'm sorry
He has had such a spell of sickness
and worry
And then there is Tallon—a whole
host in himself,
Though rheumatics have laid him
of late on the shelf—
And then comes Roberto—none nob-
ler or higher—
An expert in all that we love and
admire.
And the 'Deputy' too, with his
warm, genial nature
And the stamp of a nobleman mark-
ed in each feature.
And our dear friend the 'Judge'—so
jolly and sweet—
I feel quite like hugging him when-
ever we meet.
And last, but not least, comes the
'Doctor,' our host,
Though with his profession so
greatly engrossed
Yet ready and prompt, whenever
there's a call
To contribute his share to the plea-
sure of all.
And these are the men, with a wel-
come so hearty
Whom we've met here to day at
this sumptuous party.
And these are the men, who so just-
ly have won
Our warm admiration for their
feats with the gun.
In this contest so sharp, of cool
nerve and quick eyes,
We have seen 'Willy' Casey bear
off the prize.
But aiming at birds is not their
sole aim,
For the young ones are shooting at
much bigger game.
But we'll pardon the Gun Club for
devices so clever,
And we'll drink to its health: 'May
it live on forever.'
Once more I arise to propose as a
toast,
The health and long life of our gen-
erous host.
Though a doctor he is of approved
reputation
For healing the sick of the Argen-
tine nation;
Yet to-night he forsakes his pills
and his powders
And adopts a new mode for treating
disorders.
He prepares for his friends the most
sumptuous of dinners—
Good enough for the saints—too
good for us sinners—
With such roasts and turkeys, such
pies and such tarts,
That he captures our stomachs—
and captures our hearts—
And then, to appease our poor hu-
man nature,
He washes it down with 'a wee
drap of the crathur.'

But let him have patience: 'be gor-
ry,' I'm thinking,
At the rate we are feasting and
toasting and drinking,
That, long before morning, we'll be
put to our beds
And have to send for him to cure
up our heads
And thus, do ye see—'tis as clear as
a cast—
He pays at the first, and we pay at
the last?
But the Doctor, we know, is a 'jolly
good fellow'—
So whether we're sober, or whether
we're mellow,
We drink to his health and we drink
to his life—
And soon, we shall hope to pledge
to his wife.
My friends! though to leave you
may soon be my fate;
Ere I go, let me drink to the land
of the Plate.
'Twill be pleasant once more to
hail the North Star,
And greet my old home o'er the
ocean so far;
But the days that I've spent 'neath
the Argentine zones
Will ever be marked with the
whitest of stones.
And the dear Southern Cross shall
be the sweet token
Of a love that shall ever continue
unbroken
For the warm hearts of Erin that
I've found in this land,
From the day I set foot on its soft
golden strand.
Wherever I sail o'er the wide waste
of waters
I shall drink to its sons and pledge
to its daughters—
Its sons, whose warm hearts when
once pledged to you
Remain to the end ever faithful
and true;
And its daughters, whose faces so
charming and sweet
Send a thrill through a fellow from
his head to his feet—
And as oft as my memory reverts
to this day,
Though my body may linger in a
land far away,
My heart will be with you, beating
fervent and true,
And will pledge you, and pledge
you, and pledge you anew.
And then, at the close of my mortal
career,
My soul, disembodied, will visit
you here,
And to all the dear friends of Es-
tancia Grande
Will insist on a bumper of soda and
brandy.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SCAB IN SHEEP.

San Pedro, Sept, 21st, 1885.
To the Editor of the *Southern
Cross*.

DEAR SIR,
As a sheepfarmer, I beg to
offer a few observations on the
compulsory curing of scab in this
country. I must say that I strong-
ly disapprove of any law whereby
a sheepowner could be fined be-
cause his sheep were not free
from scab. I fear that much more
evil than good would result from
such a measure. There is no
subject in which sheepfarmers are
more concerned than the eradica-
tion of scab, and with good reason,
as the flockowner who does
not cure cannot afford to keep
sheep.

But who are those who do not
cure now-a-days? For my part,
I know of none. However, as the
chief argument urged by the ad-
vocates of compulsory curing is
that some persons have their
sheep scabby, thus infecting their
neighbours' flocks, there must be
some foundation for the charge.
The farmer who fails to cure, be-
sides losing the greater portion
of the wool, cannot get the re-
mainder properly shorn, is boy-
cotted by shearers, gets little or
nothing in the market, and loses
hundreds of animals from cold
and misery. A man who could
put up with this ruinous loss,
with the example before his eyes
of a «linder» who cures his
sheep, sells fat capones, obtains
good yield of wool and a good
price for it—the man who sees
all this, and still persists in
leaving his sheep scabby, must
be a little better than an idiot. I
think there are indeed very few
such sheepfarmers in the country.
Now, to neglect curing scab is
one thing, but to keep flocks FREE
from it is quite another. Every
estanciero knows that next to the
scab itself there is nothing which
plays such havoc with sheep as
the work necessitated by the cur-
ing of scab—especially hand-
curing. All cannot afford the
expense of a dip, and, even if
they could, it would be idle to
suppose that frequent hand-
curing would not be required
besides. And it must be borne
in mind that when sheep are very
much afflicted with scab it is
constantly breaking out afresh.
At the same time, we all know
that to cure sheep by hand every

day would mean simply to des-
troy them. I may go over a flock
to-day curing every animal on
which scab has appeared, but if I
examine it to-morrow I shall find
several others on which it has
since broken out. The day after
there will be others again, and
so on. Now, if in the intervals
of these curings an inspector
should come round, it would be
very unjust to fine the farmer
because a few scabby sheep
could be found in his flock. As
well fine a physician because he
couldn't produce all his patients
sound and well at any time that
a sanitary inspector appears. There
are times (as every campman
knows) such as in bad seasons,
when sheep are thin, lambing
time, &c., that frequent curing
becomes impossible. The ut-
most a shepherd can do in such
cases is to so keep back the scab
as to avoid a loss of wool. I have
seen sheepfarmers who, regard-
less of the poor condition of their
stock, have given their mind
wholly to the stamping out of
scab, and with the result that
they have done themselves much
more harm than good. At any
of these curings scores of the
harassed and starving animals
might be seen lying down to die
in the corral.

In case of a stringent scab act
we should have many repetitions
of such scenes, and then with the
scab inspector we should have
somebody to prevent cruelty to
animals, and at his heels some-
body else, to enforce the burning
of the carcasses to prevent
plague, &c. The sheepfarmer
would have a fine time among
them all.

The fact of the matter is, the
shepherd who NEGLECTS to cure
deserves to be fined, but to pun-
ish one because the flock is not
FREE of scab would be glaringly
unjust. If flockowners knew
that an inspector were honest,
impartial and, besides, very ex-
perienced in the matter they
would have very little to appre-
hend from him or his inspection.
But it would be idle to raise the
question as to whether inspectors
would be of this kind. I am cer-
tain that the great majority of
sheepfarmers would be strongly
against a compulsory scab law,
and such being the case, it would
be unjust to impose it on them.

Hoping you will kindly insert
the above,

I am, dear sir,
Yours sincerely,
N.

MR. SEXTON
ON THE
ANTI-IRISH BOARD OF EDU-
CATION.

In the House of Commons re-
cently in Committee of Supply, on
the vote for £466,303 to defray
the expenses of National Educa-
tion in Ireland, Mr. Sexton ex-
posed in a scathing speech both
the wrongs of the teachers and
the anti-national character of
the so-called Board of National
(?) Education.

Mr. Sexton said that it was a
matter for the deepest regret
that the Government had not
seen their way this year to in-
troduce a supplementary esti-
mate for the purpose of making
temporary provision in aid of the
miserable remuneration at pres-
ent given to the National teachers
of Ireland.

Another matter equally ur-
gent was the reform of the
whole Board of National Educa-
tion in Ireland. He did not think
that there was a worse adminis-
tration in the world than the ad-
ministration of this board. In
fact, the paid Commissioner, Sir
Patrick Keenan, was the sole es-
sence and authority of the whole
system (hear, hear). The Com-
missioners now refused to allow
the public to know what mem-
bers attended the meetings of
the Board. What right had men
controlling three-quarters of a
million of public money, and
charged with the instruction of a
million of children, to insist that
their proceedings should be con-
ducted in the dark? (Hear,
hear.)

Within the board itself there
was a secret junta, and this junta
was composed of the paid Com-
missioner and his four subor-
dinate, the two secretaries and
the two chiefs of inspection.

Those gentlemen had complete
power in their hands, and how
did they exercise it? They exer-
cised it in a spirit of wretched
petty despotism (hear, hear), and
it was a curious circumstance
that Sir Patrick Keenan having
had full power to exercise his
petty despotism towards the
Irish teachers, Earl Spencer, as
his last act before leaving Ire-
land, should make him a Privy
Councillor, so that he might be
able to exercise the same author-
ity over the lives and liberties of
his countrymen at large. Not
only had the National Board not
exerted itself to improve the con-
dition of Irish teachers, but posi-
tively they threw every obstacle
in their power in the way of the
teachers themselves improving
their own condition. Inspectors
and teachers were alike rebuked
and threatened by this board be-
cause they dared to apply to
members of that house to plead
on their behalf. Not only were
the teachers kept on miserable
stipends in their present posi-
tions but the board threw every
obstacle in their way of obtaining
employment in other departments
of the State. A teacher who be-
came a prison warden had now
five shillings a week deducted by
this board from his miserable
pittance of seventeen shillings a
week in order to make up £40 for
his training in Marlborough-
street school. Teachers were
not allowed to form evening sci-
ence classes as in England, so
that idleness was enforced upon
them. Then there was the
whole system of confidential re-
ports by which a man might be
ruined for life without ever know-
ing what charges were made
against him, a system of things
that would not be applied to-
wards the worst and basest crim-
inals in the land. Recently the
Commissioners would not allow
the teachers to go up for Univer-
sity degrees. They did not want
any collateral criticism to be
brought to bear on the gross in-
justice of the manner in which
their own examinations were
conducted. But the junta in
Marlborough-street, although
they objected to the teachers ob-
taining University degrees, had
no objection to a member of
their own body claiming a degree
to which he had no title. The
grammar that was enforced in
Irish National schools was a
grammar purporting to be writ-
ten by «L. Edwards, Master of
Arts,» but «L. Edwards, Master
of Arts,» was none other than
John Sheridan, of the junta in
Marlborough-street, a man who
never obtained a University de-
gree in his life (hear, hear). In
fact the whole monopoly in
school books for this board should
be swept away and, as in Eng-
land, they should be allowed free
trade in books with some proper
veto. The present monopoly op-
erated not only against the in-
terests of private enterprise but
against the interests of educa-
tion itself. The whole history,
literature and language of Ire-
land was ignored in these books.
Sir Patrick Keenan received his
knighthood and Companionship
of the Bath because of his reports
in favor of teaching the native
language in Malta and Trinidad,
but as no similar honors and dig-
nities, but rather the contrary,
were to be obtained for encourag-
ing the Irish language, Sir Pa-
trick Keenan was now doing all
in his power to discourage the
teaching of the native tongue of
Ireland. Some of the things
done by this board were quite
ludicrous. They cut out a poem
of Lover's describing the fisher-
man's wife awaiting her hus-
band, because it said the angels
were whispering to her baby,
and she was telling her beads;
and they cut out Moore's Cana-
dian boat song because there
was in it a prayer to St. Anne
(laughter). Of course such
things were intolerable to the
cold, calm minds of the gentle-
men in Marlborough-street. It
was really time that this whole
antiquated system of monopoly
in school books should be swept
away. Having dwelt on the
gross injustice done to Ireland by
this board in the matter of the
Irish language, the hon. member
continued to say that in the next
Parliament the Irish party would
insist that Irish educational af-
fairs should be left no longer in

the hands of an irresponsible
junta transacting their business
in secret, and they would press
for the abolition of the present
board and the substitution for it
of a board of a thoroughly re-
presentative character, responsi-
ble directly to the Irish people
(hear, hear). He felt so strongly
about the monopoly of school
books that he should move the
reduction of the vote by a sum of
£37,150 on account of the School
Apparatus Department.

The Chief Secretary, in reply to
Mr. Sexton, acknowledged that
he was not yet sufficiently well
informed on some important
questions with which he had to
deal. He gave assurances,
however, that the Conservatives
if in power after the general
election would approach the sub-
ject in no light-hearted spirit.

After speeches by Messrs. Just-
in McCarthy, T. P. O'Connor,
Colonel Nolan, T. D. Sullivan and
others a division was taken on
Mr. Sexton's amendment which
was, as a matter of course, voted
down by a British majority of
105.

HUMBERT'S UNHOLY WAR-
FARE.

Italy was once the mistress of
the earth. In arts, arms, science,
and commerce she outstripped
the world. Wherever she went
she extended her civilization, and
was so generous that she even
gave it to the brutish Saxons of
England. Under the Cæsars she
acquired a sway over the nations
that none since have ever held.
Under the Pontiffs she rose still
higher, and Rome for centuries
was the arbiter of the world.

A change for the worse has
been effected in our own day since
the House of Savoy snatched the
political supremacy from the
hands of Pius the Ninth. Since
then «regenerated Italy» (?) has
been making war, not on her
neighboring enemies as befits a
brave nation, but on the weak
and humble nuns of God, the pure
and holy spouses of Christ and his
Church.

This unholy warfare has been
going on since the day Victor
Emmanuel sat on the throne of
Italy. His son Humbert follows
in his footsteps. Between them
they have robbed convents, ab-
beys, and monasteries, turned
the inmates adrift on the bleak
world, and occupied their resi-
dences as palaces for their fol-
lowers or stables for their troop-
ers. Thousands of holy men
and women have been scattered
to the uttermost ends of the
earth, and where once the mass
was sung and the sound of the
Angelus bell heard, resound the
immodest jest and blasphemous
utterances of infidelity.

The conduct of King Humbert
in banishing the nuns from their
convents is especially brutal. His
latest performance was a decree
of expulsion against the nuns of
the Sacred Heart at Montagrando,
near Padua. They were driven
from their convent, the commis-
sioners of the King refusing even
to allow them to take their beds
with them. They were forced
out on the streets before a mob
of howling infidels, and would
have been left without shelter or
food had not some of the good
Catholics of Este sent their cari-
ages to convey them away. Many
of the poor people on beholding
the harsh treatment accorded to
these sisters were moved, many
weeping and expressing affec-
tion for the good nuns.

Such is King Humbert's gov-
ernment. But God holds the
destinies of the world in the hol-
low of his hand, and «Vengeance
is Mine! Saith the Lord.» A
change may come sooner than
Humbert and his convent robbers
expect.—*New York Tablet*.

THE-IRISH RACE.

The *New York Citizen* says:—
When a race is possessed of vi-
tality, it is very hard to kill it.
This accounts for the growth of
the Irish race all over the world
in number and influence. Fifty
years ago they were helots in
their own land, and when they
emigrated they were not much
better off on account of the repu-
tation English literature had
given them. To-day they have
two cardinals of the Church.

The Irish are forging ahead every
day to such an extent, that their
status can no longer be ignored
either by Rome or England. In-
deed, the amount of recognition
from Rome can be always easily
measured by the influence of the
Irish in British affairs, and when
Parnell delivers a successful
political blow in the Imperial
Parliament, its effect is felt as
much in Rome as in London, and
raises Irish stock the world all
over. If an immigrant coming
here leaves a free country behind
him, he is more respected and
social status is more freely ac-
corded him than if he arrives as a
manumitted slave. If the flag
of his country is seen at the mast-
head of vessels entering the Amer-
ican harbour, or flying among
the flags of all nations at a great
international exhibition, the im-
migrant is naturally proud, in
the first place through motives of
patriotism, and in the second be-
cause it lends him dignity in his
adopted country. Part of the
majesty of a nation is reflected
in its children abroad, as must
have been observed in the lofty
attitude assumed by our German
adopted citizens after Sedan.
Were Ireland a free country she
would have within her borders
high social circles, to which it
would be an honour to belong,
and to those circles the Irish in
America could claim admission
by right of title, whereas under
present conditions they are handi-
capped, as society in Ireland, like
society in America, rests upon
English foundations and after
English manners and customs.
The exalted position attained by
Irishmen in countries over which
the British flag does not float is
another lift given those of their
countrymen seeking social dis-
tinction. The time is approaching
when the Irish will be sought for
in the best society in America,
and that time will arrive with the
attainment of their political or
national independence at home.

GENERAL GRANT'S
OPINION OF SOME GREAT
MEN.

As a commander of troops, as
a man that is capable of doing
all that is possible with any
number of men, there is no man
living greater than Sheridan. I
rank him with Napoleon and the
great captains of history. He
had a magnetic quality of sway-
ing men which I wish I had.—
Talk with J. R. Young.

I regard Sheridan as not only
one of the great soldiers of the
day, but one of the great soldiers
of the world—a man fit for the
highest command. No better
general ever lived than Sheridan.
—Talk with Bismarck, 1877.

Butler as a general was full of
enterprise and resources, and
was a brave man. . . . Butler
is a man it is a fashion to
abuse, but he is a man who has
done the country great service
and is worthy of its gratitude.—
In a conversation.

Stonewall Jackson was a cour-
ageous, energetic, deeply relig-
ious man, and a fine soldier; but
it is questionable whether his
great reputation is justified by
his campaigns in Virginia. He
had very commonplace men to
deal with. If he had met Sheri-
dan and had tried on him, or on
any of our great generals, the
tactics which he attempted suc-
cessfully on inferior captains, he
would have been beaten and de-
stroyed.—A conversation.

I always had an aversion to
Napoleon and the whole family.
When I was in Denmark I de-
clined seeing the Prince Imper-
ial. I did not wish to see him.
The first emperor had great gen-
ius, but was one of the most
selfish and cruel men in history.
I see no redeeming trait in his
character. The third Napoleon
was even worse, the especial en-
emy of America and of liberty.—
Conversation.

Speaking of the great men I have
met in Europe, I regard Bismarck
and Gambetta as the greatest.
I saw a good deal of Bismarck
and had long talks with him. He
impresses you as a great man.
Gambetta also greatly impressed
me.—Conversation.

There are many men who would
have done better than I did under
the circumstances in which I
found myself. If I had never

held command, if I had fallen, there were 10,000 behind who would have followed the contest to the end and never surrendered the Union.—Conversation.

Lincoln was incontestably the greatest man I ever knew. What marked him was his sincerity, his kindness, his clear insight into affairs, his firm will and clear policy. I always found him pre-eminently a clear-minded man. The darkest day of my life was that of Lincoln's assassination.—Conversation.

FOREIGN NOTES.

In reply to the query what is the condition of the Irish in California, Dr. Buckley says: «The population of California is about one million, and the Irish people form about one-third, while they certainly own one-third of the property of the State. Three Irishmen—Mackey, Flood, and O'Brien—probably own between them twenty millions sterling, and there are other Irishmen nearly as wealthy, for instance, William Dunphy, Peter Donohoe, and C. D. O'Sullivan. They are men who would for any proper purpose give liberally to any Irish cause. I remember that in 1879 Messrs. Mackey and Flood gave 25,000 dollars towards the relief of Irish distress. Dr. Buckley gives the names of many Americans who have shown a warm sympathy with Ireland, such as General Rosenkrantz and Mayor Bryant.»

An opportune warning is given to the Catholics of France as to the results that may be expected should their enemies triumph at the poll. Tomorrow, remark the Catholic leaders, if they become our masters, they will impose military service on the seminarists to prevent the ranks of the clergy from being recruited, and the suppression of the Budget of Worship will complete the work of spoliation which has commenced with miserable reductions. If they have held their hands it is because they have feared the electors, and because it enters into their plan to weaken the Church before despoiling it. The appeal concludes with the words, «Catholics, we are the country; let us not allow others to dispose of its destinies without us and against us.» Manly, stirring language such as this on the part of the foremost French Catholics fills us with hope for the future of Catholicism in France.

The following «cutting» is from Kuhl's German Trade Review. It will be interesting to our readers—

«The export of goods in the textile industry from Germany to South America and especially to Brazil shows a continual expansion. Until a few years ago French and English manufacturers predominated in the southern States, but gradually German goods obtained an entry into the Brazilian market and now they have so far taken possession of the field that German lines are everywhere preferred and sold. Indeed, the demand for German goods is almost as large in South America as in North, a fact which is not yet understood at home, since a large portion of the German exports passes through English and French hands. In all articles which are exported from Germany to South America only the cheaper qualities sell, France holding the first place in finer qualities. The German trade has not arrived at that stage—at least, in the opinion of large importers who carry on the South American business—at which it can attain the fineness and nicety which the French goods exhibit, though our taste is quite up to that of French manufacturers. The favorable picture which the German export trade presents in view of the competition that has to be contended with is a consequence of the great pains taken in the despatch of goods, their cheapness, the business exactitude of German manufacturers, the gauging of the tastes of the consumers, and the energy of Hamburg commission houses and South American importers.»

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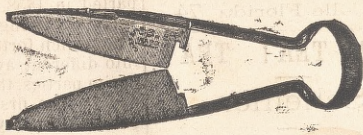
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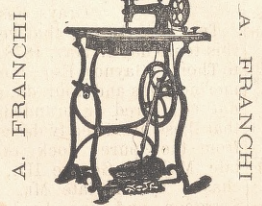
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their consolation for any -ism or new-fangled idea that may flatter their egotism or pander to their vices. In the meantime compensation is found in the fact that religion—the true, old Catholic religion—the faith that was «once delivered to the saints» is daily making headway among the best and most enlightened nations and social organisations in the world.

The very nation that gave birth to Luther and cradled the great anti-Catholic movement of the sixteenth century—aye, the very ruler who once in his pride and the seeming greatness of his power attempted to complete that work of destruction and to crush the Church of Christ literally to the earth, comes now to solicit the mediation of the prisoner of the Vatican, and to submit a question which otherwise must be decided by fierce war, to the decision of a poor old man who has naught to make him eminent in the world but his spiritual power and his sacerdotal dignity. This, we say, is one of the greatest triumphs of religion the present century has known. It is a present instance of the manner in which He who sitteth in the Heavens can bring down the pride of the kings and princes of the world, and how it is only through His long-suffering forbearance and mercy that He permits even the most insignificant apparent triumph of His enemies.

It shows how, wherever there is thoughtfulness and enlightenment worthy of the name, the miserable sophistries and false reasonings which it is attempted to array against the one teaching Church and her visible head, must crumble into nothingness, and how those who once were satisfied with their riches, and their honors, and their humanly invented theories and speculations, are at last turning as with one accord to the only «Pillar and ground of the truth»—the Church.

This is an occasion of hopefulness and of rejoicing for those who daily pray and wait for the coming of God's Kingdom—would that it served also as a warning to those who in their blindness continue to withstand the truth and to array themselves against God and His Holy Church.

Whatever the decision of His Holiness may be on the question which has been submitted to his arbitration, we may feel certain it will be a just one, and one which will conduce to the happiness and ultimate gain of all who have been blessed with wisdom to seek it, and we can only hope that it may lead those who now go to religion for temporal benefits to realise the consoling truth that it is the sole source of those better and more lasting things which alone can satisfy the soul of man.

A. J. L. W.

LETTER FROM DEAN DILLON.

HE SUPPORTS DR. IRIGOYEN.

The following is an extract from a letter just received:—
All Hallows' College,
Dublin,
August 15th, 1885.

MICHAEL DINNEEN, Esq.,

Dear Mr. Dinneen,

I am surprised and pained to learn that the Catholic Club has selected a candidate for the presidency in opposition to Dr. Irigoyen. Such a proceeding will in no way alter the policy of the *Southern Cross*, for I firmly believe that Dr. Don Bernardo de Irigoyen is a candidate in whom Catholics can place entire confidence. It is a waste of time and power for Catholics to put forward any other candidate. You are empowered by me to add my protest to that of Dr. Pizarro, Dr. Saenz Peña, and the other members of the Catholic Club who sustain the candidature of Dr. Irigoyen. I recommend you to get a copy of the speeches delivered by him in the Honorable Constituent Assembly selected to give the province of Buenos Aires a Constitution. There you will find the erudite scholar, the learned jurist, the patriotic citizen and good Catholic.

I am, dear Mr. Dinneen,
Yours faithfully,
Patrick J. E. Dillon.

«PAY THE IRISH MEMBERS.»

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

The article in your last week's issue proposing a subscription here for the «Pay the Members Fund» was a pleasant surprise; for the seeming indifference shown, up to the appearance of this appeal, was anything but cheering to the very many of our countrymen who take a deep interest in all that concerns the regeneration of Ireland. I am convinced that you deferred broaching the subject until you felt the proper time had arrived for us to take our place shoulder to shoulder with our people in America, Australia, and other countries, in furnishing the faithful ones at home with the money, which is as necessary an element in the political struggle, as oxygen is in the human economy. If the people of Ireland desire, or expect, to derive any benefit from the presence of their representatives in the English Parliament, they must act as merchants do who look out for trustworthy and competent men to do their work, and pay them for it. The long and scandalous history of rascality connected with the unprincipled fellows who until the advent of Mr. Parnell squatted on the benches in St. Stephen's, prepared to sell their very souls if necessary whilst professing unbounded good intentions, is a complete justification of the admirable and practical policy you advocate. We, the Irish people, can now effectually control our hitherto practically irresponsible representatives by sending them to the House of Commons with a well-defined programme to support under pain of dismissal and by the right money paid to secure service confers on the giver.

I hope and believe our countrymen in Buenos Aires will respond with their accustomed liberality to this thrice sacred call of patriotism, thereby stimulating to still greater efforts the men in the breach, and winning for us in this distant land the approbation and thanks of our race all the world over, showing that we are alive to the fact that neither time nor distance relieves us of the duty of testifying in the most convincing manner our imperishable love for Ireland.

In conclusion, allow me to suggest that a committee be formed in this city to receive subscriptions, and that men be appointed in the different camp districts to act as collectors.

I remain, dear sir,

Yours sincerely,

Suasitika.

Carmen de Areco,

Sept. 28th, 1885.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

I respond to the call of my country, so nobly, ably, and eloquently advocated through the columns of the *Southern Cross*. The noblest sentiment God instilled in the heart of man is that of loving and serving his country—man's duty next to loving and serving his God.

I send my donation towards paying the members (\$5 m/n.)

God speed the cause.

I am, dear sir,

Yours respectfully,

James Lawless.

GENERAL ITEMS.

Dr. Rocha was banqueted at the National Theatre on Wednesday evening. Many fine speeches were made.

Professor Van Gelderen, of the Normal School in this city, has been honoured with the decoration of officer of the French Academy in recognition of his great services in behalf of education. We congratulate Professor Van Gelderen on obtaining this high and well-merited distinction.

A young man named Richard Austin died last week in the British Hospital in consequence of a stab received some time previously. The tragic occurrence took place in Capilla del Señor. Austin was playing cards and drinking in company with two others

named Moran and Roach. A dispute arose, and it is said that a knife was handed to Moran which he brutally and barbarously plunged into Austin's stomach. The unfortunate man was carefully attended in the British Hospital by Dr. Hanly, but all efforts to save his life were unavailing. The homicide escaped and has not been arrested.

The friends and supporters of Dr. Irigoyen entertained him at a grand banquet in the Colon theatre on Tuesday evening. About 300 guests were present. The interior of the building was gaily adorned. The boxes were occupied by the lady friends of the gentlemen present at the banquet. The services of a select orchestra, which discoursed sweet music at intervals, were secured for the occasion. Dr. Saenz Peña, in a speech of great brilliancy, congratulated Dr. Irigoyen on thus drawing around him the élite of the citizens of Buenos Aires, and he said that it was not by violence or abuse that the candidates for the Presidency should attain office. Dr. Irigoyen expressed the satisfaction he felt on being made the object of such high honor on the part of so many friends and patriots, and he was proud to see around him many who had accompanied him during his entire public life. He described his journey through the provinces and the enthusiasm with which he was received by the citizens, and in the course of his remarks said that a free election was all that he desired which would be the best proof of our constitutional progress. Dr. Gallo also made an able speech, and trusted in the triumph of order and public opinion. Dr. Igarzabal, Dr. Pizarro, Sr. Carranza, Sr. Ugarte and several other gentlemen also spoke, and the party separated after cheering lustily for Dr. Irigoyen.

The attendance at Mr. Denstone's entertainment on Wednesday evening was not very large, but those who were there were more than satisfied with the success of the performance. Mr. Denstone's recitations were highly applauded, as they deserved to be. Mr. Roig's playing on the flute was a rare treat, and Madame Cariani and Mr. Wilson sang some very sweet songs.

A collision took place on the Riachuelo on Tuesday between the Italian barque Palmira C. and the national schooner Joven Juanita. The latter was considerably injured, and a large hole was opened in the keel of the barque which was closed not without much difficulty.

There is great demand for labourers for the next harvest in Santa Fé. Already 1600 reaping machines have been sent to the colonies, and as many more are ordered. Several of the principal men in Santa Fé are making arrangements with the ship companies to obtain a reduction on the price of passage for third class passengers, so as to enable laborers to go there at little expense. 25,000 men will be wanted, and if they cannot be found there is danger of a part of the harvest being lost for want of hands.

The death is announced of Dr. Alexander Plaza Montero. He died in Granada, Spain, of cholera.

On Sunday night a man named Severo Resquin was killed by the train in Mercedes. He was a puestero on the land of Don Marco del Pont, and leaves a wife and eleven children to mourn his loss.

The time allowed for the payment of patentes and contribucion directa in the province expired on Wednesday.

At the half-yearly meeting of the English Literary Society held last week the report of the committee was presented and adopted. Mr. Hutchison, in moving the adoption of the report, made a most touching allusion to Mr. Seedorf the hon. treasurer, and regretted the ill-health which obliged him to retire. He proposed that in recognition of his services to the society an engrossed scroll should be presented to

him, signed by the committee and as many members as possible. Dr. McKern proposed that a handsome portrait of Mr. Seedorf should be placed on the walls of the society's rooms. This was unanimously agreed to. As the society has a large surplus fund it was resolved to purchase a building site. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. McKern, the manager of entertainments.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the committee of management:

Messrs. L. M. Munro, Duncan, M. Munro, J. A. Bennet, H. Herbert Crabtree, and Benny Dreyfus.

Dr. Pellegrini has been installed into office as Minister of War and it is said that Dr. Plaza will carry on the financial negotiations which Dr. Pellegrini left unfinished in London. As it is known, poor Dr. Plaza was Minister of Finance before he left this country and he resigned his portfolio when things were brought to a most deplorable muddle.

The Municipal Intendant, to make up for the loss arising to the Municipality by the suppression of lotteries, proposes to reimburse that body by increasing 40 per cent the «contribucion directa» and «patente» taxes. The cure is nearly as bad as the disease.

The lawsuit carried on for some time between Messrs. Hume of London and Messrs. Clarke and Co. in reference to the contract for the construction of the line of railway from Mercedes to Junin has been decided in favor of Messrs. Hume. The arbiters originally appointed condemned Messrs. Clarke to pay an indemnity of 180,000 m/n. An appeal was made from this sentence, and Judge Sauze after hearing the arguments pro and con has confirmed the sentence, obliging Messrs. Clarke and Co. to the payment of the indemnity.

Commander Pereyra and Col. Fotheringham have been ordered by the military authorities to consider themselves arrested and to remain confined to their own houses, in consequence of the breach of military discipline in having fought a duel.

D. Alejo Ferreira, editor of a sheet called *La Defensa* published in San Nicolas, was arrested last week and thrown into prison for no reason, as he alleges, for refusing to go and give evidence at the commissary's office as the police say. Where is truth? *¿Quién sabe?*

An Italian named Zamboni, the owner of large property, died this week at his residence in Calle Charcas. He was reputed a millionaire, though he commenced life a poor blacksmith.

With deep regret we announce the death of Mrs. Michael Mahon of Magdalena. The sad event occurred on Wednesday last at Suipacha. Mrs. Mahon was third daughter of the late Mr. Laurence Kelly, and this is the third death in the family within twelve months. We sincerely condole with Mr. Mahon on his sad bereavement, and with all friends and relations of the deceased lady.

It will be recollected that Mr. Thompson of the American Church brought an action against *El Diario* for libel, and that judgment was given against him. He appealed to the Supreme Court, but he has been equally unsuccessful there.

We rejoice to hear from an esteemed sheepfarmer that the quality of the wool is better, and the quantity much more than in former years, in and about Salto. Some of the farmers in that partido began shearing on the 28th ult.

Shearing has already commenced in the district of Mercedes. *El Oeste*, of that city, says that the wool in that partido will be of excellent quality this year.

We have had the pleasure of a visit from Father Foran, of San Nicolas, and were glad to see him looking hale and hearty. He goes by river boat to San Pedro this evening, where he will ad-

minister the Sacraments to any of the faithful who may desire them. On Sunday he will be at Father Flannery's Chapel, and on the Tuesday following at Stegman's Chapel. On returning to San Nicolas he will pass through the partido of Ramallo and will give stations on the way at Mr. Peter Fortune's and Mr. John Wall's. He expects to reach San Nicolas on the afternoon of the 10th of October. On the evening of the 13th of the same month he will probably leave San Nicolas for his mission to the Falkland Islands.

The Rocha demonstration on Sunday was one of the largest political gatherings that have yet been seen in the city. The members of different clubs and provincial employés from town and camp assembled in Calle Callao and General Campos harangued them. After this they marched in perfect order down the Calle Rivadavia. Many ladies appeared in the windows and scattered flowers on the processions. Arrived at Dr. Tarnassi's house, in the Calle San Martin, they once more halted and were addressed by Dr. Rocha, General Campos, Sr. Portela, and Dr. Leguizamón also spoke. Dr. Rocha said—

His policy would be one of peace with honor abroad; he would abolish *curso forzoso*; reduce the taxes and abolish export duties, but would maintain the public services in efficiency; he would free the banks from political influence and make them serve for the advancement of industry and commerce, the national railways must be completed so as to unite all the provincial capitals with the federal capital, canals must be made in the provinces which must be provided with artesian wells; the mercantile marine must be encouraged, and the army and navy must be improved and endowed with all modern scientific institutions; the national territories must be converted into new provinces. He is in favor of liberty of education and of independence for the bodies constructed with primary as well as secondary and superior education; religious questions ought not to be raised, the Constitution should in that respect be loyally interpreted, the capital should be free to choose its own Municipal Government, and the people should be free to choose their representatives in Congress, and never would he try to impose on the nation his successor to the Presidency of the Republic; the autonomy of the provinces should be preserved in all its rigor without weakening the bonds of national union. Dr. Rocha concluded by swearing «by God, and by the country, by the memory of our martyrs, by the colors of our banner and the Argentine glories encarnized in bronze before him» (pointing to the statue of General San Martin), that if he were elected President he would adjust his conduct to the principles which he had expounded, and that he would spare no personal sacrifice to realise them in practice, so that all nations may see that we are capable of the great initiatives and of the great virtues of democracy.

About 10,000 persons took part in the meeting.

Some Italians are clever knaves and some are great idiots, and in proof of this we may mention that seldom a week passes that a case of some poor Italian being cheated by his countrymen is not recorded. One day it is a forged lottery ticket which is sold to a poor gull for half the pretended value. Another day an Italian is prevailed on to take his little deposit out of the bank by the offer of a splendid investment and the promise of a large fortune which, we need not say, turns out a Lagenian mine. A case in point occurred on Monday. An Italian Camestreri had \$625 m/n which he wished to invest in a building site. Three «compadres» met him and offered a house for sale. The bargain was closed, when one of the «compadres» expressed a doubt that Camestreri had any money, whereupon he produced his all rolled up in a handkerchief. While one of the rogues was counting the money another drew

Camestreri's attention to the bargain that had been made and entered into discussion with him. The handkerchief was returned and it was agreed to meet at a certain place later on. Camestreri and his new acquaintances then separated, and when he opened his parcel to count his money he found, to his horror, that a piece of a newspaper had been inserted where the bank notes used to be. This is an old dodge, and, strange to say, an Italian is always the victim.

Congress has voted 30,000 m/n for the erection of statues in this city to Rivadavia, Moreno, and Dorrego.

A little boy, 14 years of age, named Miguel Alabao, committed suicide last week in Chivilcoy by shooting himself with a revolver. He was employed in the almacén of Manuel Suarez Lopez. The young fellow acknowledged before he became insensible that he had deliberately done the deed.

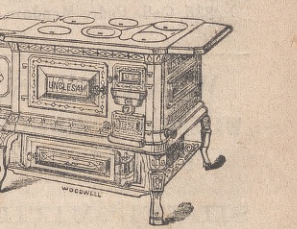
SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN MAILS.

London, Aug. 28.
Mr. Parnell, in his speech in Dublin, affirmed that the next Irish party that will be assembled shall be the last in the English and the first in the restored Irish Parliament.

A meeting of the Leinster and Dublin shareholders of the Munster Bank has been held, when it was unanimously resolved to endeavor to float the proposed new Munster and Leinster Bank with four directors in Dublin and four in Cork. It was announced that the shareholders in the old concern had subscribed for 23,000 shares with £2 paid up.

The members of the Irish Parliamentary Party entertained at dinner at the Imperial Hotel, Dublin, their distinguished leader, Mr. C. S. Parnell, to celebrate the triumphs which have rewarded their labors during the last Parliament under his guidance. Besides the guest of the evening thirty-seven members of the party were present, only four who usually vote under Mr. Parnell's flag being absent, and three of these had, at least, sufficient excuses. Messrs. T. P. O'Connor, T. M. Healy, and Sexton were the gentlemen who took charge of the arrangements, and the result was an historic gathering. The tables were tastefully decorated with silver, bouquets of flowers, and sprigs of cut flowers, and the banquet was, as regards the menu, wine, and attendance, one of the best ever enjoyed in Dublin.

The chair was occupied by Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P. On the chairman's right sat Mr. Parnell, and on his left Mr. J. G. Biggar. Colonel The O'Gorman Mahon occupied the vice-chair.



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