

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

VOLUME XI, No. 45.

BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1885.

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DUBLIN LETTER.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT]

Dublin, Oct. 10.

Our peaceful revolution—peaceful though not made with rose water—is in the full tide of its early operations. We may call the conventions now being held the attack on the first line of defences. So far, with these, everything has gone on splendidly. As I write, three conventions have concluded; Wicklow, Queen's County, and Meath. The first mentioned of these has been, in the opinion of the most experienced politicians, the most trying; for the men put forward for the moral crown in Wicklow were by no means the «strongest» that could be chosen. Mr. Corbett, whatever his merits as a «steady» member may be, is by no means a brilliant one; and the man chosen to replace the recreant M'Cann stands much in the same category, with the addition of being physically quite the reverse of robust. Mr. Parnell and his able lieutenants know, however, the two men, and how far they can be relied on to do the work which is wanted now—or at least by-and-by. Hence, although, there was a strong feeling amongst the leaders in the constituency in favour of putting forward a younger man than either—one who has done some excellent work in the popular cause—the idea was abandoned as soon as the young gentleman, his friends, and the Parliamentary leaders had a little friendly chat. Nothing could be more hopeful for the grand cause than the result of these *pourparlers* in Wicklow as in every other constituency. The one desire pervades all. Faction hides its arrogant crest; the voice of patriotism and duty alone is heard. Wicklow's example leads; and in the conventions which have been held up to the date at which I write not a note of jar or discord has been heard. Messrs. Richard Lalor and Arthur O'Connor were selected *nem. con.* for Queen's County—no two better men could be paired; and the veteran of '48, Kevin Izod O'Dogherty, goes in along with the modest, yet reliable, Mr. Edward Chiel for Royal Meath. The unanimity with which priests and people ratified the choice of the leaders with regard to the selection of these candidates is a fact which cannot but impress even the most careless observer. It is significant especially in view of the late action of the Holy See in regard to Irish politics, and seems to mark the formal and authorised entrance of the clergy into the great questions of the day with an emphasis that can hardly be mistaken. For the first time since the Confederation of Kilkenny, we find the Catholic Church ranged on the side of Irish Nationality. Pray God the alliance have no such disastrous ending.

The subject of education has been once again the subject of the most anxious deliberation on the part of the Catholic Bishops. An important series of resolutions bearing on the subject was resolved on this week during the *sederunt* of the hierarchy at Holy Cross College, Clonliffe. They reiterate the demand of the Catholics for complete equality as regards endowments for education, and point to the magnificent successes of the Catholic youth at the intermediate examinations as a proof of the capacity they possess, even when handicapped against young people of other persuasions who have enjoyed all the advantages of the most lavish system of state and private endowments.

But by the time this letter reaches the good land of Buenos Aires the Irish County Conventions will have almost crossed the threshold of history, and any reference to them should be as a gleam of historical light. Therefore, it is just to say that these eclectic assemblies partook in no degree whatever of the character of the institution known as the caucus. Their fundamental principle was a union of the wisdom of the existing Irish Parliamentary Party with the local experience of the best men in the various districts. Talk about dictation is utter nonsense. There was no appearance of it anywhere. When there was any difference—as there inevitably was—it was amicably settled by a reference to the principle of the vote. The strongest point of difference was that which arose in the County Dublin Convention to-day. Mr. Davitt did not like the idea of a young Irish landlord being selected as a candidate—I mean Sir Thomas Esmonde, a descendant of Henry Grattan. But Mr. Davitt is too good a patriot to create a schism, and when he saw the feeling of the meeting was in favour of giving this young gentleman a chance of proving that the traditions of his descent were stronger than the traditions of Irish landlordism he most chivalrously gave way;—another great proof of the fitness of democratic principles for the age we live in. When the inner history of those Conventions comes to be written it will show that at the most critical period of her modern career the sons of this isle of discord, as its enemies style it, showed examples in self-abnegation which lands injured to the ways of liberty might do worse than take to heart.

The power of truth, like water in the hydraulic press, may be for awhile repressed, but will eventually assert itself irresistibly. It is impossible not to be struck with this fact as we read the Tory papers here when dealing with this question of education. In effect they give up the battle which they have so long been waging, and admit the fight was on their side a failure and a mistake. The *Mail* makes an unqualified surrender on the University question. Since the Catholic majority, it says, demands denominational education and a fair share of the public endowments for that system, there is no just reason why they should not get it. As it refuses to be taught on the mixed godless system, it is tyranny to compel it to accept that system. The notion that Catholics can be «liberalized»—in the English sense—by means of non-denominational institutions has proved, it sorrowfully admits, as great a mistake as a notion that they could be Protestantised by English Protestant institutions. Such is the tone of the Irish Orange Press dealing with the subject now. It is a very remarkable change of front, but it shows wisdom in tactics. The extreme Tories at last see the inevitability of the accession to power of the long-oppressed majority. They know that further resistance is useless, and they are not such fools as to perceive that persistence in holding their ill-gotten spoils would certainly place them outside the pale of consideration when the victorious Irish Party had stormed the last breastwork and carried the citadel. A death-bed repentance is not at best an edifying one, but it is at all events better than none.

We hope the Protestants of Ireland are now quite satisfied on the point of the proper style and title of that ecclesiastical institution which the *Mail* thus

candidly confesses to be a dead failure. They waxed dreadfully wroth when their right to use the title «Church of Ireland» was publicly questioned, and nothing would do them but to refer to such an authority on delicate ecclesiastical matters as Dublin Castle for incontrovertible assurance. The Lord Lieutenant has now sent back the answer. That oracle has consulted the other oracles, the Irish Land officers, and these infallible dogmatists give formal reply that the legislative dealings of the English Government with the question, and the documentary evidence bearing on the subject, leave no doubt whatever that «Church of Ireland» is the proper appellation of the unsuccessful and repudiated ecclesiastical speculation. So be it. The question is now settled once for all, so far as a Protestant Lord Lieutenant and a couple of Castle lawyers can settle it. Let the bankrupt firm keep up the old name as long as it can; it amuses it, and does us no harm. As it failed to make Irish Catholics «Irish Churchmen», either with sword or soup-bowl, it is not likely to win them over by the device of a borrowed or rather stolen title. The firm cannot last very long in the natural course of events. As it existed only on the property of others, the gradual absorption of all its rich prizes by the Catholic youth under the wholesome system of public competition, is rapid and surely working out its downfall.

THE PARLIAMENTARY FUND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS, &c.

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Previously acknowledged	102-20
T. J. Kearney, Arrecifes.	5-00
Collected by Michael Tyrrell, Mercedes:—	
Rev. Father O'Rielly	20-00
Michael Tyrrell	20-00
Michael Tyrrell, junr.	8-00
Patrick Tyrrell, senr.	5-00
Michael Tyrrell, nephew	2-00
Edward Halligan	4-00
Jacob Kelly	4-00
James Carabry	4-00
James Summers	2-00
William Duffy	2-00
William McLaughlin	2-00
Patrick Ferguson	2-00
Total	182-20

TELEGRAMS.

London, Nov. 13.
Orders have been issued that Mr. Stead be treated as a first-class prisoner at Cold Bath Fields.

The Harwood cotton mills of Manchester have been destroyed by fire. Losses estimated at \$40,000.

The leading Russian newspapers criticize in a most severe and hostile manner the action of the English Government in declaring war against Burma; and also allege that Great Britain is the direct cause of the Bulgarian-Roumelian difficulty, in backing up the Prince of Bulgaria as a foil to Russian policy.

Advices from Mandalay state that the Birmanians have seized a steamer which had been sent for the purpose of taking away the foreign residents of that city.

The English forces, under the command of General Prendergast, has crossed the Burmaese frontier.

At the present a flotilla has been organized, comprising 45 steamers, barques and floating batteries.

The steamers are well armed, and cannons of heavy calibre, for bombarding purposes, have been mounted on deck. The forces

consist of 10,000 men, 7000 attendants, servants &c., 500 mules and two batteries mounted on elephants.

The Burmaese army is 10,000 strong, but can be considerably increased by the addition of irregular troops.

The Hospodar of Bulgaria appealed to the Sublime Porte for help to repel the Servians, but the Sultan refused to interfere.

Telegrams from Athens announce active war preparations all over Greece.

Another contract has been made with the Austrian Lloyd for the transport of 30 battalions of Turks from Asia Minor to European Turkey.

Lord Salisbury has telegraphed to the British Ambassador in Constantinople to assure the Sultan that he will do everything in his power to maintain the integrity of Turkey.

On the frontier, a slight engagement took place between Servians and Bulgarians. Eight Servians and one Bulgarian were killed.

The Russian Government has suspended the annual subscription of 150,000 roubles granted to Prince Alexander.

Telegraphic advices from Belgrade announce that the Servian army, having routed the Bulgarian forces on the frontier, is marching on the capital, Sofia.

A telegram from Bulgarian sources announces that Prince Alexander's troops beat the Servians in Slivniz. No details given.

It was stated that the Conference will continue in spite of the Bulgaro-Servian war.

The Ambassadors are unanimously in favour of the *status quo ante*.

Paris, Nov. 13.
The Servian Government has declared war against Bulgaria. Hostilities have already commenced, and severe fighting may be expected soon.

Mr. Floquet has been definitely elected President of the Chamber of Deputies.

A Belgrade telegram states that the Bulgarian troops were completely routed in an encounter with the Servians.

The Prime Minister declared to the chambers that the Government was determined to keep Annam and Tonkin, and to ask for fresh credits to complete the conquest of Madagascar.

Berlin, Nov. 13.
The five Germans (naturalized Americans) whose expulsion was decreed by Government, have been expelled in accordance with the law of 1841, in virtue of which no foreigner has a right to dwell in a German city without the previous permission of the authorities.

Mr. Pendleton, American Minister, has formerly protested against the expulsion of the five German-Americans from Prussia.

New York, Nov. 13.

The Chinese merchants have sent a note to President Cleveland thanking him for the protection extended to their countrymen in the Pacific.

The express-train of the Baltimore and Ohio Line went off the track near a sharp bend in the vicinity of Bloffton. Sixteen persons were hurt, but nobody killed.

Secretary Bayard states that Mr. Pendleton has received instructions to make note of all expulsions of American citizens and immediately apprise his Government.

Galveston, Nov. 4.

A fire broke out near the bay, and soon assumed the dimensions of an immense conflagration. The flames extended from the bay to the island, destroying some of the most sumptuous residences. Forty blocks were re-

duced to ashes, and 2500 people are left without homes. The wind was blowing from the N.W., and its violence only rendered more heartrending the shrieks of terror from the women, the screams of agony from the children, and the hoarse shouts of the men, as all fled before the approaching flames. The losses of the insurance companies are estimated at \$1,148,000.

San Lorenzo (California).

The workmen have visited the various fabrics of the city, and persuaded the proprietors to expel the Chinese employes.

Salonica.
Extraordinary war preparations are being carried out, horses, cannons, and soldiers are daily sent to the Greek frontier.

Rutchuck.
The Russian Consul in this city has received orders to at once withdraw. Five millions of cartridges have been received. The soldiers of the national guard have been recalled.

Pirot (Servia), Nov. 17.
Five hundred Bulgarians have been taken prisoners. The telegraph clerks have received orders not to transmit telegrams from the correspondents of foreign newspapers with reference to the movements of the army.

Regnia (N.W.)
At 8.20 o'clock this morning the execution of Riel, whose death warrant arrived yesterday, took place. The insurgent was a well-educated man, and possessed, to an eminent degree, those qualities which enabled him to exercise a great ascendancy over his followers. His appearance, with a short-cut brown beard, and the hair thrown back, discovering a magnificent forehead, was calculated to excite sympathy.

Montreal, Nov. 17.
Amongst the French Canadians the greatest excitement and agitation prevails in consequence of the execution of Riel. Five hundred students made a demonstration last night, cheering for Riel, and with the tricolour, hooting the Minister, Sir John MacDonal.

Montevideo, Nov. 18.
The *Nacion's* article yesterday has created the greatest agitation in political circles. The indignation of the opposition has been roused, by the almost open hints to Santos's re-election to the Presidency. The article in question contains allusions of the most unblushing servility to the «great» qualities of the actual President. The probability, therefore, of an official candidate to the future presidency is entirely out of the question.

The *Siglo* devotes a leading article to the public land question and strongly condemns the negotiation of the state lands. The Chambers to-day will discuss the public land project. It is stated that a powerful opposition has been formed to attack the project.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

London, 19.
Parnell intends to stand for Liverpool. He and T. P. O'Connor have gone there to canvass the voters.
A body of Turkish troops between Nisch and Sofia, have orders to advance to the frontiers of Servia. The van of the Bulgarian army have taken possession of Bresnik. The Bulgarians after some desperate battles have taken the positions leading to Selvetrena.

The British troops in Burma have taken some forts.

Germany has accepted the decision of Leo XIII. in the affair of the Caroline Islands.

Parliament is dissolved by royal command and is convoked for the 12th January.

THE WORLD-FAMED

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PAY THE MEMBERS.

Mercedes,
October 31, 1885.To the Editor of The Southern
Cross.

DEAR SIR,

Allow me, through the medium of the *Southern Cross*, to express my sentiments on the above subject, viz., the payment of the Irish members. It is needless to say I fully coincide with the movement and will contribute my share, and would wish to see all my countrymen do the same, who can conveniently afford to do so. I shall also give my reasons for so doing, and endeavor to explain why such a course is deemed expedient and even necessary by the present leaders of the movement for national freedom in Ireland.

It must be acknowledged that the parliamentary history of Ireland since the union with Great Britain recalls no remembrances of which Irishmen can boast or feel proud, with the exception of the odd epochs which were enlivened and brightened by the patriotism and devotion of those few men who shed upon their country a lustre by their genius and eloquence. As to the rest, it was a history of self-seeking on the one side and, on the other, immense sacrifices and misplaced confidence repaid by heartless and base deception and betrayal.

Who amongst us, born in Ireland, but must remember something of election times? What excitement and terror, drinking and fighting and general demoralisation, personal abuse and recriminations, solemn promises and pledges tendered which were never intended to be fulfilled, free and independent electors (save the mark!) marching under the protection more likely terror of armed soldiers and police or shillelah-men, to record their votes for the «gallant and independent member,» so affable and condescending, so profuse in his promises, as if his only ambition was theirs and their country's welfare; but, instead of which he got a title, a judgeship, a colonial appointment, or some other office for himself, the price of his treason; whilst the «independent electors» got notice to quit themselves and their families. Then the world was wide and open to them; yes, it was allowed them to come down by degrees to the most helpless and wretched state of misery and pauperism at home, or to emigrate to a foreign land to face hardships and difficulties for which they were totally unsuited. When I see bands of Italians, slaving like beasts of burden, making the railways here or mending the streets of Buenos Aires, to the tune of «united and regenerated Italy,» I can picture to myself, though faintly (as difference of climate and extremes of heat and cold reckon so much), what the Irish expatriated «beasts of burden» must have endured in the coal and iron mines of England and Wales, in clearing the woods and building the railways in Canada and North America, with no future or ulterior prospect than to procure the commonest necessities of life. Some there are in all countries who emigrated, voluntarily or otherwise, who have become rich and prosperous—we will

not enquire how—who point to themselves with a complacent bow as the fruits of emigration. But let them remember the thousands, nay hundreds of thousands, who never prospered, who never left a name after them, whose history lies buried in unknown and unforgotten graves or in the bosom of the broad Atlantic. Thank goodness, things have changed latterly in many respects for the better, and it is hoped will still continue to improve. There is certainly room. One thing is certain, the farmers are not at the mercy of tyrant landlords, rents have been considerably lowered; they can in reality vote as free and independent electors without fear of molestation from any quarter; most of these changes are due to their own mutual combination, and the energy of the present active party in Parliament, who expect to accomplish still greater things. To do this they require true and honest colleagues. It is pretty well ascertained from the late revision of the registry that eighty Nationalists can be returned to Parliament from Ireland alone, and if they be true men and good what may they not expect to accomplish in a House where the parties are expected to be pretty evenly divided, when a third of that number of energetic men did so much against the late Ministry—one of the strongest that ever ruled in England? In answer, and in defiance to all the «Nervers» of all the aspirants to lead in the coming Parliament, the acknowledged leader of the Irish Party says «Yes»—and, soon—you shall comply with our just and legitimate demands for Home Rule—or—well, we'll stop the buss. The world knows Mr. Parnell is no vain boaster.

As it would be the greatest folly to expect to find honest and patriotic members among the self-seeking, place-hunting lawyers or worthless loyal aristocrats who used to misrepresent Ireland, they must be looked for amongst a different class. Many of those men may be so circumstanced as to be unable to devote their time, energy & talents to the interests of their fellow-countrymen without any hope of reward in the near future, except their gratitude, and whatever salary may be allotted to each. Such payment may, besides, serve, on the one hand, as a reward, though inadequate, for their honesty and fidelity, and on the other, the withholding of it a bar to their treason.

Such, I understand, to be the motive and object of paying the members; and, certainly, it seems just and reasonable. If a work is to be well and honestly done it must be paid for in some way or other—the laborer is worthy of his hire. Nor should the representatives of any people, paid or not paid, be guided by their own will or actuated by their own personal interest, but should labor to carry out the instructions of their constituents, else they represent not the people but themselves. Such were the members generally heretofore. It may be asked, what is the end aimed at? It is a great end, and great above all, that through them and with the aid and sympathy of Irishmen at home and abroad Ireland may win back her legislative independence, the right and power to make her own laws and administer her own affairs; develop and control her own resources; and, by fostering trade and commerce, to keep her sons and daughters at home by affording them honest labor.

Though Home Rule is admitted by most as a foregone conclusion, still it is almost certain it will have to be hard-fought for yet, nor in the end will it be conceded graciously. Thus have concessions ever been wrung from, or granted, by the English Government grudgingly and ungraciously.

Time will tell if the desired improvements and hoped-for progress follow. True, many predict as a consequence of Home Rule blue ruin, disunion, and bloodshed, and all kinds of disasters to the country. I fear most of them only wish it. This is to be seen, as certainly there is nothing to warrant such forebodings. Even if things turned

out so Ireland could scarcely be worse off than she has been, or than some of her neighbors in most of those respects.

There are few countries in the world that have not been from time to time embroiled in internal disunion, which had to be quelled not unfrequently by massacre and bloodshed. Few, besides, had more cause for disunion than Ireland. Nor, for the short time she enjoyed national independence and had the management of her own affairs, were there many that made more rapid progress towards prosperity. It is equally certain that the ill-fated rebellion, which occurred during that time, was planned and fostered by certain ministers, that the people were dragooned into revolt in order to be disorganised and slaughtered, and finally terrorised into a union with England which, after all, was carried only with the most shameful bribery and corruption. The history of that short rebellion, I might say, has been the history of Ireland since the day Henry the Second and his Norman freebooters first set foot in Ireland. But taking the worst view of things they could scarcely turn out worse than they have been. Her population has diminished down to half, and still they go even still with a «vengeance,» and still there is a surplus. Certain districts are «congested» (such is the term), and the only remedy that can be recommended is: «Get rid of them, somehow. Yes, exterminate them.» It would seem the same cruel, unrelenting spirit of old Cato still, as ever, animates the minds of those in whose hands are placed unfortunately the destinies of that unhappy country—«delenda est Carthago.»

Some two years ago I travelled through most of Ireland and also through a good part of Europe, and I must say, without prejudice, that no country to my view could surpass or even equal Ireland, except England or Belgium, as a food-producing country in any sense of the word. Nor is she deficient in other respects as regards natural resources, and advantageous position and unrivalled beauties of scenery. This is not my opinion alone, it is a fact universally admitted. I could scarcely help recalling to mind the words of the national poet:

She is a rich and rare land,
Oh! She's a fresh and fair land,
She is a dear and rare land—
This native land of mine,

No men than her's are braver,
Her women's hearts ne'er waver,
I'd freely die to save her,
And think my lot divine.

She's not a dull or cold land,
No; She's a warm and bold land,
Oh! She's a true and old land—
This native land of mine.

Could beauty ever guard her,
And virtue still reward her,
No toe could cross her boarder,
No friend within it pine!

Oh! She's a fresh and fair land,
Oh! She's a true and rare land!
Yes, She's a rare and fair land—
This native land of mine.

I could not help observing also the evident signs of poverty, of neglect, stagnation, and decay—that the vast majority of the people were discontented and eager to embrace any chance that offered. Her best food was shipped to feed her more prosperous neighbor (why more prosperous?). It seemed the only end and aim of the owners and producers to raise and ship it. The other sources of wealth remained undeveloped, hidden in the bowels of the earth or in the depths of the sea. And this is all the present and past sapient rulers have to show of their benevolent administration—men who can see nothing but ruin and misfortune to the country if the management falls into other hands than their own. This is the state of things the admirers of the present union would wish to see continued.

To my thinking, if no ship ever touched the Irish coast, so that all communication with the rest of the world ceased, the country could scarcely be in a worse condition. One thing, there would be no want. As we are not likely to live to see her in so isolated a position, or even see her prosperous and contented to the extent of our desires, as manufactures and commerce and

other industries and accessories, which took so long a period to grow and ripen in other more favored countries, are not likely to spring into existence in Ireland as if by the stroke of a magician's wand. We may live, however, to celebrate her independence—the key which will unlock those heretofore hidden and forbidden treasures.

I remain, dear sir,
Yours sincerely,
S. O'R.

NOTES FROM THE SALADAS.

November 11th, 1885.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

Since my last letter, the weather out here has been very variable, but since the commencement of the present month we are favored with charming sunshine, and shearing work is going on very briskly. As yet, very few sales of wool are recorded in this district, for a good many estancieros in this locality purpose sending their wool into town in preference to selling it to camp-buyers; and others are waiting for more favorable prices than those that rule the market at present. Generally speaking, the «clip» appears to be up to the average of other seasons.

I note, with pleasure, the talented letter of your correspondent «Bientot,» in your issue of the 30th ult., regarding the threatened scab law. I heartily endorse his statements, and in this I have the support of many interested persons whom I have spoken to on the subject. Why such a law is thought necessary is «one of those things no fellow can understand;» as our countrymen, who are the principal sheep-farmers in this country, have, up to the present, spared neither time, nor trouble, nor expense in their efforts to eradicate the pest. The only reason that I can assign for the passing of such a law is, that the «hobby-horse» which a «distinguished member» of the Rural Society used to exhibit with such winning gracefulness in the Mercedes theatre at fair time having taken his departure for North America, the «Rurals» were in duty bound to condole with their «distinguished» fellow-member in his sorrow for the loss of his favourite hobby; and, to compensate him, in some measure, for the departure of the celebrated «Hold-forth,» they put their wooden heads together and—lo! presto! THE SCAB LAW. As long as the «distinguished member» of Mercedes confined his talents and energies to «Thompsonism» Irishmen could afford to treat him with silent contempt, as his efforts in that direction were fruitless, but when he and his confederates endeavored to get a coercion law passed affecting Irish interests, the «Rurals» will find that they have «reckoned without their host.»

When our glorious Apostle, St. Patrick, banished the snakes out of Ireland he happened to overlook one reptile, called a land-grabber. This reptile remained in Ireland, sneaking about in his loathsome manner and increasing his species, until the days of Davitt, Parnell, Dillon and the National League. They very soon kicked him and his sneaking tribe out of Ireland. He was forced to look out for «fresh fields and pastures new» and, I am sorry to say, he has found them in Buenos Aires. In this country, a few years ago, such a thing as a land-grabber was unknown, but now he is crawling his miserable course through this fair land, and, if he be not extirpated, will very soon breed a number of reptiles that will prove as great a curse to this country as they have been to Ireland. Scarcity of land was the Irish land-grabber's pretence for coveting his neighbour's farm, but here the grabber has no such excuse, as there are thousands and thousands of acres of land in this province unoccupied. True to his nefarious calling, we too often find a reptile, in the shape of a man, sneaking off to his neighbour's landlord and offering to pay 40 or 50 nationals a year (per sheep-run) more than the present tenant is paying. Some land-

lords, to their credit be it written, turn a deaf ear to the voice of the charmer; but, as landlords are more human than divine, they are not above the love for «filthy lucre,» and oftener than not the grabber succeeds in his base design. Thanks to such practices, sheep-runs that a few years ago might be rented at \$9000 or 10,000 % per run, are now rented at double the money. How can the owner of a flock of sheep feed, clothe and educate his family properly and pay an exorbitant rent? It can't be done at the way sheep are paying at present, and the unfortunate man has to draw on his hard-earned savings of former years. The end is not far off. People cannot continue to pay such high rents as they are paying now, and expect to live any way decently, so, sooner or later, rents must be lowered, and then the vile career of the land-grabber shall only be a memory of the past.

I am, dear sir,
Yours faithfully,
Dragran.

FRANCE AND RELIGION.

One of the avowed objects of the Radical party in France, should it succeed, is the abolition of the Concordat, and the subjection of seminarists to military service. The object of this latter move is not by any means to add to the efficiency or strength of the army, but to strike a blow at the root of the church in France, for the purpose of de-christianizing the nation. If every young man who desires to enter the priesthood be first subjected to three or more years of barrack life, it is easy to conceive what a number of vocations will be blasted. As it is, the French church is suffering on account of a dearth of priests.

An eminent prelate, Mgr. Besson, former Bishop of Nimes, exposed some ten years ago the terrible void in his seminaries. Nimes numbered at that time only thirty-three pupils, instead of its former average of eighty, and the school of Beaucaire numbered but two. There are few dioceses in France in which a similar exhaustion is not manifest. In the work on this subject entitled «Le Grand Peril de l'Eglise de France,» M. l'Abbe Bougard, Vicar-General of Orleans, has shown the present deplorable condition of the Church in France. Outside the Bretagne, Auvergne, the Cevennes, Savoia and the southern part of Langue-doc, where the ranks of the clergy are kept fully recruited, all the dioceses in France are in need of priests. In 1878, the diocese of Soissons was compelled to leave vacant 63 parishes and 29 vicarages, Bourges 47 parishes, Meaux 92, Evreux 112, and a like proportion throughout.

It is easy to discover the causes of this decadence. The life of a priest in France is a life of starvation and persecution. His salary amounts to only 800 francs, or 160 dollars a year. When broken down after a life of toil and hardship, he has no provision for his old age, and must depend on charity. In France, especially among the peasantry, the greatest joy of the parents is to have one of their sons a priest. Even among the rich, the old-time traditional custom largely exists of having one son enter the army and another the Church. But now-a-days, the sons very naturally object to enter the priesthood, as they see nothing before them but a life of misery and uncertainty. It almost requires a courage as heroic to enter the priesthood in France, under the present condition of things, as it does to become a missionary for the wilds of Africa or Asia.

It is therefore that the tendency to a less unholly spirit and the possible advent of the Conservative or Catholic party to power is hailed with joy by every friend of France. It is unquestionable that the wild madness of the atheistical bigots who now rule over that fair country cannot long last, and the satisfactory result of the late elections shows that the Catholic people of France are awakening to the necessity of a change in the men, if not in the form of Government.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

[«Ouida,» in *North American Review*.]

The mere association, as convertible terms, of work and imagination, is ridiculous. The moment that a writer sits down to his bureau as punctually as a clerk to his desk, he becomes a mere clerk, and the kind of literature he produces can only be monotonous and insipid, created as the child cuts out perforated wood with his little saw, according to directions, and calls it carving.

All the complex, cosmopolitan, contradictory, and entirely interesting characteristics of English society remain absolutely unrepresented in English fiction. There is in it a great deal of dissoluteness, a great deal of discontent, much that is utterly vapid, with much that is touching, and even brilliant; its women are in themselves a study for a La Bruyere or a Juvenal, and in its inordinate extravagance, and its demand for novelty, and its indifference to truth, may be read the signs of that great national decay which at the present hour makes the country lie apathetic and acquiescent under its own dishonour. There has never been any moment in history in which England has been so discredited, so disgraced, and so ridiculed by the whole world; yet there never was a moment in which it was so passive, and so snugly content with its own degradation. Weak and vituperative language takes the place of manly and courageous action, and a war of words is considered enough to replace the civility, the power, and the dignity which the nation has lost, losing with it the esteem and the trust of mankind. This feebleness in the national character and national intelligence may serve to account for the similar feebleness of its intellectual productions.

Why has it been always impossible to produce in England such a periodical as the *Revue des Deux Mondes*? Because the style of English writers is so inferior, and because the public does not require anything better than the second-rate work which they offer to it. The English public, as a rule, does not read; it skims a little, that is all. Setting aside certain aesthetic cliques, one may say that England does not read in any scholarly sense of the word. Innumerable book-boxes enter English houses, it is true; but the contents of them are as jumbled up in the minds of the householder as the divers volumes are in the box. Except bibliophiles who frequent sales and buy rare books, nobody in England ever buys a book if he can borrow it. I think the method of English publication is partly to blame for this. If novels were produced as they are in France, people in England would possibly buy them. The English publishers waste a mountain of money in producing the three-volume editions of novels, which are only purchased by the circulating libraries, and then degraded a novel, and disgust every person of taste, by bringing that same novel out with hideous coloured-paper covers, and flaunting colours to attract the mobs in railway stations. One simple, plain, and well-printed edition issued from first to last would be made more satisfactory to the common sense of readers and to the dignity of literature, and would save an immense quantity of money at the present time thrown away in the setting-up of the various type of the many different editions. This same course has been repeatedly advocated by many writers, and I have reason to know that the librarians would not oppose it; but, meanwhile, the publishers think they see a greater profit accruing to themselves from the present idiotic system of thirty-shilling, five-shilling, and two-shilling editions; and the long-established practice continues to prevail, its idleness sanctioned by custom. An intellectual nation would not allow its literature to be injured thus, merely to gratify the (supposed) interests of the publishing trade. But England is indifferent; books seem very small things to it; and the temper,

gradually growing more and more pathetic, which kneels to Russia and bows to France, is not likely to exert in behalf of scholars the force which it will not put out to preserve its prestige, and its possessions in Africa and Asia. The decline of English literature keep pace, step by step, with the decline of English political greatness. Mediocrity is accepted in its writers as in its soldiers, and verbiage without meaning is admired in its authors as in its politicians.

OSTRICHES IN MONTEVIDEO.

These birds are numerous, but some years ago the Government fearing their extinction forbade their being killed. They are of a different kind to the African ostrich; the Rhea is their real name. They have brown and white feathers. Each male has a number of females, who lay in the same nest, in one of which I have seen as many as fifty eggs. The male sits and hatches, leaving one or two eggs outside of the nest in the sun to addle which, when the brood is hatched are broken, and the contents attract flies, which form one of the principal sources of nourishment to the young ostriches. I was told that a contractor in Montevideo was willing to pay 5 reals; about 2s 1d per ostrich, for the privilege of plucking, which is done by cutting the feathers off close to the skin, when fresh feathers are said to grow with increased luxuriance. This contractor sends his own men, takes all management of the plucking, and pays the expenses incurred, but I am not sure whether or not he expects his men to be fed while employed. It is said that when the birds have once been plucked it is very difficult to get near them the next year, and if the camp is not well fenced they are apt to leave; also that many inconveniences arise through disturbing flocks, etc., in hunting down the birds. The value of the feathers is about 17/6 per lb. African ostrich farming is being tried, but the cost of the birds is a serious item, as a pair of breeding ostriches in South Africa costs £150, and though the value of their feathers is enormous and the demand very large, yet from the nature of their use as merely ornaments, the continuance of the demand must be very precarious. The climate appears to be very favorable to this industry. —The South American Journal.

CONSULTING HER FATHER.

Young Mr. Ch. H. Isidore Coshinigin of Harlem was plainly embarrassed. For some minutes he had rested uneasily in his chair, and Miss Smith of Ninth Street, near Second Avenue, upon whom he was calling, knew what was coming—or thought she did—and her heart throbs were as the ticking of a clock.

«Er—Miss Smith,» he said feverishly, «could I—er—see your father for a moment or two?»

«My father?» she repeated with a blush, «certainly, Mr. Coshinigin,» and, excusing herself, she swept from the parlor.

Presently the old man came in, and after a short conversation with Mr. Coshinigin, he stepped to the door and summoned his daughter.

«It is getting late,» said Mr. Coshinigin, whose face was radiant, «and as I have a long ride before me, I think I will say good night. Will I have the pleasure of finding you at home on Wednesday evening, Miss Smith?»

Miss Smith blushing assured him that he would, and young Mr. Coshinigin was en route for Harlem.

«Oh, papa!» she began, «did he—» and then she stopped.

«You must ask no questions,» said the old man and he smiled as he stroked his daughter's hair fondly. «Mr. Coshinigin wished to see me in regard to a little matter which for the present must remain a secret.»

«I know, papa,» pleaded the girl, «but you might give me just a little hint of what it was—just a word, papa—»

«Oh, well,» he replied indulgently, «since you must know, Mr. Coshinigin wanted to borrow five cents to get to Harlem with.» —New York Sun.

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NOTA

El interesado que se encuentre fuera de la Capital, con escribir y enviar el Título del bien raiz que desee hipotecar bastara, pues solo para recibir las cedulas y firmar la escritura, se le avisara, no perdiendo asi tiempo alguno.

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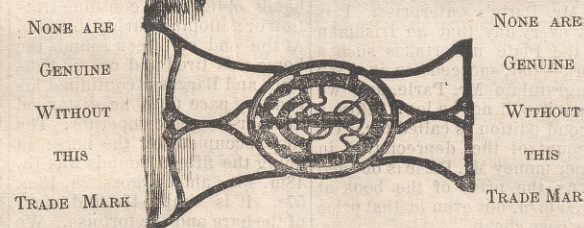
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AVISO OFICIAL. NUM. 36. OFICINA DE TIERRAS PUBLICAS. Se avisa al publico que el dia 7 de Diciembre del corriente año se procedera a la venta en remate publico de un terreno de propiedad fiscal ubicado en el partido Coronel Suarez; su estension es de 253 hectareas, 77 areas, 34 centareas. La base de venta sera de 83 centavos moneda nacional la hectarea. Sus linderos son: Juan Grondona, Francisco Garo a Soriano, Julio C. Bambil y el Estado. Se previne al comprador que se exijira el 10 o/o sobre el importe total, como garantia de la compra hecha. El remate tendra lugar el dia indicado en la oficina a las 2 p.m. La Plata, Septiembre 7 de 1885. IGNACIO FREIRE, Oficial Mayor. Por planos y datos pueden ocurrir los interesados a esta oficina. oc 16--3m

AVISO OFICIAL. NUM. 37. OFICINA DE TIERRAS PUBLICAS. Se avisa a publico que el 12 de Diciembre de corriente año se procedera a la venta en remate publico de terrenos que forman parte de la Seccion 11 en una estension de 70,000 a 100,000 hectareas. La base de venta sera de 8 cts. m/n la hectarea. Las condiciones para la venta son:— Una parte al contado en el acto del remate y el resto en 8 anualidades. El remate empezará a las 14 p.m. el dia indicado, en la oficina, y terminará en el dia. La Plata, Septiembre 10 de 1885. IGNACIO FREIRE, Oficial Mayor. Por planos y datos, ocurran los interesados a esta oficina. oc 16--3m

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THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20TH, 1885.

We have been carefully exam-
ining the latest home papers in
search of some confirmation of
the extraordinary news which
appeared in the London letter of
the Standard a few weeks ago,
to the effect that many of the
Irish priests were preparing to
enter Parliament, encouraged
thereto by the new Archbishop
of Dublin. The correspondent
added that this resolution on the
part of the priests caused a great
sensation throughout Ireland, and
that Mr. Michael Davitt had
written to the newspapers strong-
ly urging the imprudence of such
a course and the injury that would
accrue to the national cause by
the appointment of clergymen to
the office of M.P.'s. We have not
seen the slightest confirmation
of these extraordinary statements
in any of the English or Irish pa-
pers, and we are naturally led to
the belief that they had no founda-
tion but in the imagination of
the writer.

Mr. Stephen Parle returned to
this country by the "Dalton"
with his new book of cattle marks.
We have seen a copy of the book
and we must say that it is most
beautifully executed, and reflects
the highest credit on the author.
The volume is well bound, and
the paper is of an excellent qual-
ity. We can easily conceive
how much labor it must have
cost Mr. Parle to accomplish
such a work; it will be of incal-
culable benefit to our country-
men of the River Plate, and we
hope every sheep-farmer will
purchase a copy of it, if it were
only to show their appreciation
of Mr. Parle's enterprise. It is
not every day that an Irishman
in the Plate undertakes such a
work—and, succeeds in it. We
congratulate Mr. Parle, and we
hope it will not be long before a
second edition is called for. On
account of the depreciation in
paper money Mr. Parle is obliged
to fix the price of the book at
\$1.50 m/n, but even at that price
it is very cheap.

The Standard's correspondent
writing from London says:
"Cardinal Manning has issued
a manifesto—'How Catholics
should vote'—in which he urges
the test-question to every can-
didate should be—'Will you vote
for an enquiry into the present
Board School system? Certainly,
if tyranny be iniquitous, the pre-
sent system is the most nefarious
thing tolerated in England since
Charles the First's ship money.
There is but one country in the
world where a perfect school
system exists, namely, Canada:
everybody has to pay school
rates, and every child must at-
tend some school, but the parent
is allowed to choose the denom-
ination."

All the Church of England peo-
ple and the Jews are with Cardinal
Manning in this matter, and
strongly opposed to the Cham-
berlain-Mundella programme,
which is to confiscate the Church
revenues and give them to the
schools. The Cardinal also re-
commends Catholics to oppose
any candidate who goes in for
dis-establishing the Church of
England, as it is a question of
Paganism against Christianity."

El Eco de Las Flores says that
the president of the municipality
of that town, Don Miguel Plaza
Montero, whom our colleague
styles a "superb despot," has
placed a statue of St. Michael
over the high altar of the parish
church of that town, against the

wish of the P.P. and the parishi-
oners. El Eco does not say
whether this was done with the
intention of honoring the great
archangel or honoring "the su-
perb despot" who happens to
have the same name, but we may
be permitted to ask what right
has Don Miguel Montero or any
other layman to interfere with
the internal arrangements of the
church? Is such officious med-
dling one of the precious results
of our Catholic Constitution?

The Standard says:
"We hear from Rosario that a
"colporteur" of the British and
Foreign Bible Society, named Ru-
pert Wallace, was reported to be
missing last month from the
town of San Luis, and it was
feared that he had met with
some accident. The police of
the latter town were communi-
cated with, and with commenda-
ble zeal telegraphed in every di-
rection, and even detached speci-
al officers to search for the mis-
sing man, when, horror of horrors,
it was found that he had been
"run in" at Mendoza for being
drunk and disorderly. The pro-
ceeds of his sale of the 'Revised
Edition' were not to be found,
but we sincerely hope that this
case of backsliding will not reach
the ears of our friends at Exeter
Hall in London."

We hope it will, and that the
Exeter Hall Pharisees will at last
see the absurdity of their sending
Bibles and Bible-readers to this
country. The Bible-hawking
confraternity are everywhere a
disreputable lot, a stumbling-
block and an obstacle to the
spread of Christianity. And if
they have any virtue or godli-
ness still left in them, they have
a fine field for the exercise of
their evangelising zeal in London
where the dear papa and mamma
of Eliza Armstrong and Mrs.
Jarrett are known to reside. Why
not convert these and a thousand
other wandering brethren of the
Tribe of Israel before they send
their missionaries among the
Philistines of South America?

Bargossi, true to his word, ran
against a horse at the Palermo
racecourse on Sunday, and it
turned out as everybody expect-
ed. The match was for forty
rounds of the course, the horse
being obliged to continue trot-
ting or galloping during the race.
At the end of fifteen rounds the
horse was tired and ceased trot-
ting, and Bargossi continued his
running pace until he distanced
his four-legged competitor. The
time occupied by the horse in
doing the fifteen rounds was 1h.
48m. 45s., and Bargossi 2h. 13m.
57s. It is simply the old story
of the hare and the tortoise. We
all know the hare could beat the
tortoise, but the tortoise by con-
tinuing its strength can contin-
ue moving for a longer time than
the hare and will reach farther
in the end. The match proposed
by Bargossi was a most stupid
one, and the marvel is how peo-
ple could be so gullible as to go
to witness it. Nevertheless there
were some four or five thousand
people present, and as a great part
of the "entradas" went into Bar-
gossi's pockets he was well re-
paid for his race. At the end he
was phrenetically applauded and
the horse was hissed. Mrs. Bar-
gossi also appeared in this scene,
and pleased some and disgusted
many by running twice round
the course. If Bargossi wants
to meet a worthy opponent let
him challenge O'Leary or Fitz-
gerald, or some of the many
champions who have won the
belt in North America. The
horse-race on Sunday was a
mere decoy or theatrical show,
purposely arranged that Bargossi
might triumph and make money.

La Patria is about to publish a
novel in serial form entitled "Los
Amantes de Pergamino," based
on the tragic end of a young man
named Pimentel, who committed
suicide a few months ago on hear-
ing of the death of his lover, Miss
Guardiola. The book-shops are
inundated with sentimental trash
of this species, but we seldom
see a work brought out which
has for its object the defence of
religion or morality, or the incul-
cation of good principles. There

are few young men of 20 who
have not read Zola's immoral
works, but ask one of them what
are the ten commandments, or
the names of the seven sacra-
ments, and they cannot answer
you.

The elections will commence in
England in a few days, and will
continue for a fortnight. As may
be seen in our column of tele-
grams, Mr. Parnell is about to
stand for a division of Liverpool.
That is the way to carry the war
into Carthage. There is now little
doubt that Parnell will have from
80 to 85 followers in the coming
Parliament.

We have received another letter
on the vexed question of "Politics
and Religion" from our able and
esteemed correspondent "D. H." As
it only reached us yesterday
about mid-day, it was too late for
this issue. We shall have great
pleasure in giving it a prominent
place next week.

LIBERTY OF INSTRUCTION
IN THIS
FREE REPUBLIC.

«EL COLEGIO DEL SALVADOR.»

In our recent discussion with
our esteemed friend and corres-
pondent "D. H." we had occasion
to refer to the lamentable state
of Catholic education in this
country, and we showed how
immeasurably more fortunate in
this respect some countries were
which could not boast of a Catho-
lic Constitution. Indeed, we
might go further, and challenge
anybody to point out one coun-
try, whose inhabitants are
supposed to be Christians, where
Paganism is more successfully
engrafted on the rising genera-
tion, where the Godless school is
more part and parcel of its insti-
tutions, than in the Argentine
Republic. From the university
down to the lowest public school
one idea predominates and that
is the Pagan or Masonic idea.
The pompous professor in his
academic chair, the pedantic
grinder of the middle schools, and
the humble pedagogue in the
remote towns and villages, are
all of one mind with respect to
the noblest of sciences, that
which discerns right from wrong
and points out to man his origin,
his duty, and the end of his be-
ing. In other countries men
who are infidels at heart are
ashamed to acknowledge it; in
this country it is considered by
many a dishonor and a reproach
to a man to be called a Catholic,
and we frequently find that those
who would defend the Catholic
religion make an apology for so
doing, protesting that they were
not "frailtes, fanatics, etc." It
was not so in the early days
of Christianity, when the Jus-
tins, the Origenes, and the Ter-
tullians, and the millions of Chris-
tian martyrs boldly avowed their
principles and gloried in the
cross of their Redeemer. It was
not so in the days of Spanish
chivalry, when for centuries they
bore aloft the standard of the
Christian faith and astonished
the world by their prowess
against the Moslem invader. It
was not so among the early
Spanish settlers in America who,
with all their faults, performed
mighty deeds and planted the
cross wherever they carried their
arms. Yes, and we are happy to
say it is not so with many of their
descendants, for there are still
as in Israel of old ten thousand
men who have not bent the knee
to Baal. But to return to the
question of Catholic education,
we are bound to say that many
noble Catholics, and particularly
the religious orders of both sexes,
are making stupendous efforts to
stem the tide of infidelity. But
we may believe that the strug-
gle is no ordinary one when we
remember that they have all the
State power arrayed against them.
A case in point occurred this
week, which will illustrate what
we say. The Colegio del Salvador
conducted by the Jesuit Fathers,
is one of the first scholastic es-
tablishments in this city. In
spite of the advantages offered
in Government schools, where
education is given gratuitously,
the Colegio del Salvador can
always count on as many pupils
as can be conveniently accom-

modated, nearly all belonging to
the best families in the city. As
our readers are aware, in order
to obtain a diploma in any of the
learned professions the aspirant
to literary honors must first pass
an examination in the ordinary
elementary branches of a liberal
education, according to the cur-
riculum of the National College.
By a law passed in 1878 the stu-
dents of private schools and col-
leges are allowed to give examina-
tion before a board of directors,
three of whom must belong to
the National College and the two
others may belong to the school
in which the pupils are educa-
ted, provided they adapt them-
selves to the programme of stud-
ies of the National College. This
latter clause is a piece of tyranny
worthy of the despots who would
try to monopolise all the educa-
tion of the country with a view to
mould the minds of the rising
generation on the same narrow
anti-Christian principle, for it
supposes that the students must,
par force, accept the text-books
of the National College, and some
of these are simply an accumu-
lation of blunders and errors. But
this is not the only restriction in
the law for «freedom of instruc-
tion» according to the interpre-
tation of Dr. Wilde, for to the
mind of this sage it also supposes
that the studies must be made
in exactly the same order as is
followed in the national pro-
gramme, that is to say, if in the
National College the professors
should choose to teach trigono-
metry before elementary geo-
metry, or rhetoric before grammar,
private colleges must do the
same! The directors of the "Co-
legio de Salvador" did not see
the matter in this light, and so
Wilde by royal decree ordains
that the students of that college
shall not be allowed to give ex-
aminations before the boards of
of the National College. This
from anybody else would be a
matter of astonishment, but no-
body is astonished at any act
of Wilde's where there is a question
of Catholic works or Catholic in-
stitutions. He is the very incar-
nation of a narrow, splenetic,
spiteful, impotent bigot, with the
instinct of the monkey or tiger-
cat that will watch every oppor-
tunity to pounce on and scratch
what he deems to be his enemy.
It matters little to him that in
doing so he violates the law and
the Constitution. Provided he
can have his petty revenge he is
prepared to bear the shame and
dishonor of the proceeding. Fre-
quently he is disappointed in his
revenge and the shame and dish-
onor only remain with him.
We hope that in this matter, too,
he will not succeed, for the pa-
rents and guardians of the pupils
have appealed to President Roca
against the injustice of Wilde's
decree, and there is reason to
believe that he will reverse his
ruling in the matter.

THE PLAZAS.

The arrangements for the sale
and delivery of produce in this
city are the despair of brokers
and men of business. The fact
of having two different markets
for produce of all sorts is an un-
mitigated evil, and causes no in-
considerable public loss. Buy-
ers put in an appearance at the
Once in the morning and in the
course of the day they pay a visit
to the Plaza Constitucion, leav-
ing the other market to its fate.
It not infrequently happens that
holders of produce are offered a
fair price in the morning, and
not finding the bidder in his
place at a later hour, when they
would close the bargain, they
are off to the Plaza Constitucion
in search of him. Then again
the disorder and confusion, par-
ticularly at the Once, are beyond
all description, and call aloud
for some remedy. The galpones
there are in such a rickety state
that they are not fit to receive
wool, and those who are forced
to have recourse to them find
their produce spoiled by damp in-
wet and by dust in dry weather.
So great is the grievance under
which the public are laboring in
this matter that a few enterpris-
ing men have been thinking of
establishing a private market on
their own account, to which ven-
dors might come with full confi-
dence. But here again they

were hampered by the official yard of red-tape, for the authorities wish to have all control of the markets, and when questioned they gravely shake their heads and talk of doing something—«mañana.» One time it is loudly proclaimed that a general market will be established at Barracas, and the Western line from the Once is about to be extended to that point. At another time the line is to be extended to the Catalinas mole, and there they will fix their terminus. With all this childish indecision the public interests are most severely injured, and private individuals who see the necessity of making some movement have their hands tied. The Western line of railway is the great central thoroughfare of the country, but it is, unfortunately, under the control of a number of children. In selecting the officers for that line not the slightest regard is paid to the merits of the applicant. It is therefore that everything connected with it is a puzzle, and the directors pay as little heed to the complaints of the public as if they had come from Timbuctoo. One thing is certain, the existence of two plazas for produce of every sort, without distinction, is an anomaly and a source of disorder. There should be one plaza for wool, hides, and sheepskins, and another for cereals. Buyers and sellers dealing in the same sort of business might then meet without any possibility of disappointment. As it is at present there is nothing but confusion, and the authorities are bound to take steps to put a stop to it.

A WORD WITH THE SHEEP-FARMERS.

MAKE YOUR OWN SPECIFICS.

A city chemist has been authorised by the Municipality to examine all the specifics for scab in sheep sold in town and give his opinion of the ingredients. Those that are approved of will receive a mark or brand from the Municipality to guarantee that they are genuine; but those not approved of will have to depend on their previously acquired reputation and the ability of the manufacturers to cheat the public. After all, this is but a small boon, and fraud can be carried on as formerly notwithstanding the chemical analysis. The analyst, at the most, can only examine a few rare specimens of the specifics, and the proprietor would take care that these samples contain all the specified ingredients. After that, he may sell his stuff *ad libitum*, and, on one or two packages being declared good, hundreds of spurious imitations may be foisted on the public. We hope sheep-farmers will not be deluded by this snare, and that they will not rest satisfied with a mere specimen analysis, but will always look with suspicion on all packages that have not been examined, even though sold by approved manufacturers. We have heard an intelligent estanciero say that he found a certain "sheep wash" act as a powerful remedy on one occasion, so as readily to kill worms and insects, and another package of the same wash being put to the test, it had no effect whatever. There is, therefore, no protection for the sheep-farmer under the new Municipal inspection, nor will there be until it is determined to fine all the manufacturers whose "washes" do not contain the prescribed quantity of ingredients. This is done in the case of those who retail bad milk, wines, meats, &c. Why should not a fine be also imposed in the case of sheep washes, in the use of which there are such large interests involved, and in which fraud is so difficult of detection. We have before now urged on the farmers the necessity of combining for their mutual benefit in matters appertaining to their interests, and we say that it would well repay the trouble and expense to have a special analyst appointed who would take samples of the "washes" sold in the camp and put them to the test. They might thus know the honest from the dishonest dealer, and have the result of the analysis published for the good of the public at

large. We can imagine no greater hardship or injustice than that imposed on a sheep-farmer who buys an inferior or defective specific. It is not alone the price of the article that is lost, but his time and labor during the year are thrown away, and after all his industry he finds his flock more scabby at the end of the year than they were at the beginning, simply because the remedy used was only colored water or, perhaps, some poisonous compound.

Now there is a means by which farmers, if they were wise, might easily protect themselves against fraud without having recourse to chemical analysis or municipal interference. It is for them to produce their own materials and make their own sheep-wash. The natives in more primitive times than the present cured their sheep with "potro" grease mixed with "aguarez" or turpentine. Sometimes they used animal water with good effect, and we are informed that a decoction of eucalyptus leaves has great curative properties, but there is a more effective and sure remedy than any of those mentioned. We mean tobacco. There is no plant more easily produced or which yields a larger profit to the grower. No estancia in this country should be without its tobacco plantation, and the climate is well adapted for the growth of the plant. It may not perhaps have the flavor of the Virginian or Havannah tobacco, but it will serve all the purposes of scab curing. A few years ago tobacco growing was almost unknown in Chili. The Government kept a monopoly of the "weed," but they found it impossible to preserve it. The "Huascos" living on the mountain slopes learned that the plant might be grown as easily as cabbage, and soon it was sprouting up in many a spot inaccessible to the public officials. The consequence was that the Government found it expedient to give full permission to sow tobacco. They did more, for they authorised a learned professor of agriculture to travel through the country and teach the farmers how to cultivate it. Now, there is scarcely an estancia or "hacienda" in Chili that has not a tobacco plantation. Let the farmers here, then, plant their own tobacco, and then they need not fear being cheated by the vendors of spurious specifics. If necessary they may add a certain quantity of soda or potash, or both. The proper proportion may easily be learned by analysing the best specifics now sold, and mixing in the same proportion. These are only suggestions, which those interested may act on or not as seems good to them, but there is no reason in the world why the farmers should not make for themselves the specifics, equal to those which are imported from England, which are often deceptive and which are sold at an enormous profit in Buenos Aires.

REV. FATHER WHITMEE.

MORE CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

The estimable young clergyman, Rev. Father Whitmee, of the Pious Society of Missions, who had been for some weeks amongst us, has returned to Rome by the steamer «La Plata». He came here for the purpose of collecting funds for the foundation of a collegiate institution belonging to his order in the central city of Christendom. He appealed to the charity of the English-speaking Catholics of the River Plate, and we are glad to hear his appeal has not been in vain. Before leaving he requested us to thank the many friends who so generously contributed for the object of his mission. He travelled in many districts of the camp, and he was everywhere received with the greatest hospitality and generosity. He stated that he had not words sufficient to express the warmth of his gratitude for all the kindness he received, and he requests us to be the interpreters, as far as we are able, of his feelings; a request with which we readily comply. The Pious Society of Missions is a teaching as well as a missionary order, and whilst Father Whitmee was

here we forcibly represented to him the great necessity and the practicability of establishing Catholic schools for English-speaking boys in this province. He immediately communicated to the Superior of his Order the substance of what we said on the matter, and the result was that he received a telegram fully approving of the suggestion and promising to send out a number of clergymen to superintend the proposed school or schools. Father Whitmee expects that they will start very soon after his arrival in Rome, and he hopes that he will be one of the number. This is a piece of news on which the Irish Catholics of the Plate have reason to congratulate themselves. For our part, we may promise Father Whitmee that in so far as he and his order promote Catholic education in the River Plate and meet the wishes of our people, we shall always be ready to give them every assistance in our power, and we are sure that all Irish Catholics are similarly disposed.

GENERAL ITEMS.

As our readers may see by the notice which appears in another column, there will be a Funeral Mass in Mercedes next Friday for the repose of the soul of Mr. James Doherty, who by God's holy will was so suddenly called off from this to a better world. He was struck by lightning while attending to his duties in one of the out offices. Deceased young man was only 23 years of age, the eldest son of the late Mr. Michael Doherty, and was a pattern of virtue, piety, and goodness. Though he met a sad and sudden death it is a consolation to his bereaved mother and family to know that he was well prepared for the awful summons, for he had always been a good son, a kind brother, and a true friend. It was his pride and joy to walk in the footsteps of his upright and religious parents. His death was widely and deeply lamented, and his funeral was one of the largest ever seen in Mercedes.

A free fight took place on Tuesday evening at the Rochista Club in the Calle Entre Rios. Sr. La Puente, the president, attempted to impose his authority in an arbitrary way, and called young La Puente, the secretary, to support him. Two factions were formed and revolvers and daggers were drawn. Several members of the club received dangerous wounds and were carried by the police to the neighbouring «botica.» La Puente, the president, had a bullet wound through the arm. When the club men were being carried to San Roque Hospital the wife and children of La Puente met them on the way and strove in vain to rescue him.

A correspondent of the *Herald* writing from Chubut in reference to the harvest says:

"Taking a rough estimation, it is supposed that 60,000 fanegas will be exported during the course of the year. This ascertains that the Colony has reaped the best harvest since its establishment, and the best in the present state of agriculture that will be reaped. The average production of the land may be estimated at about 1600 lbs. per acre. I ought to add that the season was exceedingly favourable. The Chubut Co-operative Company has exported 7500 fanegas, including the cargoes of vessels in port."

Passengers arrived per S.S. Dalton from Liverpool:

Stephen Parle, James, Maggie, William, Kenneth Neil and James Guy, John Moran, James and Maggie Murray, David Williams, Samuel Roberts, Sam. Roberts, Alice Walsh, Edward Goodall, Richard Edwards, William, Eliza, Anne and Eliza Matthews, Elizabeth Anne and Benjamin Matthews, Martha Emma, Thomas, Charles, and Edith Ellen Matthews, Richard Dawson, and J. E. West.

The German Minister has visited the German colony on the Rio Negro, established by the National Government, and is so little satisfied by his inspection that he intends, it is said, to make a dip-

lomatic representation to the Government on the subject. It is stated that there is not a single agriculturist in the colony, which depends entirely on the Government for provisions, and if that assistance be withdrawn, the colonists must seek subsistence elsewhere. The Government has not supplied the working animals which were promised, and the provisions are badly distributed and of inferior quality. The same quantity of provisions is given to every family, no matter of how many members it may consist.

On Wednesday, José Baltarini, the second cook of the Zarate Arsenal, was brought in irons to the Prefecture of Marine, and is placed at the disposition of the General Staff of the Navy. He is believed to be the murderer of the sailor Francisco Laque. The latter slept in a room in the Arsenal, and was found dead in his bed on Tuesday morning with a knife buried in his right eye. The only reason for suspecting Baltarini of the crime is that he has since tried to commit suicide by throwing himself into the river. Why he should have been brought here in irons is a question the authorities ought to answer.

A grand musical and dramatic performance under the direction of Mr. William Martin will be given at the Opera House on Wednesday, 27th inst., in aid of the building fund of the Buenos Aires Cricket Club. The programme is composed of a vocal and instrumental concert and a burlesque entitled «Lord Lovel and Lady Nancy Bell.»

All entertainments given under the management of Mr. Martin invariably succeed, and the fact of the coming performance being under his direction would in itself be a sufficient inducement to English-speaking people to put in an appearance on Wednesday evening.

The friends of Mr. Thomas Dunleavy are anxious to know of his whereabouts. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by Mr. Bernard Dunleavy of Carmen de Areco.

Despatches from Santa Fé say that the bases of the arrangement between the Galvistas and the Iriondistas are that Galvez is to be governor, Dr. Severo Gonzalez vice-governor, Nestor de Iriondo minister, and Agustin de Iriondo national senator. The elections for the Legislature will take place very shortly. Heavy hailstorms in the west have done much damage to the crops. The river has risen so much that ocean steamers can enter. The police are engaged in looking for the people concerned in the stealing of children, a crime which has been of frequent occurrence lately. A telegram has been sent to Pergamino asking for the capture of those who are supposed to be implicated.

A fire broke out in a draper's shop in Calle Salta on Tuesday. The wind was blowing strongly at the time and the flames soon spread over the entire building. The owner, a Mr. Lacardi was absent, and his family were removed from the burning house by the police.

The Martin Garcia wharf has been nearly destroyed by the last storm. It was built of stone, under the direction of Engineer Stavelina, and cost the Government \$40,000.

The British Minister in Montevideo, Mr. Pallgrave, has signed a commercial treaty with the Government of the Banda Oriental.

Juarez Celman is gone to stump the provinces. He reached Parana on Monday, and the governor and some of the authorities went out to receive him. Rockets were fired off and speeches were made.

Reports from Rosario say that on Friday last week the wheat and linseed crops in the Santa Teresa Colony were almost completely destroyed by a terrible hail shower.

El Diario says that proceedings are about to be instituted before the Federal courts against General Winter by a citizen who alleges that the General caused him to be detained as a prisoner

for ten days without any justifiable cause, and by another person for usurpation of authority. Whether the charge is true about Winter we know not, but we know that he is a base calumniator who slandered a community of priests, and that he deserves to be locked up in prison.

The British Consul wants some information respecting the heirs of Mr. Robt. O'Connor, deceased. Should any party be able to give news of the children he will confer a great favor by advising at the Consul's office.

The works of the branch line of the Provincial Railway to Magdalena are nearly finished. This branch, which starts from Tolosa, has already joined the earthworks of the Port Canal. Next March they expect the inauguration will take place.

The storm last week did considerable damage in Montevideo. Trees were torn up in the quintas of the city, and outside of it the bathing houses in the Pocitos and Plaza Ramirez were carried away. Lord Dudley's yacht, the «Marchese», collided with the Argentine barque «Ligero» and was much injured. The waters rose to a great height, and inundated Calle Santa Teresa and Plaza Ramirez. In the Calle Orillas del Plata the water entered the almacenes doing considerable damage to property. The tramways were torn up.

We are glad to hear that our esteemed and highly popular countryman, Mr. Lawrence Garrahan, is now so far recovered from his recent severe illness as to be able to attend once more to his duties in the market.

We welcome the distinguished chemist Mr. A. P. Seedorf on his return from a trip to his native country.

Two Italian opera companies are expected in Buenos Aires next year. Ragneri will engage one for the Politeama, and Ferrarini another for the Colon. We fear there will be no English dramatic company for the coming season. Poor Latham is gone, and the premium on gold is so high that nobody will risk as much as he was prepared to do.

Last week the basura train was within an ace of colliding with a tramcar on crossing Calle Rivadavia. A lady in the tramcar, seeing the approach of the train, threw herself out and fractured her leg.

Sarmiento is about to start a newspaper on his own account.

It is reported that the Platense ship company are trying to purchase all the steamers and craft of the Compania Fluviales.

The revenue of the country is rapidly increasing.

In 1881 it was	\$24,345,225-56
In 1882 "	26,822,319-71
In 1883 "	30,050,195-65
In 1884 "	37,724,373-51

And this year it is calculated the revenue will amount to the sum of \$39,478,007.

Two children belonging to an Italian named Lombardi, residing in the Calle Bolivar, were smothered last week while asleep in bed. The parents were absent, and the doors of the house, which is very small, being closed, a fire broke out, and the children were smothered by the smoke. The mother on returning home fainted on discovering the sad fate of her children, and the father went to drown himself in the river, but was pursued and brought back by a policeman.

The losses by the blight on the flax crop are calculated to be very large. The blight is caused by an insect called «roya.» One farmer in Chilvilcoy had 2000 squares under flax, which is all lost. The blight commenced to manifest itself by black stains on the stalk, and the leaves are covered with a yellow dust. Shortly afterwards the plants begin to wither and crack at the place where the stain was first perceived in the stalk.

The French paquet steamer «Senegal» arrived in this port on Tuesday. As it was telegraphed from Montevideo that she had a «caso sospechoso» on board her arrival caused considerable alarm. A small steamer with sanitary officers on board approached her, but the «Senegal» instead of

waiting to receive them, steamed backwards. She was however overtaken and the captain reported that she had a patient on board suffering from phthisis. The «Senegal» was put on quarantine in Montevideo, and instead of remaining in penance out in the Atlantic she slyly came on to Buenos Aires.

Those residing in the immediate neighbourhood of the British Cemetery are petitioning the authorities to have it removed as its situation in so central a place is dangerous to the public health.

Maria Duarte, an orphan of Saladillo, only 14 years of age, servant of Dr. Francisco Sarmiento, committed suicide by throwing herself into a well.

The municipality of Saladillo has received \$16,000 towards the cost of the public buildings, which will now be commenced.

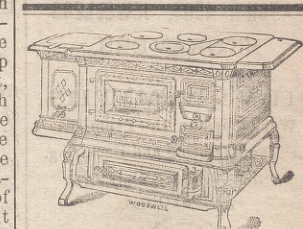
A native paper states that the disease in sheep known as «Zaguhaipe» is cured by giving the diseased animals the leaves of the ombu tree to eat. The same paper says that an infusion of tobacco, using 1 lb. of the weed to 20 litres of water, is a good remedy for «lombriz» giving to each sheep a fourth of litre of the infusion. We do not vouch for the utility of these remedies, but they may be worth trying.

Mr. Rossi has got the concession to make a canal from the Lujan to the Parana de las Palmas, 6 per cent guarantee on \$1,000,000 for 15 years.

The Pacific Railway Company is, we hear, negotiating for the purchase of the Northern Railway of Buenos Aires. This is the most economical and best way for it to get into the city, as to expropriate the necessary land would require a fabulous capital. Running from the Retiro the land to be expropriated will be of infinitely less value. Should the arrangements be satisfactorily concluded the Pacific Railway Co. intend running a double line on the Northern up to the Central Station.—*The Standard*.

We note with pleasure that the efforts to revive the Munster Bank will, in all probability, be a successful one. The first issue of £75,000 share capital having been subscribed, the directors announce their intention of opening ten branches of the Munster and Leinster Bank. These branches will be in Dublin, Cork, and Limerick, and seven towns in county Cork.

Even the Dublin correspondent of the *Times* dares not deny that the Conventions that have been held throughout the country prove to absolute demonstration the capacity of Irishmen to rule themselves with wisdom and advantage. These remarkable consultative assemblies, conducted as they have been up to the present with unbroken good sense and good-feeling, are investing the national movement with a dignity and a force that the bitterest enemies of Ireland cannot ignore.



STOVES, RANGES

AMERICAN COOKING STOVES

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To burn any fuel. Perfect bakers, most economical, cleanly, easily handled

The Largest Assortment of Stoves in South America to select from

Our «Uncle Sam», «Monada» «Favorita», «Casera» and numerous other styles of Stoves are now well-known all over the country, and all who use them have found them perfectly satisfactory in all respects

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

SONG OF THE TEA-KETTLE.

H. S. CORNWALL.

Here like a brooding goose I sit,
Watched over by the gander,
With nest of coal instead of eggs.
A patient salamander!
In the quaint urn that bubbles
near,
Well charged with fragrant Hy-
son,
Is brewed the cup to grand-dames
dear,
King George put such a price on.
Let others sing the Arab bean
That leaves the brain so murky;
It well may do for dull Hindu
Or tepid sons of Turkey.
Nectarian they may think it, still
Their taste I call in question;
I know it serves to spoil the nerves
and undermine digestion.
What woes, alas! are brought to
pass
By social dissipation—
The fiery punch, the midnight lunch,
The morning agitation!
How grateful then the generous
bowl
That comes with hope and heal-
ing;
That lifts to life the sinking soul
And warms with fellow feeling.
Half frozen on his icy throne—
The Czar of all the Russias,
I've heard him say, 'twere twice a
day,
He quaffs it with his ushers!
And good Queen Vic, when'er she's
sick,
And headaches hold her too long,
Declines her customary port,
With "Brown, a cup of Oolong."
Thus prince and pauper well agree
To laud with equal praises
The sacred herb of Con fu tze
That cheers, but never crazes.
When'er an evening fire-light glows
The steam with music blending,
I still keep singing through my
nose
My supper song unending.
—Travelers' Record.

A MISERABLE MILLIONAIRE.

A TRUE STORY.

In one of the great London drapery warehouses, an old man dressed in shabby clothes that were fashionable years ago, is wandering aimlessly about. This warehouse is one of those vast establishments which are like small towns. It has twenty departments, and employs between two and three hundred hands. Founded half a century ago by a young energetic countryman, it has developed into one of those gigantic concerns whose transactions are world-wide. The shabby old gentleman has a pen behind his ear and a small book in his hand, and as he walks about he moves his lips as if he were casting up a sum. Every now and then he stoops to pick up a pin or scrap of paper from the floor. The pin he sticks in his coat and the paper he puts in his pocket. The clerks and warehousemen who are rushing about take little notice of him except when he gets in their way. Then they respectfully stand aside and allow him to get out of it. The customers who pour in at the main entrance and scatter themselves over the building glance at him with a look half of amusement and half of pity. They know the story, as everyone in the city of London knows it. They know that this shabby and miserable old man is the founder of this mighty house; that he is a millionaire; that though long past work, he comes down to the warehouse when it opens and stays until it closes; and that he performs the duties of door-keeper and receives a salary of thirty shillings a week for the same, which he carefully hoards up. This mighty merchant, this millionaire, is driven home at night to a mansion in Kensington where every comfort wealth can buy surrounds him; but he does not understand that it is his. He is haunted day and night by the thought that he is a pauper, and that he will come to die in the workhouse. To ease his mind his sons employ him and give him thirty shillings a week, and this I have said he hoards up that he may have enough to bury him decently. This is what he says when anyone questions him. He has toiled all his life to amass wealth, and in his old age when he should enjoy it, his brain has been turned. He is a millionaire, and he believes himself to be a pauper. Fifty years ago the world lay before him. He was young, strong, and clear-headed, and he determined to

make a fortune. He devoted himself to the task with the ardor of an enthusiast. He allowed himself no other object in life. He married, and children were born to him in the days before his great prosperity came. He was an affectionate husband and father, but he never permitted domestic bliss to step between him and his business. He left his home, summer and winter, at half-past eight in the morning, and returned to it at half-past seven at night. No time was wasted in romping with the children or in idle gossip with the wife. No pleasant trips into the country were allowed to interfere with the business routine. Our hero would make a fortune. When it was made he would enjoy himself, but not before. By the time he was a middle-aged man he had distanced most of his trade rivals, the name of his firm was widely known as one of the most flourishing wholesale houses in the city of London. His premises were increased, neighboring warehouses were incorporated with his, and at last he found himself a city king, with a black-coated army to do his bidding. Even then the fierce race for wealth continued. His sons had grown up and were partners in the firm, and he might well have retired to his country seat and have enjoyed his remaining years of life. But he was not satisfied. His establishment only filled half the side of the street—he wanted the other half. His returns were four millions a year—why should they not be eight? His firm was ranked second in importance in the eyes of the trade—why should it not rank first? He would devote another five years of his life to the task, and then he would retire. He had not only a splendid town residence and a country seat, but he had a magnificent estate in the north of England. The properties which he had purchased were all profitable concerns, and he was as successful in all speculations outside his business as he was in it. His friends advised him to retire and let his sons carry on the city concern. There were symptoms that his health was breaking. He laughed their advice and their fears to scorn. He would carry out his intention, cut the ground from under every rival, double his returns, lead the trade and then he would think about resting from his labors and enjoying himself. He carried out his scheme. Early and late he was at his warehouse, scheming, suggesting, and controlling. Everything he touched turned to gold; every new branch that he opened prospered. The five years sped away, and at last he confessed himself satisfied, and began to talk of retiring. The sons, who had long been in partnership, were to have supreme control, and he would withdraw from all active interference. He confessed that he did not feel so strong as he used to do, and his brain didn't seem so clear always. It took him longer to grasp an idea, and he grew impatient of details. Yes, he would retire. The deeds should be prepared, and in six months he would begin the rest which he had so thoroughly earned. He was a millionaire, and there was no reason why he should continue to work. The business would still yield him a vast revenue, though he were to give a larger share of profits to the working partners. When five months of the six had yet to run he had a fit in the counting house, and was carried home to his great mansion in the West-end. All that medical skill could do for the merchant prince was done, but he arose from that illness a pauper. Not a pauper in reality but in imagination. His mind was gone, and he was possessed with an extraordinary mania. He imagined that he was ruined, that he had lost every penny he had in the world, and that he was compelled to work for his living. As soon as he could move he wandered down to the warehouse and solicited employment of his sons. With tears in his eyes he begged them to take him on as a porter or a packer or anything, he did not mind how menial it was. The sons, acting on the advice of the physicians, humor-

ed his whim and officially appointed him to a post of general utility. Nothing could induce him to remain at home. He would rise at seven in the morning, leave his grand home, and take the omnibus to the city. He would assist in taking down the shutters in the winter he would light the office fire. All the employes had strict orders to take no notice of «the governor.» «The poor old governor» they called him, and many a lad at the entering, with a few paltry shillings a week as salary, felt honest pity for the mad millionaire his master, whose old age was rendered miserable by the fear of starvation. He actually believed that he would die in the workhouse, and impressed with this fear he refused to purchase food during the day out of his weekly allowance. His sons made him eat with them, and even then unless they watched him, he would slip the meat into his handkerchief slyly and take it away and hide it as a dog hides a bone. He would put it away «against he was starving.» Thus it often came about that he felt the pangs of real hunger. At home they had the greatest trouble to induce him to take sustenance. He would not sit in the grand rooms, but slunk away and sat with his servants in the kitchen. He was poor he said, and that was his place. His family distressed beyond measure, tried by every means in their power to dispel the illusion. Once they kept him at home and refused to allow him to go to the city. He tore his hair, and moaned that he should be discharged; that he should lose his weekly wages, and then he should have to go to the dreaded workhouse. The terror and anguish he endured were so real that the family let him out. He made the best of his way to the counting house, and with tears in his eyes he besought his sons, «this kind good masters» to have mercy on a poor old man and to keep him on. So in utter misery and wretchedness the mighty millionaire passed the latter years of his life. The wealth he had sacrificed, every pleasure and every duty to amass gave him no joy. It was as useless to him as though it had never been his. He toiled and labored all his life only to be haunted in his old age by the grim spectre of want. The blind beggar who stood at the corner of the street and went home contented with the price of a bed and a meal, was happier than he. This is no romance. The story of the London millionaire, who feared starvation and who was a porter in his own establishment, is well-known in the city. The great firm, which his shrewdness and industry founded is a flourishing concern, and its fortunes are still associated with his name. Good Words.

THE TRUE GENTLEMAN.

Cardinal Newman says the true gentleman carefully avoids whatever may cause a jar or jolt in the minds of those with whom he is cast; all clashing of opinion or collision of feeling, all restraint or suspicion, or gloom, or resentment; his great concern being to make everyone at his ease and at home. He has his eyes on all his company; he is tender towards the bashful, gentle towards the distant, and merciful towards the absurd; he can recollect to whom he is speaking; he guards against unreasonable allusions or topics which may irritate; he is seldom prominent in conversation, and never wearisome. He makes light of favors while he does them, and seems to be receiving when conferring. He never speaks of himself except when compelled, never defends himself by a mere retort; he has no ears for slander or gossip, is scrupulous in imputing motives to those who interfere with him, and interprets everything for the best. He is never mean or little in his disputes, never takes an unfair advantage, never mistakes personalities or sharp sayings for arguments, or insinuates evil which he dare not say. From a long-sighted prudence he observes the maxim of the ancient

sage—that we should ever conduct ourselves towards our enemy as if he were one day to be our friend. He has too much sense to be affronted at insults, he is too well employed to remember injuries, and too indolent to bear malice; he is patient, forbearing, and resigned, on philosophical principles; he submits to pain because it is inevitable, to bereavement because it is irreparable, and to death because it is destiny. If he engages in controversy of any kind his disciplined intellect preserves him from the blundering discourtesy of better, perhaps, but less educated minds who, like blunt weapons, tear and hack instead of cutting clean, who mistake the point in the argument, waste their strength on trifles, misconceive their adversary, and leave the question more involved than they find it.

THE IRISH ORPHANAGE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS, &c.

Subscriptions collected by Mr. John Mahon and Mr. Christopher Seery, Guardia del Monte:
Mr. James Carmody \$ m/n 2, William Keating 2, John Kelly 1, John Costello 0-40, James Lennon 1, Mrs. Bridget Farrol 5, Mr. John Farrol 2, Michael Farrol 2, Michael Seery 1, Joseph Mahon 2, Mrs. Muldowney 4, Mr. John Mahon 4, Stephen Barry 4, Edward Fenn 2, Mrs. Thomas McGovern 1, Mr. Michael Clark 1, Michael Dalton 2, Michael Furlong 3, Patrick Cormick 1, Thomas Sullivan 2, Thomas Carey 1, James Keena 1, Mateo Burns 0-50, Mrs. Timoteo Killomed 2, Mr. Thomas Mulhally 1, Mrs. Bridget Keena 5, Mr. Christopher Seery 4, James Kenny 2, James Mulvanny 2, Michael Helion 1, James Norton 1, Septimus J. Price 4—total \$ m/n 67-90.

"DIDN'T WANT TER KETCH IT."

A gentleman who spent several years teaching, gives the following account of a teacher's interview with a boy of about fourteen in a rural district. Other teachers have probably had similar experience:
"What is your name?"
"Sam."
"What is the rest of it?"
"Sam-yell."
"What is your surname?"
"Middle name's Hozayer."
"And the last?"
"Jackson."
"Jackson, then, is the name of your parents?"
"No, mum, it ain't. One of 'em is named Willyum and t'other one Mary Jane."
"How old are you?"
"Dunno."
"What! A boy as large as you doesn't know his age?"
"Yessum."
"A boy of your size ought to know the exact year of his birth."
"I do know the year."
"What year was it?"
"Same year as my sister Harriet."
"Indeed!"
"Yessum, we're twins."
"I want you to ask your mother how old you are, and tell me to-morrow."
"She dunno, she dunno nothing."
"That is not a very nice way to talk about your mother."
"She don't keer."
"Why doesn't she?"
"She's dead."
"Where do you live?"
"To home."
"Where is your home?"
"Over yon." This with a jerk of his head over his left shoulder.
"Have you any books?"
"No, mom, I don't need none."
"Why not?"
"I'm only in my a b ab's."
"Then you have never had any educational advantages?"
Boy scratches his head and says:
"No, mom, not that I knows of, but I've had airysiplas. If what you said is worse than that, I don't want ter ketch it."

LET THE CHILDREN LAUGH.

A child's mirth is easily aroused. How still is the house when the little ones are fast asleep; and their pattering feet are silent! How easily the fun of a child bubbles forth! Take even those prematurely aged little ones bred in the gutter, cramped in unhealthy homes, and ill-used, it may be, by drunken parents, and you find the child's nature is not all crushed out of them. They are children still, albeit they look so haggard and wan. Try to excite their mirthfulness, and ere long a laugh rings out as wild and free as if there were no such thing as sorrow in the world. Let the little ones laugh, then—too soon, alas! they will find cause to weep. Do not try to silence them, but let their gleefulness ring out a glad some peal, reminding us of the day when we, too, could laugh without a sigh.

WIT AND HUMOUR.

"I am a broken man," said a poet. "So I should think," was the answer. "I have seen your pieces."
"But Henry has talent, father?"
"May be, child; may be; but can't live on that without a little bacon to mix with it."
Sunday-school teacher: What is the meaning of the words, "Quench not the spirit?" Bright boy: Papa says it means don't put in any water.
Grocer: "Half-a-pound of tea? Which will you have, black or green?" Servant: "Sure, either will do. It's for an old woman that's nearly blind."
Humboldt says that the kinds of monkeys most nearly resembling man are melancholy. They seem to realize how near they are to us.
"I hear Jones called you a liar last night?" "Yes." "Well, I hope the matter didn't end there?" "It did, though. Some of Jones' friends grabbed hold of him."
"I don't object to house cleaning," said a married man, "but I must draw the line at sitting on a washtub in the kitchen and eating my meals from the top of a soap box."
Stockton teacher to boy in grammar class—John, correct the following sentence: It are very cold. John, as he wipes the perspiration from his forehead with his shirt sleeve—It are darned hot.
You will seldom see a sadder face than the face of him who wears the anxious look of one who has loaned a lead pencil and is momentarily expecting that it will not be returned.
Evening Wear.—We are constantly told "the evening wore on"—but what the evening wore on such occasions we are not informed. Was it the close of a summer's day?

"When a man kums to me for advice," says Josh Billings, "I find out the kind of advice he wants, and I give it to him; this satisfies him that he and I are two az smart men az there is living."
"I never give to beggars in the street," remarked a young man to a beggar. "Will yer honour oblige me with your name and address and I'll call on you?" was the prompt retort.
A very precise person, remarking upon Shakespeare's line, "the good men do is often interred with their bones," carefully observes this interment can generally take place without crowding the bones.
"I would give a thousand pounds for those pearly teeth," sighed George to the fair Imogene the other night. "What a pity," said she, *sotto voce*, "that he is to be my husband. It would have been £980 clear profit; they only cost me £20."
One day a very pious clerical friend, who had consumed an hour of his valuable time in small talk, said to James Harper, the publisher: "Brother Harper, I am curious to know how you four men distribute the duties of the establishment between you?" "John," said Mr. Harper, good-humoredly, "attends to the finances, Wesley to the correspondence, Fletcher to the general

bargaining with authors and others and, don't you tell anybody," he said, drawing his chair still closer, and lowering the tone of his voice, "I entertain the bores."
"I am just as much opposed to tipping as anybody," said Fenderson, "but, nevertheless, liquor rightly used is a blessing to humanity. When I was ill last winter I actually believe it saved my life." Fogg—Very likely; but how does that prove that liquor is a blessing to humanity?
A story is told of an English performer who, after playing one part for a very long time, forgot his lines one night. It's very strange that you are not perfect in that part by this time. You have been playing it for two hundred nights," said the stage manager, when the actor came off. "Well, do you expect me to remember it for ever?" said the actor.
"My dear, where did you put that bottle of strychnine?" asked the frightened husband in the night, shaking his wife. "On the shelf next to the peppermint," "Oh, Lord, I've swallowed it," he groaned. "Well, for goodness' sake, keep quiet, or you'll wake the baby," whispered his wife.
By falling from a wagon a Chinaman in California, whose life was insured for a large amount, was seriously hurt. There was some doubt as to his ever getting better; and at length one of his friends wrote to the insurance company: "Charley half dead, likes half money."
When Mr. Phelps, the present American Ambassador to England was in New Haven, it was among his duties to instruct the academic seniors in law. A student was asked one day to give the essentials of a deed. By dint of much head-scratching, he described fairly a will. Professor Phelps called his attention to the mistake, much to his confusion, but relieved him and the situation by remarking at once: Mr. —, I shall have to take the will for the deed.
AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFECTING A NUMEROUS CLASS.
THE disease commences with a slight derangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and, in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints; but if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted: Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling about the right side as if the liver was enlarging? Is there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly coloured, with a deposit after standing? Does food soon ferment after eating, accompanied by flatulency or a belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dreadful diseases progress. If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended after a time by expectoration. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered with a cold, sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys become more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing against this latter agonizing disorder. The origin of this malady is indigestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipient stage. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will affect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite is returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effective remedy of this distressing complaint is "Seigel's Curative Syrup," a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 5, Farringdon Road, London, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

TESTIMONIAL.

Dear Sirs,
By chance, I obtained from a friend (Mr. Fred. Stearne) some of the Jarabe de Seigel, and since the commencement of the New Year I have taken the medicine twice a day, and now, thank God, I am quite well. For three years I have suffered with a pain in the stomach, so much that I could not straighten myself or ride on horseback, and during that time I was under four doctors and got no relief. You are quite welcome to use my name, as it may benefit others. My son is also taking the medicine as he is suffering from the same complaint. I may say that on no account would I remain without this remedy and I will be glad to receive a box of the same.
JOHN BROWN,
Estancia Floresta,
Estacion Altamirano F.C.S.
July 19, 1884.

COMMERCIAL.

Gold	Nov 19.	150
Series A	98	
Series B	94	
Series F	79 1/2	
Series G	83	
National Bank Shares	83	

The market is weak with the exception of very good wools. Buyers seem to be quite indifferent about defective wools, and we note that this spirit is becoming stronger every year, so that we may expect that the time will come when bad wools will not be taken even for a song. At the same time, then, it is a consolation to know that those who improve their sheep and the quality of the wool will be repaid for their labour. Prices to-day for superior wool from \$90 to 110. Good 75 to 85, and inferior 60 to 70. These are the current prices to-day.

The premium on gold rose to 51 on Tuesday. The news of the further complications in the East had a disturbing effect.

Exchange on gold is done with France at 5.02 francs, and with London at 47 1/2, so that were it not for the depreciation in paper exchange would now be in favour of this country.

We hope sheep-farmers will not be led astray by the high prices which are sometimes quoted for wool. Those who sell at high price have no objection to their names being published, but generally the name is reserved when the price is low. The prices quoted with the names are often fancy prices and can scarcely be taken as the standard of ordinary wool.

The English Bank of the River Plate is allowing interest in deposits in «oro sellado» for current account 2 per cent per annum; for fixed deposits, 60 days, 3 per cent, and for fixed deposits of 90 days 4 per cent per annum.

The Pacific steamer «Magellan» arrived in Montevideo on Wednesday; her passengers underwent 8 days' quarantine, as she touched at Vigo. Her mails, 21st ult., came up the same night by the «Cosmos.»

The steamer «Meath» arrived on Monday in port from London. She has been delayed in her voyage on account of having to put back to Falmouth for repairs.

The splendid property belonging to the testamentaria of the late Terence Moore, situated at the corner of Piedad and Reconquista, was sold by auction on Sunday. As was to be expected, a large number of well-known capitalists were bidding for it. The first bid \$130,000 m/n, and the second 140,000 m/n, and in a very few minutes it went up to \$216,000 m/n, at which price it was knocked down to Mr. Samuel B. Hale. It is said that after the sale Mr. Hale was offered 25,000 m/n more for the boleto. The house was purchased by Mr. Moore some eighteen years ago from Sr. Puyredon in settlement of an account for \$3,800,000. The present price is about \$255 m/n per square vara. The house is in a dilapidated condition, and Mr. Hale intends to throw it down and build on the site a splendid house after the style of some American palaces.

The sale of Mr. Lynch's cattle by auction at Chacabuco resulted in the «rodeo» being knocked down at 7.50 m/n al corte; Mr. Garraghan buyer. The cattle are in good condition and considered cheap.

The sale of the Belgrano Tramway to an English company for £300,000 was rumoured on Wednesday afternoon, £100,000 cash.

The loss by fire of the candle and soap factory in Barracas al Sud is calculated at \$100,000 m/n.

100 squares of camp in 9 de Julio have been sold for \$2481 m/n; buyer Prudencio Luengo.

Various lots of land in the bañado of Quilmes were sold at auction as follows: 2 lots each of 110 hectareas at \$36 and 82 m/n per hectarea, buyer Juan M. Guierrez; 1 lot of 100 hectareas at 100 m/n per hectarea, and 1 lot of 22 hectareas 24 areas at \$72 m/n per hectarea, buyer Guillermo G. Parry. The total sale amounted to \$34,249 m/n for 267 squares.

We hear of several sales of wool in Capilla del Señor. Mr. Edward Culligan sold at \$80%, Mrs. Mahon at 76, Mr. Ganly at 80, Mr. John Murray at 75, Mrs. Fox at 73; belly wool in all cases half-price.

The wool of Mr. John Meyers, the well-known Lincoln breeder, was sold on Wednesday at the South Market at \$110%, in spite of the poor condition of the camp during the winter, and only for this reason it has not reached \$125%, as expected, according to the excellent class of this wool.

The borrega wool from the Tatay estancia was sold at \$100 m/n per arrobe.

Messrs. Tallafiero and Sanchez sold this week 76 squares of land in San Vicente for \$80 m/n per square.

Mr. Casey sold the following wools during the week:—

1500 arrobes from San Guillermo, E.R., at \$109, 2000 do from Arrecifes \$78, 85, 86, 300 do from Curumalan, \$75, 500 do from Las Heras \$84, 700 do from Lobos \$96, 500 do from Lujan \$85, 400 do from Salto \$90.

In Montevideo we note the sale of 12000 arrobes of fine wool from Señor Tideman's establishment at 27 rls. per arrobe. The wool from this establishment was sold last year at 41 rls.; 20,000 dry hides of 21 lbs for the United States at 71 1/2 rls.

Amongst the sales of wool made on Wednesday were:

2000 good 82, 75, Kenny, 1500 reg. 72, Ham, 1500 do, 82, Cernadas, 1500 do, 90, 70, Somosa, 800 borrega, 95, 75, Elordi, 2000 do, 100, Casey, 600 do, 77, Boerr, 600 do, 85, Unzué, 100 do, 73, Saenz, 300 do, 80 Alonso, 100 do, 75, Kenny, 1000 do, 76, 71, Gonzalez, 300 bellies, 40, 38, 33, Gonzalez, 400 bellies, 41 Ham, &c.

The following commercial telegrams have been received:—

The following are the quotations of Argentine Stocks on the Stock Exchange:—

London, Nov. 3.	
Railway Loan (1881)	97 1/2
Do. (1884)	87 1/2
Province of Buenos Aires (1870)	95 1/2
Do. (1882)	89 1/2
Treasury Bills	82
Hard Dollars	73
British Consols 3 1/2	100 1/2
Bank rate of discount 3 1/2	
Silver bars at 47 1/2 d. per oz.	

«Liverpool, Nov. 13. Salted ox hides (light) 5 1/2-6d per lb., heavy do 6-6 1/2 d. Bones £5 10s-£5 12s. 6d. per ton. Bone-ash £4-£4 2s. 6d. per ton. Salted horse hides 11s each. Beef tallow 27s. per cwt. Mutton do 27 3/4. Linseed 40-40s 6d per 416 lb. Maize 3s. 8d. per 100 lb. Wheat 6s. 8d. per 100 lb.»

«Havre, Nov. 12. Salted ox hides (light) fcs 63; heavy do fcs 67. Horse hides 65. Beef tallow 71 1/2; mutton do, 70 1/2. Bones 13 1/2. Boneash 11. Wheat 20. Maize 10 1/2. Linseed 28 1/2.»

Valparaiso, Nov. 17. The market is paralysed. Buyers only purchase enough for month's consumption. Quotations of produce are unaltered. Bank exchange on London 24 1/2; Paris 2.27 1/2; Hamburg 2.11. Commercial exchange on London 25; Buenos Aires at sight 84 cents gold per paper dollar. Premium on gold 90.

Antwerp, Nov. 15. The River Plate wool auctions which opened on the 3rd closed to-day, the prices maintaining a fall of 10 centimes per kilo compared with the sales in July and August. About 18000 bales were sold out of the 23000 offered.

Havre, Nov. 17. During the last fortnight small transactions have been made in River Plate wools at firm prices.

Special wool for Havre, 33 per cent yield, fcs. 1.25-1.30 per kilo. Stock of R. Plate wool on hand about 6000-6,500 bales. R. Plate beef tallow fcs. 35-36 per 50 kilos. Dry ox matadero hides, B. Aires, 14-15 kilos fcs. 121-124 per 50 kilos. Salted horse hides, fcs. 55-58 per 50 kilos.

Montevidean salted saladero ox hides 28-29 kilos, fcs. 67-68 per 50 kilos despatched.

Total stock of River Plate salted hides 72-74000. The exports of sugar to Buenos Aires from the 1st to the 15th inst amount to about 600 barrels.

THE PLAZAS.

Wool.	
Superior	100 106
Good	82 90
Bellies	40 35
Borrega	75 80

Hides.	
Good camp	210 218
Matadero	205
Horse	66 60
Hair	180 185

Sheepskins.	
Superior	27
Matadero	28
Desechos	49
Corderitos	20

Wheat.	
Candéal, per fan	100
Maize.	
Morocho, in grain	53
Yellow in grain	45

Wool.	
Superior	123 400
Good	92
Regular	87
Borrega	75 80

Hides.	
Good camp	218 226
Sheepskins superior	31
Matadero	26
Inferior	23
Corderitos	22
Horse Hides	70
Hair	200 195

SHIPPING LIST.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

Nov.		
21	Hildegard	Liverpool
22	Tycho Brahe	London
25	Hogarth	Liverpool
26	Tamar	Southampton
26	Cotopaxi, in M't.	Valparaiso
27	Leibnitz	Liverpool
28	Sakkarah, in M't.	Hamburg
29	Congo	Bordeaux
30	Herschel	Liverpool
30	Pine Branch	Antwerp
30	Silksworth	Antwerp

ABOUT TO SAIL

Nov.		
22	Orion	Antwerp
26	Tycho Brahe	New York
27	Cotopaxi, Mont.	Liverpool
28	Sakkarah, Mont.	Callao
28	Senegal	Bordeaux
28	Portaña	Havre
30	Villa del Rosario	Havre

BIRTH

[By Telegram to «Standard.»
On Tuesday, November 17th, at 19 Albion Street, Hyde Park, London, W., the wife of M. G. Mulhall, Esq. F.S.S., of a son.

MARRIAGE

On November 13th, at Monserrat Church, by the Rev. the Cura, Edward Hanly, M.D., to Maggie Bergin.

MONTH'S MIND.

In the chapel attached to the College of the Salesian Fathers, San Nicolas, on Thursday December 3rd, there will be a solemn MASS OF REQUIEM for the repose of the soul of Mr. James Cullen, Pavon. Mass will commence at 10 o'clock a.m. Relatives and friends are requested to attend.

MONTH'S MIND

On Friday, the 27th inst., at 11 a.m., there will be a Requiem Mass in the parish church at Mercedes for the repose of the soul of the late Mr. James Doherty. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

MONTH'S MIND

On Monday, the 23rd inst., there will be a Solemn Mass in the parish church of Mercedes for the repose of the soul of the late Mrs. Rossiter. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

TEACHER

A Young Man of good education, who has had some practice in teaching in Ireland, wants a situation as TEACHER in the camp. Can be well recommended.—Apply to W. T. at this office.

CAMP TO LET

Over 500 squares of splendid camp in the partido of the Monte. For terms apply to—
«M. D.» at this Office.

TO BE SOLD

IN Pergamino, 6600 GOOD MESTIZA SHEEP by the cut to suit the buyer. Also 80 head of Tame Cows, a Mowing Machine with good harness, 4 machines for Raising Water, 10 Troughs a short time in use. Apply to—
THOMAS McCABE,
Campo de Mariano N. Benity
One league from ACEVEDO STATION.

Familia que no consuma
HESPERIDINA
debe consultar con aquella que siempre tiene a mano
UNA BOTELLA
de este sano tónico-bicor, y se convencerá de que ES UNA NECESIDAD CASERA
21 años de éxito lo prueba.
M. S. BAGLEY y Ca.

FOR SALE.
Two Flocks of fine SHEEP, and to be Rented Two PUEGOS with Houses and Corral.
Apply to
MICHAEL TYRRELL,
Mercedes.
n 19-2m

TO BE SOLD
IN the Partido of Mercedes, 2000 of the BEST SHEEP in the country. For further particulars apply to—
THOMAS O'REILLY,
Mercedes.

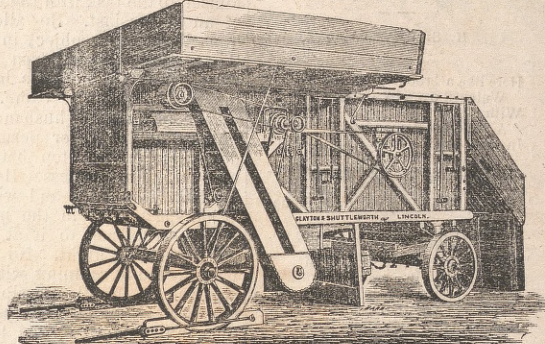
TO RENT
IN SUIPACHA—To be Rented, 865 Squares of Land. Fenced, and with Puestos, Corrales, etc.
Also 14,000 SHEEP to be sold. Apply to—
JAMES F. GAHAN,
SAN MARCOS, LOBOS.

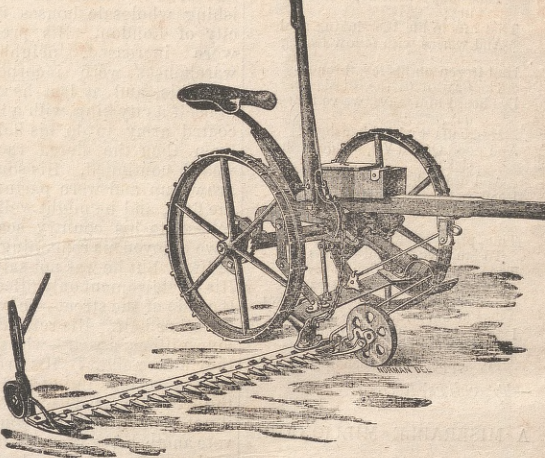
To Rent
From ONE HUNDRED to SIX HUNDRED SQUARES OF CAMP in the Partido of Ramallo, with houses and wells. Apply to—
JOHN J. SULLIVAN,
Partido Ramallo.
n 1-1m

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

ADOLFO BULLRICH Y CA.
RESUMEN DE REMATES A EFECTUARSE
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Boarders, Half-Boarders, and Day Scholars received daily.
For further particulars apply to, or address, the Director
DR. JAMES P. KELLEY.
may 1—pm
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Splendid Accommodation for Families.
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[ENTRE RIVADAVIA Y VICTORIA]
38--CALLE PERU--38

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Sederias de alta novedad para vestidos, Brocado, Damassé, Broché, Ottoman, Surah, Radhames y Rasos Duchesse en combinacion.
GUANTES
Guantes para Señoras, Señoritas y Niños. Guantes de última moda de hilo, seda punto, piel, etc.
BAÑOS
Género Esponja para Baños doble ancho desde 0.75. Tohallas Turcas blancas y de colores desde 1.90 la media docena. Sabanas de baño todos tamanos desde 1.90.

MODAS
Gorras, Sombreros y sombreritos para señoras, señoritas, niñas y niños. 25,000 sombreros y gorras.
MERCERIA
Encajes de última moda de seda, hilo etc. Mallas Francesas, Catalanas, Genovesas, etc.
SURTIDO UNICO EN B. AIRES
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A LA
CUIDAD DE LONDRES,
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