

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1886

VOLUME XI, NO. 52

PARRY & CO.

TE FINO IMPORTACION DIRECTA DE LA COSECHA NUEVA

GARANTIDO SIEMPRE IGUAL

RANTIDO SIEMPRE IGUAL Patria, Porteña, Criolla Erin go Bragh, Argentina Cerveza negra, marca Chancho Cerveza blanca, marca Nato Real Hollands, marca Chancho Sandeman's Port, 4 choice kinds Sandeman's Port, 4 choice kinds Sandeman's Port, 4 choice kinds Pure French Wines, cusk and case Brandy VO and 3 stars Morton Eugene Cliequot, Dry and Sweet Whisky. Lorne and Connaught Bitter Ango tura (unico leguimo) Wolfe's Aromaite Schnapps Red H-art Old Jamaica Rum Boord's Old Tom, marca Gato Extra fine M'1d Hollands, Monada Heering's Cher.y Cordial B tas' Light Ale, 40 litre casks Salsa Inglesa, Lee and Perrins Chancho hams and Bacon, Atlamson Cadbury's Chocolate and Creams Keiller's Jarz and Caramelos Erps' Homegarkite Cocoa Rimmel's Genuine Brown Windsor Huntley and Palimers Biseuits Conser, as Crosse and Blackwell Colman's Mustard, Corn fiour Azure Blee and White Rice Starch English Candles, Monada Gentine Nelson, Yungar Pott Bumsted's Koyal Table Salt Res's Ol, guaranteed Pure Olire Paysand Tongues, Corned Beef Arsenical Dip (certain cure for seab au28pm 12

au28pm

FLUIDO LITTLE.

BEWARE OF CLUMSY IMITATIONS

OF THIS ORIGINAL FLUID DIP !



TRADE MARK, REGISTERED. Non-poisonous, perfectly harmless in handling; mixes instantaneously in cold water; one gallon fluid to 100 parts meter. water; water.

Sold in Drums of 5 and 10 Gallons. Do Casks of 40 do

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



We beg to invite Inspection.

BRADFORD, REYNOLDS AND CO. 104-CUYO-104

Nearly at the corner of San Martin

COLEGIO AMERICANO 195-RECONQUISTA-195

This Establishment, under the direction of Miss Conway, receives Boarders. Half-Boarders, and Day Scholars

For terms, &c., apply 195 RECONQUISTA. j 1-3m

[In a Christmas card which we have just received from All Hal-lows College, Dublin, the follow-ing beautiful verses are inscrib-ed. The gifted author, Dr. O'-Mahony, is Professor of All Hal-lows, which is also the Alma Ma-ter of our Chief Editor and of courage of our Leib Chaplains.]

several of our Irish Chaplains.] T.

"VENITE ADOREMUS."

CHRISTMAS CAROL.

1. Come, ye faithful, See, oh, see For us what He Has come to be, Our brother . . . O Mystery ! *Venite adoremus* 17 God.

Venue our God--thy child, Sweet Mother! See, Queen of queens, T. Him and thee T. Him and thee

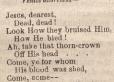
Kings kneel . . . Holy Marv! Venite adoremus-

Dear little One Almightv Word ! Flesh of our flesh, Bv the world to be adored ! O Babe, O God . . . Our life, our Lard ! Come, our of the heard, Come. com -Venite adorenues Dominum.

п. 11. Changed, all changed ! Ah, Christians, see The cross, His cross, 'Tis Calvary . . . Adore, adore His Majesty ! Venite adoremus-

Ah, suffering God ! Ab, bleeding Lord !

Ab, bleeding Lord : Love sighing, Lo! Life s living Word-Faint-dying, Dying cru-filed . . . 'Tis done Men, see, For ye He dial ! Venite adoremus-



Come, come--Venite adoremns Dominum

III.

Gloria, Io! In excelsis, Deo! 'Tis. it is-all o'er. Lamb that wast slam, Living again, Reign, for evermore ! Natum videte Bacem angalorum— Regem angelorum— Venite, venite, Venite adoremus, Ven te adoremus Dominum

From Epiphania.

By the Rev. Dr. O'Mahony.

MONTEVIDEAN NEWS.

Santos is still seriously ill. The physicians ordered him to remain as quiet as possible.

Dr. Pellegrini was down here on some special State mission. It is supposed that he came here to treat about the internal Gov-ernment of this country.

come by the steamer «Java.» The passengers state that the natives robbed them of everything which was saved from the wreck SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN

MAILS. London, Dec. 4. The following Members of Par-liament were elected for Ireland up to the 1st Dec. 1885 : Meath (South) - Edward Sheil

(). Kerry (North)—John slack (N). Kildare (South—Jas. Leahy(N). Mayo (North)—D. Crilly (N). Armagh (South)—Alex. Blaine Down (West) - Lord Arthur Hill (C). Galway (Connemara Division)-P. J. Foley (N). Galwey (North)-Colonel No-

lan (N) Galway (South)- David Sheehy (N).

Mayo (East)—John Dillon (N). Meath (North(—Dr. Kevin Izod O'Dohertd (N). Cavan (East Divisinn)—Thomas O'Hanlon (N). Down (East Division)-Captain

Kerr (C). Limerick County (East Division) –John Finane (N). Donegal (Wess)–O'Hea (N).

Limerick (West)-Wm. Abraham (N). Belfast (North Division)---W

Belfast (North Division)---W. Belfast (South Division)---W. Johnston (C Orangeman). Belfast (East Division)--E.S.W. pe Cobain (C Orangeman). Belfast (West Division)--J.Has-latt

lett Londonderry City--C. E. Lew

is (Limerick --H. J. Gill N. Waterford City---R. Power N. Clare County (East Division)---

J. B. Cox N.

J. B. Cox N. Cork City (2)--C. S. Parnell N, Maurice Healy N. Dublin County (South Division) --Sir T. Esmonde N. Dublin (College Green Division) T. D. Sullivan N. Dublin (St. Stephen's Green Division(--E. D. Gray N. Dublin (Harbour Division)--T. Harrington N.

Harrington N. Dublin (St. Patrick's Division-

Londonderry (Norfh Division)--H, Mulholland C. Mayo (West Division)--J. Deasy

N Clare (West Division)--J. Jor-

dan N. Donegal (North Division)--J. E.

O'Doherty N. Down (North Division)---Col Waring C.

Kirkdale. For Scotland Ward Mr. T. P. O'Connor had a com-plete victory, winning by 1250 votes over his opponent.

His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, in a letter to Mr. Har-rington, gave his blessing to the national cause on the eve of bat-tle. His Grace's letter enclosed a cheque f'r £20, which he re-ceived a few days before from the Most Rev. Dr. Ryan, Archbishop of Philadelphia, one of the most distinguished prelates in the distinguished prelates in the United States. The distinguish-ed donor desired that his gift should be applied «for the benefit should be applied stor the benefit of the Irish national cause, and in compliance with this re-quest his Grace of Dublin has handed the cheque to Mr. Har-rington, expressing his wish that it should be placed to the credit of the Parliamentary Expenses

Fund. The municipal contests in the four wards of the city of Dublin in which Nationalists stood

in which Nationalists stood against Conservatives, took place and resulted in a Nationalist vic-tory in each case. It is especi-ally noteworthy that the four seats had been occupied by Tor-ies, and thus four Nationalists are added to the number pre viously in the Corporation. In the fifth contested seat two Na-tionalists were up--Mr. Cogan and Mr. Losty, both traders. Mr. Cogan, who was the National League candidate, was success-ful. In all the remaining wards ful. In all the remaining wards the retiring Nationalist members

had been returned unopposed. Sir Thomas Grattan Esmonde has been triumphantly returned for South Dublin, the last re-maining stronghold outside of Ulster in which the anti-National party counted on for success.

Mr. T. M. Healy was elected for North Monaghan by a very sub-stantial majority over the Con-servative candidate Sir John Les-

The Nationalist candidates were victorious by immense ma-jorities in the four Dublin diviswere victorious by initiatise ma-jorities in the four Dublin divis-ions. Mr. Gray being elected for the Stephen's-green division, which was considered doubtful, by nearly 1400 majority over his Orange opponent Sir Cecil Guin-ness. In the other three divis-ions Messrs. T. Harrington, W. Murphy, and T. D. Sullivan rout-ed the anti-Nationalists by about five to one. In West Mayo Mr. John Deasy ignominiously de-feated the Unionist candidate by about thirty-five to one. The «Loyalists» of West Donegal and West Limerick refrained from exhibiting their insignificance, and Mr. P. O'Hea, Cork, and Mr. William Abraham were both re-turned unopposed. turned unopposed.

A Nationalist has been elected to the Mayoralty of Drogheda, and the Independent Club, the Na-tional League of the town, also arried their man for the Shriev-

on some special State mission. Tis supposed that he came here to treat about the internal Go- *Bt Pais* published a telegram on Sunday which caused a sen-sation in Montevideo. It was the Town (Birry Down (North Division)-- *Bt Pais* published a telegram on Sunday which caused a sen-sting's County (Birr Division)-- *Bt Pais* published a telegram on Sunday which caused a sen-sting the opt of the Town (Cun-the effect that the Gamba ford inter Sourday (Bart Division)--E. Har-rington N. Sunday (Cast Division)--E. Har-rington N. Supposed that he came here the defect that the Gamba ford inter Sourday (Bart Division)--E. Har-rington N. Supposed to the steamer (La France) Supposed that he came here the defect that the Gamba ford inter Sourday (Bast Division)--T. J. Supposed to the steamer (Cast Division)--T. J. Supposed that he came here the granday (Cast Division)--T. J. Supposed to the steamer (Cast Division)--T. J. Supposed that he came here into on board. After a certain has arrived in the effect of Spans has arrived in the effect matiation passen of the effect that the Gamba ford into on board. After a certain has arrived in the effect matiation of the gassengers of the effect that the Gamba ford into on board. After a certain has arrived in the effect matiation of the gassengers of the effect that the form and the effect that the gamba for the Spans ing pa and down the coast is allowed to leave Sr. Kubly, the Minister of Spans has arrived in the effect of Spans has arrived in the effect that the effec

The port the Saviour instead of knights- American Continent had at that of excilement has possessed the

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

PRICE 20 cts.

kim and that there was a desper-ate fight in which many English

The Government has not given

any information on the subject. An arrangement has been made between Prince Alexander and the special envoy of Turkey respecting the union of Bulgaria

and Roumelia, and the arrange-ment has been approved by the

and union of Bulgaria and East-ern Roumelia.

The bill for local Government in Ireland will be brought in by

The Queen's Message, which will be given on the 20th inst.,

A serious interest of the arises between Messrs. Brisson and Grevy, the former has written to the latter stating that he will no longer lend himself to a combi-nation of which the object is to

Dublin. 2

のため、

were killed.

magistrates.

London, Jan. 6. Mr. Gladstone has called the Liberal members of Purliament Liberal members of Purilament to a meeting which will take place on the 16th inst. He has intima-ted that he will there and then make an open declaration as to the basis of the bill which he in-tends to bring in in order to set-thatha lipic question

the the Irish question. Mr. Ferdinand Lesseps set out for Parana accompanied by a troop of engineers. A correspondent from Burmah A correspondent from Burmah says that the natives are laying waste the country and are threat-

in Ireland will be brought in by ihe present Government. The draft is made out, and it con-cedes to Ireland the power of electing county councils and a central council. The proposition that the Crown should reserve to itself the right of appointing some members of the council has been abandoned. The bill gives county councils full control in the question of liquors, and the central council will have a voice and vote in the appointment of magistrates.

good health. Paris, Jan. 7. It is hoped that to-day or to-morrow Freycicet will have formed a Government. Santiago de Chile, Jan. 7. Stormy session of Deputies. I Presicent of Congress questioned about the troops drawn up in front of House of Congress said they were necessary to keep order and refused to dismiss them. There was a night sitting but nothing was done. People crowded in large numbers and came into collision with the troops. Soldiers stoned, stones thrown at windows of President Santamaria.

will be given on the 20th inst., will contain some very important clauses. The greater part of the Message will treat of the reforms which it is proposed to make in Ireland, and which, it is to be hoped, will be acceptable. At a meeting held by the Op-position José Francisco Vergara was unanimously chosen can-

was unanimously chosen can-didate for the presidency. Taxes could not be collected for Congress will not sanction the laws. Santamaria issued a proclamation charging the Op-position with the evils that have arisen.

TELEGRAMS.

London, Jan. 2. The marriage is announced shortly to take place of the Rev. Henry Drew, of Hawarden, with Miss Mary Gladstone, daughter of the ex-premier. A British man-of-war has revalueronts for the amounts to \$805,000,000 gold. Pierola, ex-president of Peru, has arrived by the Havre steamer and will leave immediately for

Miss Mary Gladstone, daughter of the ex-premier. A British man-of-war has re-ceived orders to blockade the Egyptian coast from Massowah as far as Suez, with the object of preventing the Arabs from im-porting fire-arms and ammuni-tion. Peru.

This afternoon the gasometer of the Dublin gas company was burnt. The whole city was illu-minated by the flames. The failure is announced of Messrs. Eugenio Scherrer and Co. West India merchants, their Co. West india merchants, their liabilities amount to $\pounds 500,000$. A last effort has been made, but in vain, to arrive at some compromise to ensure the sup-pression of an accusation of adul-tery against Sir Charles Dilke. Several members privately ad-vised Mr. Parnell to draw up the bases for Home-rule in Ireland. The Pope has sent an auto-

Minated by the names. Santiago de Chili, 4. Yesterday a meeting was held by the National Liberal Conven-tion with the object of designat-ing the candidate for the Presi-dency of the Republic. A ma-jority of two-thirds is necessary. Josè Francisco Vergara ob-tained relatively the majority at nine different hallots. bases for Home-rule in Ireland. The Pope has sent an auto-graph letter to Prince Bismarck with the decoration of the Order of christ. It is set in brilliants. The interview between the Emperors of Germany, Russia, and Austria will take place dur-ing the compacation man CUVPAS nine different ballots. The Chamber of Deputies held an extraordinary session yester-day at the requestof the majority.

PEERLESS DIP FALIBI HHA:LA:SARN SNELL & CO.

THE WORLD-FAMED

2

203 Rivadavia 203.

THE PORT OF BUENOS AIRES AND THE MADERO CONTRACT

About 80 years ago the Government of Buenos Aires, then un-der the dominion of Spain, suggested for the first time to have some improvements made in the port accommodation. A project was put forth by the Viceroy So-bremonte, but it was never carried out. Several partial at-tempts have been made since then to remedy the evils and dif-ficulties under which ships enter-ing or leaving the port labored, but it was only in 1860 that Con-gress passed a law authorising but it was only in 1800 that Con-gress passed a law authorising the port works to be undertaken in good earnest. In 1870 Mr. Bateman, the engineer, came to Buenos Aires, and he was paid by both Governments to inspect the port and report on the possi-bility of earning out the intend bility of carrying out the intend-ed works. Bateman gave as his opinion, contrary to that of Mr. Bevans, that the port might be easily constructed, and there was no danger that the deposits brought down by the waters ould impede the construction of the works. He proposed to con-struct a circular basin from a point opposite the Calle Cordoba as far as the mouth of the Ria-chuelo. From this basin a grand canal was to branch off in the direction E.S.E. to terminate at a distance of 10 miles outside. where water 21 feet deep might be found.

This project gave rise to a dis-cussion which lasted just as long as the siege of Troy. Bateman's canal, if carried out, would cross the Boca sandbank which is about 15 squares from the shore. When the wise men were tired of discussing, it was agreed to make an experiment with a view to future action and the result was that opinions were again divided, for whereas the engineers who were partisans of Bateman gave a report in accordance with his plans, the committee appointed by the National Government maintained on the other hand that it would be very difficult to keep the canal open, and the Gov ernment acted on the report of committee and Mr. Bateman'

plan was shelved. In 1875 the legislative body of Buenos Aires voted the sum of 500,000 hard dollars for the improvement of the Riachuelo. The National Government also voted several sums for the same purpose, and at the end of 1874 no less than 6 millions had been spent in the Riachuelo works alone. In 1873 Mr. Huergo made another pro-posal for the construction of a

of Buenos Aires will extend from errant, could have had but a fain^t outside wall running in a straight line from north to south, commencing about 500 metres outside the gas factory and terminating at the extremity of the Riachuelo canal. The wall will have only two outlets, one in the north and the other in the south. From the former a capal will branch off in an E.S.E. di-rection, and the latter will unite with the Riachuelo canal. Each of the outlets will form an anteport with moles, and in the cen-tre a large earthwork will be raised behind the wall or malecon, from whence the canals and basins will be extended. The basins will be 750 metres long by 100 metres wide, and they will communicate with one another by small canals. The depth of the canals will be 21 feet and the depth of the basins 24.

AN IRISHMAN'S CONTRACT IN PERU.

Mr. Michael P. Grace, a Qneen's

County man, who was educated at Tullabeg, has, we perceive from the columns of a contemporary, just entered into a con-tract with the Government of Peru to complete a remarkable railway from Lima to the ancient mines of Cerro Del Pasco. When its projector and builder died it had cost 700 lives and £2,250,000 to push it to the crest of the Andes; and fffty miles of the line were yet to be built. It has re-mained unfinished because no one would undertake the task of completing it. The Peruvian completing it. The Peruvian Government gives the road to Mr. Grace and his associates on the condition that he shall carry it to its original destination and pump the water from the mines. The water has been accumulating fea half a contury and the confor half-a-century, and the con-tractors are to have all the silver they can get for ninety-three years at a rental of £6,250 a year These mines are the source o the ancient riches of the country of and are believed to contain now and are believed to contain now the richest silver deposits on the globe. The ride on this road, going up swiftly from the sea into the clouds, is often fatal. To get accust med gradually to the height wary travellers take two or three days to make the ascent, stopping over night at stations along the line. At Chiela, the end of the line, the traveller goes at once to bed, and is caregoes at once to bed, and is Care-ful to avoid exercise as much as possible while on the summit. Mr. Grace is a brother of the Mayor of New York, the Hon. W. A. Grace, and brother-in-law of Mr. William Farrell, of Naas, a membar of the well-known and externations form of Richard enterprising firm of Richard Mylod and Co., tobacco manufacturers, of Dublin.--The Free-

JESUIT MISSIONS

PARAGUAY AND THE CHACO.

man.

BY CAPTAIN JAMES PAGE.

I we commence herein a history of one of the noblest works of which the Christian Church can boast, the conversion by the Mis-sionaries of the Order of Jesus of the wildest tribes of savages in South America. It is from the pen of an American gentleman who had the divert We commence herein a history South America. It is from the pen of an American gentleman who had the advantage of visit-ing many of the places herein re-ferred to and who, being a Pro-testant, cannot be suspected of any partiality for the Jesuit Fa-there to whose zealous and apos-Riachuelo works alone. In 1873 Mr. Huergo made another pro-posal for the construction of a port, but this met the same fate as that of Bateman's. In 1878 Mr. Fair proposed to construct canals at his expense on condi-tion of possessing the right of a tax on vessels entering and leav-ing, but his proposal was not ac-cepted. Several proposals were also made by Sr. Madero before hisfinal propositiod was accepted. On the 27th of October 1884, a law was passed in Congress by awas passed in Congress by awas passed in Congress by arbich Sr. Madero was author-

consciousness how deeply the new spirit was moving him and how perfect a regeneration he was about to impart, not only to his own inner being but to thou-sands and tens of thousands of God's unredeemed creatures. But the the same voice that arrested the persecutor on his way to Damascus here spoke through the pages of Holy Writ, and converted a brave soldier and his few follow-ers into the most dauntless champions of Christendom the world has seen since the days of Paul. And thus Ignatius Loyola found-ed an order, probably the most complete and united in itself on complete and united in itself on record, but into the history of which enter, differences, divis-ions, and disputes inviting either to the partisan who would unite in the enthusiasm or bitterness of one cause or the other or to the impartial writer who would cenimpartial writer who would censure or applaud in an equal meas-ure of justice. For where one has found pious zeal, unweary-ing devotion, and every worldly sacrifice wherewith to stamp an imperishable glory upon the deeds of Loyola's sons, another has presented a picture of selfish designs, base intrigues, secret designs, base intrigues, secre olottings, and inordinate ambit-Montesquieu in speaking of the

company of Jesus says: «It is its glory to have been the first to asociate in those regions the idea of religion with that of humanity; in repairing the devastations of the Spaniards it undertook to cure one of the greatest sores that ever nfected the human race.»

Voltaire admits that, «The es ablishment in Paraguay of the Spanish Jesuits alone seems, in ome respects, to be the triumph of humanity.»

About half a century from the discovery of the western continent and nine years after the followers of Loyola had been organised into a religious body, a few Portuguese Jesuits accompanying the expedition of Don Tomas de Soza, Governor of Brazil, landed at Bahia de todos los Santos. They Bahia de todos los Santos. They were the first of that order des-tined to fulfill the duties of the missionary among the aborgines of South America; and, faithful to their vocation, they were soon engaged in the arduous task of converting them to Christianity. They came as descendants of St. Thomas, the apostle of Christ, as chosen delegates to proclaim eternal peace and happiness to all those who would bow to the cross and come within the pale of the great Mother Church.

Thus the Jesuits began their Thus the Jesuits began their early teachings. Physically, morally, and spiritually daunt-less, their boldness of speech was soon made practical in an equal boldness of action; and so early did they succeed in gaining the reverence of the natives that, from the outset, not all the pano-ply of Mars could have given them such sense of security as did their humble garb and sandaltheir humble garb and sandal-shod feet. A way was forced in-to the depths of the forest that to the depths of the forest that stretched westward, and in this direction they pursued a perilons course until the waters of the Parana rolled majestically before them and the hardy fathers found themselves in Spanish territory, brought into contact with the set-tlers of La Plata, who received them with all the marks of con-sideration their good intentions sideration their good intentions could claim.

We read much of the spiritual thirstings of the first conquista-dores. The discovery of Peruvian gold never elicited more joyous

period reached this interior pormost sluggish of our compatricts. tion of it, and as missionaries their want was severely felt. The cclesiastics who administered religious instruction and the holy mysteries in the province of Paraguay up to the latter part of 16th century were mainly of the Franciscan order; men of zeal, but endowed with little of the nerve and indomitable per-the surging of crowds through severance so conspicuous in the Jesuit, whose advent in these times was soon to be the dawn of a new religious era.

Among the Franciscans the most deservingly prominent is St. Francis Solano. He came from Peru for the purpose of con-verting the wild nomads of the Chaco, a project attended with no little success, notwithstanding its uninviting prospects. Solano's career, according to Charlevoix was that of «a saint whose zeal knew no bounds, and whom God invested with the gift of miracles to such a degree that the inhabi-tants considered him as some-thing more than a mortal being.» His name grew into a watchword to those who languished in the service of the Church, and many flocked eagerly to his banner but while unceasingly engage in his holy work he was recalle by his superiors from the field of his labours. The soul of the en-terprise for redeeming the tribes of the Chaco, its existecce ceased at his departure, and a Bishop of Tucmman however, thought to at his departure, and a bishop of Tucuman, however, thought to give a new impulse to the mis-sionary work, and secure the conversions Solano had already made. There were evidences of a rich spiritual harvest which needed but the reapers, and he judiciously concluded that more

faithful and more successful in-struments could not be found than the members of the Jesuit order. The experience of thirty years had shown that they alone were in every way fitted for the hardships and reverses of a mis-cingarre life. sionary's life.

So the bishop sought in Brazil and Peru this much-needed as-sistance, imploring them in somewhat vehement style, to grant the request. There was no difficulty in complying. Re-inforcements from both countries prejued in 1586 to appease the inforcements from both countries arrived in 1586 to appease the religious hunger of the land, the fathers from Peru settling in Santiago, then a town of about 2500 inhabitants, and those from Brazil entering Cordova amid ac-clamations that testified to their heartfelt welcome The gushing of water from the rock could not of water from the rock could not have been received more grate fully than the arrival of these Jesuits. They came as «angels from heaven,» says a writer of their order, hailed by the shouts of the people and the Te Deim of the Church.

But there are schemes and de-signs lurking beneath the surface which gradually develop them-selves. The Jesuits' vocation be-gins to stand out prominently before the world, and it is to benefit the native, whose inter-ests are early and faithfully taken to heart. This course, as politic as just and generous.soon proved as justand generous, soon proved a source of exacerbated feeling between the Spanish population and the fathers.

[To be continued.]

NOTES FROM IRELAND.

Dublin, Dec. 3. The Dublin six have ceased to exist in substantial form, and are now merely matter for history Rocks crumble away in course o

and during that time Dublin, the dull and dawdling, was scarcely recognisable. By day vehicles of every description kept rolling incessantly through our streets; citizens seemed to be running to citizens seemed to be running or and from all points of the com-pass; and every face told a tale of delight or disgust. By night, the surging of crowds through between police and people, gave evidence of a state of slackened mental tension which is without a parallel in the annals of Irish elections. On Tuesday, when the declaration of the poll was de layed owing to certain informalities having occurred in one or two of the booths, the newlyenfranchised were almost pitiably at the mercy of their own anxiety; and they, when the good news was given forth, the whole city became possessed with the spirit of success, and wild demonstra-tions of joy burst forth in the form tions of joy ourse forth in the form of illuminations, bonfires, and musical parades through the streets, «The whole city,» I have said, for the minority, whose in-terests are not now the be-all and the end-all of Parliamentary ac-tion was so microscopic that it

tion, was so microscopic that it became visible to ordinary eyes only when embodied in the sturdy phalanx of «Trinity boys,» who issued forth now and again

sturdy phalanx of «Trinity boys,» who issued forth now and again in vain attacks on the masses of people, and were kindly escorted back within the sanctuary of their Alma Mater by a paternal posse of the metropolitan force. Victory is infectious, and one by one Nationalist triumphs are recorded. That Messrs. Justin McCarthy and Sexton were de-feated by such hair-breadth ma-jorities up in the regions of Pro-testant Orangeism, is as great a stride towares the goal as any yet made; and though Mr. Dillon's failure in Tyrone was no more welcome than if it had been un-expected, yet set against Mr. Healy's magnificent return, it sinks into comparative insigni-ficance. The battle won by Mr. Cox, the Lord Mayor's secretary, over the Hon. Lucius O'Brien, son and heir ot Lord Inchiguin, is and heir of Lord Inchiquin, is one of the infallible straws which show how the wind blows; and the majorities scored by the Con-servatives against the Liberals where no Nationalists was in the field, prove very conclusively that the voice of the Leader pene-traies the woodland recesses and scales the mountains of the land. Fate has decreed he shall rule Fate has decreed he shall rule, notwithstanding the petty revolt in Louth, and the immense ob-stacles in the Northagainst which Mr. O'Brien is now contending single-handed and heroically The excitement of the ti times

must be my excuse for having dwelt so long on the political aspect of our own affairs. Let me prove my repentance by condensing many items of news into a few lines.—Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M.P. for College Green Division, Dublin was formally elected to the civic chair on Tuesday, and Mr. William Francis Deunchy, Mountjoy Square, is appointed hisofficial secretary.--Mr. Davitt, with two Town Councillors, has been elected to serve on behalf of the Corporation on the Port and Docks Board, and his name is one of the three to be sub-mitted to the Lord Lieutenant as representing gentlemen suit-able for the office of High Sheriff next year. The letter addressed by him to the *Freeman's Journal* on the result of the Glasgow Elections, is full of his character-istic dignity and independence, although one question it proposes is not calculated to please everybody. It is :--«Surely you would not expect a Scotchman to withfrom a contest in his own

HOW THEY VOTE ELECTIONS IN ENGLAND.

The voter can only vote for ONE

candidate. On entering the polling booth the voter will get his ballot paper from the presiding officer.

The voter will then go into one of the compartments, and with the pencil provided in the com-partment, place a cross on the right hand side, opposite the name of the candidate for whom ie votes.

The voter will then fold up the ballot paper so as to show the official mark on the back, and without showing the front of the paper to any person, show official mark on the back to the presiding officer, and then, in the presence of the presiding officer, put the paper into the ballot box and forthwith quit the polling station.

If the voter spoils a ballot pa-per he can return it to the offi-cer who will, if satisfied, give him another paper. If the voter votes for more than

one candidate, or places any mark on the paper by which he may be afterwards identified, his ballot paper will be void and will

If the voter takes a ballot pa-per out of the polling station or deposits in the ballot box any other paper than the one given by the officer he will be guilty of the mislemeanor, and be subject to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months with or without hard labor.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The Holy Father has addressed letter to the Emperor of Japan, the object of which is to recom-mend the Catholics of that country to the special protection of the Emperor. The letter has been presented to the Mikado by Mgr. Osouf, Vicar Apostolic of Mgr. Osouf, Vicar Apostolic of Northern Japan, in the audience Former Japan, in the addresse granted him through the inter-mediary of the French Minister in that country. The Emperor received the Pontif's letter with profound satisfaction, and replied that he was happy to enter into relations with the Sovereign Pontiff as with other sovereigns He promised at the same time that he would protect the Chris-tians of his Empire equally with his other subjects. Mgr. Osauf, the bearer of the letter, was re-ceived in the capital of Japan with special honor, and there is every reason to hope that the prowises of the Emperor will be thoroughly realised. This let-ter, following that lately address-ed to the Emperor of China, and received with such good-will, shows the tendency of the Holy Father's work in presence of the creat development pow given to great development now given to international communications. The present Emperor of Japan The present Emperor of Japan has played a grand political part. He is a reformer. He has open-ed his country to the influx of Western civilisation. He has transformed its institutions, adapting them so as to benefit by the prevailing progress of the the prevailing progress of the world. Leo XIII. by his act, has shown how warmly he appreciates the great service rendered by Catholic Missions to the advancement of civilisation, and he seeks to assure the assistance and encouragement of the rulers of the various countries to the de-velopment of these Missions, at a time when the powers of Europe have become inimical to the Church and to the clergy.

M. Zola's drama of «Germinal» seems, after all, to be less dan-gerous to the public peace than was at first believed when the country in opediance to the pur-pose of a hostile and inconsistent Irish policy.»—General Viscount Wolseley has been spending some days in the Viceregal Lodge, where he and the Marquis of Headfort were invested as the Nibilist starts of the says country in obedience to the pur- Censor prohibited its performwhich Sr. Madeao was author-ised to construct a port extend-ing from the gas factory to the Boca of the Riachuelo, and the firm of Hawkshaw, Son, and Haytes have undertaken to carry out the works according to the plans of Mr. Madero. Sir John Hawkshaw is one of the most that so work the Jesuit order, while perusing distinguished engineers that England can boast of. The port



Real and the second of the real in the second of the secon

MALEY & CANNESS TOM OF SHOWER SHOW

THE SOUTHERN UROSS-FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1886.

MACCALLUM & CO.

4

20-PERU-20 Between Victoria and Rivadavia

Invite attention to the Immense Stock and Variety of Goods on hand this Season, and the Moderate Prices they are offered at.

Good Strong Wincies from 20 cents a yard.

Cood Bramante and Lienzo \$3 a piece.

Good Prints and Ginghams 20 cents a yard.

Dress Goods of every descrip-tion and all qualities, from 20 cents to \$2 a yard.

Hosiery in Wool, Cotton, and Merino for Men, Ladies, and Children.

Inspection invited to the

LARGEST STOCK OF ENGLISH DRY GOODS IN BUENOS AIRES

MACCALLUM AND CO. IMPORTERS AND RETAILERS 20-PERU-20

Tobacco for Curing Sheep

Constantly on hand a large stock of Strong Virginian Tobacco especially adapted for curing sheep. Also an excellent

TOBACCO EXTRACT better and cheaper than any offered in this market.

Estancieros are invited to inspect our samples before purchasing else-where. Sales will be made in lots to suit purchasers.

C. S. BOWERS & CO. 275-CANGALL0-277

THE ORIGINAL MOCKFORD'S SHEEPWASH

THE MOST EFFICACIOUS

AND THE MOST ECONOMICAL

J. K. THEOBALD & CO. 197-BOLIVAR-197



"Southern Cross," No. 6, PASAGE ARGENTINO (Entrance by Calle Cangallo 41.) All communications and letters on usiness to be addressed to the Editor.

TERMS.
 Cash (yearly)
 \$8.0 mp

 Credit
 9.50 —

 Monthly
 0.75 —

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

one another in making proposals to him. Before the election a to nin. Before the election a spirited manifesto was issued by the Irish party calling on all Irishmen to oppose the Liberals. The following extract from the manifesto will show that it was not from motives of policy alone that the Irish vote was cast against the Whigs, whom the manifesto denounces as a perfii-

ous, treacherous, and incompetent party : «The Liberal party are making an appeal to the confidences of the electors at the general electhe electors at the general elec-tion of 1885, as at the general election of 1880, on false pre-tenses. In 1880 the Liberal par-ty promised peace, and it after-wards made unjust war; econo-my, and the budget reached the bicket point wat attained : inshighest point yet attained; jus-tice to aspiring nationalities, and it mercilessly crushed the na-tional movement of Egypt under Arabi Pasha, and murdered thou-Arabi Pasha, and murdered thou-sands of Arabs rightly struggling tobe free. To Ireland, more than to any other country, it bound itself by most solemn pledges, and these it most flagrantly vio-lated. It denotnced coercion, and it practised a system of co-ercion more brutal than that of any previous administration, Liberal or Tory. Under this system juries were packed with a shamelessness unprecedented even in a Liberal Administration, and innocent men were hung or

even in a Liberal Administration, and innocent men were hung or sent to the living death of penal servitude. Twelve hundred men were imprisoned without trial. Ladies were convicted under an obsolete act directed against the degraded of their sex, and for a nuclear of their sex. degraded of their sex, and for a period every utterance of the popular press and of popular meeting was as completely sup-pressed as if Ireland were Popressed as if Ireland were Po-land and the administration of England a Russian autooracy. The representatives of Liberalism in Ireland were men like Mr. Forster and Lord Spencer, who have left more hateful memories in Ireland than any statesmen of the century. The last declara-tion of Mr. Gladstone was that he intended to renew the very worst intended to renew the very worst clauses of the Coercion Act of 1882; and if our long-delayed triumph had not turned the Lib-eral Government from office Lord Spencer would at this hour be in Dublin Castle, coercion would be triumphant in Ireland, and the landlords, instead of making the reasonable abatements demand-ed by the depression of agriculed by the depression of agricul-ture and conceded by every land-lord in England and Scotland, would be evicting wholesale, with the encouragement of Lord Spencer and the backing of po-lice, soldiery, coercion magis-trates, and filled jails.

It is a notable fact that the Basques It is anotable fact that the Basques, that even in manifestly with the and very many of their admirers among the Latin races, are seen going to their athletic sports in the Plaza Euskara on Sunday evenings at the same time that sionist Church which is within one square of the Basque enclo-sure. Both practises are to be sure. Both practises are to be commended. The Basque sports are manly and invigorating, but we fear that Basque people are lacking in that devotion to rehour practise the manly sports in which their ancestors excelled.

voted for Gladstone's followers, muscle of our youth? There are with the result that his party pelo, hurling, foot-ball, cricket, would have had an enormous running, leaping, riding, swim-preponderance and could there-fore defy the united power of amisements which might be Parnell's timely advice both par-ties are so nicely balanced that Mr. Parnell can dictate terms, voted to religion and it is a solution of the parties are view of the partie people, that the more manly the sports in which young men engage the more are they attached to the duties of religion and obedient to the commands of the moral law.

> This is the waythe London correspondent of the Nacion of Bue-nos Aires refers to the Irish and their success at the elections : «Their firmness, their patriot-

ism, and their energy have won every Irish seat available. The few Tories elected in Ireland may thank the Scotch-English colony established there. It is therefore manifest that the Irish people are unanimously in favor of Home Rule, and that they deserve to obtain it by their heroic conduct. Before the session of the next Parliament closes Green Erin will be transfigured into a conwill be transfigured into a con-dition similar to that which the States of America hold towards the Central Government, or that which Hungary holds towards Austria. All honor to the pens of the great journalists O'Brien, Gray, and Sullivan, honour to the sufferings of Davitt, honor and glory to the eloquence and power of Parnell whose name will of Parnell, whose name will henceforth rank with those of

Grattan and O'Connell.» The writer of these enthusiastic lines is Don Luis Baltazar, who, though he has not an Irish name, seems to have an Irish heart. Long may it beat in unison with such noble sentiments.

It is said that last week we saw the last of the lotteries in Buenos Aires, that the work which has brought ruin and poverty into so many homes and general demoralisation among the people will cease for ever. It were a consummation devoutly to be wished; but we fear the spirit of gambling is too deeply rooted in the city of Buenos Aires to allow so thorough a reform. It is easier to reform even the habitual easier to reform even the habitual drunkard than the gambler, and for some years gambling in lot-teries has been a leading feature in our every day life and a source of large revenue to the Muni-cipality. Can the gamblers nov cipality. Can the gamblers now resist the craving for more? Can the poor labourer forego his dethe poor labourer to ego ins de-lusion and leave off squandering his money in the vain hope of winning a big prize? Can the authorities refuse to countenance a work that brings money into their purse? We doubt it. For the last 15 years several attempts here here made to put a store to have been made to put a stop to this evil, but it was only checked for a moment to crop up again. During the past year many of these swindlers were put under an interdict, but it was only for a short time. In a few days they reappeared with more effrontery than ever in direct violation of the law and manifestly with the connivance of the authorities.

Since writing the above, we have been informed that the infamous traffic is still carried on, and that the lottery tickets are lacking in that devotion to re-ligion which shone so brightly in their ancestors. The piety man-ifested by the Irish is highly edi-sold all the same, and it is said fying and characteristic of our this week with more avidity than before. The way it is done is this: the vendor approaches the weiker their spreader avidity spread their spreader avidity than before. The way it is done is this: the vendor approaches the "client," talks to him on business, which their spreader avided the vendor approaches the spreader avided their spreader avided the vendor approaches the spreader avided the vendor approaches the spreader avided their spreader avided the vendor approaches the spreader avided their spreader avided the vendor approaches the the vendor a shows him certain numbers of the tickets he possesses, and when the purchaser selects he

RELATION OF THE CHURCH TO EDUCATION.

The summer vacations for schoolboys and girls will soon cease, and before they return to renew their studies we would earnestly commend the following reflections to the attention of parents: «The church has always deem-

ed it among her duties to proand and encourage the educa-tion of her children. We show-ed recently, how in the face of almost insurmountable difficulised condition of European so-ciety, and without the aid of printing which was not known for centuries after, the church encouraged schools, colleges, and universities. The ordinary processes of education are, ne-cessarily, incomplete without guidance as to the uses of the moral duties of the such as the church alone is competent and properly qualified to give. Even in the domain of morals it will not do to depend on home edu-cation alone. The human family cannot be too well instructed in morals; and there can be no senand morality without a religi-

quire this moral substratum in in Rome. the educational process. «When it comes to the lessons diocese, w

varuable lessons will be learned. Curley's favourite pupils was Dr. In some homes the parents are— thank God—properly instructed Bishop of Clonfert. When the themselves; but, unfortunately, observation teaches us that this is not the case in all families. It must be also taken into consider observation teaches us that this is not the case in all families. It must be also taken into consider-ation that the processes which go to the formation of mind and character extend into the entire work. As a writer once observ-ed, 'Dogmatic teaching may be termed the backbone of an edu-cation', but moral teachings and, needs and blood.' School life is pervaded by moral teachings and, as we have already remarked, pervaded by moral teachings and, as we have already remarked, this morel teaching to be sound must have a religious founda-tion. There is a vital relation be-tween the rules of conduct which belong to daily life and the prin-ciples upon which those rules are founded.

As soon as the pupil begins to read the selections in his text-book become the means of edu-cation—that is, of influencing his mind in principles and character. The lessons to be daily learned should be strictly those of truth as to historical narrative, and honor and honesty as to moral instruction. In the former cate-gory it will not, therefore, be proper for the child to be com-pelled to read that Martin Luther was one of the great benefactors of the human family, and that the 'reformation,' or total change of religion which he first set in motion, was an unspeakable bless-ing to mankind. In the latter, he should learn only the lessons of filial affection and devotion, of gratitude, fidelity, courage to en dure, patience under trial, and all the manly and ennobling vir-tues. By this, it will be seen that the greatest care and discrimination are to be exercised in the matter of the kind of books to be placed in the hands of the youthful learner; and who can do this so well as the pastors of Holy Church, who have to give an account to God of the souls whom, therefore, the course of committed to their charge, and to important duties requiring their most careful attention. The scholar does not need the 'chaff' of hu-man trivialities; he should re-

months ago since he left these shores in broken down health. The writer of these lines was one of the last who grasped his hand on leaving the mole, and the Very Rev. gentleman had then a presentiment that his end was fast approaching. He was an ardent lover of the old country, and it was more with a hope that his remains might rest in the land of his birth than with any expectation of recovering his health, that he hurried back to Ireland. On landing he entered the Franciscan Monastery, where he had the happiness of prepar-ing himself for that great final journey, within the walls of a peaceful and sacred retreat, away from the trouble and turmoil of the catholic Emancipation Bill. He remembered many of the thrilling scenes and historical events of his early childhood, and it was his pleasure to dwell with pride and satisfaction on the suf-ferings and perseverance of his Catholic fellow-countrymen. He sound morality without a religi-ferings and perseverance of his catholic fellow-countrymen. He church, therefore, is the only safe guide in our seeking to ac-the course of the propaganda at the College of the Propaganda in Rome. His first mission was a private chaplaincy in his native a private chaplaincy in his native «When it comes to the lessons of morals and religion it will be frund that the discipline of the day school, in conjunction with the superior qualifications for the task of those who teach in our Catholic schools, gives the valuable lessons will be learned. In some homes the parent conjunction thank God—properly instructed a private chaplaincy in his native diocese, when he formed a close friendship with Dr. Gillolly, the nesent Bishop of Elphin, who discerned many bright parts in the volung priest, and forthwithap-pointed him rector of the Ecclesi-curley's favourite pupils was Dr. Curley's favourite pupils was Dr. Bishop of Clenfert When the

the events which brought about the separation of many of the best clergymen from the dioce e of Brisbane. Father Curley immi-grated to North America, where he arrived about '62 or '63, when the Fenian Brotherhood were all percervit among the Jusib DODUpowerful among the Irish popu-lation. From the States he went to iation. From the States he wentto Panama, and he accompanied the Bishop of Panama to the Vatican Council. After the close of the Council he paid another visit to Ineland and came to this country about the year 1871. His first the South, where the means of commence by announcing the munication being the very worst, and the people scattered, he suffered great hardships. He Inext resided in succession in the Lujan, Navarro and Lobos dis-Lujan, Navarro and Lobos dis-tricts, where his piety, his benevolence, and charity will long be remembered by the good people

COLLEGE OF THE SALESIAN FATHERS IN SAN NICOLAS.

to whose spiritual wants he ministrred.

May his soul rest in peace

to us 15,000 national dollars, the took place was decorated with such taste and elegance, and the people assembled in such large numbers to witness it, that it seemed more like a great national celebration than an ordinary

portion of the audience. first part of the performance ter-minated with a song, "Dulcamara omesto," and the second comomesto," and the second com-menced with the Irish National Anthem, "Patrick's Day," in which several of the Irish boys took part. Addresses were then delivered in several languages, and another play, "Los tres bra-vos," was very cleverly brought on the stage. Our contemporary on the stage. Our contemporary remarks that the number of prizes was very small compared with the numbers given in other schools, and the superiors gave as a reason that they only gave prizes when they were really deserved. In the wisdom of this course we fully agree, and we have always considered the practhe world. Before returning to the world. Before returning to the River Plate, Dean Dillon visited him and he found him absorbed in prayer and devotion. foolish and mischievous, not to cessarily, incomplete without absorbed in prayer and devolue. foolish and mischlevous, not to guidance as to the uses of the A few days after he breathed his say wicked and fraudulent. The several professors who were pres-moral duties of life such as the church alone is competent and properly qualified to give. Even in Tramain. County Roscommon, for were pres-four years before the passing of the Catholic Emancipation Bill. He remembered many of the thrilling scenes and historicand for the boys attending this school. Amongst the Irish boys who were so fortunate as to secure honors we recognised the names of Thomas Ryan and John Leonard (first prize in English), Edward For-tune and Albert Street (2nd prize in English), William Rafferty, John Martin, John Donnelly, and Joseph Street (honorable mention in English), Santiago Street (honorable mention in elementary classes).

In conclusion, we beg to congratulate the Salesian Fathers of San Nicolas on the result of the San Nicolas on the result of the past year's labor. They have won the golden opinions of men who are not Catholics, but their avowed enemies. There are now 150 boys attending theschool, and we think that all parents, and particularly Irish Catholic parents, particularly in these nemets neutron residing in those remote northern districts, have reason to congratulate themselves on having such an excellent community in their midst.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LADIES OF THE SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL

The following report speaks for itself and shows what a Catho-lic association can effect when its principles are based on the divine law of charity and supported by a spirit of union and co-operation. LADIES,

The last report of our assembly which was read on the 27th July, ceiving instruction, and soup is daily given to the poor in the "Salon Ramon Piñeiro," which was so called in order to per-petuate the memory of him who petuate the memory of min who bequeathed the funds for the es-tablishment. The building has cost \$47,000 m/n, free of many expenses, thanks to the generosity of the engineer, Don Ernesto Bunge. There are 395 children whose names are on the rolls of the asylum, and there is an aver-age attendance of 286. Moreover, El Progreso, of San Nicolas, rives an interesting account of the musical and literary enter-tainment given et the College of the Salesian Fathers in San Nico-las on the 25th of December ult. Our contemporary says that the large hall where the performance took place was decorated with THE SOUTHERN CRUSS
I HERN CRUSS
I FRMAY, JANUARY 87H, 1886.which their ancestors excelled,
Just now teams of Irish athletes
are visiting North America,
ing formed in every parish at
bosing the Whigs throughout the
United Kingdom. The Irish people
had not received the mot d'ordre
many would have undoubtedlywhich their ancestors excelled,
Just now teams of Irish athletes
are visiting North America,
of the tickets he possesses, and
when the purchaser selects he
when the purchaser selects he
when the purchaser selects he
when the numbers he requiresand select are dished or intermediately receives an envelopic
with the numbers he requiresseemed more like a great national
celebration than an ordinary,
DEATH OF
MONSIGNOR JOHN J. CURLEY.the North in which poor children
the order ather leaning towards the
tow as ather leaning towards the
whigs than the Tories, and if they
had not received the mot d'ordre
mote friendship and good will
and strengthen the bone andshows him certain numbers of
the ickets he possesses, and
the tickets he possesses, and
when the purchaser selects he
the tickets he possesses, and
the tickets he possesses, and
the tickets he possesses, and
the tickets he possesses, and
the numbers he requiresand strengthen the bonored cur-
the tickets he possesses, and
the tickets he possesses the North in which poor children belonging to families protected

received practical aid each month in the shape of bread, meat, and in the shape of orear, inter, of other provisions, payment of rent, &c. 2,175 visits have been made to the abodes of the poor, ing the revolution which resulted in its overthrow. Then General visit and the poor is a state of the poor is a state of the poor in the poor is a state of the poor is a state of the poor is in the poor is a state of the poor is a state of the poor is in the poor is a state of the poor is a state of the poor is in the poor is a state of the poor is a st friendly relations have been reformed between husband and in 9 cases where discord ously prevailed. Masses wife previously prevailed. Masses have been offered up for our prevailed. dead associates. Our association dead associates. Our association hold the failing fortules of the is in a most prosperous condition S vanish Crown that he leaped and we are daily adding to our numbers, and the charitable which he was returning to Spain. people, the Government and the Municipality are giving us most efficacious aid. We have re-fended Angostura in several sieges against the patriot army of heart the participation of the second descent, de-played and successful and successful of the second sieges against the patriot army of ceived numerous users. We have charitable persons. We have paid off about one-third of the debt contracted in building the debt contracted in building the contracted in building the Southern asylum. Our associa-tion being a charitable one in the widest sense of the word, when the poor were suffering from the inundations, last winter, com-mittees were appointed to go among the sufferers and relieve them, and many of the members of our society were to be found in those trying times all the way from Barracas to Lujan. Every day our work increases, and the sphere of our action is enlarged Let us then redouble our efforts, increase our resources. We la-bour for the poor, the widow and the orphan, and the greater our labour the greater will be our reward and satisfaction. *Felicia R. de Palacias*

Felicia R. de Palacios Vice-President. Amalia P. de Montes de Oca Secretary.

THE IRISH IN SOUTH AMERICA.

PAST AND PRESENT.

BY JOHN A. BLAKE.

Buenos Aires.

November, 1, 1885. What a mighty portion of the earth's surface is involved in the word South America. More than double the size of the United States, the dimensions of its one empire and many republics are calculated to astonish those who look at them for the first time. The Empire of Brazil seems on the map quite as large as Australia. It is twenty-four times the size of England. The Argentine Republic is nearly as large as Eu-rope taking Russia out. Bolivia and Venezuela are each twice the Tierra del Fuego at least double the dimensions uf Great Britain; territory (excluding brazil) from Panama to Cape Horn, fully five thousand miles in length, some of her ablest Viceroys and bra-vest and most brilliant soldiers were of Irish blood, the men or their descendants who, after the reverses during the Cromwellian and Williamite wars, disdained to take service under their conquerors, and went in thousands to swell the armies of Spain. The sparingly taken. 'It is a remark remarkable coincidence that Mexico, Peru, and Chili were

governed by men of Irish birth in

and gallanty in the field, Count of Ballenar and Marquis of Osor-no. The Irish officers, much to the credit of their fidelity to their adopted sovereign, although the cause was not a just one, did the irish officers, much to the credit of their fidelity to their adopted sovereign, although the cause was not a just one, did the irish of the manufacture in the manufacture in the manufacture their source is now for a case. Special thanks are due to Drs. and gallanty in the field, Count Arca, Castillo, Montes de Oca, Llavallol, &c. for their disinter-ested services. 150 families have in its overthrow. Then General O'Reilly commanded the Royalist army at Centi against the patriots under General Belgrano, and was so affected at being unable to uphold the falling fortunes of the S anish Crown that he leaped Venezuela, and succeeded tiring in good order, although his garrison was driven to such extremity for food that three silver dollars were freely paid for [To be continued.]

DUBLIN LETTER.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

Dublin, Dec. 7. Since my previous letter was despatched we have gone through a revolution-a veritable revolution. That is a strong word, but it is the only one to describe what has just taken place here Like the chassepot at Mentana the new Like franchise has «done wonders.» It has literally swept the field of all opponents to the national cause, so far as three provinces are con-cerned, and shaken the power of Orangeism in Ulster to its very foundations. The anticipations as to the effects of the enlarged franchise have been realised to the new letter. It sends to Parthe very letter. It sends to Parthe very letter. It sends to Par-liament eighty-five Nationalists, eighteen Tories, and not a single Whig! Marvellous results these, even on a superficial view, but much more marvellous when ex-amined in their details. Practi-cally-speaking; over three-fourths of the country there was no contest. Opposition there was, no doubt, for the «garrison» in a moment of sublime idiotcy determined on fighting every seat for which they could find a candidate, but there has hardly been the semblance of a fight any-where out of Ulster. The overpowering majority by which they were wiped out of political ex-istence is one of the most won-derful phenomena of electoral and Venezuela are each twice the defutil phenomena of effectivity size of England; New Granada history. In one place it is a and Peu each as large as Eng-miserable thirty going to the land and Scotland; Equador polls against five or six thousand, something less; Paraguay equal in another a hundred and twenty to Great Britain; Uruguay and against much the same majority. Chili about the same; the little known regions of Patagonia and by Mr. Gladstone, with speaking Tierre del Fuero et lesst double with two voices in Parliament. often was Ireland taunted, even by Mr. Gladstone, with speaking with two voices in Parliament. No statesman will dare to fall British, French, and Dutch Guia-back upon that transparent de-in cheering, the marching of vast back upon that transparent de-in cheering, the marching of vast of reat Britain. When Spain held despotic sway over this mighty territory (excluding Brazil) from countries are the results of a bands playing Irish airs through divisions of a county, while the votes cast for the Nationalists to swell the armies of Spain. The votes cast for the Nationalities events which give a poetical story of their achievements is well will represent nearly seven-finish to the Irish elections. Trish Whigeery is now dead and body. This is a fact entirely with-out precedent, and no statesman, tains nearly six hundred and fifty pages extracts can only be very perverse he may be, can fail to sparingly taken. Mulhall says-bow to its stern and incontrovert-out precedent and incontrovert-out is remarkable concidence

ible logic. It is hard to decide whether the critical period preceding the tories in Ulster or here in the me-Independence, although Spanish tropolis as the more important. It law forbade such offices to any is a splendid thing, no doubt, to but Spaniards born. It was in be able to tear away from Ulster Mr. O'Brien has been enabled to spain in connection with the Spain in connection with the Duke of Wellington that General O'Donoghue was made Viceroy of Mexico; but the elevation of But the capture of the metropolis, O'Bigs to a similar rank in city and county is a daring tri-for South Derv. Of this fact Duke of Wellington that General O'Donoghue was made Viceroy of Mexico; but the elevation of O'Higgms to a similar rank in Peru was due to the splendid ta-lents of administration already years of service in Chili." He was known as "the Great Vice-ory," and was born at Summer-hill, county Meath. He was cre-ated for his wise civil adminis-tration, as well as for his ability" world that Orangeism is by no means the power it pretended. But the capture of the metropolis, it preture of the metropolis, in the power it preture of the metropolis, it preture of the metropolis, in the preture of the preture of the metropolis, in the preture of the preture of the metropolis, in the preture of the pre

ignominious defeat; the late Peter Paul McSwiney tried it, so did Charles Stewart Parnell, so did Edward McMahon. All were beaten very badly. But the new franchise has effected a change nothing short of magical. The National vote has swept the Tortimber shieling. Mr. Ion Trent Hamilton, in whose family the representation has been for half a century, is sent about his business at last. So with the new claimant on the Torv side, Mr. Coldbeck. In each case the majorities were counted by the thou-sand. So with the four seats for the city. The rich and by no means unpopular brewer, Guinand he was defeated by Gray of the *Freeman's Journal*, a by no the Freeman's Journal, a by no means «strong» candidate as many people believed, by close on two thousand. It is no exag-geration, then, to describe the change which has taken place all over the country as a revolution. A revolution it is, all the more striking and convincing from the peaceable manner in which it has been carried out. When the full import of these

events was realised by the peo-ple of Dublin the fact was deemed too splendid, too ecstatic, too bewildering for belief. The man who has all his life been in a dunwho has all his life been in a dun-geon and is suddenly sent forth to light and liberty, the slave who has his fetters unexpectedly riv-en and finds himself manumit-ted, the innocent prisoner in the ted, the innocent prisoner in the dock, who finds, with all the ev-idence dead against him, a ver-dict of acquittal—none of these can for the moment comprehend the full meaning of the sudden ifting of the clouds of mistorlifting of the clouds of mistor-tune or calumny. So it was with the Dublin folk, and the news of the overthrow of their tradition-al enemies. They had expected that they would at length be emancipated from their thral-dom, but they were not prepared for the cataclysm of annihilation which overtook them. Thair joy was extreme and unaffected. All Dublin was emptied into the All Dublin was emptied into the streets, and for two days and best part of two nights the city was filled with acclaiming crowds, with the music of bands and the joyous flash of torch and bonfire. Yet, never did a multitude intoxicated with joy behave itself so well. Only a few panes of glass shattered in Trinity College, as usual a focus of provocation—aak some other obnoxious quarrels revealed the fact that a quarter of a million of people were celebrating a national triumph. The ex-citement of the hour found ven from England and Scotland in this—the majorities in those countries are the results of a pretty equal fight; while the majority here is absolutely the voice of the vase bulk of the country, drowning all else as the roar of Niagara would the squeak of a penny whistle. The vote polled for all the «Union» candi-dates outside Ulster would not make up more than those of two divisions of a county, while the majority here is absolutely the streets together with the ser-enading visits to the office from which I write, United Ireland, No fact could speak more elo-quently of the self control and discipline of the great multitude. The success of Mr. O'Brien in South Tvrone and the collapse of Mr. Barbour in South Antrim are events which give a poetical finish to the Irish elections. Irish Whiggery is now dead and considerable following. And ou of the ashes of old Whiggery rises And out all we should regard the great vic-tories in Ulster or here in the me-its tomb, the phcenix form of

tradicting the other. Their one desperate hope is now for a coalition Ministry, and a working ar-rangement between the two great parties in England by which the national effects of Mr. Parnell's majority might be nullified These patriotic journals are as ignorant as they are stupid. They seem to have no knowledge of history -and to have forgotten it if they ever did read any. They don't know that coalition Ministries are impossible and unworkable, and all attempts to govern through them end in disastrous failure. The cool proposal which under-lies the idea is that the effects of the extension of the franchise to Ireland should be completely ignored and the voice of the entire country, speaking at last with no uncertain sound, be completely disregarded. This is the most atrocious treason that ever a public Press dared to indulge in, as well as the stupidest folly. seems idle to teach such people that there is no song book in politics.

LAND-GRABBING.

Arrecifes,

January 3, 1886. To the Editor of the Southers ross.

DEAR SIR. You heard from your corres-pondent from this partido that the "grabber" has turned up in Salto, on the estancia of D. Juan

Cresol. By the names you By the names . . . you will see that some of them at least hail from the old country, where the would-be grabber is shunned as if infected with a plague. Why should he not be shunned here? I have heard of another case in the same partido where a would-be grabber put an addition of 50,000 % on Mr. J D., but in this case it was a Gallego who attempted to grab. Gallego who attempted to grab. The latest case of grabbing is from Pavon; where the party in possession of the camp for years had agreed with the owner, and at the price asked by him, but when the tenant went to sign the contract the owner told him more that parties had offered him more

for the camp. Unlike Sr. Cresol he is not proof against the "goold" and is likely to accept the grabber as a tenant. As soon as I gather more par-

ticulars of this case I shall advise you, and I hope that none of our countrymen will figure in it.

> I remain, dear sir, Yours sincerely,

Subscriber

CAMP NOTES.

A correspondent of the Herald, writing from Olavarria, says :

Shearing has been finished in this partido, and the clip is not more than the average either in more than the average either in quantity or quality, except that it is unusually light, even for this light-wool partido. Sales have been made from \$92 to 94 pesos of the old money, at the camp, and the greater part of the small lots have been sold here instead of being sent to Bunnes Airse of being sent to Buenos Aires.

Mr. Antonio Frer, who last year stocked his camp, with the experience of one year has got enough of it, and has withdrawn all his stock and will rent it, by which he will make more cer-tainly. Mr. Salvador M. de Carril \$40,00 say \$2,000 m/n. Mr per year, say \$2,000 m/n. Mr. Brabazon has not sold his camp, but it is in the market. Mr. Calyear, lista is reported to have bought camp one league beyond Tren-quelauquen at \$4,000 per league. Nothing could be more pitiable at \$2,500 per league, but will not

PROVINCIAL NEWS. CONCORDIA.

The Gefe Politico has mobilised a part of the National Guards in Federacion and has brought them nere. CORDOBA

The president of the central committee, Sr. Heraclio Roman, entertained the committees of the San Martin and Pueblo clubs at a banquet. More than eighty per-sons were present. On leaving, some of them were arrested by the commissaries Echenique, Rivarola, and Patiño, they were released upon payment of a fine. They got drunk and created a disturbance.

At the meeting of electors it was resolved to vote for Juarez Celman as Governor, and there is no doubt that he will be elected. PATAGONES.

The steamer «Limay» of the Rio Negro squadron, on her way to Roca grounded in the Paseo de las Piedras, and it is said that she will not be afloat till the win-

SALTA It is reported here that a coal-ition will be soon formed between the followers of Irigoyen and Ro-

JUJUY Messrs. Domingo M. Perez and Eugenio Tello were elected Senators to Congress for the province of Jujuy. On the 4th inst. there was a heavy fall of rain here.

GENERAL ITEMS.

Our readers will remember that the Convent of the Passionist Fathers will be inaugurated on ranners will be inaugurated on Sunday next during the afternoon devotions, which will commence at 2 p.m. Dean Dillon will preach on the occasion.

We regret to announce the

sudden death, yesterday morn-ing, of Mr. Sarsfield Dudley Brenan, an Irish gentleman. for many years resident in this city, and much respected. The funeral takes place to-day.

From late English newspapers we note that Miss Ethel Arden, who left so many friends in the Plate, is fulfilling a most suc-cessful engagement at the Theatre Royal in Stratford, where she appeared in «Woman of the People,» «Pygmalion and Gala-tea,» «The Honeymoon,» and

«Notre Dame.»—The Herald. The Bangue Society Laurak Bat invited the newspaper re-porters to a banquet on Wednes-day. The pressmen assembled in large numbers, but they near-ly lost their appetites when they read the menu which was headed in cool discourse dragonic lar in good Biscayan «Eragoari-jarneri arretatutico gosaria.» One of the dishes had the modest ap-pellation of «Bedspill-arrainatza» and another «Bei-saiesquerrea.»

tors of the Provincial Bank en-tertained Sr. Hueyo at a banquet at the Café de Paris to celebrate his re-election as president of that establishment. Mr. Edward lasey acted as chairman.

Captain O'Connor of the Argen tine navy, who was the first to navigate the Rio Negro to the great lagoon Nahuelhuapi at the foot of the Southern Andes, is preparing to undertake next autumn an expedition to the Ibera La-goon at the north of Corrientes, which has never yet been ex-

Donnelly committed suicide on Wednesday by blowing his brains out in the «Casa de Huespedes,» Calle Veinte-cinco.

try about a year and a half ago. We are glad to hear that Messrs lan have been named members of the board of the Provincial Bank in Lobos. Mr. R. Murphy district.

The inauguration of that part of the Central Entreriano Rail-way connecting the new port and city of Parana took place on New way connecting the new port and city of Parana took place on New Year's Day and was one of the greatest sights ever with tessed in Entre-Rios. Over 5000 people were present. The Governor, the sent a polite note in reply.

AL ATTA

Ministers and members of the Chambers attended. All the Eng-lish-speaking community of Parana mustered in full force and many families came from Santa-Fé. The new station and port on the Parana was christened Esta-

cion General Racedo, by Miss Eleanor McGee and Miss Racedo, amidst deafening cheers and the banging of champagne corks, rockets, &c., and the martial strains of military bands.-The Standard.

Mr. Walls, the editor of the Courrier de la Plata, published a conversation which he said he bad with President Roca on the political situation. Amongst other things, he represents the President as having said that he was all along more disposed to use his influence in favour of Dr. Irigoyen rather than Dr. Juarez Celman. President Roca in an-swer to this statement sent the

following letter to Mr. Walls: «I have read with surprise in the *Courrier* the report of the conversation which we had in my nouse.

do justice to the motive which induced you to make this publi-cation, but I must protest against it, because it was done without my authority and, above all, be-cause it is not the exact expreswhich were touched upon. It contains views very different from my opinions, either because I ex-plained myself badly, or because you did not comprehend me, or, perhaps, it is difficult to report a onversation with the accuracy

of a short-hand writer.» I ask you to publish this letter as a rectification of some of the appreciations which you have ttributed to me.»

Mr. G. Vallee has proposed to establish a line of diligence from Orellanos, a station on the Pacific Railway, to Venado Tuer-to, a distance of 14 leagues. Mr. Vallee will only undertake it on condition of receiving a subsidy, which it is to be hoped the Government will grant.

The inferior employes of the Pink House sent an autograph letter to President Roca congratulating him on New Year's Day, and the President was so pleased with the letter that he ordered a month's salary to be paid to all the employe's as a New Year's Gift.

There is an important letter in the Post-office for Mrs. L. Max-well, care of the Rev. Father Leahy.

We hear that our enterprising we hear that our enterprising countryman, Mr. Patrick Stafford, of Chivilcoy, is preparing to ex-port horses from this country to England. Nr. Stafford has many advantages, having a first-rate knowledge of horse-flesh and having many expression of friends having many experienced friends in England who will secure a ready sale for the animals on landing. In any case it is worth making the experiment,

On New Year's Eve, the Comof New Tear's Lve, the com-missary of Police of the partido of Moreno was shot by one of the policemen under his control un-der extraordinary circumstances. During the day a message arrived at the post-office announcing that the «juzgado» would be attacked that night and suggesting that precautions should be taken. The commissary, who was absent, re-turned in disguise to Moreno in the evening. He went to a house in the neighbourhood where he found three policemen drinking and making merry. He arrested and making merry. He arrested them and they obeyed his orders and accompanied him to the lock-up. When there, the com-missary got a stick and com-menced beating the prisoners. One of the men protested against this barbarous treatment, and when the commissary still persisted, he drew his revolver and fired five shots, three of which took effect on the commissary. It is feared his wounds are mortal. His assailant escaped.

Two-fifths of the large prize of the Irish Orphanage Lottery were collected on Saturday by two Frenchmen who bought them from Miss Gahan, of Lobos.

The Chilian Minister, Sr. Montt,

WE CHERNER

On Monday evening the direc-

plored. An Irishman named Roger

Miss Mary Wyer of Kilmucklin, Clara, King's Co., is desirous to get some information about her brother James Wyer, who is supposed to have come to this coun-Robert Murphy and Felix W. Dohas also been named J.P. of that

THE SOUTHERN CROSS-FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1886.



THE IRISH J.P.

AIR-«THE YOUNG MAY MOON.»

Coming home from a national meeting, boys, My heart with enjoyment was beating, boys, When a seedy J.P. Came over to me

And he gave me a gruff kind of greet ing, boys.

"Your League has the kick of the ball," says he, "You're driving us fast to the wall," says he, "And now as things go, We are wanting to know, Will you leave us a ha porth at all," says he.

п. Twas very amusing to hear him,

For it used to be hard to come near him, boys; He was the cock of the walk, And so big was his talk That he chought the whole country should fear him, boys.

"You needn't take quick such a fright, says l, "The people will do what is right," says l, "And your class cannot say That such is their way, For they're robbing us morning and night." says l.

III. Oh, then you should look at him staring, boys, And notice his weather eye glaring,

boys, While he seemed well inclined, For the aise of the mind, To indulge in a stiff bit of swearing, boys.

"Tis treason you're talking,my boy,"

The treased you to taking any boy, says he,
"The Union you want to destroy," says he,
"And you'd better look out Or I haven't a doubt
That you'll see the inside of Mount-joy," says he.

IV.

I smiled at http://www.seately,boys, I drew up my figure quite stately, boys; And the truths that I told, Both the new and the old, Seemed to bother the hayro com-pletely, boys.

"Sure Cromwell was here before vou," says I, "And Forster tried what he could do," says I; "And Trevelyan and Co. Ha? to bundle and go From the land they could never subdue," says I.

He turned on his heel to be leaving, He turned on his neer to be leaving, boys, His bosom with anger was heaving, boys; He then gave a moan, And astart, and a groan, And he settled to signing and griev-

ing, boys. "My days of enjoyment are o'er," savs he. "I'll quit this misfortunate shore,"

says he instortante sole, says he instortante sole, "I'll live in the gloom Of a London back room, And I'll ne rer come back any more, says he.

VI. I greatly commended his notion,

boys, I praised up his loyal devotion, boys, And I told him, in fact, That so noble an act, Filled my heart with a kind of emo-tion, boys.

"The words I can muster are weak," "This feelings within me to speak," says I, "But allow me to say In my own sort of way— Three cheers for the National Lea-gue," says I.

7. D. S.

THE STAR OF BETHLEHEM

AND THE WISE ASTRONOMERS PROPHESY ITS WHO REAPPEARANCE.

the region between Cepheus and 940, in fresh of hot. This haoft of shake hidden the fresh ing eggs to test them should be broth. It at once des-identical with that marvelous shaken, and is the main reason are used to shake a star which appeared at the time shaken, and is the main reason are used to a star which appeared at the time shaken. of our Saviour's nativity, acting why eggs transported long as a guide to the wise men of the tances usually hatch poorly East. The period of reduring brilliancy of this remarkable ob-ject—we assume the identity of the stars of 2572, 1264, and 945— would therefore seem to be about would therefore seem to be about 314 years, and computing back three periods from 945 we shall proved in the hands of the sharp

best authorities one year before the commencement of the Christ-The following is the jolly me-thod adopted by our new Lord Mayor of Dublin, T. D. Sullivan, M.P., proprietor of the *Dublin Nation*, to drive dull care away from the brows of Irish tenants: ted back to a remote antiquity ering plants, quite indifferent to and comparisons instituted with heat or drought, and blooming historical events said to have been connected with such phe-to become highly and deservedly been connected with such phe-to become nightly and deservently popular. There is, besides, some which has been associated with now again appear with all its or-iginal splendor, and occasion the endless speculation which such a mysterious characterious and shade of beauty, really making them, particularly in a means a special splendor of means a a mysterious phenomenon must obviously invite, its supposed identity with former objects of similar character will have to be admitted, and the science of as-tronomy will receive an unique addition to its many curious facts addition to its many curious facts attention to its many cantols fact of in the form of a variable star of weeks, which will continue to bloom, by the maturing of new attempt will be made to elucidate the question as to what possible them in the fall. means operated to obscure the star during the long lapse of more than three centuries and then suddenly enable it to shine with such wonderful brilliancy as perhaps to be visible in the presence of the noon-day sun, as in 1572! But we fear that the realisation

of a phenomenon so attractive in its appearance and so replete with mystery is very doubtful, so far as the existing evidence enables us to form a rational opinion.

AGRICULTURAL

SELECTING SEED CORN.

It should be borne in mind that he law that like produces like is believed to prevail to a great extent. Bearing that in mind the selection of seeds, and especially of seed corn, becomes a matter of considerable consequence. The object of the cultivation of crops is to secure a return, and the greater the return the more profitable becomes the culture. Now, if by a proper selection of seed, corn can be grown that will yield two good ears upon a stalk it will be much more profitable than to harvest only one ear upon a stalk. If the law mentioned is true this could hardly be expect-ed if the seed is taken from ears of which only one grew upon each stalk. Before corn is har-vested is a proper time for the selection of seed for the next year. Go about the field and se-lect from those stalks bearing two or three ears being careful two or three ears, being careful to take fully developed and perfect ears, and in this way a more satisfactory knowledge is had of the general character of the product that may be exhibited from such seed. The improvement that has been made in crops of all kinds is in consequence of judicious and conful checking of judicious and careful selection of seed.

TESTING EGGS. It is desirable to find some method of determining whether eggs are good. We know none better than rolling a paper in a cane shape, placing the egg in the large end, and looking through it at the sun. If it should be clear, the egg is good, no matter how discolored the shell may be from rains or dews. An egg should never be shaken to test its soundness. Doing so, even with per-fectly fresh specimens, breaks the film which separates the yolk from the white and, running to-rathar, the two seen the two soon become gether, worthless.

An egg that has been laid a few days will rattle if shaken, from evaporation of the substance of the egg through the shell. Yet, if used at once, this egg may The brilliant star which sud-denly burst forth in 1572, and is seen in the years 1264 and 945, in why eggs transported long dis-A MUCH IMPROVED OLD-FASHIONEI

FLOWER. Scarcely any of our old-fash-ioned flowers, not excepting even arrive nearly at the epoch of the nurseryman as the petunia. We is a dangerous time. In order to ing about us with daily repetition death of Herod, King of Judea, which occurred according to the though always more or less pop- up the business vocations of a tion and character, and their lady.

THE SOUTHERN CROSS-FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1886.

has become one of our most beau-tiful and valuable summer flowmaking them, particularly in a summer evening, by no means a meagre attraction in the most pretentious flower garden. And what is of importance in their fa-vor is that, sown in early summer, a single little paper of seeds will give us flowers in about six weeks, which will continue to

A REPUBLICAN PRESIDENT'S LOVE OF OUR LADY

The Rev. Henry Mathias Garcia, O.P., of Quito, thus speaks of the love of the former Presi-dent of, and now the Archbishop dent of, and how the Archishop of, Ecuador, President Moreno, for the Blessed Virgin. «The President of the Republic, who was a Christian of the ancient stamp, usually assisted at the eight o'clock Mass, which it was my duty to celebrate every day at ny duty to celebrate every day at he altar of the Rosary. He could be altar of the Rosary he could be altar be altar of the midst of the crowd. The statue of Our Lady of the Rosary, clothed with vestmen's embroidered with gold and silver, and studded with goid and silver, and studded with precious stones, bears in her hand, besides a bouquet of lilies and roses, a precious staff mounted with gold, as a sign that she journeys through the earth spreading everywhere her Rosary and its blessings. At her feet are crossed a sword and its fost are crossed a sword and its scabbard, given by our president, who thus wished to bear witness that Our Lady of the Rosary is that our had of the Absary is the patroness of the army. The troops therefore keep her feast with all solemnity on the first Sunday in October. When the news of the crime committed against the head of the nation was recired this puble army was received, this noble army, consecrated to Our Lady of the Rosary, solemnly protested its sorrow for the deed, and pro-claimed that it would maintain the established order of government.»

INSECTS AS FOOD.

Locusts, so much dreaded by Locusts, so much dreaded by the farmers of all the civilised countries, are welcomed in Ara-bia and China, whose inhabitants look upon fried grasshoppers as a most favored dish. Living-stone, the famous traveller, saw some tribas in Africa who are some tribes in Africa who pre-pared buns of meal made from dried insects like our mosquito Dr. Sneider, of Denmark, describ ed two other insects used as food. The mountain rivers and brook of Chili abound in minute waterbeetles (Elmis condimentarius) which are fished out by the na-Matrimony and the love of a good woman. Ten to one, if the sentiments of the young women were frankly expressed, they would vote for a short engagetives in large quantites. After being dried, these beetles are used as a conditionat under the name of shishee. Shishee sauce is much value I in Chili and Peru. In the salt lakes of Nevada there are found millions upon millions of the larve of a fly known as Ephydra Californica. In July, when the larve are fully devel-oped, the Indians collect them on Ephydra Catifornica. In July, of the «neighbourhood.» The when the larvæ are fully devel-loped, the Indians collect them on the shores, dry them in the sun and then squeeze them with their ingers. Thus they get a kind of grain which look like rice of yellowish hue, which is ground that they must «keep up appear-inte moal. From this moal that ances » yellowish hue, which is ground into meal. From this meal the redskins prepare an excellent broth. In the lakes of Egypt and Sahara also, there are larvæ which are used by the natives as food.

DANGER IN OLD AGE.

After a certain age varying from fifty to sixty, men are liable of many a conversion? Did it to declaim about the vanity of things and to have a settled dis-sacrifice of personal comfort she taste for pursuits and anusements which occupied earlier years. It

ular, a pale, insipid, garden ap-pendage, which grew easily and abundantly from the seed scat-tered almost anywhere. But through the manipulations of the nurseryman, as we have said, it has become one of our most beau-by a change of locality or of bus-mass. What these neonle fret But we have save them flock in the servent girl begins her daily to a change of locality or of bus-matter to manage to hear Mass. by a charge of locality or of bus-iness. What these people fret about is simply the departure of youth. They have not the philosophy to adjust themselves to ap-proaching age and serenely await the end, and they plunge into chimerical business ventures, and break up homes and seek new homes with the hope of reviving a fire which can never burn brightly again. There is not one man in a dozen with a fixed and ample income who can with naby to adjust themselves to apample income who can with patience submit himself to the conservative dictates of age, and with books and friends lead a life of innocent leisure. The struggle is always to make sixty beat with the impulsive numbers of thirty and that can never be. The wise man will bow to the yoke, and by so doing will cease to feel it. It is a yoke which all must wear.

LONG ENGAGEMENTS

The Church does not approve The Church does not approve of long engagements. The cus-tom in countries governed by Catholic tradition is that the en-gagement shall be from one high festival to another—from the Feast of the Assumption, for in-stance, to Michaelmas, or from Christmas until Easter. But here a foolish and dangerous social usage enables engagements of usage enables engagements of marriage to drag on indefinitely. which has drawn its slow strength along is broken, and then comes the regret that must e.-English Exchange. follow such dubious perform-

Much of the misery that makes many people unhappy in the state of matrimony comes from the prevalent desire to appear richer and more comfortable than their neighbours-or, at least, as rich and as comfortable at as people who have plenty of money. It is a strange thing that in a

country where the dignity of labour is talked of *ad mauseam* labour, frugality, and industry should be so entirely despised Our forefathers in the River Plate had to be very frugal, and they were not ashamed of it. The first Irish sheepfarmers had not fine carriages nor lacqueys with splendid liveries on their arrival, but some of the young people are making up for the self denial of

their ancestors. Young peoplenow a-days think nore of the opinion of their neighbours as to their conomical and financial position han their own real happiness

life strengthened by the worthy reception of the Sacrament of

ment, and respect their husbands, elect all the more for being will-

ing to defy the crushing opinion of the «neighbourhood.» The

OUR DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

Did it ever occur to you that

ances.

Men were satisfied formerly with a moderate income and they lived according to their means. Now nothing can be done unless

there is a splendid estancia and citizen. high life. It is a bad omen for the 'Everything, he didn't take a lling with him," responded shilling It is a bad offer for the future happiness of a man if he ceres more for the opinion of his neighbours on the quality of his front curtains or the appearance of his house than he does for a happy married life—that is, for a life streamthonad by the worthy the wag.

go and see the widows' home The Chicago man put his finger to the side of his nose and winked and then said—Oh, no, I saw a widow home once and it cost me 16,000 dols. She sued me for breach of promise, and prov-ed it on me. No, sir, send the widows home in a cab.

A case was heard the other morning at petty sessions. The plaintiff was evidently exaggera-The ting, when one of the magistrates stopped him, saying : Why do you lie so? Have you

not got a lawyer? A little boy having broken his rocking-horse the day it was bought, his mother began to scold, when he silenced her by inquiring :

An M.P. asked Fogg:

Have I not succeeded in mak-ing a very moving speech ? Certainly, for most of your audience walked out of court-

bla it ever occur to you that the humble, patient, and hard-worked servant girl who attends regularly to the duties of the Church, is sometimes the cause said he.

MARCHINE REAL FROM N

But we have seen them flock in thousands to the early Masses, in trim and neat appearance, with prayerbook in hand, hurrying to we have yet to find a few not of our faith who would rise at five o'clock in the morning and hurry off without breakfast to attend religious service. Indeed, we fear there are many weak Catholics who would not make the sacrifice. And when we hear thought less persons speak contemptu-ously of the "ignorant Irish ser-vant girl" we grow indignant, and very justly so; for we re-member her heroic self-denial and loyal devotion to her religi-ous duties. When we recall the many disadvantages under which she labors, for lack of opportunity to improve the mind, her nar-row training, her poverty, her arduous labors, her loneliness in the great world, we cannot fail to admire her natural generosity and self-denial and her intense loyalty and strength of charac-ter. We have discovered many cases of conversion where the convert was first awakened to a sense of the beauty and truth of the Catholic Church by observing the integrity and intense religi-ous fervor of the Catholic servant. Every vocation, every walk in life, has its particular way of bringing nobility to the front; and there are nature's noblemen and noblewomen in every occu-pation, however humble it may

IT WAS A PITY.

Mav is a little girl whose mo-ther, after the usual way of wo-men, says a million when she means a hundred, and May has fallen into the same habit. One day the mother was reading to the daughter an article on the extravagance in language, and

wound up by saying: "There, my child, I hope you will remember that."

The girl reflected a minute and then very seriously said : "Mamma ?" "Well," answered the mother

who had resumed her reading, "what is it, May?" "Ain't it a great pity that your namma didn't read that to you when you were a little girl like

Her mother went on with her reading.--Merchant Traveller.

WIT AND HUMOUR.

"How much did he leave? in-quired a gentleman of a wag, on earning the death of a wealthy

responded

A Chicago man, visiting Cincinnati, was being shown round by a citizen who said—Now let us

What's the good of a horse till it's broke ?

When a young lady asked to look at a parasol, the clerk said--Will you please give the shade you want?

I expect the parasol to give the shade I want-quoth the young

Mister, where are you going with that horse ?-- asked a gentlenan of a suspicious-looking man

whom he met on horse-back. Well, I hain't a-going no-where with him, but he is going somewhere with me--said the other.

Judge, what do you consider the best illustrated paper ?--said a lawyer to 'his honor,' during a lull in a case on trial A thousand-pound bank note--

growled the judge.

A young miss of sixteen asks what is the proper thing for her to do when she is serenaded by party of gentlemen at a late

We are glad to be able to answer the question. Steal softly downstairs and untie the dog.

It is singular how differently the same climate affects different people. Undertakers thrive where other people die in the greatest numbers

An individual six feet high and

An individual six feet high and stout out of proportion, presented himself at a doctor's office. | Well, sir, what can I do for you?—says the prince of science. Doctor, I've lost my appetite— replies the giant, in a voice that makes the windows rattle

makes the windows rattle. I pity the unfortunate party who has found it then; for un-lest he's a millionaire he'll be a ruined man before the month's out-answered the doctor, solemnly.

Why, Frank, I never knew you to ask for a second piece of pie at home—exclaimed a mother who was taking dinner at a neighbour's.

'Caus I knew 'twan't no usemumbled Frank, as he crammed his mouth with the second piece."

You advertise that there is a fine stream of water on the place but I don't see any—remarked a stranger who wanted to rent the place

The landlord said-Just work that pump a little and you will see a fine stream of water. You don't expect to have Niagara Falls on the place for 15 dols. a month, do you?

AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFECTING A NUMEROUS CLASS.

<text><text><text>

TESTIMONIAL.

chance I obtained from a

friend

Dear Sirs, By chance I obtained from a friend (M. Fred. Stearne) some of the Jarabe de Seigei, and since the commencement of the New Year I have taken the me 'icine twice a day, and now, thank God, I am quite well. For three years I have suf fered with a p in in the stomach, so much that I could not straighten myself or ride on horseback, and during that time I was und r four doctors and got no relief. You are quite welcome to use my hame, as it may benefit others. My son is also taking the medicines as he is suffering from the same complaint. may say that on no account would fre-main without this remedy and I will be-glad to receive a box of the same. JOHN BROWN,

JOHN BROWN, Estancia Floresta, Estacion Altamirano F.C.\$ July 19, 1884.

Con Contra

Dear Sirs

COMMERCIAL.

January 7. 142.80

The wool market is more ani-mated and many lots have gone out of deposit and wero sold at good prices this week. If gold holds up holders of wool may have good hope, as buyers are much more interested than they were.

There was another big dis-appointment this week, when it was discovered that the «Cuvier» kilos. was discovered that the «Cuvier» did not, as had been expected, bring the £200,000 of the Govern-ment loan money. The «Cuvier» did bring £100,000 in specie, but it was for the Provincial Bank. The «Galileo» will be here to-morrow, and it is supposed that the here the fa-million stershe brings half-a-million sterling

The 23rd annual report of the directors of the London and River Plate Bank (Limited) shows a net profit of £85,909, including £10,6000 brought forward. A dividend of 4 per cent, and a bonus of 3 per cent, making 11 per cent. for the year, and re-commended, tax free; £10,000 is to be added to the reserve fund. raising it to £220,000, and £9,909 carried forward. The bank, the directors say, is in the strongest possible position with regard to the depreciatior in the paper cur-The 23rd annual report of the possible position with regard to the depreciatior in the paper cur-rency of the Argentine Con-federation, as the capital, reserve, and all gold liabilities can be met im gold without intrenching on the reserve fund. The balance aheet shows a deposit liability of \$4,935,800, the cash in hand, &c. being £2,637,366, and the bills discounted, &c., £5,320,431.— Times. Dec. 4.

The total slaughtering in the aladeros of Rio Grande, Uru-guay, and Argentine Republic up to the 30th of December and compared with the previous year was as follows: 1004

	1000	1001	
Rio Grande	8,000	22,000	
Wruguay, CO	31,200 8,500	22,500	1
Buenos Aires Montevideo	12,700 38,000	10,000 75,000	
· Mr for coasts with	128,400	127,500	

The English Bank of the River Plate changes its rate, as ap-pears by advertisement, from the first of the year as follows, allowing:

Advices from Montevideo redown there last month. The liabilities of one amount to 150,-000 dollars.

The following commercial tele-grams have been received :--

London, Jan. 6. London, Jan. 6. The financial journals announce this emission of bonds for the Ar-gentine loan amounting to £4,-000,000 sterling at 5 per cent. The list of subscriptions will close on Friday. The price of emission is fixed at 80 per cent. "Bordeaux, Jan. 1. On the 27th the augtions of R

friends. B.I.P. In the city of Buenos Aires, after a short but severe illness, which she bore with Christian resignation, Mrs. Mrry Hyrne, wite of Mr. B. Murray; aged 44 years. She was a native of Shurock Moate County Westmeath. She received the last rites of the Holy Catholic Church, and died deeply regretted by her sorrowing Iriends. May she rest in peace On the 27th the auctions of R. Plate sheepskins will be opened. About 5000-5,500 offered.

Sheepskins are quoted to-day as follows : Large, fcs120-125 per 100 kilos;

half wool, fcs.100-102; borrega, fcs.85-90. Stock of River Plate sheepskins 3500-4000 bales. Dry one opskins 5000-4000 bates. Dry cow hides mixed with desechos fcs.100-105 per 50 kilos. Horsc-hair, south, good mixed, fcs.120-125 per 50 kilos. Maize, while and really conserve one for and yellow, average price fcs. 10:50-11 per 100 kilos. United States wheat, which regulates the market, generally quoted fcs.2 ever that of the River Plate; fcs. 17.50-18 per100 kilos.

"Antwerp, Jan. 2. Buenos Aires wool of 30 o/o yield, are quoted to-day as fol-lows: ws: Long wool fcs.1.07⁴/₂-1.10 per lo; middlng fcs.0.97⁴/₂-1.00;

119

inferior fcs0.92¹/_{*} 0.95. Stock of R. Plate wools about 10,000-11000 bales. Dry matadero cow hides, of 20-21 kilos, fcs.116-118 per 50 kilos. Salted novillo hides 20-25 kilos, fcs.63-68 per 50 kilos. Stock of River Plate cow hides 120,000 140,000 WANTED. For the "Southern Cross" Office, a smart, intelligent BOY who can speak Spanish and English, and can write a good hand.

Apply at this office. 130,000-140,000. Havre, Jan. 2. During the past fortnight some $\overline{C^{\mathrm{AMP}\,\mathrm{TO}\,\mathrm{LET}-\mathrm{Over}\,500}}_{\mathrm{splendid}\,\mathrm{camp\,in}\,\mathrm{the}\,\mathrm{partido}\,\mathrm{of}\,\mathrm{the}\,\mathrm{Monte.}$ For terms apply tobusiness was done at easy prices in River Plate wool. Theold clip, special wool for Havre, 33 per cent yield, fcs.1:20-1:25 per kilo. Stock of R. Plate wool on "M.D." at this Office CAMP TO RENT hand about 4000-4,500 bales. R. Plate beef tallow fcs.34-35 per 50 kilos. Salted potro hides of B. Aires, fcs.53-56 per 50

CORALES DEL SUD.

Vacas y novillos en pie, 500 Se carnearon para el abasto 640 inimales y 79 terneros.

THE PLAZAS.

ONCE.

 ^cuperior
 92
 98

 Good
 75
 85

 Bellies
 40
 43

 Borrega
 70
 74

 Sheepskins
 281 21 15

 Superior
 23

 Corderitos inf
 12

 Horse Hides
 60

Coast 115 Rivers 5 m[n

Maize Morocho, in grain. 62 64

CONSTITUCION.

 Wool,
 92 410

 Good
 80 90

 Regular
 76

 Borrega
 76

 Bellies
 40

MARRIAGE.

×

DEATHS.

MONTH' 3 MIND.

The MONTH'S MIND for the repose of the soul of the late Miss Annie McGuire will be celebrated in the Parish Church, Carmen de Areco, on the 14th of January next at 10 o'clock a.m. (D.V.)

January next at 10 o'clock a.m. (D.V.) Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

\$5 M/N REWARD

PATRICK ROONEY,

Salto

Hay \$16 min per ton.

Good camp 200 Matadero 178

Wool.

Hides

Wheet.

Wool.

Hides.

York.

TWO LEAGUES of Excellent Camp on the Pacific Line of Railway, in the immediate vicinity of Gainza. CorALES DEL SUD. PRECIOS. Novillos, muy gordos y grand-es, carne y sebo, 400 410 ler aparte vacas y novillos, carne y sebo, 240 350 Id 2° 180 200 Flaco chan heria, 80 160 Cueros de novillo, 160 200 Id de vacas, 120 130 Terneros grandes, 130 160 Id chicos. 100 Id mamones, 80 Novillos de saladero 280 360 Id vacas, 240 Novillos para invernada 310 380 Desechos, 80 120 Vacas y novillos en pie, 500 Cueros de saladero 200 Novillos para invernada 310 380 Cueros de saladero 200 Novillos para invernada 310 380 Cueros de saladero 200 Novillos de saladero 200 Novillos para invernada 310 380 Cueros y novillos en pie, 500 Cueros de saladero 200 Novillos de saladero 200 N For further particulars apply to-WILLIAM WHITE 80 Piedad d15 1m

TO BE SOLD

2,000 good Mestizo Lincoln SHEEP on the 'Campo de los Perdices," two leagues from Guardia del Monte. Apply at the "Tienda Nueva" there, or to Patrick Callery

at the house. j 1-2m FOR SALE

Two flocks of fine SHEEP, and to be Rented! Two PUESTOS with Houses and Corrals-MICHAEL TYRRELL

Mercedes n19 2m

FOR SALE

An excellent BUILDING SITE, 39 varas deep by 10 varas frontage, in the calle Caridad. One square from the Passionist Church, For particulars-Apply at this Office

FOR SALE

FOUR LEAGUES OF LAND in Gain FOUR LEAGUES OF LAND in Gain- \mathbf{F}_{za} , excellent pasture for cattle and sheep. The land was originally taken on the condition of paying a deposit and eight annual instalments. Of these the deposit, which is a little more than the yearly instalments, and three yearly instalments of 1162 mµ each bare been paid, making the land free of all charge until May 1887. The P-chic Railway passe within two leagues of the land and it is only seven leagues from the town of Gainza. For further perticulars apply to— For further perticulars apply to-

> Sr. CERNARDOS Calle Piedad 178

BULLRICH Y CA.

On November 19ih, 1885, at Corpus Christi, Strand, London, Thomas Francis Griffin, L.R.C.S.I. &c., to Sarah, daughter of the late John F. O'Connor, of New RESUMEN DE REMATES A EFECTUARSE

35 rls 17

ENERO

ENERO Sabado 9-Piedad 191 al 161 entre Florida y Maipu. Base pesos 33,000 mp. renta mensual pesos 320 mp. 4 las 4. Lunes 18-Campo en Saladillo. Base pesos 12,500 m;n. en Alsina 78 à las 2. Domingo 10-Buena propriedad para una familia, Estados Unidos 125. Base p. sos 6000 mp. à las 33. Domingo 10-13 lotes de terreno sobre las calles Melo, Larrea y Azcuenaga. Sin base, à les 5. Martes 12--Centralissima propriedad calle Vietoria 490 entre Lima y Salta. Sin base, à las 4. Jueves 14-Cantralistica propriedad calle Vietoria 490 entre Lima y Salta. Sin base, à las 4. Jueves 14-Casa calle 62, No. 35, sobre a Avenida Montes de Oca. Base peses 5000 mj. a las 44. Lunes 18-Camoo en Saladillo, à 34 leguas del pueito. Base pesos 12,500 mp. en Alsina 78 à las 2. meirecoles 20-Judicial - Calle Pern Nos 181 al 206 y Belgrano; 57 at 161. Base pesos 80,000 mj. a las 5. Miercoles 27-Animales de carrera del Stud Buenos Aires, los célebres gama-On November 23rd, 1885, at the Fran-ciscan Monastry, Clara, King's County Ireland, Ve'y Rev. Monsignor Curley late of Buenos Aires; aged 61 years. R.I.P.

At his residence, Ramallo. on the 18th of Decemb.r, 1885, Mr. Edward Wall, a native of County WeXtord, leaving a wife and family to mourn his loss. Sincerely regretted by a large circle of friends. R.I.P.

Miercoles 27-Animales de carrera del Stud Buenos Aires, los célebres gana-dores de los grandes premios del año 1884 y 1885, en Alsina 78 à las 2.

78-ALSINA-78 EL PLATA L. COXOLA'S STORE OF PARAGUAYAN

ARTeCLES -0-

STOLEN from Pacheco's camp, Salto, a PICAZO HO:SE with Julian Rooney's mark Suipacha, in new Book of Marks. SPECIALITIES of Paraguay such as YERBAS, MATES, PRE-SERVES, Cigars, Nanduli Fabrics, Indian Arrows, etc., etc. The above reward will be given to any person who will state where the horse is. Address --0-

186-SUIPACHA-186 N.B.-Particular attention paid to em-1md31

Communical Travellers, Estancieros, and others visiting Buenos Aires, can be accommodated with furnished rooms, board, etc. Terms moderate. At-

Miss KILLION'S,

328-Calle Lavalle, Buenos Aires,

se 8-pm





CORRALON

BUENOS AIRES

GRAND HOTEL FRASCATI MAIPU, 22, 24 AND 26. Between Piedad and Rivadavia. ENGLISH SPOKEN. Splendid Accommodation for Families. m3 6m

EDUARDO KENNY ANGLO-ARGENTINE

WOOL & PRODUCE BROKER

_ 126-RECONQUISTA-126

spark to anily hereit ju 15 pm DIRECTOR: JOHN MCG." ATH

COLLEGE

71-JUNIN-71

THE SOUTHERN CROSS--FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1886.