

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

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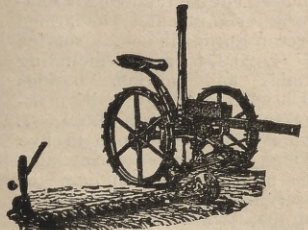
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TELEGRAMS

London, Aug. 10.

There was a fight in Belfast between the Forresters and the Orangemen; the police repressed the disturbances.

Whiteley's stores in Westbourne Grove and Queen's Road have been partially destroyed by fire. The damage is estimated at £30,000 and it is said that there was no insurance. During the fire, several of Whiteley's employees, with about 20 firemen, were crossing a bridge which united the burning buildings when the bridge gave way and those who were on it fell into a sea of flames from a height of 50 feet. Five men were killed and many were terribly injured. The fire, which began yesterday, is not yet completely extinguished and five engines are still at work on the ruins.

The Irish Land Bill passed the third reading in the House of Commons on Saturday. Mr. Balfour announced that he believed it would not be necessary to make any communication to Parliament respecting the suppression of dangerous association in Ireland. This declaration was received with cheers by the Home Rule party.

Four new cases of cholera and four deaths occurred yesterday in Malta. Violent shocks of earthquake have been felt in Laghome (Algeria). Many houses have been destroyed.

At midnight on the 5th a general strike took place of the engine drivers and firemen on the Midland Railway. New men were engaged for the passenger trains but the goods traffic is stopped.

Letters received from Mr Stanley state that the expedition reached Annevillbi Falls in good health on June 18th. Preparations were being made for the march by land.

There was a sharp earthquake in Cyprus on the 7th.

Prince Ferdinand has arrived at Turna, on the Danube, and thence he will go to Tirnova to take the oath as Prince of Bulgaria.

The Russian Press expresses satisfaction at the sympathy shown by the French Press on Katkoff's death.

Paris, 7.

A telegram from Luxemburg to the 'Intransigent' says that the King of Holland is very ill and that much anxiety prevails about the succession to the throne, as it is feared that international disputes will arise.

M. Maugrier, editor of the 'Evenement' has fought a duel with M. Rienach of the 'Republique Francaise'. The latter was wounded.

A telegram from Rome to the 'Republique Francaise' says that the Pope has resolved to take part in the elections and that he has named a committee to work in favour of the Catholics. He expects to be able to secure a strong party in the Chamber of Deputies and to obtain concessions from the Italian Government.

The German Press makes violent attacks on France for the Russian sympathies manifested by the French newspapers.

Santiago de Chile, 5.

The Chilean Press in general condemns the contract between the Peruvian Government and the bondholders, because it delivers the sovereignty of an American State to the insatiable cupidity of speculators.

The Charge d'Affaires of Peru says that the Peruvian Government is fulfilling an unavoidable duty, which is the payment of its foreign debt, and that the people of Peru, represented by the Press, without distinction of politics, and by the most distinguished men of all parties, believe this contract to be a saving measure in the present crisis.

There was a hurricane here early this morning. Trees were uprooted and the roofs of many houses were blown away. Afterwards there was a heavy fall of rain for four hours.

Exchange is quoted at 25.

The contract Arambar-Grace entered into by the Peruvian Government is occupying the serious attention of the Chilean Government, as it is thought to be a contravention of one of the clauses of the treaty of peace between Chile and Peru.

Rio Janeiro, 6.

A vote of confidence in the Government has been carried in the Chamber of Deputies by 64 against 5 votes. The Liberals left the Chamber without voting.

Colonel Cunha Mattos has read in the Military Club a letter from Barom de Campanema, President of the Misiones Boundary Commission, which states that a serious difference has arisen between the two Commissions.

Rome, 8.

Cases of cholera have occurred at Palermo and Messina and at Resina in Naples. Yesterday there were five new cases and two deaths in Malta.

Seven cases of cholera and four deaths have occurred in 24 hours in Genoa.

Sr Crispri has accepted the post of President of the Council and retains the portfolio of the Interior. He will also act as Minister of Foreign Affairs until a definite appointment has been made. There is no change among the other Ministers.

Milwaukee, 7.

In launching a ship from Wall and Davison's ship yard, a coal shed upon which 200 persons were seated gave way and fell into the water. Many persons were drowned.

Naples, 5.

Cholera has appeared in the suburbs of Gaeta.

The police say that Morney, who tried to blow up the steamer Queen, is an ex-Fenian and a member of the society Clan Na Gael. It is believed that he was implicated in the attempt to blow up the public buildings in London.

Valparaiso, 8.

It is stated that the Chilean Government has protested against the Peruvian contract for the arrangement of the Foreign Debt. The squadron has been ordered to concentrate at Iquique.

Madrid, 9.

The Spanish Cabinet has sent a severe reprimand to General Salamanca for his offensive expressions against the Minister of the Colonies.

New York, Aug. 9.

It is stated that the representatives of the submarine company met last week to make an arrangement for raising the tariffs; and that from 35 to 40 cents per word was agreed on.

A telegram from Halifax says that much excitement prevails there in consequence of several American fishing boats having been captured lately, not only for offences against the custom-house laws but for having violated the treaty of 1818.

On board the Admiral's ship Richmond of the U. S. navy, a conference has been held between the Minister of Fishery, Rear-admiral Suze, the Consul-general of the U. States and Captain Scott.

London, Aug. 9.

John Bright has signed the peace memorial to be presented to the President of the U. States. It has now the signature of 173 members of Parliament.

The wheat market in France is good, and is estimated at 110 millions of hectolitres.

Rome, Aug. 9.

The cholera is increasing. In July there were 604 deaths in Catania. The government has prohibited public festivities. In Naples there were 14 cases and 2 deaths on Saturday.

Vienna, Aug. 8.

The price of wheat fell on Saturday lower than has been known for 23 years. The metrical quintal was sold at 7 florins.

Chatham, Mass. Aug. 8.

The Volunteer has beaten the Puritan by a mile.

Dublin, Aug. 8.

A fire has occurred in Grafton-st., the losses are estimated at £100,000.

The West Clare Railway has been boycotted. Placards have been posted up warning people not to serve that line until Sullivan has been dismissed.

Chicago, Aug. 9.

The prairie fires and the drought in the north-west continue, and cause great losses; the harvest is almost ruined, and cattle suffer greatly.

Rio Janeiro, Aug. 9.

The police have prohibited the holding of a meeting in favor of the abolition of slavery.

SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN MAILS

London, July 9.

In the House of Commons Sir W. Harcourt made a sharp attack on the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Goschen. Sir William said—The right hon. gentleman is a convert (laughter), and he used insulting language towards those with whom he formerly acted. The Chancellor of the Exchequer always speaks in the spirit of a deserter (loud Opposition cheers). I can say of him, as we said of a man in a similar position, 'He has left the party as a deserter, and I hope he will never return to it.' You think you have made much progress with your charges of obstruction, but the country think very differently. I have no doubt the country is thoroughly sick of the proceedings of the House of Commons (cheers and counter cheers). The country has made up its mind that it will put an end to these proceedings, but it is not by returning supporters of the Chancellor of the Exchequer they will do it. I saw the Chancellor of the Exchequer dancing on the floor of the house, and I said to myself, 'This is the death dance of these foredoomed men' (loud Opposition cheers and laughter). A great deal has been said about the Opposition offered to the Coercion Bill by the members from Ireland. One charge against this Coercion Bill is that it was an unnecessary bill

(cheers) and that it has therefore caused a waste of the time of the house. The Chancellor of the Exchequer says it is to vindicate law and order. We challenge you to prove that law and order are disturbed in Ireland (Opposition cheers). All I will add is that this extraordinary measure—a measure which extinguishes the character of this house as the great assize of the nation in which its interests can be debated, has sent members of Parliament to express their opinions elsewhere. The noble lord the member for Rossendale (Lord Hartington) when he wants to express his views cannot express them in this house, but must go on the platform and state them.

The Liberals are making a great effort to wrest North Paddington from the Tories. Several Liberal and Nationalist members are assisting Mr Routledge, the Home Rule candidate. Mr Halley Stewart has also joined in the fray. The Tories admit that even if they retain their seat, their majority of 911 in 1886 will be very much reduced.

MONTEVIDEAN ITEMS

Aug. 10.

A Committee of Spaniards went on board the Sorata to salute Don Carlos de Bourbon, who in a few words thanked them for the honour done him.

A newspaper of this city states that Santos has offered it a monthly subvention for the use of its columns. Santos has ordered the furniture of his palace to be sent to Buenos Aires.

Latorre arrived here from Buenos Aires on Sunday. His arrival produced quite a panic on the Bolsa. He sent a long letter to General Tajes stating his wish to live here in order to educate his family and that he had no political objects in view but would obey the Government. Drs. Herrera, Garcia and Terra announced their intention to resign unless the President ordered Latorre to leave. Latorre was alarmed at the excitement created by his arrival and went to the Brazilian Legation to ask for protection, but he was assured by the Brazilian Minister that his life was not in danger. Afterwards the Chief of Police went to the Legation with an order from the Minister of Government that he should leave the country. Latorre said that there had been no law passed for his banishment and that he would only obey an order from the President of the Republic. The Chief of Police returned afterwards with an order from General Tajes himself that Latorre should leave. Then, accompanied by Salvador Tajes, he went to take leave of his mother, wife and children.

The Government sent a message to the Permanent Committee announcing that the E.P., in exercise of the powers conferred by Article 81 of the Constitution had, as a measure of safety, ordered Latorre's immediate departure from the country, and the Committee was asked to approve of the measure. The message was at once taken into consideration and, after a short discussion, a motion to which there was some opposition was carried approving of the proceedings adopted in the matter.

The Board of Health has imposed sanitary observation on vessels arriving from Chile and Italy. The observation will last during the time necessary for disinfection.

The Montevideo passengers will undergo the observation in the Flores Island lazareto and the

cargoes at Libertad Island. Sailing ships will remain in the outer roads for disinfection and washing of clothes. Vessels which have a suspicious case on board during the passage or while here will be subject to the orders issued by the Board of Health.

The steamer Ramses on her way here saw a steamer anchored near the Castillos coast and signalling for assistance. She is supposed to be the 'La France.' Steamers have left to assist her.

Colonel Carralon de la Rua has been dismissed from the army.

The steamer La France was towed into port this afternoon by the steamer Washington. She lost on arriving at Castillos an anchor and chain, and the shaft of her screw and other parts of her machinery were broken, so she had to ask for help.

Mr Oliver, the negotiator of the loan of \$20,000,000 leaves for London this week.

PROVINCIAL NEWS

URUGUAY

A railway guard on the train from Parana has been killed near Negoya; he was inspecting a carriage axle while the train was in rapid motion and came in contact with a stone pillar.

A seal of rare species has been caught in this port and has been presented to the National Museum.

ROSARIO

The time for application for space in the Santa Fe Rural Fair has been postponed to August 20th.

When the forger Langdon was here he stayed at the Hotel Argentino. He pretended to be the agent of an Anglo-American Stock Investment Company, with a capital of \$5,000,000. He spoke several languages and had letters of recommendation from the various banking establishments in which he had deposited funds.

During July there were exported 19,504,968 kilos wheat, 3,129,995 kilos linseed and 2,201,883 kilos maize.

SALTA.

August 10.

Yesterday was the day for the election of provincial deputies and senators. The police were armed with remingtons and distributed in groups. Commissary Monson with 20 soldiers took up a position on the previous night to prevent a large body of voters from coming from the Lagunilla partido, and surprised them by a fusillade which wounded many persons, some seriously, and dispersed the rest. Afterwards he attacked the quinta of Napoleon Peña, where many persons were tranquilly sleeping and the soldiers wounded a large number of them. On the following morning more than fifty remington capsules and two revolvers were found in the patio. The door of the house and walls showed the marks of numerous bullets. The Commissaries then went to the Governor to report the result of their mission, and the Opposition, having been duly warned, abstained from voting at the elections but lodged a protest. At Rosario de la Frontera, Metan and Chilcoana the Opposition was successful.

Don Carlos, Duke of Madrid, and Pretender to the throne of Spain landed in this city on Monday.

THE WORLD-FAMED

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ROSARIO.

PROVINCE OF SANTA FE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

July 23, 1884.

To the Editor of the SOUTHERN CROSS.

DEAR SIR,

The corruption of the courts of justice (sic) is a stock subject for the grievance monger, and yet it must be admitted that so long as such a thing exists, it is the duty of the independent press to cry it down whenever an opportunity for so doing presents itself, and to show for the edification of whoever it may concern how the thing manifests itself in different parts of the country, and how all who have at heart the true progress of the Republic should strain every nerve for bringing into being a better state of things.

An incident occurred this week in the Criminal Court that may tend to show the stuff courts are made of in this part of the country, and perhaps to open the eyes of some who may have interests at stake in them. The secretary of Judge Candiotti of the Criminal Court, at the request and on the responsibility of a prominent lawyer, allowed a man who was detained on suspicion to go and see a sick friend, after which he returned to prison. The judge happening to hear of the occurrence immediately suspended the secretary, who desiring to exculpate himself charged the judge in open court with having liberated the convicted assassins A. B.—C. D.—E. F.—G. H. and others at so much per head; with having a convict who ought to have been in prison, having been sentenced to a lengthy term, as a man servant at his private house; and with allowing a notorious villain who murdered a defenceless woman in the streets of this city to go all over town every evening, to the theatre and cafes, as if the prison were a lodginghouse and justice the farce it is here made to be. Hereupon the judge answered that he alone was answerable for his 'picardias' and that he declined being so for those of others, so he sent his hapless secretary to prison, whence I understand a full account of the affair, containing the most scandalous charges against the judge, has been forwarded to the Supreme Chamber of Justice at Santa Fe. The affair is likely to create a sensation and if it should happen to result in the entire reorganisation of our courts in this city and the appointment of judges possessing a sense of their duties and responsibilities, instead of those who have done so much to add to the disrepute of our antiquated systems of procedure, I can assure you that it will be the occasion of general satisfaction and one of the truest marks of progress we have been able to boast of for a long time.

As I have had occasion to prognosticate in several previous letters, the reaction in the land market is becoming more pronounced every day. I have no doubt but the prospects of another visitation from the cholera have done a great deal to hasten this, although it was bound to come in the long run. The fever of speculation has almost completely died out, and it is hard to obtain offers higher than 50 or 60 o/o of the prices that were freely paid only a month ago. It is true that little fortunes have been realised by those who have had the sense to buy low and sell without waiting for too high a profit. Those, on the other hand, who have seen no limit in the rise in land and who have waited up to the present, or who have bought at fancy prices with the hope of gaining largely, are sure to burn their fingers, and some of them have already come through very sad experience. We may now, I suppose, expect to see a rush in the opposite direction, for is it not ever thus, that man will rush pendulum like from one extreme to another, without ever halting at the wise point of moderation?

The great event of the week in social circles was the grand concert given under the experienced direction of Professor Huhn at the German Club, on behalf of the Anglo-German infirmary here. A number of Professor Huhn's pupils and other ladies and gentlemen took part, the result being one of the most successful concerts ever given in this city. The little Misses Mac Inness and Talbot, Masters Amelong, Behrensens, and others distinguished themselves among a host of talented players by their proficiency on the violin, piano-forte and other instruments, of which I may make special mention of the cythara and the various instruments employed in the rendering of Hadyn's grand symphony, in which the warbling of various birds is imitated to perfection, and in which on this occasion 8 violins, a violoncello, piano-forte (4 hands), and 12 other instruments, including the venerable penny whistle, were most skillfully handled by some of Professor Huhn's young pupils.

The singing of 'Der Wanderer' by Mr Geitz, the gifted possessor of a magnificent baritone voice, called forth special applause and was greatly admired, as also was Mme Geitz in playing the piano-forte in company with Professor Huhn, who made his violin discourse as eloquently as ever. I have no doubt but a substantial addition will be made to the funds of the infirmary through this concert, which I have no hesitation in saying proved a most successful undertaking. Another windfall the Anglo-German infirmary has had has been due to the Queen's jubilee, the various entertainments, etc., provided for that occasion in this city having produced after paying expenses some 2500 m/p, which it is proposed to devote to the creation of a ward in the infirmary to be called the Victoria ward in remembrance of the jubilee.

Preparations are going ahead rapidly for the minstrel entertainment on behalf of the Rosario English Literary Society, and an excellent troupe has been formed. As you are aware the entertainment is to take place on the eve of Santa Rosa, the 29th inst, so if any of your readers purpose coming to the sports announced for the 30th I can heartily recommend them to throw in a night more in Rosario and to come in time for the minstrels.

The Municipality is thinking of going into debt for a grand new theatre on the site at present occupied by the old market. There can be no doubt concerning our dire need of such a building, our one solitary place of the kind (the Olimpo) being more like a stable than a theatre.

In the meantime, I do not see how the needy corporation can hope to pay for the luxury, and after all the Olimpo is as good a theatre as the parish church is a place of worship, and the law courts are worthy of the name. As a matter of fact, it cannot be denied that in spite of much artificial and imported progress, there is still too great a preponderance of the sleepy hollow element in everything that de-

pends upon native resources for one to build any reasonable expectation of better things for many years to come. Thus discouragements are to be encountered at every turn, and the fall of contentance that is produced thereby is usually in proportion to the brilliancy of the expectations awakened by unreal assumptions of a progress that does not exist. The bursting of the land bubble that has been swelling on imported capital for the past year or so, will doubtless bring this fact more prominently in view than it has been for a long time, and if it be duly appreciated, the public and those who are the makers of all the real progress we have to boast of will have no occasion to complain of its being brought to light.

The officers of the gallant Spanish cruiser Infanta Isabel have been royally entertained during the week at two banquets and a grand ball given by the leading Spaniards in company with many prominent Argentines. The utmost cordiality and good fellowship have prevailed on these occasions, and it is hardly necessary to say that the hospitality showed the worthy Spanish 'salts' has been most cordially reciprocated to the hundreds of visitors who have boarded the Infanta.

The inspector of public health has addressed a note couched in energetic terms to the president of the municipality, denouncing a number of 'conventillos' he has visited as pest nests wholly unfit for human habitation, and recommending their demolition as a measure demanded by the public health, and the construction in their place of suitable houses for laborers and persons of limited means. If this public-spirited note receives the attention it deserves, and which I for one firmly believe to be demanded by the public health, we may soon expect to see a large part of Rosario in ruins and scores of grasping landlords on the verge of despair.

It is difficult to believe, however, that anything so good is in store for us, or that the Municipality really means to depart so widely from its usual course of inaction, as to adopt any such measure. If however I should happily be mistaken, I will be sure to let you know what has been resolved.

In the meantime,

I remain, dear sir,

Yours respectfully,

W.

WAGES IN BUENOS AIRES

In the camp, shepherds, stockmen, or peons get from 14 to 18 dollars per month, our dollars, be it remembered, being worth at par 97 cents, or equal to the 5 franc piece, and this is now in paper money compared with which gold is worth 130. This wage includes board, but such board! He has the ground to sleep on unless he has his cot and bed, and many do sleep on a sheepskin thrown on the ground, a bench or table. They have to eat mutton, once in a great while a little beef, perhaps a little rice or farina, that is all, month in and month out. The day laborer, like the hod-carrier, teamster, etc, gets from \$1 to \$1.50 a day and 'finds themselves,' working from 10 to 13 hours. Carpenters, bricklayers, painters, etc, get from \$2 to 2.50 a day, the latter being graded as first-class workmen capable of building a house, etc. Book-keepers get from \$100 to 250 a month, the latter sum being paid only by important houses. Plumbers, gasfitters, tinsmiths, blacksmiths get \$2.50 to \$3 a day. Printers, job compositors from \$50 to 80 a month, or 25 cents per 1000 ens, machinemen from \$50 to 80 a month in English offices. Women cooks get from \$18 to 25 a month and board. Housemaids and chambermaids about the same. Men cooks, first class, in large places get \$25 to month, but for the latter they must be first-class. These instances will illustrate the comparative scale of wages here and at the home

of the inquirers. It must be borne in mind that the bulk of immigration comes from Italy and the Basque provinces, where they live on food on which the Anglo-Saxon would starve, and where they get wages scarcely greater than the Chinese at home so that they live contented and save money when we should die, or want to. As farmers, peons, journeymen at the trades, Anglo-Saxons cannot compete with them, and seldom try. For skilled labour of a high order in any branch the English and American are held in high estimation and do well, to a limited number who get places, but the field is easily and quickly filled to overflowing. And yet those who have had well-learned trades, who have come out here with good habits, who have been steady, sober and industrious, have in almost every case done well, better than the same number would have been likely to have done in Europe, but these remarks apply only to the higher mechanical trades. Taken all in all, servants make the most by coming here, for the demand is unflinching and prices exceedingly high for what service is rendered, as compared with any other place in all the world we ever heard of.—'The Herald.'

THE WORK OF EXPIATION

In connection with America

The first official Report of the Work of Expiation was issued in Low Week, and is addressed to the founders and associates in North and South America. The Report is in pamphlet form, and consists of a letter from his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, England, to the Rev. Kenelm Vaughan, a letter from Father Kenelm Vaughan to the founders, followed by a summary account of the first beginnings and the development of the idea and the recent foundation of the first house in Chelsea by the Rector, the Rev. John S. Vaughan, and is closed with a number of extracts from the letters of some of the most eminent members of the Catholic hierarchy throughout the world.

His Eminence's letter is dated from Westminster, Easter Day, 1887, and concludes in these terms: 'United as I am with you, both in the aim and spirit of your work, and believing that the work is the work of our Divine Master, I heartily bless it once more, as I have always blessed its outset and its growth. It will be my desire and prayer to watch over it and share in it as long as God gives me life.' Father Kenelm Vaughan's letter is one of affectionate recognition and thanks to his friends who encouraged him in his early labours, and helped on the work in its infancy with their fervent prayers and generous aims. The Rector's report is in the highest degree interesting: for in it he tells of the finding of the Blessed Thomas More's garden in Chelsea, and its purchase for the 'seed plot of the work,' and also gives the Decree of the National Council at Baltimore, and a list of the more recent founders whose names had not before appeared: amongst these last are the two American Cardinals of Baltimore and Quebec, the Archbishops of New York and San Francisco, and the Right Rev. Mgr. Lord Petre.—'Tablet.'

TRIBUTE TO THE PRIESTHOOD.

In an article from the pen of that veteran journalist, Calvin B. McDonald, which appeared some time ago in the 'Oakland Times,' occurs the very striking and beautiful illustration of the life and work of the Catholic priesthood; it displays sprightly fancy, as well as appreciative knowledge:

'We have somewhere read a fanciful idea that the coral islands are constructed of the dead bodies of insects. A tiny organ-

ism dies at the bottom of the sea; another takes its place, and, after a while expiring, adds its poor remains to those of its predecessor; and so the process of submarine architecture goes on, millions and millions contributing to the funeral until at length an island is discovered by some stray navigator, covered with palm and plantain trees and tropical flowers, and peopled by a strange race of mankind. In like manner the Catholic priest may be said to contribute his whole being to the building up of one great structure, the Church of Rome. A man-child is born, perhaps in some thatched cottage in Ireland, and like Samuel, is dedicated to God from his birth by some mother, who in her girlish prime had been the Colleen Bawn of the Emerald Slope; and having patiently and faithfully performed his part in the apostolic drama, dies after a while, a thousand miles in the depths of the wilderness, under the burden of salvation. Another takes his place, and so the work goes on uninterruptedly for a thousand years; these human sparrows falling to the ground, one by one, unseen by the great world, but, as we believe, full in the sight of God, until at length the conquering sign of the Holy Cross is descried from eminence to eminence all around the circumference of the globe.—'Ave Maria.'

NOTES FROM IRELAND

July 9.

Mr Halley Stewart has won a tremendous victory in Spalding. A Gladstonian minority of almost 300 has been converted into a Gladstonian majority of over 700, notwithstanding the fact that by some manoeuvring the Tories at the last revision were able to add 300 voters to their party who are believed not to be entitled to be on the register. The Tory vote shows a falling off, as compared with the 1886 election, of 198, and a falling of as compared with the 1885 election of 295. The exact increase of the total Gladstonian vote as contrasted with the Gladstonian vote last year is 837. The total polling, too, was heavier than at either of the two preceding elections, representing over 80 per cent of the electorate.

Mr and Mrs Gladstone were entertained at dinner on Saturday evening by Sir Joseph Pease, M.P., who also invited the liberal members of Northumberland and Durham. Mr Gladstone, in responding to the toast of his health, pointed out the necessity in politics as in religion of faith and patience. The Irish question, like all great questions, had been marked by vicissitudes; they had great support from the significant character of the Spalding election, and if it were to be taken even of a growth of opinion in the country, a general election would absolutely revolutionize the position of parties. In regard to Lord Hartington's recent speeches he denied it was only within last year his lordship had found himself in disagreement with the Liberal party. There was no parallel between the coercive legislation of the present Government and the so-called coercive legislation of the Liberal Government.

The 'Pall Mall Gazette' of this evening has the following: 'The most interesting thing about the Children's Jubilee in Hyde Park has not yet, we think, been mentioned. Florence Dunn, that paragon of punctuality who was presented to the Queen as the scholar who has never missed a single attendance is an Irish girl. What a just retribution to be sure! The 'Daily Telegraph' which vies with the 'Times' in its incessant railing at the Irish race, organises a great fete, and the central figure in the show turns out to be a little Irish girl. 'Hundreds of her kith and kin,' says our informant, 'are living in my neighbourhood in the heart of Tipperary.' Bravo, Florry Dunn, if every Irish girl and boy will peg away with your exemplary pertinacity old Ire-

land will get her meed of justice sooner than some of her enemies expect.'

At a meeting of the National League in Dublin it was reported that £456 had been received since last week, £248 from Irish branches and the remainder from Australia. A sum of £180 was stated to be for evicted tenants. Dr Kenny, who presided, advised that the tenants on the Ponsonby estate should not compromise except on fair terms. Every branch should prepare to meet the Coercion Act as they had met several Acts in the past by refusing to answer inquisitorial questions. Mr Harrington also advised branches to work earnestly and vigilantly against the Act.

Mr E. Russell, M.P., has resigned his seat for the Bridge-town division of Glasgow, owing to the pressure of his duties as editor of the 'Liverpool Daily Post.' Sir G. Trevelyan is mentioned in connection with the vacancy.

The 'Daily News' New York correspondent telegraphs—It is reported that the Irish National League in America will hold a Convention this year at St Louis, as soon as possible after the passage of the Coercion Bill. It is said that the leaders of the organisation at Chicago are arranging the matter, and hope to be able to carry the day, as they did the Convention last year. Although Mr John Fitzgerald was chosen President at that time, it is well known that Mr Patrick Egan is still one of the moving forces, with Mr Alexander Sullivan, in the country. Another effort will be made by the New Yorkers in conjunction with the anti-administration people all over the country to defeat the Chicago men, and place their own men at the head of affairs.

The Government were defeated in the House of Commons on Tuesday night on a matter which will probably lead to the retirement of one of the ministers. Mr Atherley Jones, in the first part of the sitting, asked the Home Secretary for an inquiry into the case of a lady who was grossly insulted and ill-treated by London policemen and magistrates. The Home Secretary refused an inquiry, and subsequently Mr Atherley Jones moved the adjournment of the House to call attention to the matter, and though Mr Matthews, seeing the feeling of the members was inclined to make some concession, the matter went to a division, and the motion was carried. Even Lord R. Churchill, his old Patron, turned against the Home Secretary, towards the close of the debate. The effect of the passing of the motion amounts to a vote of censure on the Home Secretary and advices from London point to his resignation as a certainty.

COST OF THE ARMIES OF EUROPE.

In his article on the 'debts and taxes of nations,' in the last number of the Century Magazine, Mr Edward Atkinson says of the armies of Great Britain, France, Germany, Holland, Italy and Belgium that these six European countries have 2,200,331 men under arms, at an annual cost of \$493,505,520 or at the rate of \$23 per man. The cost of the United States is seven times as much per soldier, but the total cost is relatively insignificant. The armed force of Europe in actual service is 4,123,374 men, including armies and navies, besides 10,398,163 reserves at call, making an aggregate of 14,521,537. This is substantially one in five of men of the arms bearing age. The proportion, excluding the reserves, is one in sixteen of all Europe, while in the United States it is one in 322. Even in Great Britain, which is about the least harassed in this way, it is one in 26. Taking not the arms bearing, but the entire population, the ratio of the European armies and navies is as 1 to 81, or even 1 to 24 including reserves, while that of the United States is as 1 to 160.—'New York Foreign Trade Journal.'

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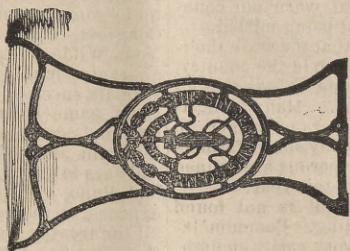
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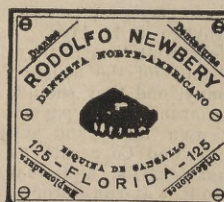
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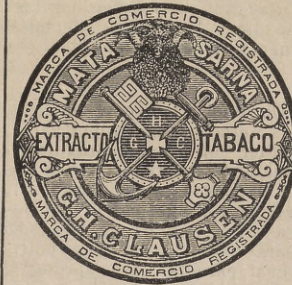
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THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1887

Our readers were informed last week that an innocent man was acquitted by a jury of his countrymen at Concordia. We are sorry that we cannot add that those who are manifestly guilty in connection with the affair have been punished. The Gelaberts and Pene are still free men, and justice is content with preventing them from continuing their nefarious traffic. At the same time it is not at all improbable that they will be one day restored to office or promoted to some higher grade as happened to Boreas in Tucuman. All who wish to form a correct idea of justice as it is often administered in this free and enlightened republic should read the letter of our Rosario correspondent in to-day's issue of the SOUTHERN CROSS. After doing so they will very naturally exclaim, 'Oh, Justice, how many crimes are committed in thy name!'

Another distinguished Irish surgeon and physician, Dr Kehoe, has passed a brilliant examination before the medical faculty of Buenos Aires, which has therefore ratified his diploma received in Dublin and placed his name on the list of medical men qualified to practise in any part of the Argentine Republic. Dr Kehoe will soon leave the British Hospital where he has been engaged for some time as resident doctor, and where he has given the highest satisfaction in the discharge of very responsible and onerous duties, and we are glad to hear that he intends to settle down in this city. He had considerable experience in his profession before coming to Buenos Aires. He has all the advantages that splendid talents and long study can afford, and we may safely predict for him a most successful career.

At a time when Ireland is as free from crime as any country in the world, and when judges in several districts are receiving white gloves, a coercion act hangs like a drawn sword over her head—an act of which the Emperor of Russia or King of Dahomey would feel ashamed. The truth is, English Tory states-

men and their Radical supporters of the Chamberlain type place all their hopes on the progress of crime in Ireland. They do all they can to promote it. They rejoice with great joy when the news comes that a crime is committed, and they suffer a corresponding depression of mind when all is peace and order.

On Monday the venerable lady, Mrs Mercedes Leaniz de Pizarro, mother of the distinguished Senator Dr Pizarro, departed this life in Cordoba at the age of 81. Sr Pizarro, husband of the deceased, is still living, and is 85 years of age. From these patriarchal parents have sprung a most numerous family. They had ten children, many of whom are still living, over 100 grandchildren, and many great grandchildren. Branches of this illustrious stock are scattered all over the Republic, but if they were gathered together they would make an army prouder and more numerous than the Fahii of old. The Pizarros are all steadfast Catholics, fearing God and walking in his way, and God has blessed them on earth and bade them increase and multiply.

EVICTIION STATISTICS.

The 'Herald,' commenting on some remarks of Mr Balfour, in the house of Commons, takes occasion to caution its readers against placing implicit faith in statistics. It happens that the question is about the number of evictions in Ireland which Mr Balfour states was overrated by Mr Mulhall. The 'Herald' did not give any such caution a few weeks ago, when its special 'critic' stated that there were two millions of Protestants and only three millions of Catholics in Ireland, and when it put implicit faith in the statement of John Bright 'that there were one million of Catholics in Ireland who were opposed to Home Rule.' These statements everybody in this Republic except the writers in the 'Herald' knew to be false, and when they were proved to be false the 'Herald' never took the trouble of correcting the error. We have nothing whatever to say with regard to the accuracy of the figures published by Mr Mulhall. He is well able to defend himself, and we reproduce in our columns to-day a letter which he has addressed to the 'Times' in reference to Mr Balfour's strictures. But whatever the published statistics of evictions may be, the numbers are far below and not beyond the reality. Why? Because these statistics are taken exclusively from official sources, and we must remember that there are thousands of evictions in Ireland which have never appeared in the official list. There have been hundreds of thousands of tenants expelled from their homes who never received notice to quit. 'Who fled from the Sassenach's dark bondage and slaughter,' before their last hope was gone and famine stared them in the face.

Forced from their homes, a melan-
choly train,
To traverse climes beyond the wa-
tery main.

The bottom of the Atlantic is whitened with the bones of some and the mounds are still to be seen on the shores of Canada, where so many hundreds of others perished after landing, carrying with them the contagion of the fever ship, while the savage howl of exultation which the 'Times' raised on their departure was still ringing in their ears. Every parish in Ireland has been desolated over and over by the hand of the despoiler. Every hillside is haunted by the ghosts of the famished dead; every stream has been stained with their blood; every house has been invaded; every shrine has been desecrated. Every city in Europe and America contains the descendants of Irishmen and Irish women driven from their homes by cruel oppression. In a book recently published which we have at this moment before us, it is proved by the closest reasoning that the number of

persons of Irish race in America at the present day amounts to twenty-three millions; but even allowing for a great deal of exaggeration, and setting down the number at half that figure, it would still be an appalling and suggestive fact, one which the philosophical student of mankind would scarcely comprehend, and which the future historian will refuse to believe. These twenty-three millions or twelve millions as the case may be, or there ancestors, were nearly all evicted. Eviction, coercion, slaughter and famine are the only boons which Ireland has ever received at the hands of England. This has now been tried long enough and the civilized world cries out with one voice that it is time to put a stop to it.

IRISH IMMIGRATION.

A person named Mr Buckley O'Meara has been commissioned by Don Lucas Gonzalez to send out any number of Irishmen to this country, and has inserted an advertisement in the Irish newspapers, a copy of which we publish elsewhere. We think it our duty to take exception to some assertions made by Mr Buckley O'Meara, and to warn our countrymen against being misled.

1. It is true that there are thousands of Irishmen in the country, but it is not true to say that all are prosperous. Many are as poor as the average farmer in Ireland, and many sheep-farmers who were prosperous are ruined by the losses of this year.

2. Employment is not found by all on landing. Common labourers find work easily enough, but wages for them is low and prices for all necessities of life are very high. Men of business find it difficult to get employment on coming here for want of knowing the language.

3. Whatever other Governments may do the Government of the Argentine Republic offers few advantages to colonists. There are no public lands fit for a colony which the Government is ready to hand over. An Irish colony should not go to the land which is under the charge of Don Lucas Gonzalez in the North Santa Fe, for the climate is too hot, and our people could not work there in summer when work is required, and whatever part of the Republic in which they wish to establish a colony, they should take with them a supply of provisions and clothing sufficient to last for at least one year. Otherwise they run the risk of perishing by starvation.

Some immigrants have settled on lands granted by Government in distant regions but very few Irishmen have attempted it, and nearly all who did so failed. We strongly warn our countrymen against expecting to make big fortunes by sheep-farming, as was done twenty years ago. 'Tempora mutantur nos et mutamur in illis.'

Finally, we are fully convinced that Mr O'Meara is a 'buen muchacho,' but he knows nothing about the Argentine Republic, and our countrymen at home should take care how they put faith in his statements.

For further information on this country we refer our readers to the article copied from the 'Herald' in the 2nd page of our issue to-day.

THE ROAD TO RUIN

Congress is busily engaged in granting pensions, concessions, and guarantees to a host of petitioners. They have seriously entertained the petition of Sr Reynaldo Vianello, who asks for a guarantee of 5 oja for 18 years for the establishment of a line of steamers to run between Buenos Aires, Lisbon and Cadiz. The company promises to make the voyage in 14 days. This is all very well, but if they do it will be all for the benefit of the company, and they should find the guarantee for payment in their own labor and activity. Younger and Co assure us that Tartagal exists, and that the road to it will run through one of the richest districts in the

world. If they are so sure of this why not try the experiment at their own risk, instead of pawing the credit of the nation? Pilaez and Co have another project for a railway across the Chaco, and the only concern of Congressmen is the question whether it shall be of broad or narrow gauge. The question whether it will benefit the country is of no importance whatever.

A proposal was received from Matti Philippi and Co for constructing a railway from Resistencia, across the Chaco, to Oran, in the province of Salta and thence to Tarija; also a proposal from Juan Pelleschi and Co for a railway from Rufino to Bahia Blanca; and another from A de Guerrero for two lines, one from Chumbicha to Tinogasta and another from Catamarca to Mente Agudo station on the Central Northern Railway.

All these proposals are accompanied with the usual modest request for guarantees and a big strip of land on each side of the line. We are advancing so rapidly on the march of progress that our heads grow dizzy, but it is to be feared that there is an extraordinary amount of jobbery in the background. Every proposal, however absurd, is backed up by some patriotic member of Congress, and a nod of assent from Wilde or some other boss guarantee-man, is enough to insure its success. Peru tried the same game some twenty years ago and she plunged headlong into ruin and bankruptcy. The railways to Oroya, Cerro de Pasco and Puno, constructed at vast expense, were expected to bring all the treasures of the Andes to the Pacific Ocean, but only served to impose an enormous debt on the unhappy nation that undertook to build them. And so Peru is to-day the richest and the poorest country in the world—the richest in the gifts of Nature, and the poorest owing to the folly and imbecility of her sons. Our statesmen would seem to be imbued with a similar spirit of recklessness in raising loans, contracting obligations, and dealing out concessions and guarantees to every adventurer. Railways are no doubt essential to the prosperity of the country, but they must be built slowly, with a great deal of precaution, and the task which we set before ourselves must be proportioned to our resources. Otherwise what we expect to be the road to greatness and success may easily become the road to ruin.

MEAT IN THE CITY.

The province of Buenos Aires, which supplies the city with meat, is plentifully stocked with horned cattle; the number of animals on our pampas is enormous, and such was the supply that not very long ago a great crisis in the cattle trade seemed imminent. The export on a large scale when our saladeros were doing little business saved us from having a vast surplus of beef on our hands, and capital invested in this business may be said to bring no interest. Nowadays the value is stationary or perhaps diminishing, so that such capital is a burden instead of offering facilities for trade. The recent change in favour of stock-owners is very inconsiderable; the number of cattle has diminished, but this diminution is owing to unforeseen and fatal causes, such as murrain, drought, and bad weather. Still the supply exceeds the demand, and so we understand why the price of horned cattle should remain unchanged. Under these circumstances it is only natural to expect that good meat should be sold at a cheap rate in the market. The price of animals is very low, and yet we have a dearth of meat in the city, and the article sold is of the very worst quality. Here is a strange problem. The purveyors of meat, who buy the article cheap, sell it as dear as it is sold in many cities in Europe, though cattle are the chief production of our country. In the meat question the speculators have trampled on Democratic

principles. It is now a question of dignity and rank whether one will be able to purchase a piece of good meat. The majority of the poor are almost entirely deprived of this species of food and in a short time, if a remedy be not applied, the residents of our conventillos will be lending one another the 'caracu' to make broth for the sick, as poor people do in some of the villages of Europe.

Whilst we are thus threatened with want inside the walls of this city, a few leagues outside there are estancieros, owners of thousands of cattle, who know not what to do with them. Between the consumers and producers, the complicated mechanism of speculation is interposed, so that all the mutual benefit that should exist is absorbed. Formerly the city was supplied with meat in this way: the butcher sent a purchaser to the estanciero. He paid his price, counted out the cattle, and drove them to the house of his employer, who immediately killed them and disposed of the meat to the public at a fair profit. The meat was of excellent quality, and those who wished might have it at a cheap price. A fat heifer is purchased to-day on an estancia at nine or ten dollars; the meat is distributed among the stalls at a price of \$30 or \$40, and the consumers pay as much as three times this sum for it. This is all owing to the chain of interference wrought by the speculators. The fat heifer, or its meat, passes through the hands of some 50 different owners before it is given to the cook, and all persons concerned received a large profit, so that what should only cost one dollar to the consumer by-and-by costs him ten. But there is still another spiral twist in the labyrinth, for the speculators arrange so that meat should always be wanting in the market, the demand is thereby rendered greater than the supply, and an artificial famine is created. One half the people are thus daily deprived of one of the first necessities of life, and the other half pay an exorbitant price for the article. Thus not only the people in general, but cattle owners in particular, are injured, for if meat were cheaper the quantity used would be three times greater, and the cattle owners would certainly receive a better price and make quicker sales. Now they sell very little meat at a cheap rate, whereas within the city the little meat used is very dear. It is only the speculators, that swarm of drones, that derive the benefit. The cattle-owner and the people in general are fleeced by them. The way to break this vicious chain is to establish joint stock companies, who would undertake to supply the city with meat. There should be complete liberty to establish shambles in all parts of the city and we may remind those who are fastidious in this respect that there are butcher's stalls in the most central streets in London.—'El Diario.'

STATISTICS OF IRELAND

In the second reading of the Coercion Act, April 16th, Mr Gladstone said: "According to the distinguished statistician Mr Mulhall, in his recent valuable book 'on Fifty Years of National Progress' the present reign has been one of unexampled prosperity for Great Britain, but very disastrous for Ireland. Since 1840 Ireland has lost 1,220,000 persons by death from famine, and 4,100,000 have emigrated, the number of persons evicted being 3,300,000."

In the third reading of the same bill, July 7th, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, Mr Balfour, said—

"The House may recollect that Mr Gladstone, last April, gave us figures with regard to evictions in Ireland founded on the authority of a certain Mr Mulhall, whom he described as an eminent statistician. Anybody acquainted with Irish statistics would have known them to be incorrect. Mr Mulhall's method of proceeding has been this. He has taken the Government return, which gave him in two columns the number of families and of persons evicted. He has deliberately selected the latter, and treated it as if it

"consisted of families, and assumed each family to consist of 7 persons, and consequently multiplied the number of evictions by seven. And these figures have been copied into every newspaper in the kingdom to excite odium against Irish landlords, and receiving currency from Mr Gladstone's name."

The following is an answer to Mr Balfour's remarks—

STANDARD OFFICE, Buenos Ayres
August 8th 1887

The Editor of the Times,

Sir,

The files of your paper just received contain a speech by Mr. Balfour, on the 7th ult., in which he charges me with having deliberately distorted statistics bearing on evictions in Ireland. As I am not a professional politician, but a statistician, it is my wish that any figures published under my name be correct. If Mr. Balfour detect an error he does me a service, but the tone of his speech is so offensive that I fear politics may have warped his judgment. He says my table is based on one by the Government showing the number of persons and of families evicted. I have not seen such a table, but have before me one that I copied in the British Museum, showing the number of evictions and of persons reinstated as caretakers since 1848, viz.:

	Number of evictions.	Reinstated caretakers.
1849-51....	263,000	73,000
1852-60....	110,000	28,000
1861-70....	47,000	8,000
1871-80....	41,000	6,000
1881-82....	21,000	4,000
33 yrs ..	482,000	119,000

It is unquestionable that the number of evictions means the number of families evicted. If each caretaker reinstated represent a family of 5 persons the number reinstated would be greater than what Mr. Balfour supposes the total number evicted. In fact there would appear to have been no evictions since 1848. The most any Government can do is to tell us the number of eviction decrees, by no means the number of persons evicted, as the police are not always employed. We have, moreover, collateral evidence that my figures are correct, as the Government blue-books show that 3,730,000 Irish emigrated in the above 33 years, and it is notorious that most of them had been evicted, whereas, by Mr. Balfour's statement they would not reach 10 per cent. Had I been in England I could have replied sooner to his remarks.

Michael G. Mulhall.

INFORMATION OFFICE IN DUBLIN

The following correspondence has been sent to the Foreign Office with reference to the opening of an Information Office in Dublin.

London, July 1st 1887.

Mr. Minister,

I have the honor of informing Y. E. that, in pursuance of the instructions I received, I have named Mr. Buckley O'Meara to the management of an Information Office in Dublin, with a monthly salary of 200 dollars. Mr. O'Meara has been traveling all over the country with a view of collecting materials to set immediately to work.

Mr. O'Meara has sent me a letter, a copy of which I inclose, and I should advise Y. E. to either increase his salary or pay the 200 dollars in gold, since his expenses are high. From Mr. O'Meara's letter Y. E. will gather that there are several nations in the field endeavouring to secure the bulk of Irish Emigration. We should make it a point to diffuse knowledge of our country amongst the Irish people, just as our competitors, the British colonies and others, do. As a rule, the Irish that emigrate are strong, young and hard-working, and it would be of immense advantage to us to secure this annual outflow of emigrants. It is necessary, in order to attain this end, to distribute English or translated publications respecting the resources of the Argentine Republic.

For this purpose it would be advisable to make arrangements with Mr. Mulhall to publish a cheap edition of his Handbook of the River Plate, which is a valuable work and contains important data respecting the resources of the Argentine Republic. I am certain that the work would command a large circulation in Ireland. Mr. O'Meara endeavored to purchase this book in Dublin, but was finally obliged to send to London for it, which circumstance proves that the work is not known in Ireland, the result, perhaps, of its high price. I believe it is sold at 2s. 6d. In my opinion, the Government should make arrangements with Mr. Mulhall, as I before stated, for the issue of a cheap edition of the Handbook, or purchase the copyright and distribute the edition gratis in Ireland.

I beg to remain, etc.,

L. Gonzales!

126 Manchester House,
Old Broad Street,

The following is a copy of Mr. O'Meara's letter:—

Dublin, June 10th, 1887.

Dear Sir,
I have the pleasure of informing you that I have provisionally opened the Information Bureau in No. 9 Lower Sackville Street, and I hope that the Government will pay me in gold, since I see no other way of covering my expenses.

I shall shortly insert the following advertisement in the papers:—

"Argentine Republic.—All intending emigrants should get information of the immense advantages offered by this country for capital. Employment found by the steady and industrious on landing. The mild climate allows working out of doors all the year round. Thousands of Irish in the country. All prosperous."

I send you the following figures:—Within the last five months 73,107 Irish have emigrated to different parts of the United States, Canada, British Columbia and California, representing a capital of £3,500,000. In the same period last year the emigration barely reached 49,158. Since the 31st May, 39,132 persons have left the country. Last week's emigration to Canada was 1,101, representing a capital of £33,700 drawn from the banks here.

The Governments, of course, offer every advantage to immigrants, and freely publish advertisements, etc., in the papers. Nevertheless complaints often reach us of the scarcity of work, the coldness of the climate, which renders work impossible during five or six months of the year.

Some, with capital, purchase exhausted farms; others, and these are the majority, settle on lands granted by the Government in distant regions.

I think that a properly organized Information Office has a fair field for excellent work here.

Yours truly,

H. Buckley O'Meara.

PHONETIC WRITING

In his lecture at the rooms of the Literary Society on Wednesday evening, the Rev Mr Thompson laid down the proposition that the world owed more to the Jewish race than to any other, and the proposition, strange to say, was carried by 15 votes against 14. We have not heard the Rev gentleman's lecture, but we understand the proposition which he maintained and carried so successfully mainly rested on the fact of the Jews having been the inventors of letters. If this were true it would not be sufficient to prove the truth of the former proposition, but all evidence goes to show that the Jews were not the inventors of phonetic writing. If they were the inventors, they must have made the invention before the exodus of the Israelites from Egypt, for Moses, who died before they reached the Land of Promise, wrote the Pentateuch, and the Scripture says that he was learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians. The Egyptians, therefore, had a knowledge of letters long before this period. To suppose that the family of Jacob introduced letters into Egypt is most preposterous, and the supposition is not supported by any known historical testimony. Shortly after the arrival of the Israelites in Egypt and their settlement in Goshen, they were reduced to bondage, and we know that an enslaved people are not an inventive people.

There is every reason to believe that the invention of letters must be ascribed to a prehistoric or antediluvian period. The following remarks on the subject, which we take from Donnelly's 'Atlantis,' will be read with interest:

'There was a general belief among the ancient nations that the art of writing was known to the antediluvians. The Druids believed in books more ancient than the Flood. They styled them 'the books of Pherevlt,' and 'the writings of Pridian or Hu.' 'Ceridwen consults them before she prepares the mysterious caldron which shadows out the awful catastrophe of the Deluge.' (Faber's 'Pagan Idolatry,' vol ii. pp. 150, 151.) In the first *Avatar* of Vishnu we are told that 'the divine ordinances were stolen by the demon Haya-Griva. Vishnu became a fish; and after the Deluge, when the waters had subsided, he recovered the holy books from the bottom of the ocean.' Berosus, speaking of the

time before the Deluge, says: 'Oannes wrote concerning the generations of mankind and their civil polity.' The Hebrew commentators on Genesis say: 'Our rabbins assert that Adam, our father of blessed memory, composed a book of precepts, which were delivered to him by God in Paradise.' (Smith's 'Sacred Annals,' p. 49.) That is to say that the Hebrews preserved a tradition that the Ad-ami, the people of Ad or Atlantis, possessed, while yet dwelling in Paradise, the art of writing. It has been suggested that without the use of letters it would have been impossible to preserve the many details as to dates, ages and measurements, as of the ark, landed down to us in Genesis. Josephus, quoting Jewish tradition, says, 'The births and deaths of illustrious men, between Adam and Noah, were noted down at the time with great accuracy.' (Ant. lib. 1, cap. lii. sec 3.) Suidas, a Greek lexicographer of the eleventh century, expresses tradition when he says 'Adam was the father of arts and letters.' The Egyptians said that their God Anubis was an antediluvian and wrote annals before the Floods. The Chinese have traditions that the earliest race of their nation, prior to history, 'taught all the arts of life and wrote books.' 'The Goths always had the use of letters,' and Le Grand asserts that before or soon after the Flood 'there were found the acts of great men engraved in letters on largestones.' (Fosbroke's 'Encyclopaedia of Antiquity,' vol i. p. 355.) Pliny says 'Letters were always in use.' Strabo says, 'The inhabitants of Spain possessed records written before the Deluge.' (Jackson's 'Chronicles of Antiquity,' vol iii. p. 85.) Mitford ('History of Greece,' vol i. p. 121) says, 'Nothing appears to us so probable as that it (the alphabet) was derived from the antediluvian world.'

ARRECIFES IRISH UNION.

[COMMUNICATED]

August 9, 1887.

The usual Quarterly Meeting of this Society was held on Saturday August 7th. As usual, a very large number of members were in attendance. Mr William McCormick, Vice President, was in the chair. After the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved the following resolution was proposed by Mr James Dennany, and seconded by Messrs Flannagan and Nally.

Resolved:

That this meeting of the Irish Union of Arrecifes hereby registers its protest against the outrage committed by an alcalde in this partido, named Mr Thomas McDonough, who abused his power in going so far as to beat a man in his own house with his sword, without being able to show cause for doing so, and thereby inflicting a severe wound on his head, and we beg to ask shall this be allowed to continue under the shadowy pretext of an individual wearing a sword? Further, that the members of this Union sign a petition to be drawn up by the Committee, and forwarded to the proper quarter, praying for his dismissal from the office of alcalde, because he is looked on with suspicion, and can no longer be regarded to possess the confidence of the community.

After reading the resolution Mr Dennany proceeded to address the meeting giving particulars of the lamentable occurrence.

Mr Dennany said: On the morning of the 4th June the alcalde of the quartel, Mr Thomas McDonough, called at a puestero's house to enquire why he had not a public pass-way opened at sunrise. When the enquirer would not tell his name or authority the puestero made use of strong language, for the puestero did not know to whom he was speaking, might he care only for the punishment received and outrage committed on himself and family afterwards. The chains of this pass are raised or lowered by means of a screw without being locked, therefore

the alcalde could not arrive at the puestero's house without having to perform this simple act of opening the said chains, which is as easily opened as a gate with a latch. The pass is about three squares from the puestero. The puestero has said that the opening or shutting of the chains is not obligatory on his part, that he does so only to do a favour for the owner or for his own convenience. Be this as it may, it rests with you, sir, and the members of this Union to determine whether the alcalde did or did not outstep the limits of his authority. The alcalde withdrew from the puestero and went to the estancia house to hold consultation with the owner, and returned immediately after accompanied by a 'teniente' and a representative man from the estancia house to arrest the puestero, Laurence Fagan, and bring him, in the words of the Alcalde, 'dead or alive before the owner.' Now, the point in question, can the Alcalde be justified in the discharge of his duty in using such physical force to bring the puestero before the owner? It is evident both the Alcalde and the owner of the camp made a mistake, which should not be allowed to pass unnoticed without a protest from the members of this Union. The owner of the camp might simply have sent one of the peons or director to inform the puestero of the necessity required, instead of wanting to make a court of enquiry of her establishment. The Alcalde did entirely wrong in drawing his sword under such circumstances, and this proves his incompetence to hold such an appointment, that should be entrusted to wise heads and more moderate hands.

The Alcalde made a charge for the puestero's door with drawn sword in hand (in which he did not use very polite language) asking the puestero to go with him to the estancia house. The puestero shut the door against him for a while, in which interval the honorable gentleman said he would shoot him if he did not open it. The puestero denied the right of going before the owner but said he was willing to go before the authorities to answer any charge that might be brought against him.

It can be better imagined than described the panic that was felt by that man's wife when she saw her husband felled to the ground by the stroke of a sword, that inflicted a great cut on his temples while at the same time she supported her infant child in her arms. Fagan did nothing to call for this bad treatment. Now, Mr Chairman, if a like assault were committed on you or any member of this society what would be the result? I will answer for myself and venture to say the same for you, that we would be actuated on the spur of the moment to perform Lynch law on the perpetrators of such outrages.

The Alcalde immediately after, having his sword stained requested of Fagan to do or say no more of the matter, but at the same time threatened that he would be put out of the puestero and paid with monthly wages should he not have better conduct in the future. On the same evening I was going to Arrecifes on business, accompanied with Fagan, for he was going to have his wound dressed by the Doctor for he was then suffering most acutely. We were again accosted by the same Alcalde with his sword jingling to his heels. He dissuaded the invalid from going to see the doctor and told him that he would tie him and bring him as prisoner before the authority should he insist on going to Arrecifes. He drew his sword in a menacing way before respectable witnesses to further outrage the feelings of the injured man by holding out threats regarding what he would do should we open our lips on the matter. The second assault was fully as grievous as the first, and for the following reason, namely, that if anything serious happened to Fagan it could be clearly left at the door of the Alcalde, that he had beaten him with his sword and afterwards prevented him from going to see the Doctor.

With the single exception of the Alcalde buying some balsam in the Arroya Luna pulperia to put to the wound he had inflicted. I came to Arrecifes on the evening in question despite the threatening of the alcalde, but did not report his conduct to the authorities. I held council with some of the chief officers of our society, and the result was to bring this grievance before a meeting of the Association in order that you may know the circumstances that brought about this outrage. I have given a detail of this case as an eye-witness with a view if possible to prevent its recurrence. Though painful it may be for me to bring this case before you which I presume most of you are previously in the knowledge of, I could not shirk the task for if I did I would not be acting in accordance with the principles of honour, of justice, and of right, and should I act otherwise would not be in conformity with the rules of our society (great applause).

The resolution was passed unanimously.

After a vote of thanks to the chairman the meeting dissolved.

THOMAS J. O'SHEA,
Secretary.

ADMIRAL BROWN.

To the Editor of the SOUTHERN CROSS.

DEAR SIR,

I see it noted in your paper and in the 'Standard' that our late president, General Roca, intends seeking in Ireland memorials of the early life of the renowned Almirante Brown.

Brown is an aristocratic name in Mayo, headed by the Marquis of Sligo and Lord Orammore, followed by five or six other families of distinction, curiously divided between this dominant group and some old Catholic families; among the latter would there be any chance of getting a clue to the parentage of the Irish Argentine hero? I have family reasons for believing that the Browns of Claran, near Headford, in the County of Galway, and the Browns of Crossmolina, the Admiral's native place, belong to the same family.

Referring to the dates on the monument in the Recoleta, it appears that Admiral Brown was approaching manhood in '98, when the French landed in Killala and marched through Crossmolina on their way to Castlebar—can there be anything more probable than that he was one of the foremost in joining the French standard?

Following the defeat (rather the betrayal) at Ballinamuck a reign of terror commenced in Mayo unparalleled even in Irish annals—none of the refinement of the present time of silk cables, etc. The old trees in the green of Castlebar could tell a horrible tale. The writer has a lively recollection of the cry of 'soap the rope' against the Browns at election times, between 1830 and 1840. Many thousands left the country, among whom it is safe to conclude that the future Admiral was one.

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours truly,

A MAYO MAN.

GENERAL ITEMS

A forger named Langdon has turned up in the River Plate. He tried to discount a bill with Samuel B. Hale and Co. but they required an order from the Chicago bank direct. When Mr Anderson of the London Bank heard that Langdon had obtained £2000 in Rosario, he telegraphed to Chicago and London to make inquiries about him. No reply was received from Chicago, but the reply from London was that the documents in Langdon's possession were forgeries. Besides forged bills for £12800, he had £4900 in Argentine notes, 312 gold ounces, 1000 francs in French notes, £40 in English notes and £140 and \$223 in North American notes. Langdon after figuring here as an important

man of business smelled a rat, or rather a cat which was tracking his footsteps. He fled to Montevideo, but was arrested there and brought to this city on Monday. It appears this swindler is a North American by birth. He had on his person 56 forged bills representing £14090 and a considerable amount of gold.

Advices from San Juan say that Napoleon Burgos, accused of being concerned in the events of 6th February, 1884, has presented himself to the police.

A banquet was given at the Cafe de Paris by Dr Uriburu to Mr Galloway of the Platense line of steamers. Dr Wilde and several statesmen and financiers were present and Mr Galloway made a speech in which he spoke of the monopoly which for 17 years his company enjoyed in India without a single complaint from the public and hoped it would be the same in the Plate where the public would be well served by an English company that would spare no expense.

In future the bundle of newspapers which we send weekly to Suipacha will be addressed to the house of Mr Edward Kenny, whom we have appointed our agent in that town, and who has kindly consented to collect outstanding accounts and to receive subscriptions for the SOUTHERN CROSS. Those who find it convenient may still hand in subscriptions to Father McNerney who has been always a true friend of our paper, and to whom we are indebted for numerous favours since he went to reside in the camp.

The bill to establish Civil Marriage in this country has been brought before Congress.

Monges, the man who is in the Penitentiary for assaulting General Roca, has had some violent attacks of madness, during which he tried to assault his keepers. If he is mad he ought to be in the Lunatic Asylum and not in the Penitentiary.

The merchants of Monte Caseros have resolved to raise a subscription for the purpose of buying a house in Concordia for Sr Mendez, the director of the 'Amigo del Pueblo.'

The little steamer Brenda sank last Friday opposite Constitution as she was in the act of towing three flat boats one of which had 1460 bags of maize on board and became a total wreck.

At Martin Garcia two soldiers attacked Ensigns Diaz and Alferez. One of the soldiers was killed and the other was taken prisoner.

Mr Thomas Wilson, the comic actor who accompanied Mr Latham's troupe for two seasons to this city, was killed in the beginning of June. He with his wife and child were travelling on the Tiverton junction railway when the child (a little girl) leaned against the door of the carriage, it flew open and she fell out. The train was travelling at the rate of 50 miles per hour; nevertheless Mr Wilson jumped out with the hope of saving his child. In the fall he sustained a concussion of the spine, from which paralysis of the lower part of the body supervened—the immediate cause of death. The girl only received a slight shock from which she completely recovered.

A banquet was given in honor of Sr Posse, the ex-Governor of Tucuman, and his minister Dr Colombres, on Tuesday evening at the meeting hall of the Opera Italiani. Several eloquent speeches were made by distinguished men, and the general tone of the speeches was in strong condemnation of the arbitrary proceedings of the National Government which brought about the revolution in Tucuman.

Dr F Cortez said the Governor of Tucuman had been deposed not because he governed ill but because he governed well. It was not the act of the people of Tucuman but of outsiders. Dr Colombres returned thanks on behalf of Sr Posse and the other ministers, and said they had done no more than act in accordance with their firm convictions in defending the liberties of

their country. Dr Delfin Gallo, Dr Carballedo, Dr Quintana and Dr Saenz Peña having all spoken very eloquently, Dr Irigoyen was called on to speak. He made a brief review of the last elections, and said that the revolution in Tucuman was an attack on the people. We have lost in a short time the political conquests which it took us so many years to achieve. What Fox and Gladstone had done for England the orators of this republic had done for this country. The congress of 1819 had said to the people: 'end of the revolution beginning of order,' but after 70 years the government of the present day is the promoter of anarchy and not order. If we continue on this line we will soon become subjects of a monarch instead of being free citizens of a republic.

Some friends who have just returned from a visit to Villa Mercedes in the province of San Luis, inform us that it has not rained there for several months. Were it not for irrigation, which is skilfully managed in that province, not a blade of grass would be growing there. Where irrigation does not reach the land is a barren desert. When coming into town by the Transandine line on Tuesday night, our informants saw an enormous fire in the camp between the stations Laboulaye and Junin. It extended for 4 or 5 leagues.

The Rev. Dr Thompson read a paper at the rooms of the English Literary Society on Wednesday evening on 'The World's Debt to Israel.' A resolution was submitted to the meeting that men of Hebrew blood have done more for the world than those of any other race whatever.

The question of General Mitre's restoration to office was discussed in the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday. Deputy Garcia said that he had received a letter from General Mitre in which he requested him to withdraw the bill before the Chamber. General Mansilla, said that the report of the Committee of War on the proposal was lying on the table, and he protested against the disrespect with which the Committee was being treated. The Committee had on constitutional grounds rejected the proposal to reinstate General Mitre, because the initiative ought to be taken by the E.P.; because the proposal was contrary to the law of promotion, and would prejudice rights acquired by all the superior officers in the army, and, lastly because General Mitre had lost his military status by his own petition. The speaker then proceeded, in a loud voice, to charge General Mitre with being an enemy to the Government and with being the owner of a newspaper which sought to control the public powers by means of intimidation and 'chantage,' and that, therefore, he ought not to ask for honours from a Congress upon which his newspaper is throwing mud every day.

The widow of the famous runner Bargossi, who ran so fast that he ran himself to death, is going to show what she can do as a pedestrian at Palermo on Sunday. She is evidently a faithful follower of her beloved husband.

There will be a solemn High Mass at the Passionist Church, at 9 o'clock on Monday, the feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, and devotions with Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament at 3 p.m. on the same day.

Don Carlos is about to pay a visit to the shrine of Our Lady at Lujan before his return to Europe.

The port works are being carried on with great rapidity.

A banquet was given to General Roca at the 'Star and Garter,' Richmond, on the 9th of July. Over 200 guests were present. General Roca was seated to the right of Lady Thornton and to the left of Mrs Grenfell, whose husband is the principal partner of the firm of Morton, Rose and Co.

There was a rumor this week that Dr Donovan, president of the Provincial Bank, was about to resign.

THE ENGLISH BANK OF THE RIVER PLATE (LIMITED)

Authorized Capital..... \$1,500,000
Subscribed Capital..... 1,000,000

Buenos Aires—71 Reconquista 77
Rosario—Corner of calles Puerto
and Córdoba

Montevideo—Calle Misiones 117.
And in Paysandu

Commercial and other Current Ac-
counts opened. Deposits received at
sight and for fixed periods. Bills
Discounted, Negotiated, or Collected.
Advances made, upon Approved Se-
curities. Letters of Credit issued on
London, the Continent, the United
States and Brazil for Commercial and
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Bills of Exchange issued and purchas-
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and the principal towns in England,
Scotland and Ireland; Paris, Bordeaux,
Antwerp, Genoa, and other places in
Italy, Spain, Switzerland, the United
States, Montevideo, Rio Janeiro, and
other places in Brazil.

Transfers of Funds to or from this
Country and the Continent can be effect-
ed by telegram or otherwise, through
the medium of the Banks' Chief Office at
No. 8 Old Jewry, London E.C.

Also, every description of Banking bu-
siness transacted on liberal terms.

The following rates of Interest will be
allowed and charged by the Bank, until
further advice.

Allowed—

Credit Balances in Current
Account and Deposits at
Call..... 3 1/2 per ann.
Deposits at 30 days notice..... 5 do
Do for 60 days fixed..... 5 do
Do for 90 days fixed..... 6 do
Do for 6 months fixed..... 6 1/2 do

Deposits in "oro sellado"
In current account..... 3 1/2 per ann.
Fixed deposits 60 days..... 4 do
90..... 5 do

Charged—

Overdrafts in Current Ac-
count Gold or Paper..... 40 1/2 per ann.
Discount according to arrangement.

T. H. JONES,
Manager.

Buenos Ayres, January 2, 1886.

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después de 30 días desde \$m/n
4 hasta 1000..... 7 1/2 o/o
Desde \$m/n 1001 en adelante..... 6 o/o
En cuenta corriente o a la vista..... 4 o/o
A plazo fijo de 30 días..... 5 o/o
Id id id 60 id..... 6 o/o
Id id id 90 id..... 7 o/o
A otros plazos..... convencional

SE COBRA
A industriales con garantía real
a plazo fijo..... 12 o/o

HORAS DE OFICINA:
De las 10 a.m. a 4 p.m. Los Sabados
de 10 a.m. a 5 p.m. Los Domingos de
10 a.m. a 2 p.m. para la caja de ahorros.

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Director Principal

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Horas de oficina: de 10 a.m. a
3 p.m. y los Sabados hasta las
4 p.m.

Desde la fecha y hasta nuevo aviso
a tasa de interés sera como sigue:

ABONA

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a plazo de 60 días..... 5 o/o
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cuyo saldo pasa de
\$1 200,000..... 4 o/o
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después de 80 días
Desde \$5 hasta 4
1000..... 6 o/o
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elante..... 5 o/o
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trimestral..... 7 o/o
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amortización menos de 25 o/o..... 8 o/o
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180-SAN MARTIN-180

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FLUVIALES A VAPOR
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Desde Abril 16, 1887

Salidas de Buenos Aires:

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Balizas interiores
Los Lunes... Vapor Cosmos
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Los Jueves... " Olimpo
Los Sabados... " Saturno
Los Domingos... " Silex

PARA EL SALTO Y ESCALAS

A LAS 10 A.M.
Balizas interiores
Los Martes... Vapor Saturno
Los Miercoles... " Silex
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equipajes para los Ferro-Carriles, la
Agencia los dá gratis a los señores pasa-
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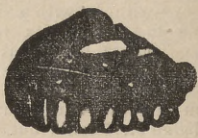
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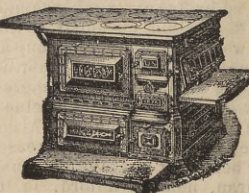
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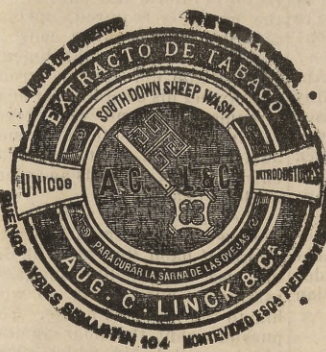
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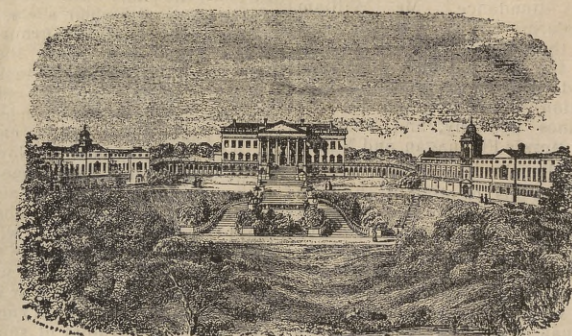
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THE NUDE IN ART

The New York 'Star' is printing some correspondence on the 'nude in art,' suggested by an exhibition of Parisian pictures at the Academy of Design. A correspondent who supports the 'nude' view insists that the galleries of the Vatican are full of unclothed statues.

This is true enough; but an unclothed statue is not necessarily an immodest statue. Nobody but an ignorant or evil-minded person would call the Venus of Melos indecent. It would be an irreparable misfortune to art and artists if the Popes had not preserved some of the masterpieces of pagan art, and at the same time encouraged Catholic artists to make use of them as studies for the wonderful objects of Christian art which make Italy the art centre of the world.

Michael Angelo's 'David' is nude; but who except a Puritan, a Calvinist, or some other creature suffocated in the gloom of his egotistical theories, could call it immodest?

Fra Angelico sacrificed the structure of natural forms to the highest ideal of Christian art. His power of painting spiritual expression—if the word *painting* can be used to convey the medium of his inspiration—raised him above the criticism of the anatomists.

The main question in judging whether a nude—or semi-nude—figure is immodest or not, is to find out the intention of the artist. There are many modern figures by French artists which, though not nude, are more immoral in their intention and effect than any undraped figure can be. They are the survivals of the symbolism of Phallic worship. The Greeks made perfect statues. The moderns can only imitate them. The Dianes and Aphrodites and Ariadnes of our artists have no reason to exist. They are generally only attempts to reproduce the human figure—attempts which are seldom of such a high order that they are raised to that elevation of art which precludes any suggestion of immodesty. The Paris salon contains at every exhibition a large collection of mere obscenities.

Catholic art is so rich and varied that Christian collectors can afford to ignore the question of the nude in art by admitting no unclothed figures among their pictures and statues.—New York 'Freeman's Journal.'

GOSSIPS.

I know women and men too, for that matter, who are as much wedded to their gossip stories as any old tippler to his cups. It would be just as hard to reform one as the other. We have inebriate asylums where the poor fellow is shut away from the taste and smell and sight of liquor. We ought to have retreats for confirmed gossips, where they could never mingle again with their kind; for as sure as they do they will find something to gossip about. In fact, their case is worse than the toper's; for while he may regain a healthy stomach and an unviated appetite, the slanderer's heart, even if touched by the Spirit of God, will never lose the pits and scars which mar it. I have seen such gossips, with whom you could not talk five minutes on any subject without hearing something bad of some one. Their neighbor across the way they have no good word for, the church they attend is full of cheats and shams; after a while they have no friends; their sharp tongue makes acquaintances shy, and neighbors give them a wide berth. They become unhappy, moody, miserable, despicable, until at last they drop into an unwept grave, and every one breathes more freely because they no longer pollute the common air.—'Ladies' Home Journal.'

It is said of a great man just dead that he began life a bare-footed boy. Come to think, we boys all began that way.

THE TEST OF A MAN'S CHARACTER.

The sharpest test of a man's character is in his treatment of what is in his power and wholly below him. Motives of self-interest are sufficiently strong and numerous to produce irreproachable conduct towards superiors or equals in strength or knowledge. They have it in their power to defend themselves from attack, to bring persons to account for misdoings, to resist injuries. Much of what renders life valuable is in their hands, to bestow or withhold. When, therefore, we so order our conduct as to facilitate and please those who can thus control our happiness and welfare, it may be a token of intelligence but it does not indicate nobility of character. When, however, we come into relations with those who have no such power, who must accept without appeal what we choose to give them, who have no more substantial reward to bestow than gratitude or affection, and no more severe penalty than secret or impotent wrath, we show something of our true selves by the way in which we treat them.

HUGE SNAKES

Gardner, in his 'Travels in Brazil,' says that he saw the dead body of an anaconda 36 feet in length, and that in its stomach were the bones of a horse. An English engineer who spent several years in that country relates that he once saw a shoemaker cutting up the tanned skin of a huge boa or anaconda to be made into riding boots. 'This is only a baby,' said the shoemaker, answering the Englishman's look of surprise. Yet the skin, though shrunk by tanning, measured 3 feet 1 inch in width, which would represent a diameter of nearly a foot. What was left of it, for the shoemaker had cut off a piece at each end, measured 19 feet 6 inches in length. The man assured the Englishman that it measured, when stripped from the snake, 25 feet 6 inches. The Indians of Brazil call it *sucurihu*, which means a roarer, because it utters a low, roaring sound. The swamps are its favourite haunts, and there it lies coiled up, waiting for beasts or cattle, who come there to drink. They are of such a size that he hesitates to mention their length. A stock raiser assured him that he had lost several bullocks, having found only their heads and horns. They had been crushed and swallowed by the huge snakes, who first covered the carcass with saliva.

A CONCEIT OF MAN.

A Virginia girl writing to the 'New York Home Journal,' has the following to say about men's opinion of women:

Perhaps it is the natural conceit of man, or perhaps it is ignorance on his part, at any rate he is fond of describing us as creatures who are all heart, with little brains. And I verily believe that men in general think that women cannot be wise without being masculine. She objects to nothing so much as masculine-ness. But may she not be cultivated without being masculine? Some men seem to think not, and they try hard to give us a false idea of what a womanly woman is. When I was sixteen I remember a young man told me that he thought a woman ought to know to sew and keep house and read a little poetry and a novel or two, but that if she knew any more she was tiresome and apt to become masculine, besides she certainly would neglect her home. He was a very bright young man and possessed some culture. Wishing to know if other men thought as he did, I asked one his opinion on the subject. He said he did not think it was possible for a woman to be too cultivated, and if she cultivated her heart with her mind her husband need not

be afraid that her house would be neglected by his clever wife.

Men say carelessly a great many things to women they do not mean, and would be amazed if they knew what harm they do sometimes—making use of complimentary phrases that most men think so fine. The complimentary phrases are all very well at times, but why tell a girl she is attractive because she is a nunskull, and then go home and say to his sisters: 'What a goose Miss A. is! She is pretty and that is all, and one gets sick of the airy little nothings that she constantly doses one with.'

You see, 'I'm not denying some people are foolish, for did not God Almighty make 'em to match some men? but there are modest, sensible, charming women, and they would be attractive in any drawing room, and are useful and bright at home also.'

DOMESTIC

White paint that has become discoloured may be nicely cleaned by using a little whiting in the water while washing.

For renovating black silk the following course is recommended: Rub the silk all over the right side with a solution of ammonia (two teaspoonfuls of powdered ammonia to a quart of a pint of soft warm water), smooth it on the wrong side with a moderately hot iron, and the silk will regain a bright black appearance.

Do not hang a canary bird over five feet from the floor. This gives an average temperature and a purity of air. When ventilating a room see that the bird is not in a draught. When hung out of doors have a part of the cage in the shade, so that the bird may have a retreat, if he chooses to take it, from the sun.

Put under the damask cloth upon the table a sub-cover of thick canton flannel, if you cannot afford the heavier table felt sold for this purpose. Or an old blanket, darned, washed, and kept for this use only will prove satisfactory. The upper cover will lie more smoothly, look like a much better quality of napery, and keep clean a third longer than spread over the bare table top.

RELIABLE RECIPES.

Fried Sweetbreads.—Sweetbreads should be laid in warm water with a pinch of salt in it, for half an hour, to make them white. Put them into cold water and let them remain over the fire until they have boiled ten minutes. Cut them into slices, brush them with an egg and sprinkle over with bread crumbs. Fry them in butter. Each sweetbread will require an ounce of butter. Serve dry, or with a rich gravy; as for a fowl.

Meringue.—Take the whites of as many eggs as you like, four will be enough to cover a large dish. Allow one-half tablespoonful of sugar (pulverised is best) to each egg (if you use much sugar the meringue will be less light), and after beating them stiff add the sugar. Beat only enough to mix it in. Spread the meringue over a pudding or whatever you like, and set on the top shelf of the oven, which should be very hot. Watch it closely for it will brown in a moment, and if not removed at once will burn. It should be only a yellow-brown, not a dark colour. It is best served as soon as perfectly cold.

Plain Chocolate.—Scrape one ounce (one of the small squares) of any plain chocolate fine; add to this two tablespoonfuls of sugar, and put it into a small sauce pan with one tablespoonful of hot water; stir over a hot fire for a minute or two, until it is perfectly smooth and glossy; then stir it all into a quart of boiling milk; or half milk and half water; mix thoroughly and serve immediately. If the chocolate is desired richer, take twice as much chocolate, sugar and water. Made in this way, chocolate is perfectly smooth and free

from oily particles. If it is allowed to boil after the chocolate is added to the milk, it becomes oily and loses its fine flavour.

Orange Roley-Poley.—Make a paste as if for apple-dumplings, and roll it out in one sheet about like a medium-sized platter, and not much over an inch in thickness; over this lay slices of orange from which the peel and seeds have been removed, roll carefully and steam in a cloth for two hours. Serve hot, with a sauce made of two tablespoonfuls of flour, three of sugar and a heaping teaspoonful of butter; rub these together till smooth, then pour boiling water over the mixture, stirring it all the time, so that as the butter melts the flour and sugar will dissolve, and the sauce will be perfectly smooth; flavour with half a teaspoonful of vinegar and some grated orange-peel, a larger quantity of sauce can be made, of course, but this proportion should be observed.

Common Potato Salad.—Small potatoes, which are wasteful to peel and cook with larger ones, should be sorted out for salads. Boil them in their skins, and (while warm) peel and slice them thin. Mince chives, parsley and onion very fine and strew it over the potatoes in the salad bowl. Sprinkle with salt and pepper, pour over two or three spoonfuls of oil, and moisten the whole with vinegar and water mixed, that it may not be too sour. Chives, or onions, may of course be omitted. Several things are mixed with potato salad, both for flavour and appearance, such as pickled beet-root sliced, a fresh cucumber sliced as usual, a Dutch herring cut up small, or a few sardines minced. Only one of these things, be it understood, and it should be mixed with the potatoes before the oil and vinegar.

A ROYAL BABY.

The baby heir to the Portuguese throne, who made his appearance recently, must always wear blue and white, the national colours. If a princess had been born she would have adopted pink and white, while the mother must dress to match her baby. Louis Philippe Charles Marie Ferdinand Victor, Prince of Beira and Duke and Count of Barcellos, was formally christened in state in the church of St Domingo, where his parents, the crown prince and princess were married, although he had already been privately baptized in the palace. The baby was dressed in the costly point lace robe and mantle worn by his father at his christening. He has three gorgeous cradles, also heirlooms in the Portuguese royal household, one trimmed with white satin and blue plush, another of gray and white satin, and a third entirely of white silk and satin. They hang apparently on a gilt tree, a branch drooping over the head of the cradle, and supporting a cupid bearing the royal crown. White or blue satin curtains hang from the branch, covered again by fine white muslin and lace curtains embroidered with bunches of roses and forget-me-nots and the Portuguese coat of arms and crown. The quilt, pillows, and all bed linen are embroidered to match, and the letter P (for prince and princess), with the crown appears on the whole baby's outfit, which has been presented by Queen Maria Pia of Portugal. The other grandmother, the Comtesse de Paris, brought another outfit with her all made in London.

THE AGE OF ANIMALS

There is not a great deal known yet of the age of animals especially of those that have not been domesticated. The following are a few of the many interesting notes on the subject. There is a belief among the East Indians that the elephant lives about 300 years, and instances are

on record of these animals having been kept in captivity as long as 130 years, their age being unknown when they were first taken wild from the forest. Camels live from 40 to 50 years; horses average from 20 to 30; oxen about 20; sheep 8 or 9; and dogs from 12 to 14 years. Some kinds of birds attain a great age. The swan has been known to live 100 years, and it is recorded that the raven has exceeded that age. Birds of prey attain to great longevity, and the eagle has survived a century. Parrots have been known to live 60 and as long as 80 years. Pheasants and domestic poultry hardly exceed 12 or 15 years. A tortoise was placed in the garden of Lambeth in 1633, and lived till 1753, when it perished by accident. Small batrachians, as the toad, that are known to live in the water attain, in many instances, to a great age. The carp has been known to live 200 years. Common river trout have been confined in a well 30 and even 50 years. A pike has been known to live in a pond 90 years; and Gesner relates that in 1497 an enormous pike was caught in a lake near Hellbronn, in Swabia, with a brass ring attached to it, recording that it was put in the lake in the year 1230; the ring is still preserved at Mannheim. Little is known of the age attained by animals of the lower types, such as the articulata, mollusca and radiata.

WIT AND HUMOR

They do not say 'stomach ache' in Boston. 'Gastric neuralgia' is the proper word. But it gets there all the same.

When is a thing neither right nor left, no matter how you place it, or from whatever point you consider it? When it is stolen.

If you wish to have a shoe made of durable materials, you should use for the upper leather the mouth of a hard drinker, for that never lets in water.

Got any invisible ink? he asked of the stationer. Don't think I have: replied the man as he scanned the shelves. You don't think you'd see it if you had, do you? asked the boy.

Customer, to photographer: I don't think the picture does me justice.

Photographer: My dear sir, if photography did justice to every one who has his picture taken, the art would soon grow unpopular.

A man will carry 20 sovereigns in his waistcoat pocket, but a woman needs a morocco purse as large as one's fist, and too heavy to be carried in the pocket, to escort 5 shillings, a couple of postage stamps, a recipe for making curry powder and two patterns of dress goods.

The Hon Edward Everett, when a young man just out of college, was invited to give an oration in the city of Salem. At the dinner Judge Story called up Mr Everett by the following sentiment: Fame follows applause where ever it (Everett) goes. Mr Everett rose instantly and gave the following: The members of the legal profession! However high may be their aspirations, they can never rise higher than one Story!

'Major,' said a friend to him one day, 'if someone were to challenge you to fight a duel what would you do?' 'I would all depend on whether he was a gentleman or not,' said the major. 'If he was a gentleman I'd certainly fight him.' 'But how would you judge as to that?' 'That wouldn't be hard to tell. If he was a gentleman he wouldn't want to fight me unless I had insulted him, and I wouldn't insult him if he was a gentleman.'

Father Arthur O'Leary, the Cork Capuchin, and Curran were cracking jokes at a dinner party one evening, when the latter turned abruptly to the friar saying that 'I wish, O'Leary, you had the keys of heaven.' 'Why Curran?' asked the great divine. 'Because you could then let me in,' said the facetious counsellor. 'It would be much better for you,

Curran,' said Father O'Leary, 'that I had the keys of the other place, because I could then let you out.'

A poem is now going the rounds entitled 'How little we know of each other.' It cannot refer to the residents of a village. It must mean the people who live in flats.

A man was brought into the station-house the other night covered with a barrel—he was properly clothed, but was covered with the barrel of a revolver.

Feminine diplomacy.—'What possesses you: my dear, who have such an excellent husband, to make him angry so often?' 'Because he always brings me a present to make peace again.'

'What do you think of Patti's singing?' 'Can't say, old man, never heard her.' 'Why, I saw you at the opera the other night, didn't I?' 'Yes, but I was there with an opera party.'

Jenkins, examining a pedigree hung in Snobson's parlor: So this is your family tree, is it; and what is that gap in the middle? Snobson: That, er—well, er—O that is the flood.

A reporter asked an actress if she had ever suffered from stage fright. She replied that she never had, except once when crossing the Rocky Mountains, the stage came within an ace of being tipped over a precipice.

An elderly wit called to present his congratulations to a New York bank president on the latter's birthday. 'Well, my friend, said the wit, 'how old are you?' 'Seventy-five,' 'Hum, seventy-five, well, I hope you'll rise to par.'

'Young man,' said an apostle solemnly, 'do you realise when you retire at night that you may be called before the morning dawns?' 'Yes, sir,' responded the young man, 'I realise it fully. I am the father of a three weeks'-old baby.'

'What,' said a teacher to a boy with a slow memory, who had tried in vain to tell the name of the schoolmaster, 'can't you remember your teacher's name?' 'N-no, sir. My name is Smith, blockhead.' 'Yessir.' 'Well, now see if you can repeat it. What is my name?' 'Smith Blockhead, sir.'

AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFECTING A NUMEROUS CLASS.

THE disease commences with a slight derangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints, but if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted. Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling, attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky mucus gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pain in the side and back? Is there a fulness about the right side as if the liver was enlarging? Is there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly colored, with a deposit after standing? Does food soon ferment after eating, accompanied by flatulency or a belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dreadful diseases progress. If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended after a time by expectoration. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered with a cold, sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys become more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing against this latter agonizing disorder. The origin of this malady is indigestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipency. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will effect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite is returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effective remedy of this distressing complaint is 'Seigel's Curative Syrup,' a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 77, Farringdon Road, London, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

Depositories in Buenos Aires: Señores E. Hammer y Cia., Rivadavia 184. Murray y Seedorff, Reconquista 84. Banzo y Bruzzoni, Pedro Mendoza 81. A. Fraizani y Cia., Rivadavia 21 y 23. M. M. Hernida y Cia., Piedra 1059. Berri Hermanos, Belgrano 264. Señor D. Ricardo Retenau, Rivadavia 320. F. Amodeo, Buen Orden 714. V. Mariani, Salta 64, Barrios al Norte. Pedro Pesce, Botica del Franco Flor. José B. Paz, Calle de Estados Unidos 465. M. B. Varela, San Martin 68. Sucesores de D. C. Imperio, Pedro Mendoza 27. Señor D. Constantino Ferriss, Calle Belgrano 1244. P. Ameghino, Calle 25 de Mayo 128. P. Galloni, Olmu y Cuyo 1160. J. A. Ronami, Calle Libertad 302.

COMMERCIAL ITEMS

Gold	August 11.	129.30
Provincial Cédulas—		
Series F	77.80	
Series G	83.00	
Series E	80.00	
Series J	90.80	
Series K	88.70	
National Cédulas—		
Series A	85.30	
Series B	80.70	
National Bank Scrip	77.00	
National Bank Shares	180.00	
Banco Constructor	235.00	
Banco Comercio	132.90	

Arrivals of 'epidemia' sheep-skins this week have been very heavy. They are sold from 16 to 19 cents for the northern skins and from 19 to 21 for those sent from the west and south. Cordero skins are selling 2 cents less than those above referred to, and corderitos from 60 to 70 cents per docena. 'Consumo' skins from the north bring from 22 to 24 cents per kilo, and those from the west and south 25 to 27 cents. Wool is still very dull. Sales have been made at a fall of from 30 to 40 cents below last month's prices. There are 12,000 or 13,000 bales of wool still in deposit, mostly superior wools. Cow hides are a little firmer for the past few days. Superior hides from the South are sold as high as \$4.40; do Camp 4.20. Wheat very dull and prices low; the fall during the past fortnight is about 40 cents per 100 kilos.

The auction of building lots in La Plata by the auctioneer J G de Zúñiga was postponed on account of the rain till the 14th inst.

'La Tribuna Nacional' has received the following important telegrams dated August 5th:

London.

On the exchange the Argentine stock is quoted with an advance in prices, that of Buenos Aires 1873 6-00 is quoted at 101 to 103 0/0.

Liverpool.

English coal of all classes is advancing in price, the situation of the market is good. Cargoes of River Plate frozen mutton have been sold at 3 1/2 to 3 3/8d per lb delivered in London. Three steamers of the Houston line left this port for the River Plate. No change in the hide market. Heavy salted hides are worth 6 1/2d per lb, light do at 6d.

Our Rosario correspondent announces a great fall in the prices of land and houses in Rosario. In Buenos Aires things have not reached a climax, and building sites throughout the city and suburbs are still carrying enormous prices. Italians and Basques are buying up every available plot on which a sparrow might build a nest.

The sale of 2000 head of cattle in Partido Alvear at the very low figure of 4 1/2 nats is reported, Mr Lynch buyer. Some of the cattle brokers say that prices in the south are falling, and good 'rodeos' can be bought at 4 nats and on credit, which really is most astonishing.

From Rosario we hear of the starting of a new distillery company with a capital of 300,000 nats, and from Gualaguaychu of the starting of a new colonisation company with a capital of 500,000 nats.

The steamer Provence, which left Europe on the 16th July, has arrived here with about 660 passengers.

Another new railway scheme is before Congress, the concessionaire is Mr Anacharis Lanús. The line is to start from a point facing the city of Corrientes and run right through the Gran Chaco to Metán.

The directors of the Banco Constructor will open the magnificent new row of buildings 'Pasaje Maximo Paz' on Sunday. The governor will be 'padrino de la función.'

General Donovan left this city on Tuesday for Resistencia, where he will reside as governor of the Chaco. The 11th regiment will soon be sent to the Chaco, and will be under command of the governor.

Havre.

There is a slight decline in the prices of salted hides, light ox from the River Plate are worth 70 to 71 fcs per 50 ks heavy do 68 to 69.

Antwerp.

Heavy salted ox hides are quoted at 75 fcs per 50 ks, light do 79 to 80 fcs.

4099 squares of land in the district of Arroyo del Medio Afuera, department of General Lopez in Santa Fe has been sold for the sum of \$ 43,048 mjn.

Don Eduardo Maguire purchased for Don J Zurino of Lincoln 1250 mestiza cows al corte at \$7.50. 200 mares at \$3.50 and 1000 sheep at \$1.50 each.

The president of the Provincial Bank in La Plata has written to the Minister of Finance suggesting the necessity of giving wider scope to the branches in the province, so as to give practical assistance to the agricultural and pastoral interests.

Antwerp, August 8.

Buenos Aires wools of 30 0/0 yield are quoted today as follows:

Madres superior quality fcs 1.37 1/2 to 1.40 per kilo, medium po 1.27 1/2 to 3.30, second do 1.22 1/2 to 1.25, stock of R Plate wool 40000 bales.

Dry ox matadero hides of 19 to 30 lb Spanish fcs 120 to 124 per 50 kilos. Saladero salted cow hides of under 20 ks fcs 62 to 64 per 50 ks, stock of all classes of hides about 23000.

Exchange on London a 3 months at fcs 25.27 to 28 per £ sterling.

New York, Aug 8.

Buenos Aires dry hides of 20 to 23 lb at 18 1/4 to 18 1/2 cents per lb. Calfskins of 10 to 13 lb at 17 3/4 cents, stock of hides of all classes about 280000.

Mr Pensati sold 206 squares of land in the partido of San Vicente at 130 mjn per square, the upset price was 42 mjn.

Liverpool, Aug 8.

The wheat market is slack, prices have a falling tendency. River Plate is worth 6 3/4d per 100 lbs.

Mr Fco Olivero jr, sold from his establishment Peligro in Alvear 2000 cows al corte at 5 1/2 each.

Mr Velardi sold yesterday 650 bags of Rosario flour mark B, at 70 cents per 10 kilos and 300 bags C at 96 cents. Also 1700 bags of Rosario wheat at 4.60 \$ per 100 ks.

THE PLAZAS.

CONSTITUCION.

Wool.	Per 10 kilos
Good	3 55
Regular	—
Borrega	2.75
Bellies	2.60
Black	—

Hides.

Sheepskins consumo	per kilo	.290 mils.
Corderitos		.083 cts
Horsehair	per 10 kilos.	6.45
Horse hides		2.15
Cow hides		4.15
Maize, white shelled		2.65
Maize, yellow		2.00

ONCE.

Wool.	Per 10 kilos
Good	—
Regular	—
Bellies	—
Borrega	—
Black Wool	—

Hides.

Cow hides	4.10 mjn
Horse hides	2.20
Horse Hair	5.50
Nonatos	2.25
Calfskins	—

Sheepskins.

Consumo	per kilo	3.00 mils.
Pelados per kilo		1.45 mils.
Corderitos	la docena	0.65 mjn

Wheat.

	Per 100 kilos
Candeal with bag	0.00
Salado with bag	4.30
Coast with bag	5.00
Rosario	3.50

Maize.

Morocho with bag	2.05
White, shelled with bag	2.10
400 kilos	2.10
Yellow, with bag	1.90

PRICES OF GOLD

Friday	128.20
Saturday	128.20
Monday	128.30
Tuesday	129.50
Wednesday	128.80

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PRECIOS:

Bueyes muy gordos y grandes carne y sebo	35 64
1er aparte vacas y novillos carne y sebo	14 28
Id 2º	10 13.00
Flaco chancheria	8
Cueros de buey	7.00 7.50
Cueros de vaca	3.80 4.50
Id de novillo	5.50 6.80
Terneros grandes	7.00 9
Id chicos	5.00
Id mamones	2.50
Capones	2.20 2.70
Novillos para invernada	10
Id para saladero	13
Se carnearon para el abasto	642 animales y 87 terneros

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES & DEATHS

MARRIAGE

MOORE, ATKINSON—On the 10th of August, at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, by the Ven. Dean Monseñor Dillon, Mr John Moore, of Lobos, to Miss Ellen Atkinson, of this city.



DEATH

MURRAY—On the 30th of July, at the estancia Pensamiento, Salto, Francis Patrick, youngest son of the late Patrick J. Murray and Candelaria Roca, aged 15 months.



12 MONTHS' MIND

On the 29th inst., at 9.30 o'clock, a solemn High Mass will be chanted in San Nicolas for the repose of the soul of the late William Grennon of Pavon. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

a10a29

NOTICE

We beg to inform our Suipachasubscribers that Mr Edward Kenny has been appointed agent for the SOUTHERN CROSS in that town.

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A gentleman who has had experience in teaching, desires an occupation as Teacher in the camp. Good references.—Apply to 'G. F. M.' at this office.

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INTEREST RATES

ALLOWED

	m. legal oro sellado
Deposits at sight	3 0/0 2 0/0
Do 30 days' notice	3 1/2 0/0 3 0/0
Do 90 days' notice	5 0/0 4 0/0

CHARGED

Advances in Current Account	10 0/0 10 0/0
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Manager

Buenos Aires, 1st June 1887

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'Estancia La Buscada, Maipu, July 10 1887
Having had experience of Cooper's Powders for the last three years, I can certainly testify to its good qualities as a cure for scab, both in the bath and by hand curing. I find it is the surest and the cheapest of all the dips that I have tried, and I may say that I have tried almost every other dip in the country. I can also testify to its safety, for I have used it both on sheep and lambs in the same way that I would use any other dip, and without losing any. I have found it quite effectual at the strength recommended by the manufacturer. (signed) MICHAEL MORAN

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a15j15

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BY legal document, before the Notary Public, Mr Escobedo, Mr William H. Moores has purchased of Mr Patrick McNeave, his patent rights to the registered marks of which he is proprietor, in specie for the cure of lameness, worms and scab in sheep.

Mr McNeave, who has travelled over every country where sheep are subject to these diseases, has numerous certificates from Australia and New Zealand which prove the efficacy of his remedies; and in our country he has received many enthusiastic testimonials from estancieros who have used them with the best result. These testimonials are signed by Messrs Leonardo Pereyra, Samuel B. Hale, Duggan Bros, Vicente C. Amadeo, Pellegrini y Lagos, Julio Carril, Sr Duportal, Sr Fichetto and others.

The price paid by Mr Moores to Mr McNeave for his patent rights to register marks, and for receipts for compounding the medicines is 4000 sterling

The purchaser has engaged the services of Mr McNeave for six months to travel through the camps and instruct estancieros in the mode of using the remedies

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