

for years by the people of the interior provinces. The governors of the different states have great power and are able to control the elections to a considerable extent in the inland States, where are people of the States of Buenos Ayres. The majority of the State governors at the present time are members of the Juarista party, and they are already planning to control the election of 1892, for this reason, but were overcome in that revolt, having the army against them. This time that portion of the army stationed at Buenos Ayres made common cause with the citizens and is on the side of the insurgents."

The following is a dispatch from London, July 29.—A dispatch to the *Times* dated Buenos Ayres, July 28, 7 p.m., says: It is reasserted that the terms for settlement between the government and revolutionary forces have been agreed upon. According to these the civilians who have taken part in the insurrection will not be punished. All the captains of the revolutionary forces and all the officers above the grade of captain will be deprived of rank. The artillery of the insurrectionists will be surrendered tomorrow. The above dispatch is President Gelman's version of the situation at Buenos Ayres.

Private dispatches from that city dated the 28th, 9:30 p.m., state that there is no change in the situation, and no chance for a compromise between the factions. The matter, the dispatches say, must be fought out.

The following is a dispatch from Paris, July 29. — General Mitre, formerly president of the Argentine republic, who has been residing here, has suddenly taken his departure.

The following is a dispatch from London, July 29.—The following cable, dated Buenos Ayres, July 28, 2:20 p.m., has just been received at the Legation of the Argentine Republic in this city. It is announced that the insurrection is completely subdued. The President of the Republic and national cabinet are giving orders from the national government house. The finance minister is at liberty—(signed) JUAN GARCIA.

Senor Garcia, the signer of the above dispatch, is Argentine minister of finance. He was taken to prison by the revolutionists at the beginning of the outbreak on Saturday.

The following is a dispatch from London, Aug. 1.—The *Times* has the following from Buenos Ayres: The situation here is unimproved. The national and other banks are taking advantage of the law postponing payment and will cash only the smallest checks. Perhaps a financial crisis may force Gelman's friends, including Rocca, to forcibly compel Gelman to resign.

The following is a dispatch from Buenos Ayres, August 1.—At the beginning of the revolution General Luvalle took command of the gov-

ernment forces, seconded by the chief of police, Colonel I. Capdevilla, with 2500 policemen. Until Sunday, the 27th, at 5 a.m., the revolution was triumphant. It was decided to grant a truce asked by the government till 10 a.m., when fighting was to be continued. It was not resumed, it having been decided to stop firing to enter into a treaty. While this was going on, the government was receiving troops from the interior.

On the 28th the firing started again, the revolutionists being helped by six men-of-war bombarding the places occupied by government troops, causing damage of small importance. At 4 p.m. the men-of-war ceased firing by order of the revolutionists, who abandoned their arms according to agreement. The leaders of the revolution say that this agreement was entered into because of their want of ammunition.

The people are greatly discontented with these arrangements. Some citizens and soldiers have even committed suicide. Colonel Capdevilla has been obliged to have his leg amputated. Colonel Campos Thoreve, a revolutionist, is dead. The chief leader of the insurrection was Dr. Leonardern Alem.

"A MAN'S HOUSE HIS CASTLE."

THE following, which appeared in the *Chicago Mail*, will strike a chord in every freeman's heart and will be endorsed by all who have regard for true and constitutional liberty:

"Everybody knows that a 'man's house is his castle,' or, at least, everybody ought to. The sturdy old proverb of common law comes down to us from times as far back as the granting of the Magna Charta, if not further. But of late the full significance of all the rights implied in the saying, which is in reality an exemplification of good law, have not been recognized or respected as they should have been. 'A man's house is his castle;' in it he is supposed to be safe; privacy is sacred in the eyes of civilization and no individual has the right to violate the privacy of another; ergo, has not the right to enter his house without his consent for any purpose whatsoever. But the community, for the protection of itself, retains the right to violate the privacy of the individual, to take his person, property, or life if need be. But that right cannot be exercised without due process of law, without responsible official action, made necessary by the misdeed of the individual whose privacy is thus violated. The courts have so decided, and a fresh decision by Judge Collins has brought to notice the danger of violation of the principle: 'A man's house is his castle.' Officer John Mahoney went to the house of Thomas Bailey, and, without a warrant, forcibly entered. Bailey shot him, as he had a perfect right to do, and the court acquitted him. Any citizen has a right to defend his privacy to whatever extent he may find necessary, save against recognized and accredited officers of the law with the official order of the community in the shape of a warrant to justify their intrusion. It's a good, healthy, sturdy old adage that 'a

man's house is his castle;' one of those upon the recognition of which by each individual rests the foundation of social organization, tribal, state, civic, or national association."

THE CHAMPION FALSIFIER.

THE "Liberal" candidate for County Clerk, who claims the office in reward for work for his party, has proved himself the champion falsifier of the "Liberal" campaign. He once stated in the Tenth Ward that there had never been any free schools in this Territory. Everybody familiar with its history knows better than this, and at the time he was speaking there was one in actual operation in the very ward where he was uttering his falsehood!

That free school, too, was established in spite of "Liberal" opposition. The "Liberals" have advocated "free schools" with the mouth, but refused them with the pocket. They have howled for them in word, and fought against them in deed.

This mendacious candidate for County Clerk has had the impudence to claim that in the Legislature he fought for free schools and low taxation! What are the facts? Why that when he introduced his first bill he privately worked against his own measure, said he did not want it to pass, but did want an excuse for appealing for Congressional legislation on the subject.

In the bill which he presented and so modestly (?) claims was superior to the bill that passed, he wanted a tax of *six mills* on the dollar, and voted against the bill which passed—a far better measure—which only calls for *three mills* on the dollar.

These are facts that show how truthful this place-hunter is, and how worthy of the votes of honest people and burdened taxpayers. He leads the "Liberal" ticket. The body of it may be judged by the head.

The people want officers upon whose word they can rely. Therefore they will not vote for the "Liberal" office-hunter and two-faced advocate of excessive taxes.

ABOUT BEES.

I occasionally receive inquiries regarding bees, on account, I suppose, of my formerly acting in the capacity of secretary of the Territorial Beekeeper's Association. Lately one came from Wallisburgh, Wasatch County, requesting a reply through the *DESERET NEWS*, if convenient. It was from Mr. D. H. Greer, who says: