

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

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FARMING NOTES.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

deal not only with safety but with honour. Within the last three years 193 new free schools have been established, and no less than £650,000 have been expended. What a strange comment upon the well worn-calamny that the Catholic Church discourages education.

terrible massacre of Christians in Tonquin. The telegram is dated August 8th, and is as follows: «Poirier, Guegan, Garin, Mace, Martin, (missionaries) massacred, with more than ten thousand Christians. Murders and incendiary fires continue. The Vicaria te is annihilated.»

A meeting of 800 Spaniards was held at Marseilles at which various resolutions were passed commending the energy with which Spain refused to submit to the German dictation.

Berlin, 15.

The German cruisers have received orders to get ready, the German Admiralty has deferred the giving of licenses to the naval reserves. There are other signs of a stir in the marine department; the fleet will receive provisions for six months, and is ready to leave immediately. Ironclads in foreign naval stations have orders to return, the fleet in Zanzibar has orders to steam to the Mediterranean.

Madrid, Sept. 14.

A patriotic manifestation against Germany has taken place at Malaga. About 12,000 persons were present.

The note of the Minister of Foreign Affairs to Germany bases the right to the possession of the Caroline Islands on the fact that these islands were discovered, explored, peopled, etc., by Spaniards.

It is said that the Spanish man-of-war «Castilla» the largest in the Spanish fleet has been launched at Cadiz.

Bismarck wants to assemble a congress in Paris in order to decide about the division of the Pacific islands.

In all the provinces of Spain the number of deaths from cholera has decreased, except in Santander and Barcelona where the numbers are the same as previously. The number of deaths in the entire country on the 16th was 361.

The King presided at a Council of Ministers at which a reply to Germany was drawn up, stating the rights of Spain over the Caroline Islands and asking Germany to recognise them.

Dublin, 10.

The Bank of Ireland has received £500,000 from the Bank of England to enable it to meet any further runs upon it.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

Madrid, Sept. 16.

It is stated that England has officially declared her intention of observing the treaty of 1875 with reference to the Caroline Islands, and that she has advised Spain to submit the question to arbitration.

[Ed. Note.—The treaty, or understanding, of 1875 had no reference to the Caroline Islands, but to another small group in the Pacific, called the Jolo Islands. England is evidently in want of an excuse to help Germany to rob poor Spain of her possessions. It is not Spain, however, that is aimed at, but her Republican neighbour beyond the Pyrenees. Bismarck is looking out for a *casus belli*, and he means to force France into war by assailing Spain, and for that purpose he would seem to have secured the co-operation of England. It is very doubtful, however, whether John Bull will find it his interest to assist Bismarck in his plans of conquest. The Gaul is a dangerous enemy to England, but the Teuton may become more dangerous still.]

Havre.

The auction of River Plate wool has been opened. Prices obtained compared with those of the last public sale represent a fall of from 5 to 10 centimes per kilo.

TELEGRAMS.

London, Sept. 14.

The *Standard* correspondent in Madrid telegraphed that the Spanish Government in their note to Germany expressed the hope that the German Cabinet would recognise the rights of Spain to the possession of the Caroline Islands, even though the disputed islands should be temporarily occupied by Germans. If Germany recognises these rights Spain will publicly apologise by means of the official press for the insult to the German flag.

The Indian Government proposes to abolish the military commanderships in Bombay and Madras in order to reform and concentrate the Government in the south of India.

Letters from China say that France has lost 15,000 men in the Tonkin campaign, and that the expenses incurred in the transport of troops, the construction of fortifications, hospitals, etc., amount to nearly forty-three millions sterling.

In case Germany should insist on taking the Caroline Islands England will insist on having a share of the spoil.

A conference of Mormons was held in this city in which delegates from various European countries took part. President Penrose of Salt Lake City declared that Mormonism was spreading in England, Scotland, and Wales, but he acknowledged that the brutal and adulterous doctrine was not favorably received in Ireland. He asserted that the Government of the United States would fail in its efforts to suppress polygamy.

People here are surprised at, and deplore the fact that Mr. Hendricks, the Vice-President of the United States, declared in a speech that he was disposed to support the ideas of Mr. Parnell.

Paris, Sept. 15.

M. de Lesseps is endeavoring to obtain permission from the Government for a further issue of shares.

The *Matin* publishes a telegram announcing insubordination amongst the soldiers in Madrid.

His Eminence Cardinal Moran has received the following telegram from Sydney:— «Sydney, 6th. The Catholics and clergy assembled in an imposing meeting, humbly beg your Eminence to express to the Holy Father the great joy and gratitude of the Catholics of Australia at your elevation to the Cardinalate, and they address to you at the same time their warmest congratulations at the honour which has been conferred on you. They wish a happy return to the first Australian Cardinal.»

The Exchequer returns from April 1st to August 8th show receipts £28,000,479, expenditure £34,734,052, balances £2,356,782, corresponding period last year—receipts £18,015,141, expenditure £30,048, balances £3,189,056.

Very considerable indignation is expressed at the continual heaping of honors upon Lord Wolseley for barren expeditions and small victories over savage foes. This kind of nonsense will likely not be so much appreciated by the new Parliament.

A storm of extreme violence prevailed in Cork and over a great part of the South of Ireland. An immense amount of damage has been done to crops, etc., and numerous casualties took place.

A National School in a country district in Limerick has been boycotted because the children of an Emergency man were admitted. Every child in the school withdrew.

The Mayor of Limerick will, it is stated, convene a public meeting of the citizens of Limerick to consider the prospectus of the new bank which is to replace the Munster Bank as soon as the shareholders' committee in Dublin have agreed to the details of the prospectus.

Five thousand persons met at Montreal and resolved to petition both the Canadian and Imperial Governments for Riel's pardon, or for commutation of the sentence.

An American journal learns from Alexandria that the Mahdi did not die of disease, but was assassinated by some members of a revolted tribe from whom he attempted to levy tribute.

It is significant of the advance which public opinion has made in England with regard to Home Rule for Ireland to find candidates for English boroughs making the question part of their policy. On four different platforms declarations were made in favor of Home Rule for Ireland and Scotland.

The fount and origin of all the misfortune that recently overtook the Munster Bank, the rascally Farquharson, is believed to have eluded his pursuers and safely reached Amsterdam. It is further stated that he has converted the greater portion of his money into diamonds. There is no extradition Treaty with Holland—where a ready market for diamonds is to be had. Farquharson would thus seem to have weighed the matter of his escape with care.

The Directors of Foreign Missions have received a telegram from the Bishop and Vicar-Apostolic of eastern Cochinchina, giving further particulars of the

THE ATTACK ON DR. IRIGOYEN.

CATAMARCA.

As the train in which Dr. Irigoyen and his friends were passengers was leaving San Pedro a group of men «emponchados» fired revolvers at them, but fortunately no one was hit.

In Catamarca triumphal arches had been erected, and some thousands of persons assembled to welcome Dr. Irigoyen. He was leaving Dr. Leguizamon's house to address the people when the Chief of Police, with twenty soldiers and about fifty other men attacked the crowd with whips, swords, and revolvers and dispersed it, and the Chief of Police with his own hands seized the banner of the Club Juventud and tore it to pieces.

At San Pedro station a brother of the military commander of the department headed a body of men who destroyed the flags and other decorations of the station, broke all the windows and threw stones at the houses where Dr. Irigoyen's friends were assembled. The President of the Republic has telegraphed to the Governor to punish the persons guilty of this outrage.

SANTIAGO DEL ESTERO.

On the night of the 14th at 11 o'clock several individuals accompanied by policemen broke into the printing establishment of the *Pais*. They then set about to destroy everything that came under their hands and finally set fire to the place. The miscreants then fled and left behind them some important clues.

Great indignation exists in political circles, and it is to be hoped that the affair will be properly investigated by the authorities, who seem to attach little importance to this barbarous act.

SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

London, Aug. 16.

At the audience granted by His Holiness on August 2nd, to Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, Archbishop of Dublin, the Holy Father was pleased to bestow on His Grace a magnificent pectoral cross formed of precious stones set in gold, and a set of Pontificals, splendidly bound. When the Primate of Ireland and the two other Bishops Lewly consecrated, accompanied by his Eminence Cardinal Moran, went on Sunday evening to the Pontifical audience the Holy Father said to them: «My thoughts have been with you this morning at the consecration ceremony, and during the whole day, and I did not cease to consider in my heart the land which has merited the name of the Island of the Saints, and whose fairest glories are renewed in you.» Desiring afterwards to give a precious testimony of his benevolence to the Primate of Ireland, as also to Mgr. Gravel and to Mgr. Sogaro, the Sovereign Pontiff made rich presents to each of them; amongst others, a pastoral, which he asked them to preserve in memory of this solemn day.

That discredited statesman, Earl Spencer, still continues to stultify himself about Ireland and his Irish policy. Speaking at Northampton, he justified his demand for more coercion by boasting that he had been able to leave Ireland quiet and comparatively free from crime.

A study of the courageous struggle of the Catholics of Paris against the efforts to turn God out of their schools gives great hope that when the trying hour of confiscation comes the French Church may pass through the or-

North American farmers say that it improves the cabbage crop to plant some tobacco with it.

A few tomato plants mixed with melons and pumpkins will destroy flies and prevent them from injuring the plants.

A machine for killing biscachas can be purchased for \$1500. With one of these machines an ordinary «peon» may be using any combustible near at hand destroy not only biscachas, but also rats, foxes, and other noxious animals that burrow in holes. It seems that a bill is being brought into Congress to oblige estancieros to destroy the biscachas on their estancias.

The province of Entre-Rios is larger than Ireland, having an area of 3000 square leagues. The population in 1883 was 188,000. The pastoral and agricultural produce yearly is calculated at \$21,380,000 m/n. The value of land in Entre-Rios is estimated at \$18,370,000 m/n. The number of cows last year in the province was 2,216,000; of horses 613,000.

The Rural Society are making great preparations for the exhibition, which will take place next year, and it is expected that some of the finest specimens of thorough-bred horses, cattle, and sheep will be put in exhibition.

Dr. Frias has published a herd book of his famous «Cabaña Santa Catalina» in Mercedes. Therein he gives a list of the splendid collection of shorthorns which he has secured for his cabaña at enormous cost. Dr. Frias is more successful as a cattle breeder than as a lawyer.

A correspondent of the *Herald*, writing from the South, makes some remarks which may be interesting to sheepfarmers. He says:

«I see you are under a false impression about these camps not being adapted for the Rambouillet and Negrette cross of sheep, and that only the Western and Northern camps are adapted for such. Had the Western and Northern camps suffered such a long drought as we have experienced this winter, they would have proved worse than these; if you don't believe it, ask what always happened at the North and West when long droughts prevailed, especially when they had the season called «el año de las polvaredas grandes»; when thousands had to come down South and purchase sheep to stock their camps which were left sheepless. There is no doubt that the losses have been severe; but still, had the same season visited those 'famous' camps, it would have left a 'greater tail' to the sheep and shepherds. A great deal depends upon the class of camp, and more on the class and age of sheep. I know one man who has suffered severely, because he was charmed by the 'charmer' that is, made to believe, without seeing the camp, that the camp to rent was a mine of gold equal to the best Californian Bonanza, but the charmed has found out his mistake. Also, I know another man who was warned repeatedly by a 'fool' to be careful and not get 'stuck' in purchasing sheep, but the wise man would take no advice and would purchase old sheep, sheep which for four or five years have had no lambs marked—a good reason why, because the camp these sheep were on had no grass on it. Then, others will over-stock the unrefined camps with sheep, and, what with bad seasons and bad shepherds sheep must go. The man who cannot distinguish the difference between 20,000 % and a 10,000 % ram should not try to make us change our breeds or sheep on account of one or two bad seasons.»

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WESTERN CORRESPONDENCE.

September 10th, 1885.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

In the interest of all sheepfarmers I earnestly beg all estancieros and others interested in camp industry to pause and think seriously before they give their support to, or add their influence in support of, any legislation which will give inquisitional powers to the small officials of the camp. The trouble and annoyance which the passing of any law for the compulsory curing of scab would entail would necessarily be very great, and, I am afraid, would produce little practical benefit to any persons interested, with the exception, perhaps, of the petty officials themselves. In a country like this, where the civil law officials, if they do not publicly make a parade of their venality, at least, are not ashamed to accept bribes, a law which would add to their numbers and give them power of meddling with sheepfarmers in the management of their own flocks would be extremely pernicious. It is quite proper that everything possible should be done for the purpose of banishing scab from this country, but it behoves all those who make the attempt to be very careful as to the means they adopt to produce that result, and to calculate the cost. Mean, petty-fogging tyranny is the consequence, as a rule, of any additional powers granted to the small officials of the camp. Until this moral sense is improved in tone, or a law for the punishment of all public officials who accept bribes is passed, no farther powers should be granted to those of the camp nor new ones instituted. Beware of saddling sheepfarmers with an «old man of the sea» in the shape of an inspector of scab. It should be remembered, too, that the laws that are beneficial to the cold phlegmatic Anglo-Saxon may be pernicious to the ardent excitable Latino-Celt and vice-versa. Look at the difference in government, though similar in laws, between the great Anglo-Saxon Republic of the North and the puny irregular attempts at self-government of the Central and South Americans. And here it would seem that latitude has to do with good and stable government. The best and most wisely conducted of our republican governments are the farthest north and the farthest south, decreasing in stability and good government as they approach the Line from Chile and the Argentine provinces, northward, and the United States south.

Imagine a petty official of the Argentine class coming up to a man's house, backed by a couple of soldiers (?) also of the camp Argentine class, armed with Remingtons and ordering him to drive his sheep back from pasture that he may examine them. If his flock be suffering from simply some kind of liver disease and so show ragged wool, he can declare it scabby and order him to waste any amount of scab medicine on it; if scabby, a small «doucoure» may get him to hold his tongue, or, better still, declare it sound. My opinion is that self-interest is powerful enough to settle the

difficulty, and non-curers perceiving the benefit derived by those who cure their sheep, will follow their example. In any case, anything is better than the man with the two Remington soldiers at his back. By the inquisitional power of revising, with which he necessarily must be invested, he can give any amount of trouble and annoyance to anybody obnoxious to him; and by the power he will have of forcing farmers, who are pretty sure to be able to know the necessities of their own flock better than he can, «molens volens» to waste unnecessary money in scab medicine, he will become an intolerable tyrant, unless his palm be anointed with Golden Ointment. And how that palm will itch!

What pleasure can a city man show equivalent to that delightful exhilarating sensation which a campman experiences on a bright spring morning, as mounted on an elastic limbed spirited horse he careers over the soft green velvety sward, distilling and diffusing at every hoof stroke an intoxicating perfume from the bruised aromatic herbs and budding flowers over which he passes. We have at length entered into early spring, and nature has begun at last to deck herself out in her newest and brightest colours. Our peach orchards are a glorious sight, with their immense masses of pink blossoms, and combined, as in one before my eyes, with the delicate pea green of the sprouting willow already loaded with yellow catkins, the sombre eucalyptus and the bright colour of the kgarled elder,—the whole standing out from an emerald setting of the surrounding camp forms a picture worthy of the canvas of a modern Poussin.

Although we have had very little rain since the breaking up of the frost, yet the camps are coming on splendidly, and sheep and other stock are improving. Lamb defuncions, even those of the second bearing are, on the decrease. It is a curious phenomenon in my experience in these countries how constantly it has rained on the feast of St. Rose. My attention was called to this, early, by the universal tradition among the natives, and I am pretty sure, that of the seventeen years that I have lived in South America, only three or four have passed by without a fall of rain occurring in that part of the country where I have resided at the time. It may have been but a slight shower, but rain has fallen, as a rule, on that day. This year has been no exception, and it was almost amusing to remark how exactly it came to time. Precisely at two minutes to midnight by my watch on the 30th, it began to rain, and a smart shower fell for about half-an-hour, when it stopped, and rained no more that day. Of course, with the Equinoxes so near, we must always expect very changeable weather at this season; but it is really astonishing how strongly the native tradition has been supported by facts.

«A propos» to Spring, I suppose that I may assert, without fear of contradiction, as an acknowledged truth that all estancieros would like to retain permanently the steadiest and most industrious men on their lands. Everything, therefore, that may conduce to the steadiness and industry of their puesteros should receive their most powerful support and assistance. Yet, how little do many estancieros in reality towards the moral and social elevation of the people who live under them! Most men's good conduct and industry are greatly influenced by their surroundings. How much does the possession of a pleasant and comfortable home, especially if made so by his own exertions, conduce to steady a man, counteract any wrong propensities he may have, and make him careful to fulfill to his utmost all the duties he owes to his employer, lest by neglecting them, he give cause of offense, and get notice to quit. Now, nothing, I think, looks so bleak, so dismal, so unhomelike, as the solitary naked huts,—dots on the wide expanse of the camp, in which the majority of our countrymen are content to live. Yet so little is required to change these same huts into cheerful

little cottages, things of beauty and of joy, for a long time. A little lime for whitewash, an elder hedge covered with climbing runners, a few tree plants, fruit, and ornamental, a kitchen and a flower garden,—one to supply the bodily wants, and the other the mental craving for the beautiful; a little care and a little industry, and lo! the thing is done. But landowners themselves must be the prime movers in these changes. And it is to their own advantage. For, besides proving that they are men of taste and culture, every tree that is planted in this treeless country adds not only a beauty, but a pecuniary value to their land. A friend of mine offered to his puestero a certain price for every tree they planted which would reach the age of three years. In a short time his camp was covered with beautiful little groves. A medal given annually to the estanciero who, under certain conditions, has the best arranged estancia, and in each estancia a prize to the puestero who has the best kept puesto, would encourage both estanciero and puestero. Nor should the «Dulce» give way entirely to the «Utile.» The flower garden should contribute its beauty and brightness to the adornment of the kitchen garden. As may well be supposed, the Celt's taste for what is beautiful in nature can under no circumstance be eradicated. Crude attempts at gardening are tried, especially where there is a family in which girls predominate. I have seen a few mild attempts at floral gardening at some of these houses; but they were on a small scale, and there was a great deal of sameness in all these attempts. In each you invariably find the same flowers, pinks and carnations, geraniums, degenerate, and puny pansies and chrysanthemums, stocks of the same colour, a few roses and violets nearly complete the list in these gardens,—the natural consequence of begging and borrowing from each other. It is seldom one meets with the fragrant, homely, but beautiful, wallflower whose velvety red and golden petals diffuse its delicious perfume all around. It is a hardy plant, requires little care, and grows luxuriantly in this country. Another splendid flower that deserves a place in our camp gardens, for the ease with which it can be cultivated, is the linnia. It is a large rose like flower, of a diversity of colours, which adds great brightness to a garden. It is of every colour from a pure white to the deepest scarlet and orange, and of every variety of neutral tints between. It withstands the greatest heats of summer and blooms away into winter frosts and every flower lasts many weeks before it fades. Unfortunately, it has little perfume. No puesto should be without the potato runner. It grows up quickly, almost like the investable of Jack of Beanstock celebrity, and if supported by sticks or canes, forms a solid wall of verdure impervious to the fiercest rays of the summer sun. It makes a splendid summer-house, cool and shady, or planted along the whole length of the house, a few feet from the wall, and properly supported, it makes a grand corridor under which one can have a comfortable «siesta.» Besides keeping the house walls nice and cool. Add to these the other handsome climbing plants, the honey suckle, the nasturtium or Indian cross, whose flower buds pickled make fine capers to eat with our mutton, the vari-colored convolvulus, all suitable for door porches and window shading, and a very pretty cottage can be made of the dreariest hut with little trouble. These, with many other flowers can be got at any seed shop in town, and an estanciero, at the expense of a few paper dollars by distributing them among his puesteros and encouraging their cultivation, could easily increase the beauty of his camp and the simple enjoyment of his puesteros, who, employing themselves in this pleasant occupation, might often forget to make the frequent evening run to the «pulperia» for tobacco (?)

I am, dear sir,
Yours sincerely,
Curiosus.

SCAB IN SHEEP.

Buenos Aires,

Sept. 10, 1885.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

I have lately seen by some of the city newspapers that that worthy corporation the Rural Society are using their influence to have a law for the enforcing of the curing of scab passed by Congress. A more worthy object could not occupy the attention of these gentlemen, for of all the infectious diseases peculiar to sheep none calls for a more effective and immediate remedy, and I may remark that this year the disease has been exceptionally destructive to our flocks. It is lamentable to witness the state of thousands of sheep from no other cause but want of curing and indolence, and those flocks are allowed to wander over the prescribed limits (for neglect is not confined to the curing of scab alone). How often have I seen a shepherd boy ride after them full gallop, and when they are hurriedly driven back the weaker ones finding themselves over-worried drop down from exhaustion and fatigue. Sometimes when the shepherd lashes the lagging sheep she will stand still and in the endeavor to bite the part lashed she falls, and remains so for several minutes as if in a rabid fit. Also in cold weather these remnants of scab and bone are to be seen straggling round the flocks. Those that survive the inclemency of the weather will stray outside their limits, and in all likelihood crawl into the flocks of those whose greatest anxiety is to keep them in a sound condition and who in many cases are paying high rents for their pastures. Fancy what can be the feelings of the man into whose sheep a half dozen of these spectres introduce themselves, and each of them infected with contagion enough to contaminate the sheep of the entire country. You cannot drive them off and so you send word to the owners to come for them; «perdone ud, que estamos muy ocupados, mañana u otro dia.» is your answer. Yet I have known persons who sooner than allow them to remain in their flocks go to the trouble of parting them, and send them back to their owners. Such is the wretched state of these poor brutes that their skin becomes like a rough shell and will crack when dry like the bark of a decaying tree. Now, I think it is time something should be done to help the owners of such sheep—these breeders of diseased animals—to a change of system. The obligation of complying with their strict duty will not at first be agreeable to many but ultimately it would be the saving of a large percentage yearly in their flocks, and remove a source of contagion that at present is the bane of every good shepherd.

Trusting that these few lines will be of some interest,

I am, dear sir,

Yours sincerely,
Prasquetta.THE CURE OF SCAB
AND
THE RURAL SOCIETY.Pavon,
September 10, 1885.To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

Theoretically, nothing would please your humble subscriber more than any rational treatise on the radical cure of scab in sheep. But compulsory cure of scab suggested by a rural (crude) society is to a poor, industrious sheep-farmer a hallucination, a difficulty, and an injustice. Few things please the eye or content the mind of a «puestero» more than seeing his sheep free from scab and in good condition. My reasons for stating that compulsory cure is a hallucination, etc., are the following: Frequently sheep have to be moved off bad camps and with the dreadful probability of finding little better. Has it ever occurred to the mushroom philanthropists that a poor man with his sheep on the road, and possibly hurried along by some member of the Rural Soci-

ety, find his load of hides sufficient without the extra encumbrance of «corrals» etc.? Again, a man is forced to storm over a severe winter on poor camp, and feels positive his sheep require all their time to partially fill themselves, if he attempts to cure them numbers lie down never to rise. His neighbor is more fortunate, having good camp and little scab therefore can with little labor and expense cure. Would it be just to compel the first to keep his sheep in as sound condition as the second? we all admit poverty to be a scab producer. Lastly, it is almost impossible to get men here to work. The Rural Society will, I dare say, suggest neighborly aid. Rarely will «clinderoes» be found on amicable terms—and it is ridiculous to expect a lone man to apply remedies to sheep, for who wishes his «puestero» to have a large brood? How would members of the Rural Society like being compelled to stamp out scab, say some thirty years ago, when some of them or perhaps their fathers were struggling with lack of money and the maintenance of a family? To-day they are rich and can afford to pay for a hobby. For my part let them cherish and ride it, but let the poor man be allowed to select what best carries him over the mud. This year I paid one national dollar to men to cure, and at that they went as they pleased. As men were scarce I had no option but to submit. Now allow me to fancy myself one of the rich and thinking members of the Rural Society, and that I am dictating rules to an influential community for their comfort and benefit. I rise with that long and serious face belonging to membership, detecting smiles of assurance on the cultivated faces of my fellow members. Notice how I inflate as I proceed, lo! how skilfully I review with unerring detail the havoc made on scab in other countries, till at length I recount its unconditional capitulation. Away, mask of deception! Scab exists in Australia, New Zealand, Europe, and the United States. The next thing we'll have the Rural Society advocating is the great necessity of washing wool in muddy holes—or in the hro-yos of this country. No one disputes how detrimental scab and its consequences are to sheep-owners. Would it not be a step in some direction if the Rural Society formed inspecting committees through the camp with power to judge and distribute prizes to «puesteros» and «estancieros» keeping their flocks free from scab?

Why does the Rural Society make no effort to lower rents, etc., etc.?

Wishing scab a safe journey to Jericho,

I am, dear sir,

Yours respectfully,
Bientot.THE
IRISH PARLIAMENTARY
PARTY.A RACY DESCRIPTION OF ITS
PERSONNEL.

MR. PARNELL AS A BOY.

We find from the Sydney *Freeman's Journal* that Mr. John A. Blake, ex-member for Waterford, delivered an exceedingly interesting lecture on «The Irish at Home and Abroad» in the old Masonic Hall, York Street, Sydney, in aid of the A. M. Sullivan Memorial Fund. The chair was occupied by Alderman D. O'Connor, M.L.A., and amongst the speakers were Frank Freeman, M.A.; Mr. T. M. Slattery, M.L.A.; Dr. Kevin Izod O'Doherty, Alderman M'Mahon, and Alderman Murray. The following passages from Mr. Blake's lecture giving a racy description of the personnel of the Irish Party, were taken from the report in the *Freeman's Journal*:
If he sometimes questioned their judgment he had never for a single moment doubted their honesty (cheers). As they were aware he had had considerable experience in the political world, yet he ventured to say without hesitation that there never was in Ireland at any time so zealous, so earnest, and so patriotic a par-

ty (cheers); and he had no doubt, not the slightest, that if that party remained as united as they are now and as he believed they would continue, sustained by the Irish people at home and their countrymen abroad, the oldest man amongst that assemblage might hope to see in his own lifetime a prosperous, united, self-governed Ireland (enthusiastic and long-continued cheering). He had heard the gentlemen with whom it had been his privilege to associate spoken of as a parcel of adventurers trying to live on agitation, and he had actually been asked seriously here—Is there a respectable man amongst them? (laughter). It was the custom to speak of them as if they were the accomplices of the Phoenix Park murderers and approvers of the dynamite outrages, though it was well known that they abhorred and denounced crime of every kind (applause). Who were the men so spoken of? They were men living by honest industry (applause), and who if they were not in Parliament would be in a much better pecuniary position than they are now (hear, hear, and applause). Take the McCarthy—father and son (applause). Justin McCarthy as an able historian and a charming novelist and pressman occupied one of the foremost positions in literature, and his «History of Our own Times» had it not a world-wide reputation? (applause). Mr. McCarthy was one of the principal editorial contributors of the *Daily News*, and acknowledged to be one of the most popular and versatile writers of the day: yet with all his work he is one of the most close attendants at the House of Commons. He (Mr. Blake) would venture to say that the loss to Mr. McCarthy was nothing less than a £1000 a year, while his son, who was one of the most promising authors of the age, instead of devoting himself to the profession of letters, of which he is already an ornament, prefers at personal loss and sacrifice to give his talents and time to the Irish cause in the House (applause). Now, coming to Mr. T. P. O'Connor (applause), he was a man of high literary attainments (hear, hear). And every Irishman would do well to get a copy of his book shortly to be published with the admirable sketches of the Irish party by the able pen of this accomplished gentleman. There was his friend Mr. Healy—Tim Healy as they fondly called him (applause). What did Gladstone say of this gentleman? «Healy and myself are the only two men in the House who understand the Land Act» (cheers). And Gladstone was no mean judge. Mr. Healy was now at the bar, and if he gave up his attention to his profession very few would earn as large an income, but he prefers to devote his best energies to his country's good (applause). Take the clever Frank Hugh O'Donnell. He has disputes now and then with his colleagues, but there is not a truer man in the House, though sometimes a little erratic; but when a vote is wanted or a voice needed he is reliable (applause). Mr. O'Donnell is connected with the *Morning Post*, and he earns an easy £1000 a year which he would certainly increase but for his attendance in the house. Mr. T. D. Sullivan (applause) is an able editor, managing the *Nation*, and Mr. A. O'Connor, who was lately called to the bar, maintains himself by his practice (applause). Mr. J. J. O'Kelly, lately war correspondent of the *Daily News* in the Sudan (applause) was a gifted writer, a man who has had a large experience, and who can at any time command a large salary. There was Dr. Commins, an able professional man, Mr. Leamy also, and Mr. Harrington (cheers) who was unjustly imprisoned and subjected to indignities because he had dared to say in advocating the cause of the farm laborers «If you do not consider the claims of the farm laborers those men will be driven to combination.» Now, like the old lady who had a number of marriageable daughters, he (Mr. Blake) had reserved the best till the last, for he was going to speak of Mr. William O'Brien (loud cheers). Mr. O'Brien was known to them all

as the editor of United Ireland, the national organ, and he was in a business way engaged as its editor by the Irish party at a salary of £10 a week. As time went on and there was a heavy pull on the funds of the League, Mr. O'Brien, although the party did not grudge him a penny of his well earned salary, insisted on his salary being reduced to £4 a week, "for" said he, "compensation has to be paid to those who are fighting the land war, the evicted must be helped, and the Irish cause requires funds" (applause). This voluntary act showed the stamp of man Mr. O'Brien was and further remarks were unnecessary (applause). Now a word of Mr. Thomas Sexton (cheers), who may be called the Cicero of the party, and of whom the Under Secretary of State, Sir William Harcourt, once said at a private dinner in his (Mr. Blake's) presence, "If Sexton had a little more imagination he would be the ablest man in the House" (applause). He treasured it as one of his proudest boasts that he helped to fashion him into an orator, for it was at a debating society founded and presided over by himself that young Sexton first learnt the art of which he is now so perfect a master. There was a saying in his part of Ireland that a man was not educated until he was able to lick his father, and in an oratorical sense he had gone through the operation of being licked by his pupil, and the shafts which the now distinguished orator directed against his father made him feel, in the poet's words:

Sharp was the pang, but sharper still to feel
I grew the pinion which impelled the steel.

Two of his most particular friends—and he was sure they were the friends of many there too—were the two Redmonds (cheers). "Who are the Redmonds?" he had been asked over and over again in an unfriendly spirit in Australia. They belonged to a good Irish family. He had sat in the House with three generations of the Redmonds, and he was glad to see that Mr. John Redmond had qualified himself to add a fourth generation to the House (laughter and applause). They were the descendants of some of the oldest and best blood in the country, and both their grandfather and grand-uncle were men who had rendered conspicuous public services. The elder brother had already by his gentlemanly bearing, courtesy, and eloquence won a name for himself, and the younger gentleman would as time wore on improve in wisdom. Both were Irish gentlemen from the crowns of their heads to their feet, and while they were respected by all parties in the House they were esteemed by all Nationalists for their ability and their thorough patriotism (cheers). This was what might be called the Cabinet Council, but the list was not by any means exhausted. It was sometimes asked "Are these Parnellites all very low fellows?" (laughter). Well, if importance was attached to worldly rank they had the O'Gorman Mahon, a descendant of one of the oldest chieftains and a fine old Irish gentleman too (applause); Mr. Richard Power, also a gentleman of good social position and property; Colonel Nolan, an independent gentleman of property; Sir Joseph McKenna, Mr. Macfarlane, a wealthy Indian merchant; Mr. Power, of county Waterford; Mr. Corbett, Mr. Marum, Mr. Molloy, and Mr. Syman, all these were gentlemen in independent circumstances; and there were well-to-do men of business such as Mr. Nicholas Lynch, Mr. John Barry, Mr. Thomas Mayne, Mr. Small, M'Mahon, Mr. Deasy, Mr. John Smithwick, Mr. W. H. O'Sullivan, Mr. Meagher (late Lord Mayor of Dublin), and his honest and indomitable friend Joe Biggar (cheers). There was Mr. Edmund Dwyer Gray, too, the able proprietor of the Dublin Freeman's Journal. Then came Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell (great cheering). Who is this Mr. Parnell? asked many Australians of him (laughter). He is a man of ancient lineage and of the best blood of Ireland and England, and with whose

family are associated some of the proudest and saddest of Irish national recollections. His ancestor, Sir John Parnell, was a prominent figure in the old Irish Parliament, and he was a descendant on his mother's side of the distinguished American naval officer, Admiral Stewart (cheers). Until nearly twenty-five years of age Mr. Parnell never showed himself a politician. It was his great privilege to know the Parnell family and their patriotic mother, and years ago when he (Mr. Blake) was a visitor at their house, there sometimes came in a pale, delicate, silent boy, fourteen years of age, to whom few spoke, and who had very few words himself. As this lad grew up few would have predicted his after wisdom and force of character. He led a studious life, fond of reading and scientific pursuits, and fulfilling the duties of his station as an Irish country gentleman. As time wore on he showed a desire to do something in politics, and he was put into Parliament partly by Mr. Butt's influence. Early in his career he had occasion to differ with Mr. Butt, and that gentleman at the time having mentioned the fact to him he (Mr. Blake) said, "Young Parnell told me to-day that he was not going to stand it, but I'll put him out at the next election." To this, though much surprised at the independent attitude taken by the young member, who was regarded as a quiet youth and whose first speech was hesitating and halting, he replied to Mr. Butt, "Will you put him out? Take care, or that fellow, quiet though he looks, may break your power yet." True enough, the time was not long coming for Parnell to have the reins (applause). What opinion did Gladstone hold of this remarkable man? "No man since the days of Palmerston says what he wants in fewer words and better words" (cheers). There was no man since Disraeli left who could say so tersely and so clearly what he wants to say (applause). Parnell speaks, and a languid House rouses itself, and empty benches fill immediately to listen to one who stands pre-eminent among the most gifted men of the House of Commons (applause). It was an extraordinary thing that two men of such very opposite natures should have possessed within half a century the popular favor in Ireland, O'Connell and Parnell. O'Connell was all exuberance and bonhomie, shaking hands with everyone, and his speeches were replete with phrases that caught the general ear. Parnell was as impenetrable as the sphinx (laughter and applause), and preserved a cold, passionless exterior. O'Connell was always glad to hear the shouts of the people and to be in the midst of them. Parnell avoids all popular demonstrations when he can do so, yet no man is so thoroughly beloved by his followers; and beneath that cold exterior there beats a heart whose every throb is for Ireland (loud cheers). Having sketched for them the portraits of the men of the Irish party, he ventured to hope that they would not consider the time he had so occupied as thrown away (no, no, and applause). He hoped, at all events, he had shown that the men and the cause were well worthy of being sustained (applause). The Irish party after the next general election would hold the balance of power in the House and, as they would be probably the arbiters of the fate of every Ministry, Home Rule could not be long delayed (cheers).

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Woman—"If I give you something to eat, will you saw a little wood?" Tramp—"No mum. I'm too weak to saw wood, I'm not lazy, just weak; but I'm willin' to do what I can. You give me a good dinner, an' I'll sit in the cornfield for a scarecrow while I'm eatin' it."

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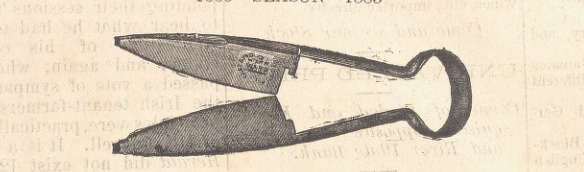
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THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18TH, 1885.

The mission given by the Passionist Fathers at Mr. Brown's Chapel in La Chozza was one of the most successful they have yet held in the camp districts. Enormous crowds of people flocked to the church to hear the eloquent words of the Fathers and to receive the Sacraments. Father Edmund, in one of his instructive discourses, spoke in the highest terms of the Southern Cross newspaper, and exhorted his hearers to support it. We thank Father Edmund and the other members of his pious and self-sacrificing community for this further testimony of their high appreciation, and we shall now labour more strenuously than ever to correspond to the wishes of our people, and to fulfill the lofty trust reposed in us by the English-speaking Catholics, priests and people of the River Plate.

So many of the Bolsa speculators having burned their fingers last month, they are now afraid to approach the fire and keep aloof from the Bolsa. This is the way the Standard mourns over this sign of the decay of gambling:

«Not the least disagreeable feature on Change is the great shrinkage in the speculation. There is a forlorn appearance about the gold market, and brokers' commissions are falling off to an alarming extent.»

Now we must prepare for ruin and disaster, for «there is a forlorn appearance about the gold market, and brokers' commissions are falling off to an alarming extent.» How can the country jog along when the Bolsa roulette is no longer played, and a few dozen sharp ones are deprived of their big commissions? Seriously speaking, is it not time to cease this lackadaisical rhodomontade? The propensity for gambling, that dangerous and destructive passion which it is so difficult to eradicate from the human breast, is strong enough without adding further fuel to flame. The «shrinkage in speculation» may be a «disagreeable feature,» but it is disagreeable only to those immediately concerned, just as the shrinkage in the receipts of rouge et noir is disagreeable only to the owners of the «hell.» As far as the outside public is concerned the news given by the Standard is very agreeable, and it would be still more agreeable if it were announced that the Bolsa, and the speculators, and the whole tribe of artful dodgers were gone to Halifax or some worse place.

The Herald thinks that Mr. Hendricks, the Vice-President of the United States, lacks prudence because he expressed himself in favour of the principles of Mr. Parnell. If so, then some of the greatest of Americans from

Washington downwards lacked prudence, for they have from time to time expressed themselves in similar terms. The principles of Parnell are the principles of Irishmen. The American Congress lacked prudence when they did Mr. Parnell the extraordinary honour of suspending their sessions in order to hear what he had to say in vindication of his country's rights, and again, when they passed a vote of sympathy with the Irish tenant-farmers, whose principles were, practically, those of Mr. Parnell. It is a pity the Herald did not exist 120 years ago. Its «prudence» would have saved all the blood shed in the war of American independence. Irishmen will be thankful to Mr. Hendricks for this candid and manly expression of sympathy with their suffering country, but it is not more than they expected, for every American worthy of the name has done the same.

Mr. Winter, the Governor of Patagonia, the man who so basely calumniated the Salesian Fathers some months ago has arrived here by the «Mercurio» and is now airing his pompous personality in Buenos Aires. We would recommend Mr. Winter before returning to his office to read the life of St. Francis of Sales. He will see therein an example which it would be well for him to follow, and he will be taught the lesson that making serious charges without being able to prove them is most unbecoming in a Christian and unworthy of a man.

We trust that all who have any doubts as to the merits and ability of the Irish Parliamentary party will read the description of them by Mr. J. A. Blake which we publish in our second page to-day. Parnell and his party have done splendid work for Ireland, and Irishmen all the world over are bravely rallying to their glorious standard. Large sums are being sent from America and Australia to enable them to carry on the fight. Next week we intend to appeal to our countrymen in the River Plate on behalf of the same cause, which is the holiest «that tongue or sword of mortal ever lost or gained.»

El Oeste, of Mercedes, has published a long article advocating the cutting up of the province of Buenos Aires into several provinces. The country has been already too much «cut up» by such political quacks as El Oeste, and we surmise that our ocidental colleague will be cut up (in metaphors) for advocating such silly theories.

We publish another very interesting letter from our esteemed correspondent «Curiosus» to-day, and we particularly recommend to our camp friends that portion of his letter which refers to the comfort of the homestead and the planting of trees and flowers. Somebody has finely said that «flowers are God's smiles,» and just as we like to see the smile on «the human face divine» so do the smiles of nature and the smiles of God contribute to our happiness, and are reflected in the mirror of our souls. Many a promising youth has been driven to vicious haunts because he never received but frowns and harsh words in his parents' house, and many a daughter who might have been the pride and ornament of her family has turned out otherwise because she missed the genial smile of home—the parental love and affection which are so essential to her happiness. Neither children nor grown people can bear to be continually frowned upon. They require smiles without and smiles within—the smiles of God and the smiles of man. The very flowers themselves will not bloom unless they are warmed by the genial smile of sunshine. The leaves and grass wither unless the heavens open and look complacently on them; and the poor shepherd requires a cheerful surrounding to comfort him after his day's or week's labour. If his home is bleak and dismal he seeks for

happiness elsewhere, and he is soon lured by the fictitious smile—the phantom light and the poisoned cup of the «pulperia.» We say, then, to every householder—plant those trees and flowers that «Curiosus» recommends. Your children will be healthier, more virtuous, and more intelligent. Your home may be small, but there is no reason why you should not be as happy therein as kings in their palaces.

THE NATIONAL COLLEGES.

The National Colleges in this country are certainly an anomalous institution. They are supported by the State at lavish expense, and are intended to supply a middle-class education and to meet the wants of those who are preparing to enter the Universities or graduate in any of the learned professions. One of these establishments is assigned to each province and is located in the capital of the province to which it belongs. A large staff of professors are appointed to teach the various branches of what may be called a liberal education. Such institutions, if properly managed, may be of great benefit to the country; but, as they are conducted at present, there is scarcely any doubt that they are a source of more injury than benefit, and that the superficial knowledge they afford to a few privileged individuals does not compensate the country for the expenditure of nearly half-a-million national dollars yearly, not to speak of the disorders of the National Colleges are continually giving rise to. To many it will seem unjust that gratuitous education of a superior class should be given to a limited number of citizens while the great body, who contribute equally with them to the public charges, are excluded by their position far away from the capital from any participation in that education. That the State should make elementary education available to all is fair enough, and none will object to every child in the Republic being taught reading, writing, arithmetic and the rudiments of grammar and geography at the public expense. These are now as necessary for the human being in the intellectual, as air and water are in the material world. But the duty of the State should cease there. When it goes further, and teaches gratuitously trigonometry, geology, astronomy, mineralogy, and otheralogies, it robs the many for the enlightenment of a few. If persons wish to obtain a superior education, and to become familiar with abstruse sciences, then let them pay for it. The State has no more right to teach these branches than the Municipality or the Hygienic Committee has to supply roast beef and sweetmeats to a select number of its favourites while the general community are contented with the ordinary provision and earn their own subsistence. But this is not the principal cause of complaint against the National Colleges. It is rather that they are administered without any regard to the public good. The professors are appointed without any regard to their qualifications as teachers. The only recommendation required is that the candidate have an influential Government-man to back him up, and that he be tainted with a spirit of infidelity or rationalism. It is never asked whether the candidate for a chair in French, or English, or Greek has a sound knowledge of these languages, or even whether he has an elementary education, but whether he is a favourite of Wilde and his parasites, and whether he can now and then scoff at the Christian Religion. So far is the spirit of favouritism carried that Dr. Alcantara was not ashamed to declare on a recent occasion that an appointment was made simply at the request of the gentleman who had previously filled the chair.

THE ATTACK
ON DOCTOR IRIGOYEN.

When we heard that Dr. Irigoyen was going on a canvassing tour into the provinces we remarked that the experiment was a hazardous one. He was going to appeal to the public opinion of his countrymen, but the fact was patent before he set out that public opinion in many of the provinces did not exist, or if it did, it was hushed and trampled under the iron heel of despots and «caudillos.» True, Dr. Irigoyen's high reputation had preceded him, and his services to his country were known even in the smallest rancho in the Republic. His claims to the suffrages of his countrymen were already recognised by thousands in the city and province and were tacitly acknowledged by his political opponents. It was natural to expect then that he would get a fair hearing when he appealed to reason, and that he might pass unmolested from Buenos Aires to Jujuy. No citizens were bound to do Sr. Irigoyen any special honor if they were not so disposed, but he should at least have the privilege which the laws and the constitution guarantee to the humblest citizens, even to those who are not citizens at all but who take shelter under the Argentine flag. His life and liberty should be inviolable, and his followers should have the right of openly and peaceably doing him any honor they choose and soliciting the popular vote in his favor. Otherwise our laws and our constitution are an execrable

farce and justice and right are governed by the bludgeon and the dagger. If the facts are true which were communicated by telegraph from Tucuman this week, every friend of the country may well weep for its trampled liberties. If the outrages were the result of an outburst of popular passion or party feeling there might be something said in extenuation of the deeds. There is no evidence to prove that the man who fired the revolver at Dr. Irigoyen was directly instigated by the authorities, though the villain must evidently have been prompted by the impunity on which he knew he could count. But the work of destroying the decorations in the city of Tucuman and dispersing peaceful citizens was done by armed policemen, who are the public servants, and they were led by a police officer! Where are our laws, where is free election, where is manhood suffrage? The whole thing smacks of barbarism. Even the untutored caiques of the pampa would be ashamed of the outrage committed by the authorities of Catamarca. President Roca had a full sense of the odium likely to arise from the deed, and sent a telegram in reprobation of it which we publish below. We may remark however that the presidential message is sent too late. Similar acts have been ere now committed without one word of expostulation from the National Government. The lofty position occupied by Dr. Irigoyen and the popularity he enjoys have called forth a strong feeling of protest not only against the scoundrels who assailed him and his followers, but also against the system of Government under which such misdeeds are possible. We for our part congratulate Dr. Irigoyen on his escape.

The following is the President's telegram:

«Buenos Aires,
September 14, 1885.
To the Governor of the Province of Catamarca.

I have just received telegrams announcing serious disturbances in the province of Catamarca on the occasion of the arrival of Dr. Irigoyen. I further remark that the Jefe Politico has taken a prominent part in these disturbances. If this news is true, for the honor of the country and your government I sincerely hope you will proceed with the utmost energy to the investigation of the affair, severely punish the guilty, and dismiss those Government employees who took part in this disgraceful affair.

If you knew that Dr. Irigoyen's friends had decided to make a demonstration in his favor you should have prohibited any demonstration in favor of a rival candidate, for the sole purpose of preventing a collision between the two parties. Moreover, Dr. Irigoyen is one of our most important political characters and is deserving of every consideration throughout the Argentine Republic.

I therefore expect that you will display the utmost zeal for the cause of justice and make as much reparation as possible for the insult leveled at this distinguished guest. The Arabs consider their guests, even should they be their enemies, sacred and deserving of the greatest attention, and in Catamarca you do not hesitate to grossly insult a distinguished guest.

I remain, etc.,
Julio A. Roca.»

BLESSING OF AN ALTAR.

THE SACRED HEART OF JESUS.

A very interesting ceremony was performed on the 6th inst., at the Chapel of the «Regina Martyrum» adjoining the ecclesiastical seminary in this city, on the occasion of the solemn blessing of the magnificent new altar of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, erected at the cost of \$14,000 m/n through the pious exertions of the Rev. Father Guarda, S.J. The blessing took place at 8 a.m., H.G. the Archbishop officiating, and all the students besides a large number of the members of the «Apostolates of Prayer» receiving the Holy Communion.

At 11 a.m. there was a solemn High Mass at which His Grace was present, and the Very Rev. Dr. Espinosa, Vicar-General of the Archdiocese, officiated. After the gospel one of the Fathers of the Society of Jesus preached an eloquent sermon on the Sacred Heart, showing how the devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus is a most efficacious way of salvation. It is the will of our Blessed Lord that all men be saved, and yet in order that they be so they must fulfill His commandments. It cannot be supposed that those who are faithful members of the Apostolate of Prayer will run wilfully into sin or prove false to their solemn obligations, hence by avoiding sin and cultivating according to the strength that is given them the graces of the Christian life, they make themselves heirs of salvation, and joint-heirs with Christ Himself of the Blessedness of God. The Very Rev. Preacher quoted from many of the saints and from H.H. Pope Pius IX. of blessed memory, in support of his arguments, and the large congregation was evidently impressed with his fervent and logical reasoning.

The pious work of the Rev. Father Guardia in raising this altar cannot be too highly commended. It is indeed a hopeful sign in the midst of a wayward and God-forgetting people to see such a monument of piety and devotion to the source of all purity erected, and we may all hope with the venerable preacher that it may be a shrine of great and special favors at which blessings of every kind will be successfully sought, and to which the faithful from every part of the Republic will resort with offerings of thanksgiving for mercies received, and with petitions to that Heart which is full of grace and of mercy for all that seek it in sincerity and truth. We gladly avail ourselves of this opportunity to recommend the devotion of the Sacred Heart of Jesus to our readers throughout the country. It already numbers tens of thousands of devotees throughout the civilized world, and it is doubtless owing to their prayers and intercession that religion makes such headway amid the scoffing and sneering of a materialistic world and a sensual and corrupt generation.

The Apostolate of Prayer has for every week, and for every day of the week, special subjects of prayer; its members never lose an opportunity to plead before our Blessed Lord present in the Most Holy Sacrament of the Altar, and to invoke His merits on behalf of poor sinners and of all the interests of His Holy Church, and there cannot be any doubt but their prayers are heard and answered to the conversion of many souls and the blessing of all nations. We therefore recommend our readers to identify themselves with this great movement which, however despised by worldly and sensual men, cannot but have power in Heaven and contribute efficaciously to the coming of God's Kingdom and the definite establishment of His reign on earth.

A. J. L. W.

SERMON AT HOLY CROSS CHURCH.

The Rev. Father Edmund, Passionist, preached a masterly sermon on Sunday at Holy Cross Church on the Nativity of Our Blessed Lady. Introducing his subject by a reference to the objections frequently raised against the Christian system by those who feign to regard our Holy Religion as only a myth, on the plea that traditions exist among the Chinese, the Egyptians, the Africans, the Indians of North and South America, and other tribes and nations of idolaters to the effect that a Virgin would bring forth a God, the Rev. gentleman showed that cavil as such things always do, unless they be exploded by their evident absurdity, redounds in favor of Christianity. How could it possibly be supposed that such an idea could have originated among all the people had it not been one of their traditions previous to the confusion of tongues at Babel? If so, what is it in them but a faint recollection, the shred

as it were of a true and perfect tradition which from the days of Adam, who received the promise relative to the seed of the woman crushing the serpent's head, must have been cherished as a most comforting revelation by mankind? The very fact that this above all things in the Christian religion has been preserved—if only to be mutilated and turned to strange uses by the poor people who hold it—shows how comforting they must have felt and do feel the bare promise of what the more enlightened nations have realized so fully from the time when the «Stella Matutina»—that promised woman, the ever-glorious Virgin—Mother, was born the daughter of S.S. Joachim and Anna. The expectation of her birth and of her wondrous participation in the work of redemption was looked forward to with fervent exultation by the prophets and the patriarchs of old. We see this by the triumphant exclamation of the prophet Isaiah «Behold, a (the) Virgin shall be with child and shall bring forth a Son, and they shall call His name Emmanuel, which interpreted is 'God with us.'» Hence we are warranted in invoking Our Blessed Lady, as we do in the Litany, under the glorious title, «Regina Patriarcharum»; and in constantly, and particularly when tried and tempted, invoking her Blessed Name with that of her Divine Son, in accordance with the counsels of Holy Church and the practise of all well-informed Christians. Lengthy quotations were made from the homilies of St. Bernard and other eminent authorities in support of this, and in conclusion the Rev. gentleman expressed the wish that it might be the happiness of all his hearers when they were about to die, to depart with the sweet names of Jesus and Mary on their lips.

We regret that our limited space prevents us from reporting more fully on a sermon which we would gladly give to every family and to each of our readers in extenso.

GENERAL ITEMS.

Mr. J. A. Blake, who left last week on a trip to the provinces, has written to us from Rosario, stating that he was leaving on the 11th for Asuncion. He intended to be back in Rosario on the 23rd, whence he will go to Mendoza, and expects to return to Buenos Aires about the end of the month.

At Bacacue, in the Department of Paysandu, five bandits assaulted the house of the merchant Manuel Alvarez, killed him and his clerk, and then sacked and burned the house.

A cousin of General Santos, Leon Sanz, has committed suicide at Las Tres Cruces.

The Minister of the Interior has approved of the contract between the Department of Engineers and Sr. Luis Luvinini to build an Immigrants' Home. The cost will be \$739,945 m/n.

The death is announced of Mr. Archibald Williamson of the house of Milligan, Williamson, and Co. of this city.

At the estancia house of Don Carlos Ceballos in Chivilcoy, a poor servant girl, 18 years of age, was badly burned last week. As she was doing some work beside a fire her clothes were ignited, and such were her sufferings that it is believed she will not recover.

A meeting was held at the rooms of the Rural Society on Tuesday evening to discuss the question of scab in sheep and the necessity of a law to enforce the curing of the disease. Dr. Luro read an essay on the interesting subject, and the draft of a bill to be presented to Congress was drawn up. The following are the main clauses of the bill to be presented. Every owner of a flock who has scabby sheep and does not cure them shall pay a fine of 100 m/n for each flock from the 1st of April to the 1st of September. The owner of scabby sheep that allows them to mix with a sound flock in camp not his own will pay a fine of 20 cents for each animal. This law will

commence to be in force two months after its promulgation. Two years after the promulgation of the law it will be absolutely prohibited to drive scabby sheep over the camp or to bring them to market or to graserias. Those who do so will be fined 5 cents for each infected animal. The authorities that impose the fine for a flock being removed will note the fact on an original «guia» on which they will place a special stamp. Every animal will be considered scabby on which the marks of fresh scab are visible. Finally, the fines imposed will belong to the municipalities of the districts.

In dramatic circles the appearance of Miss Ethel Arden, of the Latham Company, taking a Spanish role was a matter of much comment this week. She appeared at the Opera House in conjunction with McKay's company, as did also Mr. Latham himself, in the Drama of «Claudian», of which a Spanish version has been recently produced. Miss Arden took the important part of «Almida» and her success was wonderful, considering that she does not understand the Spanish language. The dialogues were well maintained, and though the accent was thoroughly English the pronunciation was not at all bad. Mr. Latham himself took the part of «Claudian» and seemed quite as much at home in Spanish as in English. Both he and Miss Arden were frequently applauded by an audience principally composed of Spanish-speaking people.

A young man, Carlos Lascano, of a respectable family residing in Calle Cerrito, attempted suicide on Tuesday evening by drinking morphine. The physician came in time to apply an antidote and save the unfortunate boy's life.

Two Italians had a conflict on the road beside the town of Lujan on Tuesday, and in the struggle one of them shot the other dead. The culprit has been arrested.

We are glad to state that Gen. Mansilla is now recovering rapidly from his serious illness.

The lottery of the Capital will present a Christmas box to the public in the form of a prize of \$100,000, from which 20 o/o will be deducted for forty approximation prizes of \$500 each. There will also be prizes of \$20,000 and \$10,000. Twenty thousand tickets will be issued at \$15.

The office of Lands and Colonies has issued 32 provisional «Boletos» for concessions of land to various colonists in Chubut who have complied with the law of colonisation.

The criminal court of Appeal has confirmed the sentence of 3 years imprisonment passed on Eduardo Lamothe for forgery and other offences.

The works of the Campana Railway to Rosario are being pushed ahead very rapidly. The locomotive has already reached the Arroyo Pavon. It is expected that the earthworks to Rosario will be ready within two months.

The land expropriated in the suburbs of Pergamino is divided into 126 chacras of 27 hectares each. These are all fenced in, and in great part occupied with cereals and green crops, and no doubt will contribute a good deal to the prosperity of that town.

The Archbishop, with the clergy of the city, went on retreat this week in the «Casa de Ejercicios».

There is a weekly periodical published in Concepcion del Uruguay with the Hibernian title of «Don Patricio». We suppose it must be edited by an Irishman.

On the 20th inst. Dr. Wilde is to be married to Miss Olivera.

A boat belonging to the Argentine man-of-war «Constitucion» was capsized on Saturday in front of San Isidro and two sailors were drowned. Several other sailors who were in the boat were with some difficulty rescued by the crew of the «Pilcomayo.» One of the men who

was drowned swam towards a whaleboat that was passing, but the heartless crew refused to assist him and he sank exhausted from fatigue.

The Rector of the National College of Santiago del Estero having expelled some of the pupils for disorder, the pupils so treated have represented the case to the minister of instruction and say that they were not the cause of the disorder, but the professors who come to class armed with revolvers!!!

In the Pacific Line of railway there are 19 engines and 3200 laborers employed. The works are being carried on in opposite directions from Mercedes, B.A., to Mercedes, San Luis, and vice versa. About 465 kilometres of the works are now finished and rails have been laid down the greater part of the way. The distance from Mercedes to Villa Mercedes is 578 kilometres. The line runs through a portion of the provinces of Santa Fe and Cordoba. Leaving the Once station at 8 a.m. passengers may now go by rail in one day to the centre of the Cordobese pampa, 442 kilometres from Buenos Aires. It is a remarkable fact that the Pacific Railway forms a straight line for a distance of 360 kilometres. There is no other railway in the world of such great length without a curve. Between Mercedes and Villa Mercedes there will be 24 stations, which are thus named: Mercedes, Franklin, General Rivas, Castilla, Rawson, San Patricio, Chacabuco, O'Higgins, Junin, Arenales, Vedia, Alberdi, Orellanos, Soler, Laprida, Julio Roca, Laboulaye, Vicuña McKenna, Washington, General Pedernera, General Panera and Villa Mercedes. Two trains start from Mercedes and Junin daily laden with rails and sleepers, and then go as far as the station Orellanos in the Laguna Picaza. A train also leaves Villa Mercedes daily carrying materials. A line of telegraph has also been laid down along the course of the Railway. A committee of engineers under the superintendence of Mr. Huergo is now engaged in marking out the direction of the line to be continued from Mercedes to Buenos Aires.

We are requested to announce that Father Foran will visit the following places in Father Flannery's district at the dates herein mentioned. On Saturday, the 3rd of October, he will be in the town of San Pedro and he will remain in or near the church up to the hour of 11 a.m. on that day; at Father Flannery's Chapel on Sunday the 4th October; on Tuesday morning, the 6th October, at Stegman's Chapel. After this date he will return as soon as possible to San Nicolas. Before the above dates he will probably visit Buenos Aires to make some arrangements preparatory to his departure for the Falkland Islands.

There seems to be a further rapprochement of the friends of the three opposition candidates Irigoyen, Rocha, and Gorostiaga. It is possible all three may join ranks against Juarez Celman. Yesterday it was reported that the opposition candidates would resign their claims and agree to support Dr. Costa as candidate.

We deeply regret to hear of the death of Mr. James McGuire of Baradero, one of our most esteemed and prosperous Irish estancieros.

Colonel Fotheringham, who was recently appointed governor of the Formosa territory, has been charged with very grievous offences by the newspaper «La Republica». Amongst other accusations he is charged with having been publicly drunk on several occasions. For some such delinquency he was tried in San Luis. He was seen drunk at the reception given by Mgr. Matterna. Another charge made against him is that he has not administered the funds entrusted to him with honesty. He made use of the funds intended for the payment of his battalion as if they were his own. He deposited the savings of the soldiers in a bank and afterwards withdrew the money without giving any ac-

count of it. He gambled the money intended for recruits, etc. In the expedition into the Chaco he shot the Cacique Rafael and hung him on a tree, and he cut Camba's throat and he had his head exposed with a cigar in its mouth. Other charges are also made by «La Republica» against Colonel Fotheringham. In order to be able to refute these charges which are made by Captain S. Pereyra, Colonel Fotheringham offered to resign his military office of governor to which he has been appointed, in order to be able to defend himself, but the Government has not accepted the resignation.

The 30th inst. will be the last day for enrolment in the National Guards.

Dr. Irigoyen is returning to Buenos Aires. After the scandalous scenes of last Sunday he refused to be made the object of any further manifestation on the part of the people of Tucuman. He is expected to arrive here on Sunday, and his friends are preparing to give him an ovation on arriving.

The Royal Mail steamer «Tagus» sailed yesterday taking a large number of passengers and £70,000 in specie.

We have much pleasure in stating that letters received yesterday from Mr. Thomas Henblas, London, say that the physicians give a more hopeful account of Mr. Feely; he is very comfortable and in his usual cheerful mood. His many friends in Buenos Aires will be glad to hear this news.—*The Standard*.

Mr. Bowen intervened to stop the Sheriff's sale of the Belgrano Tramway on the ground that he had bought it. Judge Larson del Castaño now says that he must deliver to the Provincial Bank within three days \$588,136 due to that bank. Mr. Bowen appeals from this decision.

Monday was a gala day in Capilla del Señor. It was the feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, which, as its official name indicates, is the special religious festival of Capilla del Señor. High Mass was celebrated in the Parish Church. After mass, the ceremony of blessing the rooms of the Catholic Club was performed by His Grace Archbishop Aneiros. Dr. O'Farrell was present as a representative of the Catholic Club in Buenos Aires, and in a brilliant speech he sketched the programme and principles of the Catholic party of which he is himself one of the ablest advocates. His Grace the Archbishop also spoke, and took occasion to eulogise the civic virtues and principles of Dr. Gorostiaga, the candidate for the presidential office recommended by the Catholic Union. His Grace was enthusiastically cheered. Other gentlemen also spoke, and all the whole proceedings left a very favourable impression on the minds of the good people of Capilla del Señor.

We are informed that there are telegrams for the Rev. Father Whitmee awaiting him in this city. Father Whitmee went to the camp a few weeks ago, but his friends here are not at all aware where he is staying at present. They request him to come into town immediately.

A bill signed by ten deputies of various political parties was presented in the Chamber of Deputies for the repeal of the law which authorises the Municipal lottery. The bill was approved (4 members only voting against it) in the following form:

Art. 2. After the 1st January, 1886, the playing of lotteries in the capital and national territories shall be absolutely prohibited. The introduction, sale, or circulation of lottery tickets shall also be prohibited. Art. 2. Persons infringing this law shall be punished by imprisonment for from six to twelve months, and fines of from \$500 to \$2000. The mere sellers of tickets shall be liable to imprisonment from three to six months, and a fine of \$25 to \$100.

In the Chamber of Deputies Sr. Calvo presented a bill requiring all Bolsa contracts for sale of gold to be made on stamped paper (\$2 per \$1000) the names of buyer and seller being expressed.

Sr. Calvo said that since the beginning of the year sales had been made on the Bolsa of \$107,000,000 for cash and of \$213,000,000 in time, an enormous sum, the result of artificial and illicit operations made without payment of any stamp duty. The bill was sent to the Finance Committee. The laws of stamped paper and contribucion directa were sanctioned without alteration.

A London paper says: Mr. Arch. E. Pinching has accepted the general management of the West Argentine Gold Co's operations and will shortly proceed to the Argentine Republic to take charge. The staff on the spot will at once be increased by the despatch of Captain J. Moorish, three miners, and a smith by the mail of 24th August. The average result of four assays of stone taken from the North Cross Cut proves to be 5 oz. 3 cwt. 47 grains of pure gold.

It costs the National Government 40,482 m/n per month for the fourteen National Colleges existing in thirteen of the provinces, without including Buenos Aires.

Previously to his departure for Europe Dr. Avellanada offered his library, consisting of 4600 volumes, to the Provincial Government for 30,000 dols. and the offer of the library was accepted, but the E.P. annexed the condition that the price should be fixed by an expert. Dr. Francisco P. Morepo was named for this purpose and he values them at 9500 dols.

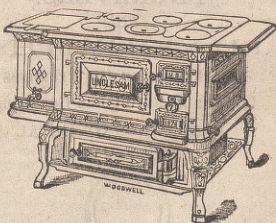
Fresh salmon, cod, turbot, oysters, grapes, etc., are constantly exhibited in the windows of the Cefé de Paris, all imported from Entrope and preserved by the frigorific system.

Sr. Speratti has established six incubators made after the newest style at his quinta in Las Heras, and he expects to make a large fortune by the business.

The Chief of Police has issued a circular prohibiting any more open air political meetings at night.

During the month of August 846 persons died in this city, of whom 104 died of small-pox.

The capital of Englishmen now invested in Brazil amounts to the extraordinary sum of £44,461,467, distributed as follows: invested in railways £16,464,624, central works £1,374,300, gas £1,384,265, telegraphs £2,600,000, navigation £606,285, mineralogy £741,220, amortization £1,720,000, city roads £132,120, port £48,644, banks £1,000,000, loans, circulating capital, etc., £18,486,000. Of these sums 15 1/2 millions sterling are guaranteed by Government, the greater part of the guarantee is given for the railway investment.



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VIDANZA Y LYNCH

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AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT

118-RECONQUISTA-118
CUARTOS 28 Y 29 ALTOS
15 pm

THE DESERTED CHAPEL.
Sunday morning, calm and fair!
Ah, how beautiful the scene is!
The blue hills shade the amber air,
The Slaney flows, my home be-
tween us!
Do you note the Sabbath sun,
Burnish'd for the day's devotion?
Do you note the white ships on
The distant, silent, silver ocean?
"God be praised for Ireland's beau-
ty!
Such a mother as he gave us?
Did we only do our duty,
Could the powers of hell enslave
us?
E'en this river, did we heed it,
Safety's lesson yet might teach
us.
Far and weak the frunts that fed it,
But to what great end it reaches!"
So I thought my way across
To that wayside chapel lowly,
Whose rude eves, festooned with
moss,
Often moved me with thoughts
holy--
(Thoughts that do not love the city!)
Now, alas! all here was altered--
Even the Mass-boy's accent fal-
ter'd;
The congregation, few and sad,
Such a look of ruin had,
That I could not pray for pity!
Signs of grief on every face,
In the consecrated place;
At the altar I heard weeping,
Tears the aged priest's face steep-
ing;
And a moan might rend a stone,
Round the silent walls was creep-
ing.
The very carved Saint in his nook
Had compassion in his look--
Chimed the sad winds through the
steeple--
"Save, O Jesus! save thy People!"
"Where," thought I, "is now the
maiden
Who once knelt here, blossom-
laden?
Where the farmer, whose broad
brest
Here his simple sins confess'd?
Some, perchance, beyond Lake Erie,
Toil as slaves in forests far;
Some are nearer home beside us,
In their cold graves, whence they
chide us.
That we still let feuds divide us!"
Whoso has a human heart,
Let him our old chapel see,
Note all round it, cor d-part,
Till to God, on bended knees,
He has vowed his part to take
With us, ay, for Ireland's sake,
And her feudal bonds to break.
-T. D. McGee.

FIRST COMMUNION DAY.
When we witness the proces-
sion of sweet children approach-
ing the altar to receive their First
Holy Communion, a joyous so-
lemnity occurring in almost every
church at this season of the year,
we dwell above all on Christ's
promise of the perpetuity of His
Church, and the fulfilling of His
promises appears stronger to our
human perception in the line of
young Communicants than in
any other aspect of the Church's
life.

If non-Catholics would only
ponder on Catholic scenes placed
before their eyes, they could not
but contrast Catholic earnestness
with their own so frequently per-
functory services, and the con-
trast ought to awaken serious
reflections, besides dissipating
harsh prejudices.
Attracted by the processional
array often non-Catholics line the
sidewalk as our First Communi-
cants, boys and girls, march with
serious mien to or from the
school-house to the church, but do
these onlookers give the slightest
reflection to the significance of
the occasion or of the surround-
ings, in connection with which
they generally inform themselves
at least to the extent that the
processionists are about to make
their First Communion?

Yet it is something to call for
more than mere staring at the
rank of recollected faces, the
girls garlanded, modestly veiled
and in virgin white, the boys with
their decorous black garb, heads
reverent, and the normal frolic in
their veins under restraint for
this once. There is more than
innocence to attract in these
countenances; there is a light of
faith that often glorifies the plain-
est face. But when natural loveliness
combines with this Eucharistic
illumination it is a picture to
inspire a Raphael. We saw
last Sunday such a soulful face in
a girl apparently 12 years; she
seemed transfixed by her posses-
sion; had no eyes, but for her
God.

To the Catholic these First Com-
munion ceremonies are touching
beyond words. If they are our
own children so blest, what hap-
piness God has granted us! Any-

way, what memories of the past
the occasion recalls, and how
dear childhood becomes to us
again! What recollections clus-
ter; the old pastor, parents in
the grave, friends of our youth
scattered and gone! Perhaps we
return home to press with our
lips and wet with our tears the
First Communion candle of our
dear dead child, a sacredly treas-
ured relic, or hold in our hands
with emotion the candle of one
still left us but for whom in the
pride of his young blood we fear
the danger of the world. How
easy to bring back the bright boy
to our mind in that happy, in-
nocent day of his holy First Com-
munion! The gentle mother hand
that pressed the blue ribbons
on that candle was able then
to guide her boy.
Many changes will come to
these First Communicants in after
life. There will be sad homes or
happy homes, or no homes at all
for them in that now veiled
future. To some there will be
great temporal success, tempting
even more than reverses; to all
there will be the vicissitudes to
which humanity is heir. But the
foundation well laid will rarely
be so undermined as to utterly
destroy the Christian structure.
The teaching of pastor, devoted
nuns and worthy brothers, will
sentinel them through life and
guard them against fatal sur-
prises. And even where they
fall, there will be in most cases,
please God, a grand repentance
and final perseverance.—Catholic
Universe.

FOREIGN NOTES.
The conversion, or rather the
return to the Church, of the no-
torious Leo Taxil, whose real
name is Gabriel Jogand, has pro-
duced a sensation throughout
France. This individual has for
several years past indulged in
the most virulent abuse of all
things Catholic and Papal. His
works were so indecent that
even the Municipality of Paris,
when their attention was directed
by the Papal Nuncio to a re-
cent production, were obliged to
prohibit their circulation. He
was the chief and founder of the
Anti-Clerical Association in
France, was a Freemason, a free-
thinker, and a free-lover. A
short time ago he went to Rome
as a French delegate and repre-
sentative to assist at the Anti-
Clerical Congress held in that
city. Scarcely had he returned
home when a change came over
him. He who had been the
chief instigator of the Anti-Clerical
Congress at Rome—a con-
gress designed to show Leo XIII.
the condition to which Rome was
reduced and modern atheism ad-
vanced to—has made an abjura-
tion of all his errors and crimes,
and reprobated his writings be-
fore a priest who was a friend of
his. In his earlier days he had
led a good life. Brought up in
the schools of the Jesuits, he was
well instructed and made a good
First Communion. Now, after
an evil career, he has returned
penitent.

The smaller a Republic is in
Europe the longer time it seems
to endure. Striking examples
of this are furnished in the Re-
publics of San Marino and Val
d'Ancorja, the former having ex-
isted for 1400 and the latter for
1000 years. Andorra, in the
mountains between France and
Spain, where no crowned head
has set foot since Charlemagne
centuries ago, has 6,000 in-
habitants scattered over a sur-
face of 130 square leagues, pay-
ing an annual revenue which
does not exceed 1400 francs
(\$280). Such is the price of the
liberty of a people and the wis-
dom of a nation acquired by ten
centuries of independence, vir-
tue and simplicity. It retains its
absolute neutrality and its origi-
nal institutions. There are about
forty little villages, or rather
groups of cottages, administered
by six parishes. The villagers
are proud of their laws, which
are unwritten. They are poor
and the country is sad-looking,
perched among snow-capped and
steep serrated mountains, but its
people are independent. There
is little commerce except of ne-
cessities—salt has to be brought
from France—some small iron

and cloth works constitute, with
agriculture, the resources of the
country. A proprietor who owns
in land or cattle \$400 is one of
the happy ones of this world in
that Republic, and is regarded
as a rich man by his fellow citi-
zens.
"General Ryan," says O'Dono-
van Rossa, «who was shot by the
Spaniards in Cuba, came to me
one day in New York and offered
himself and his sword in a fight
for Ireland's freedom. Ireland,
he said, had a first claim on him,
he was a man of Irish blood and
bone, and the brand of Ireland's
slavery fell as much upon him
and his name as it did upon any
other man. During the conversa-
tion I had with General Ryan he
told me he was in the company
of General Meagher the night he
was drowned in the Missouri
River. "We were in the saloon
of the steamer," said General Ry-
an, "General Meagher excused
himself for a moment; he went
on deck; we thought he was
rather long away, and we went
on deck to find him; the ropes
that lay around must have tripped
him and he must have fallen
overboard. I had like to be tripped
myself in searching for him.
I have heard some of his country-
men meanly insinuate that Mea-
gher "might have been out of the
way" that night. I assure you
on the word of a man and a sol-
dier that he was sober as I am
now and as free from drink." General Ryan was sober when he
spoke these words to me, and I
call God to witness that I am
speaking the truth of the two
dead men.

THE LADIES OF LIMA.
They ladies of Lima are all eyes.
They have the reputation of
being, as a class, the most beau-
tiful in the world, and meeting
them on the way to mass in the
morning, or shopping later in the
day, one can easily see how they
obtained it; but, knowing them
in their homes, the opinion
changes, and you conclude, after
calm reflection, that they are not
so pretty as the women of New
York. It is the manta, which
they wear in such a coquettish
way, that gives them their rep-
utation for beauty, for it conceals
every feature except their be-
witching eyes and lovely olive
complexion. No matter how ugly
her mouth or her nose is; no
matter how high her cheek-bones
or large her ears; no matter
whether she is as scrawny as a
scarecrow or as bald as a bat, a
«manta» will make any woman
with pretty eyes look handsome,
and, like charity, it covers a
multitude of sins. This garment,
which is peculiar in Peru, and is
worn by ladies of all ages and
social positions, from the Pre-
sident's wife to the laundress
who comes after your linen is a
sort of foster-sister to the man-
tilla of Spain. It is usually of
crepe, from China, and costs any-
where from 10 dollars to 500 dol-
ars, according to its quality and the
amount of embroidery it bears.
The «manta» is always black, and
is not square like the ordinary
shawl, but rectangular. Wealthy
people wear them with a deep
silk fringe, or an edge of rare
point-lace, while the poorer
classes are satisfied with a little
strip of lace, however cheap,
stitched on to one edge of it, so
as to fall over the forehead when
it is worn. When the garment
is put on, this lace is adjusted so
nicely that it will just reach the
eyelashes, and then the long end
of the «manta» is thrown over the
left shoulder, and fastened by a
pin at the small of the back.
Thus it does for bonnet, wrap,
and dress, all in one, and it
makes very little difference
what she has under it, for in a
«manta» the homeliest
women look well. All she
needs in addition is a black skirt
which is seen from the knees to
the hem. On the street the wo-
men look like a procession of
nuns, but in their homes, when
they are dressed, like the Queen
of Sheba. In olden times, when
the galleons used to come to Cal-
lao «from far Cathay» bringing
silks and satins and jewels in
exchange for the silver of Cerro
de Pasco and Potosi, the fashion
of wearing fine clothes was set,

and the people have never aban-
doned it. There is a legend that
one of the Viceroy's rode from the
palace to the cathedral and back
again, a distance of about two
blocks, on a horse, every hair of
whose mane and tail was strung
with pearls, whose hoofs were
shod with shoes of solid gold,
and whose saddle and bridle were
worth a king's ransom. The
road was paved with ingots of
silver, so that from the door of
the palace to the cathedral steps
the ground was not to be seen.—
Frank Leslie's Newspaper.

THE SORT OF MAN IT IS NOT
RIGHT TO MARRY.
Don't marry a man who has
spent his all in riotous living, and
tells you that he is now going to
get married and settle down.
Don't marry a man who has
not the wherewith to support you.
You can not live on love. «When
poverty comes in at the door,
love flies out through the win-
dow.»
Don't marry a man for a home
and a living, when by rolling up
your sleeves and taking care of
your health you can earn your
own living and provide a
house for yourself.
Don't marry a man to get rid of
him, or oblige him, simply be-
cause he asks you. Don't marry
in haste lest you repent at lei-
sure. Love can wait. Don't
imagine because two persons are
miserable when apart they will
be happy together.
Don't marry a lazy man. There
are some young men who are so
lazy that it almost requires an
artist to draw their breath. They
seemingly have not ambition en-
ough to labor under an impres-
sion. They live off the earnings
of their pa until they find a girl
who is fool enough to marry them,
and then they live off her pa.
Look where you are going.

Don't marry a man to mend him
or reform him. Such attempts
are generally as vain and power-
less as attempts to turn back the
flowing tide with a wisp of
straw, or outrow a hurricane
with a tin whistle. A young man
asked for the hand of a beautiful
girl. As she hesitated about re-
plying the young man said, «I
await your answer with bated
breath.» The young lady an-
swered, «Well, my dear sir, you
will have to bait your breath with
something besides whisky and
Limburger cheese to catch me.»
Her head was level.

WIT AND HUMOUR.
Ministers of the Interior—the
cook and the doctor.
Balloons do not cost much, they
are made for ascent.
When does a chair dislike you?
When it can't bear you.
Positive, wait; comparative,
waiter; superlative, get it your-
self.
Elsie, seeing for the first time
a calf—Oh, mamma! These
must be the little cows that give
condensed milk.
German Joke:
Military examiner—What must
a man be to be buried with mili-
tary honors? Recruit—Dead.
"Do you take kindly to menial
service?" asked a lady of an ap-
plicant for a situation. "Well,
yes; but I should prefer the hy-
menaeal," answered the girl.
A sharp-talking lady was re-
quested by her husband, who re-
quested her to keep her tongue
in her mouth. "My dear, it's
against the law to carry conceal-
ed weapons," she said.
A prominent public office has
this notice posted up, "Don't
open this door," under which
some wag wrote the query
"Why?" and another responded,
"Because you can't, it's locked."
Dwellers in crystal palaces
should refrain from the propul-
sion of irregular shaped particles
of granite formation—is the way
in which a California editor puts
the English proverb about stones
and glass houses.
A gentleman was down in his
cellar sorting potatoes. A friend
called in to see him, asked him
if it was't hard work to keep at

and the people have never aban-
doned it. There is a legend that
one of the Viceroy's rode from the
palace to the cathedral and back
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silver, so that from the door of
the palace to the cathedral steps
the ground was not to be seen.—
Frank Leslie's Newspaper.

that all day. "Oh, no, but it's a
great strain on the judgment," he
said.

It is all very well to have a
clock on the stairs, but it is not
at all desirable to have it run
down and strike one.
A farmer and his wife went in-
to a dentist's. "How much do
you charge for filling teeth?"
asked the farmer. "From 2s 6d
to £1." "And for pulling?"
"2s." "Marian, you better get
it pulled," he said, turning to his
wife.

"What's the matter?" called
a mother, turning to her little
boy who had set up a howl.
"What are you crying about?"
"I want something." "What
do you want?" "I have forgot-
ten what it is, and that's what
makes me cry."
"So you didn't succeed very
well with your school?" "No,
I had to give it up at the end of
the first month." "Did you use
the blackboard much?" "No, it
was too large, but I used all the
furniture about the room that
wasn't nailed down."

Hostess—Are you a musician,
Mr. Sissy?
Mr. Sissy, who is dying to give
an exhibition of ability—Well—
er—yes, I think I can lay claim to
some knowledge of music.
Hostess—I am delighted to
know it. My daughter is about
to play, and I would be very glad
if you would kindly turn the mu-
sic for her.
"I haven't had a wink of sleep
in the last eight days," remarked
Gilhooly to Gus de Smith. "Great
Heavens! How is that?" "You
see, I have quit taking a siesta in
the middle of the day, and I now
do all my sleeping at nights."

"What in thunder is the matter
with my barometer?" inquired a
scientist of his servant girl, "the
thing never goes up or down.
What have you been doing to it?"
"Oh, sir, nothing at all," an-
swered the girl, "but I do think,
sir, that it needs oiling."

AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFECTING A
NUMEROUS CLASS.

THE disease commences with a slight de-
rangement of the stomach, but, if ne-
glected, 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 dis-
ease is often mistaken for other complaints;
but if the reader will ask himself the follow-
ing questions, he will be able to determine
whether he himself is one of the afflicted:
Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breath-
ing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feel-
ing, 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 fullness
about the right side as if the liver was en-
larged? Is there costiveness? Is there vir-
tigo 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 disease pro-
gresses. If the case be one of long standing
there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended
after a time by expectoration. In very ad-
vanced 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 pro-
per medicine will remove the disease if
taken in its incipency. It is most important
that the disease should be promptly and pro-
perly treated in its first stages, when a little
medicine will affect a cure, and even when
it has obtained a strong hold the correct
remedy should be persevered 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,
17, Farringdon Road, London, E.C.

TESTIMONIAL.

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

RESULT OF THE TRIAL OF GLYCERINE DIP UPON SCABBY SHEEP AT SALTO.

[Translation.]

Salto, August 30, 1885.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that on the 8th August, 1885, we witnessed the cure of 20 sheep, victims of scab and foot-rot.

The sheep were cured by the «Glycerine Dip» manufactured by the firm of Tomlinson and Hayward, Lincoln, England. Today we inspected the animals that we might give an opinion as to the result of the cure, not only of the scab but also of the foot-rot, and we declare that we have not the least doubt regarding the qualities of the above-mentioned Dip, which owing to its curative properties is able to compete with the best known in the market.

To this effect we hereby sign this certificate.

(Signed) Pedro J. Hyland,

M. G. McGuire, Juan Wilson (Manager for Patricio Ham).

Baldomero Barruti.

COMMERCIAL.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Gold, Series E, Series F, Series G, National Bank Shares) and Price (137.80, 81, 80 1/2, 8 1/2, 150)

Telegrams are daily sent here announcing that there is a fall in the price of wool in Europe, but we hope nobody will be deceived by these bogus telegrams. In all our professional experience we do not remember a year to pass by that the same trick was not resorted to. One paper announced a sudden fall of 1d. in the lb. in the London market this week. We believe that the wool market in Europe is dull, as is always the case at this season of the year, but the state of things is not at all as bad as it is represented, and sheepfarmers will take care to await the full opening of the market before disposing of their wool.

Brasil is every year developing its resources. A consular report from Rio Janeiro, dealing with the cotton industry, says that the number of cotton mills is steadily increasing in Brasil, and that even those that are run by steam with imported coal are paying very well. A mill with 800 looms is being rebuilt in Rio which has both water and steam power. It makes not only white cloth, but coloured and mixed cloths for men's cheap clothing, and is earning very handsome profits. The Consul-General remarks that he visited a cotton factory at Piracicaba, 500 miles from Rio, and saw in successful operation the most modern machinery for making embroidery. It was owned and run by a Portuguese, with native operatives. There are already many cotton factories in Brasil, and their number increases. Each new mill lays the foundation for increased consumption of foreign-made articles, and thus Brasil is growing as a market, as well as an industrial community.—South American Journal.

The value of import goods that passed through the Custom House during the month of August was about \$7,000,000 m/n, of which goods to the value of \$4,806,000 were subject to duty. Export goods during the same month mounted to \$2,682,000 m/n, of which goods to the amount of 1,145,160 m/n were subject to duty. The entire amount of exports during the eight months passed was \$44,500,000 m/n, of which \$3,242,345 m/n paid duty, and goods to the amount of \$9,211,491 m/n were admitted free of duty during the corresponding time last year the total export was \$6,591,562, of which sum duties are charged for \$30,436,566 m/n. The average import goods during five years 1880-1884 was \$19,000,000 m/n, and the amount of exports 68 per cent of the entire public. The total amount of duty on imports during the eight months of 1884 was in round

numbers \$12,000,000 m/n, and in 1885 \$14,000,000 m/n, and for exports, 1884 \$2,136,789 m/n, and for 1885 \$1,627,427 m/n.

The majority of the Finance Committee of the Deputies have drawn up a report advising the Chambers to expunge the fourth clause of the Forced Currency Bill referring to contracts previously made. It is very doubtful whether the Deputies will follow this advice as the justice of the measure is questionable. Forced currency is a robbery, it is true, but explicit and written contracts should not be more binding in justice than implicit ones. The best proof that this is the view taken by the general public, is that the petition in favour of expunging the fourth article of the forced currency law is signed by very few merchants, and these principally Englishmen, who are interested in the striking out of the fourth article.

The Senate authorised the E.P. to increase by \$6,000,000 the amount of bank notes in circulation. The committee proposes that the National Bank shall be authorized to increase its circulation to the limit of its charter, which fixes \$40,000,000. Dr. Villamayor, one of the members of the committee, advises the rejection of the bill of the Senate, and the sanction of the original bill of the E.P., which consists of a single article approving of the decrees of the E.P. relating to «curso forzoso.»

The Provincial Bank has again commenced to give bills on Europe. The rate for the present is 35 1/2 d to the national dollar.

Dr. Pellegrini is coming home by the «Elbe» which is expected to reach Montevideo on Sunday. It is asserted that he completed the loan before he left, and it is on the strength of that report that gold fell in the market this week.

Dr. Larson del Castaño has delivered an important judgment in reference to curso forzoso, in a case in which Messrs. Mantels and Pfeiffer, previously to the decree of 9th January last, sold to José Palma a cargo of timber for the price of which, after measurement and total delivery, Sr. Palma was to give a promissory note payable at six months' date in national gold money. The timber was not fully delivered until after the date of the said decree, and the question to be decided was, whether having regard to that decree, Messrs. Mantels and Pfeiffer were entitled to a pagaré payable in gold or in legal currency, i.e. in inconvertible bank notes. The Judge has decided in favor of gold.

The late rains have had a very beneficial effect upon the southern camps. Reports from Tandil are very satisfactory, with the exception that many flocks are suffering from a disease called «saguaipe.»

The Board of Railways of this province has accepted Mr. Bianchi's tender to supply 18,000 tons of coal in 1886. Mr. Bianchi's tender is 9\$80 at Punta Lara, and 10\$30 per ton at San Nicolas.

The firm of Juan S. Shaw and Co., importers of machinery, &c., situated in Calle Esmeralda No. 23, has been declared bankrupt.

It is reported that some contracts for the approaching clip of wool have been made in Bahia Blanca at \$83 %.

The fair in Ayacucho was a great success. Amongst the exhibitors of fine rams and sheep were Messrs. McDonald, Fahy, Kirkham, Diego Moore, &c.

During the first day's show some private sales were made as follows: Cabaña Plomer, 1 Rambouillet ram for \$124 m/n to C. Andrade, of Tandil; Senillosa Bros., 1 mestizo Durham bull for 180 m/n, and 7 mestizo Rambouillet rams at 12 m/n each, to same.

The second day's sales were: Juan Laguarde 20 Rambouillet rams at \$300 % to A. Saucó, 2 do at 300 m/n each; Cabaña Plomer 2 do. at 100 m/n each to J. Cordoba, 1 at 110 to Ruiz, 1 at 110 to Fulques, 1 at 100 to Scol, 2 at 100 each to Pereda, 1 at 100 to Rodriguez, 1 Negrette at 100;

from the establishment of Migue-larena, 1 Rambouillet at 3500 % to Estebarena; B. Castaño to P. Spinda, 7 mestizo rams at 26 m/n each; Placé to Perez, 6 do. at 11-50 m/n, to Dodds 4 at 11-50 each.

Messrs. Bullrich and Co. sold to Colonel Bosch a splendid Durham cow for \$200 m/n, and a bull of the same breed for 300. They were imported by Mr. McLennon.

Dr. Domingo Frias, the proprietor of the «Cabaña Santa Catalina,» has sold to Mr. Terrason, of San Nicolas, two thoroughbred bulls for \$500 m/n each.

Mr. James Gahan bought a fine horse a cross between a Clydesdale and a full bred. He also bought 55 young Durham bulls 7/8 blood. He gave as high as \$60 m/n for same.

Mr. Peter Murray, of Suipacha, has sold a lot of fat capones at 55 %.

During the past fortnight little has been done in River Plate wool. Prices merely nominal and at a low rate. Special wool for Havre (ensemble prima) 33 per cent yield is quoted at 32 1/2 francs per kilo. There are 8000 bales of River Plate wool in stock. Cows' tallow 36-37 francs per 50 kilos. Dry novillo madero hides 14-15 kilos weight, 124-127 francs per 50 kilos. Salted potro hides 53-56 francs per 50 kilos.

THE PLAZAS.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Good camp, Matadero, Horse, Hair, Sheepskins) and Price (220, 200, 67, 173, 24 1/2)

CONSTITUCION.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Good camp, Sheepskins superior, Matadero, Inferior, Corderitos, Horse Hides, Hair) and Price (220 215, 26, 25 1/2, 16, 23 23, 179)

MARRIAGES.

At San Telmo Church on September 13th, Juan Antonio Zelaya to Kate, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Michael J. Barry.

On September 14th, at Calle Tucuman 250 (the house of the bride), Samuel, the eldest son of Mr. Thomas Wilson, to Maria Louisa, the only daughter of Sr. D. Miguel Cabrera.

DEATHS.

On the 13th inst., in the partido of Navarro, Samuel Garrett, fourth son of the late William Garrett, aged 26. R.I.P.

On September 6th, of pasma, Richard, son of Mr. William Purcell, of Bragado; aged four months.

On September 2nd, at estancia Los Ombues, Rancho, Robert Edward Edgar, son of Dr. Edgar, of Ballyhooley, County Cork, Ireland. Irish papers please copy.

On the 12th of September, in the partido of Baradero, after a long and painful illness which he bore with the most patient fortitude, Mr. James MacGuire, aged 58 years, native of county Westmeath, Ireland.

The deceased was a resident of this country for the last thirty-six years, and he departed this life fortified by the rites of the Catholic Church, deeply regretted by his affectionate widow and family, also by a numerous company of sorrowing friends and acquaintances. R.I.P.

WANTED—A situation as CAMP TEACHER. Can give good references. Apply to— J. D., at this Office. s17 fm

MEME PALLUD tiene el honor de participar a sus favorecedoras y a las señoras de buen gusto que acaba de llegar de Paris con un selecto surtido de GORRAS y SOMBREROS de última moda para la proxima estacion de verano. En breves dias todo será despachado y estará a la disposición de su clientela a quien ruega pase a visitarla. Calle Piedad 378 a 382. Antigua casa Royer. se 14—1m

FOR SALE PARTIDO OF NAVARRO FOUR LEAGUES FROM THE TOWN

308 SQUARES Of good, high land, fit for Chacras, Sheep, or Cattle. With a GOOD AZOTERA HOUSE Containing a Sala and 2 comfortable Bedrooms, besides a Kitchen and a dining room apart, as also Galpon, Offices, Corrales, etc.

Two FLOCKS OF SHEEP and 80 head of tame cattle. A manada of mares and a tropilla of horses. Cart, plough, harrow, and all farming utensils. N.B.—The projected line of railway from Las Heras to Veinte-cinco will pass through the land, and it is intended to erect a station on the property. The seller will be contented to receive half the purchase money at present and the remainder at a future date.

For further particulars apply to MR. EDWARD CASEY 80 Reconquista, B. Aires ANTONIO ABAD Almacén Inglés, Navarro Or on the land to PATRICK WALSH Proprietor

ADOLFO BULLRICH Y CA.

RESUMEN DE REMATES A EFECTUARSE

SETIEMBRE Domingo 20—Remate feria en la estancia La Figura de Miguel Urribillarrea, en Cañuelas a las 12. Lunes 21—5to y ultimo remate, 30 carneros Rambouillet Argentino de Eduardo Olivera hnos. cabaña Las Acacias, en Alsina 78 a las 2. Lunes 21—25 ovejas Lincoln, sangre pura, del Señor Juan A. Brown, La Campana, en Alsina 78 a las 3. Martes 22—Carneros Rambouillet de Senillosa hnos. Cabaña El Venado, en Alsina 78 a las 2. Jueves 24—50 carneros Negretes Cabaña El Rosario de los Sres Chas e hijos, en Alsina 78 a las 2. Viernes 25—Quinto y ultimo remate del Sr. Benjamin Nazar, Cabaña Nuestra Señora del Pilar, 25 Carneros Rambouillet, en Alsina 78, a las 2. Domingo 27—Remate Feria en la estancia San Martín de V. L. Casares, en Cañuelas, en Alsina 78 a las 12. Miércoles 30—Remate feria en el Establecimiento La Merced, en la Estacion Capitan Sarmiento, partido de Arceifes, propiedad del Señor Don Carlos Urioste, a las 12.

78-ALSINA-78

COLONISTS!

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

EXPRESS AGENCY

212-RECONQUISTA-212

PARCELS DELIVERY AND GENERAL CARRIERS

Parcels received for delivery in the city. Baggage removed to and from any part of the city and Railway Stations, on application to the Agency. TARIFFS MODERATE Gover-Bell Telephone 721.

THE EXPRESS AGENCY 212-RECONQUISTA-212 BUENOS AIRES jy 31—pm

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

Extra Fine KEROSENE MARK "SOUTHERN CROSS" PERFECT SAFETY. Marvellous colour being perfectly water white. Almost entirely free from smell. Extraordinary brilliant light. It has been tested by the most celebrated analytical chemists in Europe and pronounced. BEST REFINED AND PUREST OIL EVER PRODUCED. Sole Agents and Importers for the "SOUTHERN CROSS" OIL MOORE & TUDOR... Buenos Aires GLOVER, TEMPLE & Co... Rosario, Santa-Fé. GEO. MICHAELSEN & Co, Montevideo Do. Bahía Blanca

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ESTUDIO FOTOGRAFICO DE Chute & Brooks, 74-CALLE FLORIDA-74 BUENOS AIRES. Calle 25 de Mayo, No. 300, MONTEVIDEO. All work executed with promptness guaranteeing the finest work produced in this city. Copies and enlargements, from miniature to LIFE SIZE. Pictures finished in Crayon, Water Colours, Turin, &c, &c. 74 Calle Florida 74

AVISO IMPORTANTE Como Corredor Oficial del Banco Hipotecario, pido a los señores que me han visto con anticipacion, como asi mismo a los que deseen hipotecar sus propiedades rurales o urbanas, me remitan los Titulos, pues el día 12 del corriente, dicho Banco reabre sus operaciones con la Serie G. de 7 o/o de interes, las que saldrán en circulacion desde el 1º del proximo Agosto. Asi mismo hago presente a mis numerosas relaciones que me hago cargo de toda clase de operaciones, relativas a dicho Banco, como a cancelaciones, transferencias, etc. NATAL T. DE TORRES SAN MARTIN 73 (ALTOS)

NOTA El interesado que se encuentre fuera de la Capital, con escribir y enviar el Título del bien raiz que desee hipotecar bastara, pues solo para recibir las cedulas y firmar la escritura, se le avisara, no perdiendo asi tiempo alguno. iy 17—pm

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS This great household medicine ranks amongst the leading necessities of life. These famous pills purify the BLOOD and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS and BOWELS, giving tone, energy and vigor to those great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in all cases where the constitution from whatever cause has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to females of all ages, and as a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE are unsurpassed.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT Its Searching and Healing Properties are known throughout the world. For the cure of BAD LEGS, Bad Breasts, OLD WOUNDS, SORES AND ULCERS It is an infallible remedy. If factually rubbed on the neck and chest, as salt into meak it cures SORE THROAT, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, GOUT, RHEUMATISM And every kind of SKIN DISEASE it has never been known to fail. The Pills and Ointment are manufactured only at 533 OXFORD STREET, LONDON and sold by all Vendors of Medicines throughout the Civilised World, with directions for use in almost every language. Purchasers should look to the label on the Pots and Boxes, if the address is not 533 Oxford Street, London, they are spurious. au 26—pm NANDUBAY DEPOSIT EDUARDO CASEY 335 CALLE MENDOZA BOCA