

# THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

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DUBLIN LETTER.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT]

Dublin, Sept. 4, 1885.

Events in Ireland are rushing on towards a great crisis—rushing on with comet speed. The past month has been pregnant with premonitions of the conflict as well as preparations to engage in it. The appointment of Archbishop Walsh was a bright augury, showing us that in the struggle on which we have now fairly entered for the recovery of our rapt rights, we shall have on our side a power which hitherto had been exerted almost invariably on the side of our enemies—the power of the great episcopal see of Dublin. Other hopeful omens are deducible from the events in connection with this appointment. When we behold, as we have beheld, Protestant vying with Catholic in the desire to pay civic honor to the new dignitary, it is impossible to resist the conclusion that we have seen the darkest hour of our national disunion. Both in the Dublin Town Council and in the

town-halls of Bray and Kings-town the members who do not belong to the national creed bore a part in drafting the address to the Archbishop, and even in Kingstown pleaded hard to be allowed to do so when requested by the Catholic commissioners—out of pure politeness, because the matter in hand affected those of another persuasion—to withdraw while the address was being prepared. When we find Protestant Town Commissioners, as we find at Kingstown, subscribing to the declaration that they recognise in the appointment of Archbishop Walsh a proof that the Sovereign Pontiff has a deep sympathy with the patriotic aspirations of the Irish people, we may well rub our eyes and ask ourselves have we arrived at last at the millennium? Such is the headway national opinion has made within the past five years that there is no longer out of Ireland any serious belief that it can be resisted; so we find the lion at last contentedly lying down with the lamb, and the broken sword of ascendancy beaten into the ploughshare of unity. We accept the omens gratefully, and if our Protestant fellow-countrymen—or rather the more sensible of them (for there must always be a residuum of Orange fanaticism)—manifest a sincere desire to throw in their lot with us, we shall have no feeling towards them but that of cordial fraternity.

Another great source of hopeful anticipation is the acknowledged greatness of Mr. Parnell's power. This acknowledgement is made alike by friends and enemies. The speeches made lately by the member for Cork proclaim him the master of the situation and the chief in whom may be safely placed the decision of the mode and plan of battle, with full confidence that he will lead on to victory. They prove him statesman as well as leader. He is determined not only to wrest from our enemy the right to govern ourselves, but to carry out such a policy as will enable us to maintain our position when we have won it; for what would be the advantage of free government if the governed were to be for all time a nation of paupers? It was the speech at Arklow in which Mr. Parnell foreshadowed a policy of protection for Irish industries, as one of the first works of an Irish Parliament, that aroused the bitter animosity of the English Press and caused Lord Hartington to imitate the foolish Minister of Louis Napoleon in saying «Never.» Lord Hartington ought to have better sense. He ought to remember how poor Rouher, as well as his master, was sent to the right-about though he had only a little previously shouted «Jamais» until he was black in the face, when the French people, who kicked him out, demanded some petty reclamation of the rigid Imperial rule. After Rouher, no wise statesman would ever think of saying «Never.» Even in his own cabinet he might have found examples of the danger of saying this, or that shall not be. It is but a few months since Earl Spencer felt himself «in a position to announce,» as pompous newspapers say, that the Government had said its last word on the Land Question; yet, Lord Spencer, as well as Lord Hartington, has not quite a hundred years after had to take part in the fashioning of the Land Purchase Act, a very considerable compliment to the measure which Lord Spencer so oracularly declared to be final.

Mr. Parnell did not delay very long about giving the *dolicocephalus* statesman his answer. At the Mansion House, on Tuesday night, he flung back his

«never» with a contemptuous alternative. If it is to be «never» for the one, it shall be «never» for the other. Great Britain may deny us our Parliament and paralyse our industries, but we shall paralyse her Parliament and her industries if she do. Mr. Parnell can do it, if compelled. He will compel Great Britain either to rule us fairly, by letting us rule ourselves, or to rule us by force. The time has gone by when she could hope to do the latter.

Lord Carnarvon seems determined to win our golden opinions by hook or crook. His latest performance is so decidedly unique in the history of Viceregal doings that it deserves more than a passing note. His lordship has actually administered a public and very severe snub to the evicting landlords. A Colonel Tighe, who owns property in the County Kilkenny, had taken it into his head to evict tenants of his at Mullinavat, whom he had allowed to get in arrears of from 15 to 20 years' rent in some cases. Between his agent (Hamilton) and his bailiff there was a bungle about the service of the writs, so that when the resident magistrate and a strong force of police went down they had to come back like fools, not having the necessary authority. There was some rioting, and a vast amount of laughter over the disappointment of the evicting force; and next day Lord Carnarvon caused a letter to be sent to Hamilton, cutting him up pretty severely for having set the law in motion without assuring himself that he had the proper authority, and consequently getting the law into ridicule. Anyone who can read between the lines can see that it is as much a lecture to evictors as a lecture about informality. The facility with which the forces of the Crown have been hitherto obtained for the nefarious purposes of this class has been one of the most crying scandals of the Irish department of the Government. Far different was the case when it was the people of England or Scotland had to be turned out. It was only in the very last resort, it will be remembered, that forces were lent to subdue the Skye crofters. Not a man would be given the landlords until the police had again and again been driven back and their warrants torn from the bailiffs by the people. Earl Spencer would never have taken the course that Lord Carnarvon now takes; and, after all, the latter may be the landlords' best friend.

NOTES FROM IRELAND.

*La Nacion* and several other native papers published the following interesting news about the Irish party this week:

«The National party in Ireland are making extraordinary preparations for the grand electoral battle that is approaching. They have a powerful organization and a fixed programme. The former is very strong and the latter very simple. The National League, which has its centre in Dublin, and which has 1500 branches in the provinces, will be the most powerful factor in the struggle. They are prepared to subject the candidates to severe discipline during the campaign, and the Parliamentary sessions. The candidate for any constituency must bind himself to sit and vote with the party and to resign his seat when, in the opinion of the majority, he has not fulfilled his duty. With regard to the electoral programme it is very brief, namely, the securing of a Parliament for Ireland. Mr. Parnell and his friends do not go into the discussion of matters touching the reform of past years nor those

about to be adopted in the future. They make no stipulations for the amendment of the Land Act nor the payment of arrears nor matters of local administration. They want no more laws from Westminster. All their efforts will be directed to the grand object of an Irish legislative assembly. Having secured this, they hope other matters will easily be remedied, and they express their entire confidence in their ability to win what they so ardently desire when led by such a chieftain as Mr. Parnell. The Liberals, on the other hand, protest against the pretensions of the Irish party. Lord Hartington in a speech lately made declared that he would oppose with all his might the formation of an Irish National Parliament, nor would he accept the alliance on any such conditions.» (Hartington need not lay the flattering unction to his soul that Mr. Parnell will form an alliance with him or with any English party.)

Volumes might be written on the great duty of the hour—union among Irishmen. But these volumes, however lengthy or eloquent, could not state the necessity or show the advantage of union, toleration, and harmony among the friends of Ireland half so well as a few sentences which have recently fallen from the lips of men whose words are entitled to hearing and respect from Ireland at home and Ireland abroad. Said Parnell at Dublin: «There is something solemn and dazzling in the thought that we belong to a generation about to witness the finish of a struggle lasting 700 years, opposed by such tremendous obstacles and odds. Only the Irish can defeat themselves. The English Parliament cannot defeat us. We have met and beaten the worst England can do.»

Replying to the charge that Parnell's followers were divided or were about to divide on account of differences in American politics, Egan wrote these words: «The enemies of the Irish cause used to try to make us hate each other in Ireland on account of religion. Their last attempt is to make us hate each other in the United States on account of American politics. We are no less tolerant here than are our countrymen at home, and we are not going to cease working for Ireland and working unitedly and with tolerance for each other because of any difference in American politics.»

Speaking to ten thousand Irish nationalists at Chicago, Alexander Sullivan said:

«Neither creed nor clan nor section longer keeps them apart. All the weapons in the old armory of England for maintaining disunion in Ireland have been broken into fragments and flung into the sea. Protestant Parnell speaks for Catholic Cork, Catholic Healy speaks for the gallant Protestants of the north. The Irish people have convinced their enemies that they are ready, as they ever have been, to render unto God the things that are God's, but they will take for Caesar the things that are Caesar's.»

Speaking at Liverpool, in behalf of the candidacy of Justin McCarthy for the district known as the Exchange Division, gallant Tim Healy said to the exiled brothers who live in that district: «Their cause would win if they were united, but it might be lost by cranks who set themselves out as rulers and judges of men, and with their tinpot intelligence attempted to chime a discordant note against the great national tocsin which Mr. Parnell was clanging to the national ear.»

TELEGRAMS.

London, Oct. 4.

The Turkish troops have received orders to march on the Servian frontier.

Telegrams from the frontier announce the advance of the Turks. The Servian troops are preparing to repulse them.

The Abyssinians under King John have begun the campaign vigorously. In a battle with the Mahdistas the latter were completely routed and had to retreat. It is said that Osman Digea was killed in the fight.

The telegrams published in the *Novoie Vremya* to the effect that the English had seized Herat is not credited in official circles. What may have given rise to such a rumor is the fact that a considerable number of English officers are helping the Ameer in fortifying and strengthening Herat.

At Philippopolis great discontent has been caused by the rumor that Alexander would only be nominated Governor of Roumelia.

At Athens the reserves have been called out for active service, the same has been done in Belgrade.

The representatives of the Powers have advised the Sultan to recognise the union of Roumelia and Roumania.

The Turkish Government is making great preparations for war, but the army is wholly unprepared for a campaign, being in want of clothing, shoes, horses, and military equipments, large sums of money intended for the army having been diverted for other purposes.

The navy is in an equally bad condition, and there is no coal for the steamers.

A French transport full of troops has been forbidden to enter the Suez Canal, having cholera on board.

Germany has recognised the right of Spain to occupy the island of Yap, and in exchange Spain has conceded to Germany the right of free trade in the Carolina archipelago and of having a coaling station on one of the islands.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 5.

A telegram has been received announcing the occupation by the English of Herat, and stating that the inhabitants have received orders to evacuate the town immediately. It is also stated that the inhabitants refused to comply with said orders, and defended themselves behind entrenchments against the advance of the English who are being largely reinforced.

The continuous invasion of Turkish marauders into the Caucasian provinces have elicited the indignation of the Press, and the papers advise Government to send a strong detachment of Cossacks to repel these attacks.

Paris, Oct. 5.

The scrutiny of the elections has not yet terminated.

The result, so far as is known at present, is that 165 Conservatives and 141 Republicans have been elected, and that in 252 cases neither side gained a sufficient majority, so that there must be new elections for those places.

This success of the Conservatives was quite unexpected.

The correspondent of the *Times* says that owing to the defeat of some members of the Cabinet in the elections of Sunday, it will be necessary to re-form the Cabinet before the Chambers assemble. The proprietors of the *Gauleois* illuminated their offices in honor of the Conservative victory. If the Radicals unite with the Right they may easily overthrow the Ministry, leaving France in jeopardy and seriously compromising the existence of the Republic.

Paris, 7.

The result of the elections up to the present is 187 Conservatives elected, 86 moderate Republicans, 18 Radicals, 220 ties. It is generally thought that the Republicans will win the ties.

The papers of all opinions published passionate comments on the result of the elections.

Constantinople, 6.

The Ambassadors at the Conference have decided to submit the results of their first debate to the approbation of the Powers before making them known to the Porte.

New York, Oct. 6.

The cholera has broken out among the pigs in thirty counties of Kansas. Large numbers of pigs are dying.

An Irish meeting was held this evening, at which it was resolved to aid Mr. Parnell in his election for the Parliament. To this end fifty representatives were named, who will at once proceed to Ireland.

Valparaiso, Oct. 6.

The Parliamentary committee, composed of members of all parties, cannot agree upon the forms of the popular assembly for choosing the candidate for the Presidency.

It is said that Congress will be convoked to extraordinary sessions in the beginning of November.

The losses caused by the fire at Iquique are estimated at \$1,300,000; the insurance offices lose \$378,000.

Exchange is improving slowly; the banks have fixed 24 1/2 d. Commercial exchange is at 24 1/2 d.

General Lorenzo Iglesias has left Lima with 3000 men to attack Caceres at Canta and Junin. Another force has been sent to Huancavelica to cut off his retreat to Ayacucho.

Washington, 1.

The Public Debt was reduced by \$12,000,000 in September, the payments for pensions in that month amounted to \$4,000,000.

Santiago de Chile, 2.

General Iglesias has reviewed the army, consisting of 4000 men. He has issued a proclamation announcing an immediate campaign.

General Caceres has requested the foreign ambassadors to recognise his Government as a belligerent, otherwise foreigners will lose their immunities.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

Belgrade, 7.

King Millan declared that should the powers recognise the union of Bulgaria and Roumelia, Servia would still insist on making war to extend her territory. The sublime Porte has intimated to the foreign ambassadors that the revolution in Servia would cause agitation in Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina, which would necessitate the intervention of Russia and Austria.

Constantinople.

The attitude of Servia has obliged the unspeakable Turk to call out the other reserves. A decree has been issued to mobilise the troops. The Sultan has agreed to the union of Bulgaria and Roumelia.

Paris.

It is said that a temporary ministry will be formed of which Clemenceau and Floquet will be members. Rochefort declares that the Republican defeat is due to the war in Tonquin, and insists that Ferry should be guillotined.

London.

The mob attacked the offices of a Conservative newspaper in Newport. A great fire took place in this city; a whole block was burned down; losses estimated at £3,000,000.



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THE STREETS OF LONDON.

SPECIALLY WRITTEN FOR THE  
Southern Cross.

Dublin, Aug. 28, 1885.

Vice seems to have become so rampant in that modern Babylon called London, that in order to suppress it all the details of the modern "Rake's Progress" are publicly sold and eagerly devoured by the crowds of saints and sinners.

That vice has always existed, from the days when the daughters of Lot earned for themselves an imperishable name up to the latest scandal in preparation at the Divorce Court, is, unfortunately, too true; but we have been inclined to believe that there did still exist a commodity known to civilisation as modesty, whose first appearance is traced to the use made by the early fathers of the fig leaf.

As the olive branch is the symbol of peace, so is the fig leaf the symbol of modesty; but either fig trees have dispensed with the use of foliage, or civilisation with modesty, is apparent by the way in which the publicity extended to vice finds a market under the pretext of morality.

We ask ourselves, what father of a family having discovered some nest of iniquity would come home and divulge all the details to his children?

What man, worthy that honorable name, would stand up in a public thoroughfare and explain to the passers-by all that he may know of the disgusting language, beastliness, and misery to be heard and found in London's iniquitous dens?

What honest man, what Christian man, what man true to his God and himself, would not do everything in his power to abate vice and guard himself against sowing the seeds of immorality by preventing these things coming to the ears of children, rather than make public how disgustingly filthy minded some men are?

But in the streets of London, of that huge city of inordinate wealth and abject poverty, where religion is too often a farce, the most abominable prints are being publicly sold, and children are becoming more knowing than their years would warrant of morality countenance.

Newspapers are so many voices; through them a people makes itself heard, and the respect paid to one nation by others very much depends on the tone of its press. Newspapers are supposed to disseminate light among the people, to instruct them, to raise their standard of useful knowledge, and to assist the law in the suppression of crime by publishing the sentences passed on those who misbehave themselves.

But the parental position of the press forbids it from publishing all the venom, the filth and black-guard details of the offence for which, unfortunately, men of all positions are occasionally convicted.

We repeat that this parental position should forbid such publications, but in London it does not. To inform our young folk that there are men wealthy and willing enough to pay a high price for virtue in these days of starvation is to disclose to the innocents an easy road to, at best, temporary wealth. In these days of fast living and stylish dress

not many young people are to be found strong enough to resist the temptation of gold.

And the root of all this evil lies in the gold. For filthy lucre bodies of men unite, and under the cloak of religion devour all those whom they meet. Under the flowing robes of morality bankrupt newspapers become solvent once more by gratifying the public appetite with the most obscene literature imaginable, and meanwhile the slaughter of the innocents continues and, what is worse, increases owing to the very publicity.

That there are some good-meaning people among the pretended advocates of giving publicity to obscenity we would not attempt to deny; for though St. Patrick cleared our Island of snakes, it is not recorded of any Saint having cleared the world of fools.

But we would impress on these imbecile mean-wells in general and on the more respectable portion of the London Press in particular, the duty which all men and women owe to young boys and girls of keeping them uncontaminated from all the lewdness that surrounds them, to strengthen them by precept and example for the day of trial, and to make them realise the fact that wealth will no longer be a baneful power when it shall be more equally distributed, when the rights of man shall be achieved by the unceasing efforts of all.

It is, indeed, a lamentable sight to witness little children in the streets of London, spelling through the abominable literature that is being openly hawked about. The prints represent young girls of the labouring class dressed up in the latest fashion, and thus make "hungry virtue" wish for the recompense of vice.

If the London authorities are really in earnest, why do they not commence by imprisoning the many infamous dandies that subsist on the prostitution of the unfortunates who infest the streets of London?

They are well known to the police, but the authorities simply make the victims "to move on" and allow the victimisers full swing.

In countries where wolves about they are hunted down and the sheep are protected. In London the sheep that are being worried by the wolves find no refuge but the Union, and the wolves are allowed to prowl and destroy.

That vice has a fascination for most mortals is unfortunately too true; but that the extreme poverty of the many renders them more liable to indulge in the vices which only the rich can hold out to them is equally so.

Churches and chapels are filled with fashionably dressed people who try to outdo each other in the splendor of their dress. The gutter children remain in the gutter, and as they see their wealthier sisters pass from church they learn to envy them, and the love of finery is often their ruin.

But this has been the case for centuries, the rich and the poor only meet together in the one common bed of vice. Hypocrisy steps in now and then and raises a protest, which protest brings her in a livelihood or earns for her a cheap reputation. The nation becomes frantic; clergymen declare that they cannot believe it unless they see it.

Noble lords, whose day is gone for ever, profess to be shocked; would-be lady M.P.'s take up the cry and demand "women's rights"; from the pulpits the strongest terms consonant with singsong humdrum pharisaical language are employed in denouncing crimes—children are astonished at hearing what they never heard before, go home and ponder over it, get a desire to see what truth there is in it, and while the social pastebord conscience is being relieved the streets of London are getting fuller of unfortunates and of filthy publications.

It is all a sham. Dissect the reason that prompted the protest; anatomize the brain of the prompter; study the people that have taken up the cry and the way they have gone to work; examine all the details of this loud "war cry," and if you find the result

not to be a complete hollow, it is because you may just see the gold for whose sake the whole thing was got up, and has prospered, to the manifest advantage of the wolves and the increase in the number of worried lambs.

NOTES  
FROM THE SALADAS.

October 2, 1885.

To the Editor of the Southern Cross.

DEAR SIR,  
I am glad to see in your patriotic paper of the 25th ult. an eloquent appeal to the Irishmen and their sons residing in the Argentine Republic, for the sinews of war to enable Mr. Parnell and his party to continue the good fight for Ireland's rights. It would be a crying shame and a disgrace if the sons of Ireland in this country did not contribute some aid towards this great struggle for a native Parliament for our down-trodden country.

I dare say there are many of us who would rather see Ireland's rights battled for by other weapons than those of words, but as this is impossible at present it is our duty to assist in the only way that is left to us, viz., to strengthen the hands of the Irish Party. I think the only difficulty to be encountered will be to find men willing to take the initiative in starting subscription lists in the different partidos. As for this district, I hope that our respected and patriotic chaplain, Father McNeerney, assisted by a committee of his parishioners, will take charge of the subscriptions. No time should be lost, as the general elections are expected to come off in October or November.

We are, at present, favored with beautiful weather, and the work of shearing is just commencing. The poet has it that "Music has charms," but I don't know what music could be more melodious to the ears of the hard-working sheep-farmer than the sharp "click-click" of the shears. It is to be hoped that we will get a spell of this fine weather during shearing operations.

A daring burglary was perpetrated in this locality on the night of the 25th, or the early morning of the 26th ult. From the meagre accounts that have reached me, it appears that a body of men rode up to the estancia-house of Mr. Connaughton and, coolly dismounting, broke into the house and helped themselves to several valuable articles of wearing apparel, and such things as they could conveniently carry away with them on horseback.

Mr. and Mrs. Connaughton happened to be away from home at the time, and the peon, who was the only occupant of the house, was threatened with death by the miscreants if he dared to stir hand or foot. The ruffians, not content with carrying off their plunder, tried to set fire to the house by pouring kerosene oil on the floor and igniting it, but in this they fortunately did not succeed. Mr. Connaughton has the sympathy of every right-minded man in the neighborhood, where he is much respected, and there is a general hope amongst us that the offenders may be arrested and severely punished. It is to be hoped that our rulers will spare a little of their time from the distractions attending the Presidential election, and give us even some slight security for life and property in the camp. In a country where even the necessities of life are heavily taxed, one might be pardoned for supposing that some protection would be given to the unfortunate taxpayer. However, it appears, for the present time at least, that the motto of the authorities is—*Silent leges inter arma*.

During the past winter several cows were killed by those gentlemen who

Though proud as a Furk, And too lazy to work, have not the slightest objection to a nice piece of beef—at the expense of their honest neighbor. As a general rule, people about here shut in their cattle at night. But, do not imagine that the wily robber is going to let himself be outwitted. Not likely! Here is one of his little plans. During the day time he

takes a ride round amongst his neighbor's cattle, and having singled out a cow that is just after calving he «manears» the calf, and rides away. Now, as the calf cannot follow the cow, the cow has to remain with the calf—away from the point of cattle to which she belongs—and thus she is left behind when the cattle are shut in in the evening. Next morning the calf is still there, but her body is gone! Is it not a nice little plan?

I am, dear sir,  
Yours faithfully,  
Dragan.

Pavon, Sept. 28th, 1885.  
To the Editor of the Southern Cross.

DEAR SIR,  
Since my last letter to you I have enquired of all the sheep-farmers I met their opinion on the compulsory cure of scab, and I honestly declare I have not heard one solitary individual speak in its favour.

It appears from the heavy fines intended to be imposed after the promulgation of «The Scab Law», that the Rural Society wishes to save the municipalities from some impending financial crush, but off the ribs of the sheep-farmers. Ah! Rural Society, step! too dear at that! A man not allowed to save his sheep by removing them off bad camps—because they have lost a little wool! A man not allowed to take two paltry dollars for his «capons» because he is fortunate in having them fat, but did not sufficiently reduce them according to the code of the Rural Society, by shooting and other athletic exercises during the winter. Bravo! Rural Society—will wool not grow again? But where is the poor man going to get the price of another flock? when has a man a guarantee for another troop of fat «capons»?—we will have to refrigerate them for another time. Go it, Rural Society, there is talent yet! What decision of character to accomplish the dream of a lifetime! What refulgent prospects for us seeing you agitating for better prices for sheep and wool! How melodiously your voices mingle with the cry, gold is down and wool will proportionately value less! A shilling in Australia, New Zealand, &c., is always a shilling; a dollar in the States is always worth a dollar; but what is a dollar worth here?

Off with your hats, broad and narrow-rimmed, till I place a crown of daisies on your expansive brows, and secrete a canister of gun-powder under your massive timbers.

Gentlemen, while waiting the finale of first act, and while I am cautiously igniting the fuse for a second, can you patiently listen to a prelude to a subject more essential to the sheepowner than a dozen of your compulsory scab cure-lects? First note! The Government should introduce some measure for the detection of spurious and inferior dips. The first year some dips are all that can be desired, but the second year the poor unprotected sheep-farmer has to abide by the faith cure; at a great loss and inconvenience; while the vendors are gloating over their enormous profits. What steps will you, gentlemen of the Rural Society take in such an important matter? Perhaps you will remain silent, and possibly be accused of being agents or manufacturers of some dip. Let us strike a bargain! Get us three or four dollars for our wool, two or three for fat «capons.» the run of a flock of sheep for eight or nine thousand dollars a year, and, above all, security against evictions; then we will cure without giving you, very respected and deserving fathers any more annoyance.

Venerable sirs, humbly ordering you to replace your stiles, the only impediment you have in flying, I bow myself from your presence, apologising for tickling such a rich and immovable society of reformists.

Anxiously awaiting the day when my countrymen of the Plate will be united as a phalanx, instead of being what we are to-day, «a distinguished body.»

I remain, dear sir,  
Yours sincerely,  
Bicentot.

OUR DEBTS AND TAXES.

The authorised debts of the nation in December, 1884, amounted to \$254,345,119 m/n. Foreign debt \$159,438,077, and home debt \$94,907,042 m/n. At the same time the authorised debts of the provinces amounted to \$93,084,842 m/n, which are distributed as follows: foreign debt \$64,189,695 m/n, and home debt \$29,615,145 m/n. At the same time the authorised debts of the municipalities amounted to \$5,822,707. These debts amounted to a total of \$363,972,668, of which sum \$323,627,732 m/n represented the foreign debt, and \$124,522,289 the home debt. The sum paid for the service of national loans was 81,608,217 m/n; namely, for the foreign debt 48,150,088 m/n, and for the home debt 33,458,129. The sum paid for provincial loans was 12,646,766 m/n, namely, for foreign debt 8,634,635 m/n, and for the home debt 4,012,631 m/n. The sum paid for municipal loans was 392,680 m/n. The total sum paid for debts of all classes was 94,646,663 m/n. For amortization of national loans the sum of 350,000 m/n has been paid; for the amortization of provincial loans 9,777,721 m/n, and for the amortization of municipal loans 65,621 m/n. Total paid for amortization 158,836,874 m/n. The total of the debts of the nation were reduced in December 31, 1884, to 124,935,818, and the debt of the provinces to 78,860,964 m/n. Total of the circulating debts 208,409,186 m/n. The debts about to be emitted amount to 91,633,276 m/n, or a grand total of 390,000,000 m/n. The following are the debts of the respective provinces: Buenos Aires 65,810,084 m/n, Santa-Fé 8,509,372 m/n, Entre Rios 2,499,828 m/n, Cordoba 303,088 m/n, Corrientes 244,490 m/n, San Juan 199,496, Mendoza 207,748, Santiago del Estero 278,808, Salta 47,823 m/n, Jujuy 58,197, Catamarca 27,000 m/n, La Rioja 9,403 m/n, Tucuman 94,633 m/n. The municipal debts amount to 4,672,405 m/n, distributed as follows: Buenos Aires 3,603,040 m/n, Santa-Fé 389,480, Cordoba 516,210 m/n, Tucuman 163,674 m/n.

TAXES.  
In national taxes each inhabitant pays an average of 13.56 m/n annually. In provincial taxes each inhabitant in this province pays 7 m/n, in Cordoba 1.73 m/n, in Corrientes 3.23 m/n, in Santa-Fé 5.81, in Tucuman 2.87 m/n, in Santiago del Estero 80 cents, in Catamarca 1.65 m/n, in San Juan 1.81 m/n, in Rioja 90 cents, in San Luis 58 cents, in Jujuy 1.98 m/n. The total amount of taxes, national and provincial, for each inhabitant is: in the capital 13.56 m/n, the province of Buenos Aires 20.56 m/n, Cordoba 15.29 m/n, Corrientes 16.79 m/n, Entre Rios 20 m/n, Santa-Fé 19.37 m/n, Tucuman 16.43 m/n, &c. In San Luis property tax amounts to 5 1/2 per thousand and to 5 per thousand in the city of Buenos Aires, and in the provinces of Corrientes, Santiago del Estero, Catamarca and Jujuy 4 per thousand; in San Juan 7 per thousand; on circulating capital in the same province 4 per thousand, in Buenos Aires, Santa-Fé, Entre Rios, Rioja, and Tucuman 1/2 per cent.

AN APPALLING PICTURE  
OF  
CRUEL MISGOVERNMENT.

That Ireland breathes more freely and enjoys better laws today than she did of yore, nobody can deny; and that Ireland—in the past—suffered trials and hardships of the most merciless kind, is also indisputably true. There are other places, however, where rulers exercise the weapon of misgovernment more unsparingly and with atrocious heartlessness. Take India, for instance. Revelations have lately been made about the government of that country by Mr. J. Morrison Davidson, who evidently has taken great pains to get the fullest and most reliable details, sufficient to appal the stoutest heart. In the minds of many India it supposed to be a rich country. So far from that

being so, he proceeds to show that it is steeped to the lips in poverty, so overwelling that half the population may be said to live habitually within a measurable distance of death by starvation! Millions upon millions have perished there from famine, and the grim performance cannot be forgotten of a Secretary of the India Office actually congratulating the House of Commons on the fact that only 1,400,000 persons had died at one time of famine in Madras and Bombay! The average income of the two hundred and fifty million souls there is set down at something like twenty-five shillings per head per annum, and a census having been taken of four normal villages, it was shown that out of the total produce value a paternal alien government claims almost half, leaving the miserable villagers for their year's support 16s. per head! In Ireland loud and just complaint is made about the wretched condition of the agricultural laborer with his starving remuneration, his ill-clad frame and pig-stye habitation, and we thank heaven that Parliament has done something towards ameliorating his sorry plight, but compared to the Indian peasant's pittance of three pence halfpenny per week, their position is one of affluence. Mr. Davidson describes the Irish landlords as assuredly bad, but in contrasting them with the Indian Administrators he pronounces them to be actual philanthropists. He does not do so without giving ample and convincing reasons. He puts their greed and rapacity into a nutshell when he says that there is not an element of nature, except air, for which they do not exact rent. Here is a sample of his graphic and trenchant criticism:

«The common lands they have enclosed, as at home, but with aggravations. The withered leaves of autumn on which the peasantry used to depend for manure are now sold to them at so much per load. The scraps of dead bark and chips of rotten wood with which the famished ryot was wont to cook his handful of rice he has now to purchase at full market price. In many instances the peasant is actually made to pay for the privilege of watering his cattle in running streams.»

And yet that is not all! He asserts that as an evictor the Indian Government is simply unrivalled. He again supplies facts upon which this conclusion is based. Here they are:

If a cultivator is in arrears of rent for one day, his entire holding, his thirty year's lease, his crops, cattle, implements, houses, and improvements are all liable to be forfeited to the State without grace or notice. He and his are remorselessly turned drift on the world to beg, borrow, steal, or die.»

But there is still another execution more odious and criminal. It is the Salt Tax, and he furnishes an illustration of the most remorseless and shocking character. He says:

«A penny-worth of salt is raised to two shillings, and no exception is allowed even in the case of industries which cannot be carried on without it. If a peasant's cattle stray in the direction of a salt-marsh and lick a few brackish particles, they are promptly impounded for cheating the British revenue. If a native scrapes a hole in the seashore and contrives, with the aid of the fierce rays of the Indian sun, to obtain a deposit of salt and sand for the use of his family, the law brands him as a felon. Not long ago a miserable wretch had succeeded by this process of evaporation in securing a handful of salt, which he carried home wrapped in a piece of cloth. As he was entering the door of his hut a Revenue officer pounced upon him. In his despair he unfortunately offered some slight resistance, and a Court of Justice—a Court of Justice—would be a more accurate description—sentenced him to 5 years' penal servitude. The Government made salt-famine has the most deplorable effects on the physique both of the people and their cattle. Scurvy and leprosy, unsightly blotches and growths, and congenital defor-



nities of various kinds abound. And the frightful evils do not stop here. The drink traffic bids air to eclipse the opium trade in its work of ruin. Towards the linoos who were found, he says, a nation of total abstainers, various methods are being employed to make them habitual drunkards. And how? In India, he observes, the Excise officers have plenary powers for the establishment of small distilleries in any village whose inhabitants they can hope to debauch. Thus fostered by the Government, drinking is increasing ten times faster than the population, and the Native moralists are simply ghastr at the consequences. Nevertheless, with all these desperate epidemics the Exchequer is seldom full. What a weird and hastily picture is not this? It ought surely be a happy hunting ground for the ravenous Muscovite, but the opinion is expressed that universal internal ankrupcy is more to be dreaded than external Russian aggression. Altogether it is no exaggeration to say from the foregoing startling disclosures that the present policy is one of exhaustion rather than civilization, and that it is more calculated to debase than to elevate the ill-used and hard-suffering races of this grossly mismanaged British dependency.

NATIONAL CONGRESS.  
CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

In Friday's session the Chamber resumed the discussion of the 2nd article of the Curso Forzoso bill. Deputy Paz, continuing his speech, said that the chief object of the creation of the National Bank was to meet the necessities of the provinces, but this had not been done. Its resources had been used locally in fighting against the Provincial Bank.

But it is a mistake to try to raise the National Bank on the ruins of the Provincial Bank. The most sensible course is to help the latter, which has at other times saved the National Government and even the nation, and will save them now, if necessary, even if the National Bank should disappear,—and why should it not disappear? It has been the cause of «curso forzoso.» A few years ago its circulation was under a million dollars, while the Provincial Bank had the same circulation as now, and an ample supply of gold.

The National Bank, in a short time, arrived at a circulation of twenty-eight millions, and it wishes, by this law, to reach forty millions! Gold will fly in fright from this inundation, which threatens to submerge the best fortunes.

The note issues of the National Bank destroy confidence in all parts; but the Provincial Bank holds bonds for twenty-eight millions, which it can send to London and convert into gold at any moment.

I am told that the Provincial Bank would accept any proposal. As for the National Bank its shareholders do not trouble themselves about it, they are waiting for the manna which will fall from the 'Red House' and from the Argentine Parliament. This system is not financial, because the millions which we are asked to vote will go like the sacristan's money: singing they come, singing they go! I guarantee that of these millions bearing the National seal not a dollar will reach the provinces.

Dr. Davila said, that when in France and other countries the circulation was increased while curso forzoso was in operation, it was to supply the necessities of the State and not, as here, to protect the metallic reserves of the Banks.

The chief cause of curso forzoso has been the excessive circulation, which has facilitated the speculation in gold. The notes were not required for ordinary commercial operations but to buy gold for remittance to Europe. Our history shows that banknotes fall in value whenever there is an addition to the issue.

After Sr. O. Leguizamon had spoken at some length the chamber divided, and the article was approved by 41 against 30 votes.

# DEWEY AND CO.

HAVE  
**REMOVED**

TO  
**179 CALLE PIEDAD.**

And they take the opportunity to advise their friends and the public in general, that they have now on hand a

**SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF THE LATEST**

**ENGLISH, IRISH, SCOTCH AND AMERICAN**

**NEWSPAPERS AND**

**PERIODICALS.**

SUBSCRIPTIONS PERMANENTLY RECEIVED TO ALL EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

BOOKS of all classes and STATIONERY of every description.

Please Note  
**179--PIEDAD--179**

## 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 dia 12 del corriente, dicho Banco reabre sus operaciones con la Serie G. de 7 o/o de interes, las que saldaran en circulacion desde el 1° 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 Titulo del bien raiz que desee hipotecar bastara, pues solo para recibir las cédulas y firmar la escritura, se le avisara, no perdiendo asi tiempo alguno.

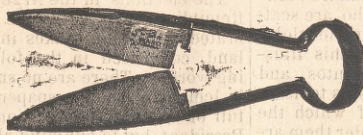
**DR. WM. GALBRAITH, LAWYER,**

OFFICE:  
**27-CALLE VICTORIA-27.**

Attendance daily, from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.

# WARD & PAYNE SHEFFIELD SHEEP SHEARS

1885—SEASON—1885



## SHEARS IN STOCK

ORDINARY, Nos. 100, 125 . . . . . 5 1/2, 7 INCH BLADES  
EQUALISING SPRING, Nos. 100, 125 . . . . . 5 1/2, 7 Do.  
DOUBLE BOW, No. 200 . . . . . 5 1/2, 6, 7 Do.  
SPECIAL, Nos. 26, 27 . . . . . 5 1/2 Do.

The superiority of these Shears over those of any other maker are fully borne out by the numerous testimonials in possession of the undersigned, such as the following—

ESTANCIA "LA CAMPANA," CAÑUELAS, FEBRERO 4, 1885.  
Contestando á la apreciable de Vds. me es grato manifestarles que las TIJERAS DE WARD Y PAYNE, Nos. 26 y 27 de 5 1/2 pulgadas han salido á mi entera satisfacion. las he usado dos años seguidos con muy buenos resultados. Las Tijeras de igual clase que se han usado los dos años pasados en mis estancias en la Banda Oriental tambien han dado resultados bastante satisfactorios. JUAN A. BROWN.

ON SALE AT ALL FERRETERIAS AND ALMACENES IN TOWN AND CAMP

AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY THE IMPORTERS

## J. MOHR BELL & CO.

335-VICTORIA-339—BUENOS AIRES

## TO SHEEPOWNERS!!!

Why buy worthless Dips entailing labor and trouble to no purpose when by using the **Especifico de Glicerina** satisfactory results are obtained after the second dressing!!!

HOW A SOUTHERN ESTANCIERO APPRECIATED THE USE OF "GLYCERINE DIP"  
SANTA ROSA, AZUL,  
JULY 26, 1885.  
MR. HAYWARD,  
Dear Sir,  
I wish you to **DOUBLE MY ORDER FOR GLYCERINE DIP** for next season.  
(SIGNED) **ROBERT LAWRIE**

SOLD IN ALL CAMP TOWNS AND BY  
**MOORE & TUDOR, 95-MAIPU, BUENOS AIRES**

N.B.—Any estanciero not knowing how to cure scab, Foot Rot, Maggots, etc., with the Glycerine Dip, E. P. Hayward will be pleased to visit the estancia and show them the simple process.

Beware of clumsy imitations of this Celebrated Dip, and see that the trade mark and our names "TOMLINSON, AND HAYWARD" are upon every drum—without which none is genuine.

Sold also by **EDUARDO CASEY**  
80-CALLE RECONQUISTA-80  
At 4 pm

## THE SINGER EVER UNRIVALLED!!!

NONE ARE NONE ARE  
GENUINE GENUINE  
WITHOUT WITHOUT  
THIS THIS  
TRADE MARK TRADE MARK



The greatest achievement in mechanical Sewing Machine skill of the age is the **NEW SINGER OSCILLATING SHUTTLE MACHINE** THE MOST SILENT—THE SWIFTEST—THE MOST PERFECT STITCHER—AND WILL OUTWEAR ALL OTHERS COMBINED

To intending purchasers we say call and see them. Sole Agents and Importers—**OSBORNE AND CO.—CHACACUCO-65**  
sep 4—pm

## BANCO DE LA PROVINCIA. BANCO DE LA PROVINCIA.

Desde la fecha el Banco recibe depositos á oro sellado, en cuenta corriente sin interés abonando 2 o/o á sesenta dias y 3 o/o á noventa dias.  
Desde lo fecha hasta nueva orden el Banco cobrará 10 o/o por los saldos á su favor y pagará 3 o/o por los saldos en contra en cuenta corriente.

R. A. DE TOLEDO, Secretario. R. A. DE TOLEDO, Secretario.

## Great SEWING MACHINE Establishment

This house always contains a supply of machinery of the most finished class from Europe and North America.



SPECIAL WORKSHOP FOR REPAIRS  
Repairs done to machines of every description. A large supply of THREAD, OIL, AND NEEDLES

**37--BUEN ORDEN--37**

Machines by Wholesale and Retail Guaranteed m 18-6m

## LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND R. P. STEAMERS.

## Lampert & Holt's LINE.

N.B.—Certain steamers marked \* are now specially provided for passengers have improved accommodation and appointments, and carry Surgeons and Stewardesses. The other steamers not so provided may carry passengers on certain conditions, for which apply to the Agents.

Departures from Buenos Aires:—

Liverpool.  
FLAXMAN DAVIES Oct. 5  
Loading in the River Parana.

Antwerp and Liverpool.  
HOLBEIN TANNER Oct. 10  
Loading in the River Parana.

RUBENS ROYCE Oct. 18  
Loading in the River Parana.

Antwerp and London.  
(via Rio Janeiro and Southampton.)  
CURVIER BLAIR Oct. 8  
Carrying the Belgian Mails

GALILEO YAXLEY Oct. 22  
(carrying the Belgian Mails.)

MASKELYNE HAIRBY Nov. 8  
Carrying the Belgian Mails.

New York.  
(via Rio Janeiro)  
ROSSE DIXON Oct. 12  
STRABO DOBSON Oct. 28

First and Third class Passages to Brazilian Ports, New York, Antwerp; and towns in Great Britain. Reductions made in favour of Families and companies. First-class Return tickets, available for 12 months, at a reduction of one fourth.

Prepaid Passages issued to those wishing to bring out friends.  
Cargo and Passengers for New York will be taken by the steamers which connect with the New York boat from Rio.

Specie and Parcels received at the brokers' office till noon on the days of sailing.

N.B.—Certain steamers marked (\*) are now specially provided for passengers, have improved accommodation and appointments, and carry Surgeons and Stewardesses.

**T. S. BOADLE, Agent,**  
245—Reconquista—245

Agents at Montevideo—  
**C. R. HORNE & Co.**

" " Rosario—  
**H. S. FERGUSON.**

" " San Nicolas—  
**SERVANDO E. GOMEZ.**

" " San Pedro—  
**H. LETICHE.**

" " Bahia Blanca—  
**E. P. GOODHALL.**  
y 7 perm.

## SASTRERIA LA VELOCIDAD

## CELESTINO CHIARUTTINI

Tenemos el honor de avisar al publico que hemos recibido un gran surtido de paños y casimires de ultima novedad de las principales fabricas de Inglaterra y Francia.

**40 SAN MARTIN BUENOS AIRES**

## THE ORIGINAL MOCKFORD'S SHEEPWASH

THE MOST EFFICACIOUS AND THE MOST ECONOMICAL

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

To prevent falsifications of the 'TEA CELESTIAL' It is packed only in 1/2 and 1-lb. airtight packages.



Sold by all respectable Almacenes and Confeiterias in Town and Camp, and each packet bears the above trade mark.

## JEROBOAM, JEROBOAM, JEROBOAM.

THE ROYAL BLEND WHISKEY PROPRIETORS:

**A. G. THOMPSON & CO.**  
Glasgow

Unicos Agentes en la Republica Argentina:

**SNELL & CO.,**  
203—RIVADAVIA—203

## Confiteria DE PASAJE ARGENTINO

DE **PEDRO DUCASSOU**

## CANGALLO Y RECONQUISTA

## CORRALON 11 SETIEMBRE

RIVADAVIA ESQUINA RIOJA  
BUENOS AIRES

Maderas de todas clases  
Fierro en barras y atado  
Acero de todas clases  
Fierro galvanizado para techos  
Alambres de fierro y acero para cercos  
Postes y medios postes Nandubay  
Torniquetes  
Baldosas para piso y techo  
Tejas francesas varias mareas  
Piedras para veredas  
Tierra Romana y Portland  
Cal viva y apagada  
Sal de Roca  
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FERRETERIA EN SURTIDO COMPLETO  
**FLUIDO CREOSOTE**  
Para curar la sarna en las Ovejas

**SUCURSAL—SANTA FE 89**  
ESQUINA SUIPACHA

Deposito de Carbon de cocina luz, fragua, coke, carbonilla, etc.

## FIDANZA Y LYNCH

**EDUARDO KENNY**

**WOOL & PRODUCE BROKER**  
AND  
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

**126-RECONQUISTA-126**  
ju 15 pm



**LA GRAN CHINA**  
**337-PIEDAD-339**  
 Opposite San Miguel Church  
 SPECIAL TRADE IN  
**TEA & COFFEE**  
 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

FINE WINES—Port, Sherry, and Bordeaux  
 FINE SPIRITS—Cognac, Jamaica Rum, Whiskies of different brands  
 FINE BEERS—English and German  
 PRESERVES—Cross and Blackwell's Pickles, Jams, English Hams  
 SAUCES—Lee and Perrin's Mushroom, Anchovy Sauce, Beefsteak do, Harvey's do, Anchovy Paste  
 An immense stock of English and all other kinds of Biscuits  
**FRESH BUTTER EVERY DAY**  
 Currants, Malaga Raisins, Sultanas, Citron and Lemon Peel, Spices, Powdered Cocoa, Powdered Chocolate, Scotch Oatmeal, Barley, Sago, Tapioca

**Our Tea**  
 AT  
**EIGHTY CENTS PER POUND**  
 Is Specially Recommended for its Strong Aroma and Exquisite Flavor

**LA GRAN CHINA**  
 LUIS R. SCHEINER  
**337-PIEDAD-339**  
 "CASA DE CONFIANZA"  
 N.B.—All the Goods are imported by me direct and can challenge all competition.  
 au 8—pm

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

**TOBACCO EXTRACT**  
 better and cheaper than any offered in this market.  
 Estancieros are invited to inspect our samples before purchasing elsewhere. Sales will be made in lots to suit purchasers.

**C. S. BOWERS & CO.**  
**275-CANGALLO-277**  
 ju28-3m

**CHEAP SALE**  
**OF NEW WINTER STOCK**

**MACCALLUM & CO.**  
 20-PERU-20  
 Offer the following BARGAINS to which Inspection is invited

**LADIES' JACKETS and ULSTERS** reduced from \$12 to 8 m/n.  
 Ladies' Jerseys, all colours and sizes, that have been sold at 8 are now offered at 5 m/n.  
 Better quality at 12 reduced to 8 m/n.  
 Girls' and Children's Jersey Dresses reduced from 10 and 8 to 6 and 5 m/n.  
 500 Boys' Jersey Suits reduced 2 m/n all round; all sizes and colours in stock.  
 All Silk and Satin Elder Down Quilts reduced from 45 to 35 m/n.

**DRESS MATERIALS**  
**AN IMMENSE STOCK** to select from. Good Plain and Fancy Clothes and Beiges will be offered at 25 cents a yard that are cheap at 38 cents.  
 All other Dress Goods will be offered at great reductions to clear out this Department.

**GENTLEMEN'S DEPARTMENT**  
**THE LARGEST STOCK** in Buenos Aires to select from in Socks, white and colored Shirts, Wool and Merino Undershirts, Gloves, Scarfs, and Neckties, Collars, Christy's London Hats, best quality 5 m/n.  
 Tweed Ulsters and Newmarket Overcoats made from best Scotch Tweeds at 25 and 30 m/n.

N.B.—All Goods and Quotations of Price in this advertisement can be relied upon.

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

**JOHN O'HALL & CO.,**  
**Tea Merchants**  
 32-RECONQUISTA-32

**The London HOSIERY STORE**  
**Gath & Chaves**  
**159-PIEDAD-161**  
 COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF  
**MEN'S CLOTHES**  
 Sole Agent for  
**HENRY-HEATH'S-HATS**  
 6—pm

**HOLY CROSS COLLEGE**

**595 - CORRIENTES - 595**  
**BUENOS AIRES.**  
 —:0:—  
 Boarders, Half-Boarders, and Day Scholars received daily.  
 —:0:—  
 For further particulars apply to, or address, the Director

**DR. JAMES P. KELLEY.**  
 21-3 m.

**COLEGIO AMERICANO**  
 70-RECONQUISTA-270

This Establishment, under the direction of Miss Conway, receives Boarders, Half-Boarders, and Day Scholars.  
 For terms, &c., apply  
**270 RECONQUISTA.**

**"Southern Cross,"**  
 No. 6, PASAGE ARGENTINO  
 (Entrance by Calle Cangallo 41.)

All communications and letters on business to be addressed to the Editor.  
**TERMS.**  
 Cash (yearly)..... \$8 0 m/n  
 Credit..... 9-50 —  
 Monthly..... 0 75 —

**THE SOUTHERN CROSS**

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9TH, 1885.

Mr. John A. Blake bade adieu to Buenos Aires yesterday. Though the honorable gentleman had been here only a few weeks he saw a good deal of the country, and collected a lot of very interesting information which will be published in the Irish journals. We are glad to be able to state that he formed a very high idea of the social position of his countrymen here. Before Mr. Blake left we had the pleasure of an interview with him, and conversed at length with him on matters interesting to our countrymen. We shall publish the substance of our interview next week.

Strange rumours are current in the air, and one of the strangest is that Don Ataliva Roca has broken off all connection with his big brother in office. Whether this is true or not there is no man in the whole Republic who has so warmly feathered his nest during the last five years as Don Ataliva. So that he can well afford to paddle his own canoe. It is also rumoured that President Roca is not at all pleased with Col. Bosch for the impartial attitude he has assumed in connection with the politicians of Buenos Aires.

The latest number of the *Liverpool Catholic Times* to hand comments on the unholy doings of Maximo Santos against the religious orders. Our esteemed contemporary in its introductory remarks says:  
 "Some time ago we took occasion to call attention to the significance of the comparatively sudden accession to affluence and

power of Maximo Santos, the infidel Masonic ruler of the 'Republic' of Uruguay. Of course, if the people of Uruguay are silly enough to submit to be systematically plundered by the heathenish clique who govern them that is their own business. But the actions of the Government of Uruguay acquire a world-wide importance when they constitute an outrage upon the tenderest feelings of the two hundred millions of Catholics who are scattered over the habitable globe. The latest exploit of this 'illustrious semi-savage' Santos, and his atheistic minions, is to issue a ukase by virtue of which the officers who serve under them are empowered to invade the sacred precincts of the convents and monasteries of Montevideo, and to offer any form of insult and indignity they please to the pious and pure, gentle and unoffending men and women who dwell in them. We find the text of this extraordinary document in our able contemporary, the *Southern Cross*, a journal which, founded by the Venerable Dean Dillon, has since its establishment proved itself a valiant champion of the interests of the Church in South America.  
 We beg to thank our contemporary for its complimentary reference to ourselves.

The big swindle styled «loteria de la beneficencia de la capital» gave a net profit for the past three months of \$129,555 m/n. This money goes into the treasury of the Municipality. How much more goes into the pockets of the gamblers? How many poor men have been ruined by investing in this hellish fraud? How many little boys and girls are led astray by the dishonest and demoralising traffic? *Quien sabe*. What a lie and a blasphemy it is to call this thing a work of beneficence. The demon can quote scripture for his purpose. He borrows a heavenly name and then kills soul and body with impunity. The lotteries of this city are a huge robbery with the stamp of legality and the cloak of charity.

It is not the least amusing phase of the political campaign that we are lectured for our extravagance and want of ballast by the Montevidean newspapers. *El Siglo* of Monday had a very sober and philosophical article on the state of parties in the Argentine Republic, and while hoping that our rulers here would use prudence and moderation (a la Santos) expressed a fear that we were going headlong on the primrose way to perdition. Wise words, which might be worth weighing well if they did not come from Montevideo, which we are accustomed to regard as a place where political principles are neither known nor practised.

**THE CATHOLIC CLUB.**

A meeting of the Catholic Club was held on Monday evening at their apartments, Calle Cangallo. Don José M. Estrada presided. His Grace the Archbishop was present and delivered an eloquent address. His Grace said that he had infinite pleasure in offering them the benediction of His Holiness Leo XIII. The Holy Father had heard of the condition of this country, and was grieved thereat. There were reasons why every Catholic should grieve with His Holiness. He praised those who were making strenuous efforts to defend the cause of the Church and laboured to secure the election of a worthy president, and His Grace gave in a few words his idea of what such a man should be: «a learned and wise man, versed in affairs of State, honourable, without spot or stain, a Christian in whose veins flowed the blood of martyrs and patriots, in whose house and family there was but one faith of which he was giving brilliant examples.» Such a man, he said, should be proclaimed candidate by all in order that the nation might have in him a ruler, the Church a protector, and the people a father.  
 Sr. Estrada also spoke, and in the course of a very able speech, he deplored the action of those Catholics who had separated from the Catholic Club. He ardently

defended the Club against certain charges made by its opponents, and he concluded by thanking His Grace the Archbishop for the high honour he had done them in communicating to them the blessing of the Holy Father.

**ELECTIONS**  
**IN**  
**THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.**

The elections in the Argentine Republic remind us of the celebrated chapter on snakes in Iceland, comprised in the following words: «There are no snakes in Iceland.» The newspapers are full of the coming election for President, but to our mind all the fiery oratory and patriotic declamation may be epitomised in the following sentence: «There will be no election.» The nomination of President Roca's favorite is a foregone conclusion, the verification of which nothing can prevent unless the fates and *furies* intervene. We had a foretaste of the means availed of to secure the appointment of the favorite of General Roca in the registration of last Sunday. Many in this city, in despair of doing any good, keep aloof from all political matters, but there are still a number of citizens with courage and determination sufficient to make the experiment, and inscribe their names in the registry. These independent men far outnumber the Government followers. It is therefore the registration must not be effected, or if it be effected, there must be some flaw or loophole by which the registration may be rendered null and void. It was with this patriotic intention that the Justices of the Peace absented themselves from the tables on Sunday in all the voting districts in the city. The J.P.'s are supposed to preside over the registry committees, and as they are the heads it is pretended that voters' names cannot be registered in their absence. The committees on last Sunday, however, took a different view of the matter and carried out the work without the «Justices.» The proceedings of the committee were entirely approved of by Dr. Ortiz, Minister of the Interior, but as Wilde is Minister of Justice he will probably have something to say on the matter. However, leaving them to decide this difficulty between them, what sad reflections does not the mere possibility of such a difficulty present to our view? If, in the capital of this republic, it is attempted to nullify the votes of citizens on a mere technicality, specially invented by the authorities, what may we not expect in remote districts where the will of each petty satrap or bashaw is the only law that prevails? As a proof we hear that in Cordoba and Entre Rios, on Sunday, persons were forcibly prevented from registering their names, and the same may be expected to occur in every district where the National Government holds sway. We are therefore justified in saying that there is no such thing as a legal registration, and there can be no election. The voice of the people may cry out against this, but the popular voice counts for nothing in a country where all institutions are subjected to the evil influence of fraud and despotism. We certainly are not inclined to be squeamish in political matters, and we can clearly understand, if we cannot condone, a certain share of political dishonesty. We have seen in our own country hundreds of men driven to the poll under the threat of extermination and coercion. Happily this state of things has passed away in Ireland, but even in the worst times in the old country, under the tyrannical English rule, a man might insist on having his vote recorded regardless of the consequence. Here it is a common thing to prevent men from coming forward to the polls, and what is still more disgraceful to inscribe the names of persons without their concurrence; even the names of voters who have only an imaginary existence. A gentleman who presided at one of the «messes» in a camp town, not far from Buenos Aires, informed us that on a certain day while he was discharging his high office he received the names of 14 voters.

Before he closed the session a list of some 300 names was presented to him by a respectable man, a member of the registering committee. Our friend was unwilling to countenance such an unprincipled act, and refused to give his consent, whereupon he was declared incompetent, nor was he ever afterwards summoned to take part in the registration. With such corruption and dishonesty of course the word election is a farce, and this brings us to the point whence we set out—there are no snakes in Iceland, nor elections in the Argentine Republic, unless such elections as would prove «a caution to snakes» and salamanders to participate in.

**THE ELECTIONS IN FRANCE.**

The news of the great triumph of the Conservative party at the elections in France will make the heart of every Catholic, and indeed of every friend of France, throb with joy. The exact numbers are not yet definitely known, for at many of the elections the opposing candidates had, strange to say, an equal number of supporters, but even supposing that a majority of these may be decided in favor of the Republicans and Radicals there will still be a phalanx of Catholics in the Legislature powerful enough to vindicate the name of that great Christian nation, and to resist the torrent of infidelity which a few audacious scoundrels like Ferry and Freycinet were letting loose on the land. It is a popular error to suppose that the French are an unsteady and fickle people, and it is still more erroneous to suppose that they approve of all the impious doings of their rulers. There is not in the world perhaps a more quiet or conservative population than the French peasantry. They have no reasons to be discontented as the peasants of Ireland have, for the Frenchman can sit under his own fig tree and dare any man to disturb him. But the very independence of the people had in another sense an injurious effect inasmuch as it made them entertain an excessive fear of any change that would diminish their tranquillity. They supported the despot Napoleon III, in spite of his personal rule, and when a republican form of Government was violently brought about they accepted the *de facto* situation and supported it at the elections. How the pseudo friends of freedom abused their power since the resignation of McMahon is known to the world, how the infamous tyrant Ferry persecuted the religious orders, secularised the schools, and deprived the people of their teachers, how the present Government forbade the teaching of the Christian doctrine, erased the name of God from the school-books, and set up a fetish in the form of a masonic symbol, need not be recorded here. Clergymen were publicly insulted in the streets. Anti-Christian and blasphemous rites were openly practised and countenanced. The revenue was squandered to satisfy the passions of the *petroleuses*, and the country was fast sinking into bankruptcy. A nation of gallant men and cavaliers was being transformed into a nation of gorillas and monkeys. Heaven protect France, for old Bismarck has his eye on her, and no rational man doubted that under the present regime her independence could not be lasting. Happily there is still some manhood left, which, it is hoped, will shake off that incubus that has pressed on her for the past ten years, and smother the anti-Christian vipers that nestle on the bosom of their country.

**CATHOLIC SCHOOLS WANTED.**

The Christian Brothers schools in Ireland contain between 30,000 and 40,000 boys, who receive a sound education. Rev. Bernard O'Reilly in the *New York Sun*, writing from Ireland, says: «What charms and attracts me in the Irish Christian Brothers is, first, the thorough literary and scientific training which every teaching member of the Order receives. Of their no less thorough religious formation I need not

say much. I speak advisedly and from long experience, when I say that no religious order in the Church needs to be more solidly grounded in enlightened piety, and practical self-denial and self-sacrifice. The Order admits no priests; and thus the door is closed to the holy and tempting ambition of the preacher and apostle. Their sphere of duty is rigorously limited to the severe and monotonous duties of the schoolroom. Their rule severely and wisely excludes these most popular and almost idolised educators from any but the most limited and rigorously indispensable intercourse with the world outside. The level of spiritual life in their souls must be kept high in order to maintain themselves in their vocation, as well as to impart to their scholars that truly Christian spirit which is to save Ireland from the fate of France, Italy, Spain, and Portugal, from the rationalism of Germany, and the rising infidelity of England.»

On reading the above the question will naturally suggest itself to our readers how it happens that we have not a branch of the Christian Brothers' schools established here? Probably no country of the world are they more urgently needed. Not to speak of the spiritual desolation in which the native children are brought up after the Godless state system of education, the children of many industrious people among our own countrymen are living in complete ignorance for want of a proper school. The very rich can send their children into town or to Europe to be educated, and the orphan school receives the female children who have the misfortune to be left without protectors, but the number of those who cannot afford to pay the expenses of the boarding school and who will not condescend to send their girls to the orphan school because it is supported by charitable contributions, is very large. There are many parents who could well afford to pay 12 m/n per month for the education of each of their children but cannot find a place to suit their means and requirements. If such is the case we fear it must be owing to our own apathy—to the apathy, we should rather say, of the rich and intelligent amongst us, who have failed to consult for the wants of those amongst their countrymen not so blessed by Providence. We should remember that twelve gold dollars per month will pay for the board and education of a child in a boarding school in Ireland. Could we not establish such an institution here as would enable our poor, industrious countrymen to educate their children at a moderate expense? We are ready to contribute for institutions in foreign countries, and we see a great want at our very doors which we make no effort to supply.

The Christian Brothers have established themselves and been well received in Pagan countries. Would not a branch of their Order be well maintained in Buenos Aires? There can be no doubt it would. The splendid building in Mercedes purchased by the Garrahan family is still unoccupied, and at the disposal of any religious community that would undertake to conduct a school there. Pupils would not be wanting, for parents are only too anxious to have an opportunity of giving their children a Catholic education. We fear that many will have to accuse themselves of culpable negligence in reference to this matter, and we say it is time to be up and doing if we are not to be stigmatised with the reproach of being more indifferent to the necessity of education than any other foreign nationality in Buenos Aires.

**ON THE WESTERN LINE.**

The people of Lujan have reason for congratulation if, as is announced positively for the last time, that the railway station and the town are about to be brought into closer proximity to one another. It was arranged in a conference between the head of the Lujan municipality and the president of the Western



Line. It was nearly time that something should be done in this matter, for the people of Lujan have lost a large sum of money by this inconvenience to which they are subjected, the station as it is at present being fully a half a league from the town.

A few weeks ago your readers will remember that an accident took place in crossing the railway near Mercedes, at the moment when the train was passing, by which Father Victor and two others nearly lost their lives. There was another narrow escape last week. Some of our countrymen were returning from a funeral in the neighborhood of Mercedes. While they were crossing the train came on, and I am told they saved themselves by a hair's breadth. It is the most extraordinary negligence or recklessness that can tempt people to cross a railway line without taking every precaution to see that they can do so in perfect safety. Some people imagine that the engine driver should warn them of the approach of the train by a whistle, but they must remember that the train moves so rapidly that often there is no time to do it. In an open camp such as we have here, without any winding turns, there should be no possibility of such accidents as I have referred to, for a train can be seen from a great distance, and travellers need only open their eyes to secure themselves against danger.

The cemetery of Mercedes, situated at a short distance from the town, is in a most neglected state. The greater part of the enclosure is covered with weeds; the wall is falling down, and the passages are obstructed with vegetation. Yet, strange to say, the municipality exacts a heavy tax of the public, which is supposed to be intended for the improvement of the burying-place. The ground must be purchased at an enormous price; the doctor must be paid for inspecting the body; and the municipality must be paid for license to bury the dead. It is the same with our roads and bridges. In the neighborhood of Mercedes they in certain places absolutely impassable, yet the taxes for the repairs are regularly levied, and the public are absolutely at the mercy of an irresponsible body, appointed not by them but by the Central Government. This is taxation without representation, with a vengeance—the Irish Grand Jury system transplanted to Argentina.

The festival of Our Lady of the Rosary was celebrated last Sunday with the greatest pomp at Suipacha. Father McNerney said early mass and many of our good Irish people partook of Holy Communion. Late mass was said by Father Whitmee, and the cura of Mercedes preached an eloquent sermon. Many of the native population attended mass, more I fear through custom than devotion, as on other feast days and Sundays they seldom put in an appearance. So much are the Latin race the creatures of custom, and so much do they subordinate religion to vanity that I have often doubted whether the Spaniards and Italians are, or ever were, Christians in the sense in which we use the word Christianity. If they go to Church they expect to be recompensed for their labour with a good spell of amusement, and if they offer worship to God for an hour they will sacrifice at another shrine for a day. It is a good thing to honour Rosary Sunday, but surely the God who orders us to keep the Seventh Day holy expects something more from His creatures than the attendance at Mass for one or two days in the year.

After Mass on Sunday there were the usual parade of rockets, national music, running the sortija, and playing the intellectual match of chochon. This latter amusement was, of course, monopolised by the natives, but I have heard that some of our young Irish-Portienos joined in the more manly game of sortija.

The Government have accepted the proposal of Don Julio Sandoval for the construction of floating docks in the river.

«REQUIESCAT IN PACE.»

[COMMUNICATED]

Suipacha, October 1, 1885.  
The death of Mrs. Michael Mahon, of Altamirano, has cast a gloom over this neighborhood for many leagues round. It was only the other day we knew her in her girlhood, before yet she had assumed the nuptial veil, full of life and joy and beauty. To part with one so dear, even for a moment, was a hardship to her affectionate parents and the other members of her family. How frail and transitory are all earthly things, and how short is the happiness which they afford! Mrs. Mahon had scarcely entered on her duties as a wife, in the enjoyment of wealth and abundance, and basking in the smile of a tender and loving husband, when the clouds lowered and the sunshine of her joy was dimmed by the death of her father, the late lamented Mr. Lawrence Kelly, and three other members of her family. I fear that the announcement hastened the death of poor Mrs. Mahon. She was too good for this world, and it pleased Almighty God to call her to Himself. Her funeral last week was attended by a very numerous cortege, and her remains were deposited in the local burying-ground. Mrs. Mahon when alive was blessed by young and old, and it was no wonder that on the day of the funeral many eyes were wet with tears and many prayers were raised to Heaven that she may receive the reward of her angelic virtues, and that God in His mercy may console her afflicted husband and infant child, and her many friends and relatives who so deeply deplore her loss.

We regret to announce the death, at the early age of 26, of Rev. Mother Angele Louise Munstermann, Superioress of the Santa Union Convent in Calle Peru. She died of consumption, at the house belonging to her Order in Caballito. Her funeral was attended by many distinguished persons of this city to whom the deceased lady was known for her learning, piety, and gentleness. A large number of ladies had assembled at the Recoleta Cemetery, where they joined with other mourners in offering their suffrages for the eternal repose of Mother Angele Louise's soul.

AID THE PARLIAMENARY FUND.  
FROM THE ADDRESS OF THE IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE OF AMERICA.

The party led by Mr. Parnell needs support.

They have driven the party of coercion, the party of judicial murderers, the party of eviction, the party which vainly sought to imprison ideas when it thrust men into dungeons, the party led by Gladstone, who wrote boastfully of the downfall of the American Republic, into disgraceful retirement from Dublin Castle. And they have shown that while Dublin Castle was the home of so-called English Liberalism and the seat of tyranny, its unnatural vice and imported English bestiality made it only worthy of a site in ancient Sodom and Gomorrah or modern London.

Their labors have been herculean. Their accomplishments, under the most adverse circumstances, are almost miraculous. When they next appear in Parliament their numbers will be increased from 30 to at least 80. They will have more or less of the only reliable English support—that which comes from fear—

from a number of English members who will owe their election to the judicious exercise of the balance of power by the exiled Irish in England and Scotland. With that strength they will be able to throttle English legislation, and thus compel the English to allow them to retire from the atmosphere polluted by royal and aristocratic bestiality, and to establish a free Parliament for the government of a free people in Ireland.

«PAY THE MEMBERS.»

Almagro, October 7th, 1885.  
To the Editor of The Southern Cross.

DEAR SIR,  
In reply to your appeal on behalf of our Parliamentary heroes who are so bravely defending our name and national interests at home, I beg leave to send my subscription of 20 national dollars. I am not sure whether each district will support its own members or whether those receiving emoluments will be paid out of the general fund which, to the honor of the Irish people be it said, is now being collected throughout the world wherever Irishmen are found; but whatever resolution may be taken on this matter I hope we will have only one common fund here, and that all who are disposed to do so will send in their subscriptions as soon as possible. The Argentine Republic is very little known in Ireland, and the best way we can secure the attention and respect of our countrymen at home is by contributing our share to the great constitutional edifice which under the direction of that unrivalled architect, Parnell, they are so earnestly laboring to build up.

I remain, Dear sir,  
Yours sincerely,  
John J. Murphy.

PAY THE MEMBERS' FUND.

[SUBSCRIPTION LIST.]

	\$ m/n.
John J. Murphy	20
Patrick Gannon, Buenos Aires	10
James Lawless, Carmen de Areco	5
William Joyce, Saladillo	5
Joseph Keegan, Marcos Paz	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>41</b>

NOTES FROM SAN PEDRO.

D. Antonio Millan, of San Pedro, has sold to D. Honorio Acevedo the estancia called Estancia del Paraiso, at 2500 % per square, besides two flocks of sheep, one consisting of mestizas at 100 % each al corte, and another flock at 40 %.

A correspondent from San Pedro says that frosts were frequent there up to the beginning of the present month. Fortunately they have not done much injury, though lately-planted potatoes suffered somewhat.

Dr. Figueroa, the Juez de Paz of this partido, has sent in his resignation.

Mr. Bemberg, of the firm of Bemberg and Co., has formed a company in Paris to establish a spirit factory on the banks of the Parana between San Pedro and San Nicolas. Engineers have been engaged to commence the works immediately.

It was expected that the locomotive from Rosario would this week pay a visit to San Pedro. On the Baradero side the works are slowly progressing. Nevertheless, it is expected that the rails will be laid down from Rosario to Campana in the month of November.

On Sunday some splendid horses, cows, and sheep of the Estancia Mercedes were exhibited in D. Eduardo Molina's baraca in this town, and many of the curiosity seekers went to examine them.

THE IRISH ORPHANAGE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS, &c.  
LOBOS.

Michael Cormack \$1 m/n, John Cormack 2, Thomas Garrahan 2, Andrew Cummins 2, Thomas Ellingham 1, John Frayer 1, Terence Parker 1, Patrick Heavin 1, Martias Hospitalache 1, William Shanley 4, James Kenny 2, Mrs. K. I., Mrs. Farrell 1, Julia Kelly 1, Mrs. Heavins 2, Mrs. Garrahan 1, Mary A. Garrahan 1, Rose Young 1, George Hansen 4, Ramon Simans 1, Thomas Dalley 1, Mrs. McKeen 20. Total \$53 m/n.

GENERAL ITEMS.

Yesterday, Señor Alvear put his signature to the final decree about the Boulevard, settling the exact width 32 metres. The Municipal engineers now begin their work in the first square, which is the Policia, and the six jurors appointed to appraise the values of the properties expropriated in this square are also named. Mr. Alvear expects before the end of the year to have the first block of the Boulevard open.

We have received a letter from Father Mulleady. He is staying at Carlsbad and availing himself of the celebrated springs of that place. He says he expected at first that he would feel strong enough to go to Ireland after a few weeks' stay, but the physicians at Carlsbad have ordered him to remain for some time longer. On his way to his destination he stopped to see some of the splendid views on the Rhine, and was greatly delighted at the charming scenery.

Dr. Rocha with a number of followers paid a visit to Baradero on Sunday. On reaching that town he was received by Messrs. O'Rourke, Rossell, Bermejo, Alonso, and some others. Dr. Bermejo read an address of welcome, and all the party partook of «carne con cuero.» Most of the neighbouring gentry were present. Messrs. Diaz and Muñoz and Drs. Molina and Obejero made eloquent speeches.

Notwithstanding Col. Fotheringham's order remaining under arrest he took temporary leave of this city last week, after being cured of his wound. It appears he has gone to Rio Cuarto.

A great fire took place last week in Rosario. The store of Messrs. Sagaste and Co. was burned down. As the store contained a quantity of alcohol and other combustible matter the flames spread rapidly. Losses are estimated at \$150,000 m/n. The losses are covered with insurance.

The Directors of the Buenos Aires and Ensenada Railway have honoured Dr. Rocha by presenting him with a free pass for life on their railway.

Dr. Miguel Cane, the Argentine Minister at Vienna, arrived here on Saturday. A small steamer was chartered by Dr. Cane's friends to bring him ashore, and the distinguished gentleman was cordially welcomed by his many friends and admirers.

On Saturday night, at a meeting of Commissioners at the house of Colonel Bosch, and while he was giving his instructions, Commissary Elias Garcia rose from his seat and was going out when he was stopped by Colonel Bosch. Some warm words were exchanged, and the result has been that the Commissary sent in his resignation, but Colonel Bosch would not accept it, and suspended him immediately.

Benito Spegai killed Vicente Ambrosetti with a blow of a hammer on Sunday.

An aged lady named Mrs. Ana Borra was killed on Tuesday in the Calle Corrientes by the fall of a ladder as she was returning from Church.

Sr. José R. Perez has been appointed to make the inventory of the late Terence Moore's property. He owned land in San José de Flores and in the town of Mitre, a house in Calle Balcarce and Moreno, the houses in Cuyo Nos. 23 to 31, a quinta at the corner of Cordoba and Ministro Inglés, a property at the corner of Piedad and Reconquista, an estancia in San Pedro, and 16 leagues of National land. He also possessed 83 shares of the Argentine New Gas Company, 115 of the Old Gas Company and Municipal Bonds of the nominal amount of \$5,150. He had also large sums of money on deposit in several banks.

We shall get a cholera scare on in a little while; but in the meantime we go on unmindful of the hotbeds of disease under our noses. In Calle Paraguay, between fashionable Florida and Maipu, there is a long narrow lake of stagnant and filthy water

which has stood so long that it is quite green, and gives out the most pestilential odours. In Calle Maipu, between Paraguay and Cordoba, there is another like pool of corruption; but so long as Calle Florida is clean we do not care, as cholera would not venture into any side street, and if it did it would not get high life; and so what matter?—The Herald.

An important debate took place on the 4th article of the law in reference to «curso forzoso» in the National Chamber of Deputies on Monday, which applies to contracts previously made to the passing of the law. After a warm discussion, in which Messrs. Civit, Villamayor, Davila, and Dr. Pellegrini took part, an amendment, proposed by Señor Lainez, was accepted. The article approved of ran as follows:

The contracts made previous to the date of the decrees mentioned in the 1st article for payment in gold may be fulfilled in bank notes of legal money in the form that the 1st article sets forth; excepting the contracts made for stamped coins specially designated to the exclusion of all paper money.

In the case of Mr. Bustin, Captain of the «Hyperia», against the British Consul, for pretending to adjudicate in a matter of dispute in Argentine national territory, where the British Consul can have no jurisdiction, the federal judge declared that he was not competent to decide on the matter, and Captain Bustin has now appealed for justice to the Supreme Court of the nation.

The Italian company, La Veloce, are desirous to sell the steamer «Nord America» to the English Government, who have now chartered her for Alexandria. If the Government do not purchase the company will again make use of her for traffic to the River Plate.

The rain which fell on Tuesday was general in the camps, and we have no doubt was productive of great benefits to the farming classes, as it was much wanted in many of the Western partidos.

General Osborne is arranging with the Government for the unification of the various telegraph lines between this and Europe, via Galveston. Should he succeed, as we earnestly hope, it will be a last and lasting honour to the able diplomatist.

The Central Argentine railway is now running its splendid sleeping carriages.

The heat in Santa-Fé this week was very excessive.

Santos has ordered from Europe 4 mitrailleuses, 8,000 Remingtons and 3,000,000 cartridges. Whom is he going to demolish next, and what are all the amonitions of war for?

In spite of the many protests against the proposed law for the prevention of scab, it is said that the Provincial Government will bring in the bill in a form somewhat similar to that suggested by the Rural Society. It is further added that one of the ministers is at present engaged in making out a draft of the bill.

The steamer «Teuca», in command of Captain Page, has reached Corrientes in return from her exploring expedition up the Bermejo. Captain Page is of opinion that the river is navigable, and he is about to present maps and give a report to Government.

The Paraguayan Government have acknowledged the validity of Mrs. Lynch's titles to a large extent of land in that country.

Belgrano is to be the place of residence of Minister Hanna. He goes to Watson's Hotel for a short time and then to the Dr. Newland quinta.

A horrible murder was committed in San Nicolas on Wednesday, in the person of Felipe Mesa, commonly known as Petizo Garcia. The principal assassin is supposed to be Juan Arroyo, and both he and his supposed victim had a bad reputation, and were much feared in the neighbourhood. It is said that Arroyo committed the deed to avenge

himself on Petizo for having informed on him when he murdered a German. The body was riddled with stab wounds and thrown into a well. It is said that Arroyo had accomplices. They loosened Mesa's cows in the early morning, and when he came out to secure them he was fired at and stabbed. Arroyo has been arrested and some others, on suspicion.

Horse-rases are announced to take place at Palermo on Sunday. For the big prize 42 horses are entered.

The Provincial Government proposes to extend the Saladillo railway as far as General Alvear. The railway board has been commissioned to carry out the extension.

The Massenet opera company, about whose perfection and success so much was said here a few weeks ago, has become bankrupt in Montevideo.

An interesting ceremony took place in the Church of Piedad on Tuesday, when an entire Jewish family named Krause, the parents and two children, abjured the Jewish religion and were baptised into the Catholic Church. They had been instructed in the Catechism of Christian doctrine by a Jesuit Father. Señor Gallardo was god-father of the parents and Señor Leguizamon and Miss Larrosa god-father and godmother for the children.

A J.P. named Cernadas is accused of having fired a shot at Mr. Vigliore during the registration on Sunday. The J.P. is lodged in the Penitentiary.

President Roca has been ill for some days and has not attended to business or given audience.

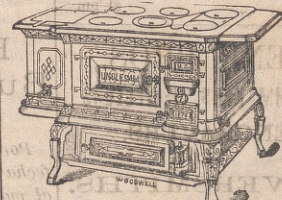
Two trains came into collision near Juarez, last week, and many persons were hurt. A Spaniard named Dir had his leg broken.

We have heard that Moran, the American who was lately confined in the Penitentiary, is in a state something approaching insanity.

The registration of voters' names was carried on as usual on Sunday last at the entrance of the churches, but the Jueces did not put in an appearance. The registration took place nevertheless, but it is supposed there will be some question as to the legality of the proceedings.

Miss Wixom, known by her stage name, Emma Nevada, the great American opera singer, is to be married to Dr. Palmer, her secretary. The ceremony is to take place in the Catholic Church in the Avenue Hoche, Paris, where she embraced Catholicism two years ago.

Paul Boyton's brother, Michael P. Boyton, the famous Irish-American suspect, will be a candidate for King's County in the coming election in Ireland.



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To burn any fuel. Perfect burners, most economical, cleanly, easily handled.  
The Largest Assortment of Stoves in South America to select from.  
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Overdrafts in Current Account Gold or Paper..... 10 1/2 per ann. Discount according to arrangement. T. H. JONES, Manager. Buenos Ayres, July 3, 1885.

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TIENDA A LA CIUDAD DE LONDRES. [ENTRE RIVADAVIA Y VICTORIA] 38—CALLE PERU—38 PRIMAVERA 1885 Segunda Serie

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Provincia de Buenos Aires. Por resolución del Directorio fecha de ayer, se hace saber al publico que el 31 del corriente quedarán clausuradas las agencias de Belgrano y San José de Flores. Los depositantes podrán retirar sus depósitos de dichas agencias hasta esa fecha de lo contrario serán trasladados á la casa central.

COLEGIO SAN NICOLAS. AN NICOLAS de los ARROYOS. English and Spanish. DIRECTOR: REV. SR. DOMINGO TOMATIS

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TIENDA A LA CIUDAD DE LONDRES. [ENTRE RIVADAVIA Y VICTORIA] 38—CALLE PERU—38 PRIMAVERA 1885 Segunda Serie

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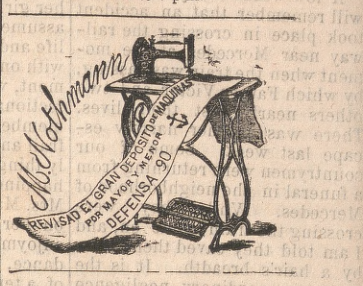
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EFFECT OF FRIGHT ON THE MIND.

New York Sun.

An interesting account of the mental states induced by fright was given some time since by Dr. Fazio, who was an eye-witness of the great earthquake in Ischia. He says the emotions awakened by the catastrophe were of the most varied character. During the fifteen seconds that the shock continued everybody stood still, seemingly rooted to the ground with terror. Men were weak in the knees and shook as with ague, feeling as though they were about to fall. Soon this stillness was broken by loud cries and howls, and everyone rushed towards the shore. Then women and children fell into convulsions, or appeared to be semi-paralysed and speechless. Rudeness and brutality were mingled with self-sacrifice and heroism of the most exalted character.

Six hours after the catastrophe the stillness of death reigned over Casamicciola. Men wandered about the ruins half-clad and silent, as if risen from the grave; women were excited and hysterical, children of eight or ten years seemed dazed and stupefied, while smaller children stood around unconcernedly, eating whatever attractive food they could find in the ruins. It was most interesting to see the different ways in which individuals were affected by the shock.

The keeper of a refreshment booth, who had lost everything, kept offering his delicacies to those who passed by, just as though his old stock had not been swept away in the debris caused by the earthquake. A surgeon, covered with blood and sorely wounded by the falling beams, was concerned only for his instruments and inquired after them of everybody whom he encountered. An hysterical woman, who had been bed-ridden for months, jumped up and saved herself by flight, and remained permanently cured. A very considerable number of instances of this kind are well authenticated, and the reports seem to show that diseases not generally classed as nervous and, at all events, not wholly nervous in character, often disappear under influences of a strong emotional character. Many persons at Ischia who were brave and full of energy immediately after the first shock of the earthquake, became depressed or wholly apathetic later in the day, or had convulsions or alternate fits of laughing and crying. Sometimes an attack of melancholia was induced which continued for months, and many people became incurably insane. These were, perhaps, persons having the insane temperament, though the actual manifestation of it might never have taken place except under the influence of a great nervous shock. In many instances there was an aversion for food lasting for hours after the catastrophe.

There were several instances in which the hair was whitened by fright, and even some boys of ten to fourteen years showed heads sprinkled with gray. Many of the unfortunates who were buried in the ruins exhibited the greatest indifference to their fate, following listlessly with their eyes the motions of those busied with their rescue. Those whose occupations had led them to acquire a habit of coolness in danger seemed to retain their imperturbability. A foreign officer, whose legs were imprisoned under some heavy timbers, drew out a cigarette and smoked it with the utmost nonchalance. One man, as soon as he was pulled from the ruins, shook his rescuer by the hand and presented him with his card. Another, who lay in the debris for twenty hours, immediately looked at his watch in order to ascertain the exact moment of his deliverance. A lady who had just been extricated from a mass of rubbish would not budge from the spot until she could ascertain the fate of her pet dog, who was buried with her. One woman, who was nearly covered up in the debris, heard a man calling loudly for his daughter. She attracted his

attention to her, and succeeded in making him believe that she was his lost child. So cunningly did she practise this deception that the old gentleman had rescued her from the ruins before the trick was discovered.

Most of the people, however, who were imprisoned beneath the ruins were too indifferent to their fate to make any attempt to get free through stratagem. It is a curious fact that most of them had become regardless of the flight of time, and had not the faintest idea as to how long they had remained buried. In very many cases those who had been wounded by falling buildings were obliged to undergo severe surgical operations. Most of them experienced no pain while under the knife, though they were manifestly in a condition of excessive sensibility to most of the impressions of ordinary life.

THE CHILENOS.

The Chilenos are the Irishmen of South America—quick, keen, witty, impulsive and reckless. Many of the leading families of Chile are descendants of Irish ancestry. Barney O'Higgins was the Liberator and first Dictator of Chile, the Washington of this country, and Patrick Lynch was the commanding General in the late war with Peru. Patricio McGarry is a prominent merchant in Santiago, and Miguel (Michael) O'Herne one of the conspicuous statesmen. The O's and Macs are frequently seen in newspaper articles, and when combined with Spanish surnames look very funny. They will fight, at the drop of the hat, with anybody, for any cause and against any odds, and are always anxious for somebody to step on the tails of their coats. They make splendid soldiers, are fond of pomp and parade and have no sense of fear, as the late war with Peru demonstrated, in which a regiment of Chilenos was always good for double or treble its number of the enemy. They love a hand-to-hand fight, it being their habit in war to capture everything by charges, dropping their muskets and using their machetes or curved knives, which are always carried in war or peace. The Chileno does not fight with his fist, or a club, or a revolver, but always with this knife, and he generally kills by throat cutting, as the Italian stabs with a stiletto. In this latter respect, however, he bears no resemblance to the Irishman, with whom such use of the knife is very rare indeed.

Their wit is proverbial. Chile is the only country in South America where comic papers are published, and these contain cartoons and witticisms that would do credit to any country.—Correspondence Philadelphia Press.

AN IMPORTANT MORAL INVENTION.

A Charleston moralist has made a most important discovery, which will revolutionize some of the evils of society. For many years the Church has arrayed itself against dancing as a dangerous, demoralizing pastime. The Charleston moralist has made the discovery that the immorality of dancing springs from the fact that men have to catch hold of women when they dance, and he logically arrives at the conclusion that if they had something to catch hold of that was not woman the danger would all be obviated, and dancing might be conducted even at vestry meetings and revivals without the slightest fear of impropriety.

Acting upon this suggestion he has invented a knob or handle, which is affixed to the female dancer, as it is affixed to a door. She can wear it on a belt and her partner can seize it without fear of coming in contact with her person. Knobs can be made of brass, nickel, porcelain or silver, and if kept well polished will add a pleasant effect to the person.

The introduction of these useful appendages into the moral circles of Charleston society is said to have given a great impetus to social intercourse. A young lady can now offer to dance with a young gentleman with no fear of impropriety, and

a late improvement by which an electric bell is attached enables any one in society who wishes to chat with her to announce himself properly.

The statement, made undoubtedly by interested parties who have failed to get patents on knobs, that wherever they have been introduced dancing as a pastime has declined, is not to be believed. One cannot give up his faith in the proprieties so easily as that.—The World.

A MAN OF COURTESY.

There are numerous little acts which a man of courtesy will perform. While he is calling at a house, he will rise and open the door for any lady who leaves the room even if she is an entire stranger to him; in his own house he will not only open the door of the room, but accompany the lady to the hall-door, and open that, if there is no servant at hand to do so, for a departing guest, whether lady or gentleman, should not be left to find their way out of a room alone. Neither should they be allowed to find their way into a room.

When you act as a host, and your guests accompany you into the drawing-room, do not you, my dear sir, follow the practice of some forgetful or neglectful men, who walk in and march straight up the room, leaving their one guest, or a train, as the case may be, to follow and to close the door. A host should open the door, and shut it after his guests have entered the room. Amongst other small courtesies, a gentleman will rise from his chair, however luxuriously comfortable, and offer assistance, if need be, to a lady if she goes to put coal on the fire, or if she tries to open or close the window.

When he escorts her into a room, he will see that she is seated before he looks for a chair for himself; when he escorts her to a table, he will wait to arrange for her comfort, hold the chair, or push it backwards, or forwards, as required, before he takes his own seat. And during the meal he will see that she is provided with all that she is likely to want. The lady or ought to be obliged to ask for salt, for water, for another cup of tea, or, in fact for anything that is on the table.

DUTIES OF CATHOLIC MOTHERS.

Peace and Charity reign in the realm of the Catholic mother. Peevishness and petulance are strangers in her dominion. She reigns supreme in the love and affection of her household, and teaches rather by example than precept. Dark gloom and black melancholy are never her guests. She brightens life and lightens toil. All come under her influence and each is benefited by her kindly despotism. From her the baby learns to lisp and love, and the youth to enter on the duties of life without feeling their burden. The father after his toil is met by cheerful faces and bright smiles that welcome him home, and what is more, keep him there. «There is no place like home.» Happiness is greatest where the religious mother uses her influence judiciously. It is true that the qualities of a good mother are so numerous, the difficulties of her position so great, and her physical strength so limited, that it is not surprising we have so few mothers whom we can call models. Perfection can be reached only by few, but all can aim at performing the duties of their high office, so as to make life happy and home attractive. Catholic mothers, your office is a high one. The holiest creature that hallowed this our earth, performed its difficult duties and left an example to you of patient suffering and unremitting care. Who can tell the terrible results on a home where the mother's influence is spoiled by petulance or irreligion? Instead of bright and buoyant looks and the ringing laugh of light-hearted innocence, we have funeral gloom and cruel discord, always producing estrangement, sometimes hate, where unity and love should prevail. Young lives wrecked, little hearts saddened and the

family scattered. Look for its members now in the crowded alley, the low saloon or the public reports. Thousands to-day feel a blank, because the sacredness of home has been violated and an injustice has been done that never can be remedied. Catholic mothers, your duties are difficult, but your rewards, even in the natural order, are very great.

RICH WORDS.

The art of life, is to know how to enjoy a little, and to endure much.

It is a noble species of revenge to have the power of a severe retaliation and not to exercise it.

No cord or cable can draw so forcibly or bind so fast as love can do with only a single thread.

Every man is the maker of his own fortune, and must be, in some measure, the trumpet of his own fame.

Love is the greatest of human affections, and friendship the noblest and most refined improvement of love.

Children are travellers, newly-arrived in a strange country; we should therefore make conscience not to mislead them.

People had much rather be thought to look ill than old; because it is possible to recover from sickness, but there is no recovering from age.

They who pink and pamper the body and neglect the soul, are like one who having a nightingale in his house is more fond of the cage than of the bird.

Fame is an undertaker that pays but little attention to the living, but bedizens the dead, furnishes out their funerals, and follows them to the grave.

A man endowed with great perfections, without good breeding, is like one who has his pockets full of gold but always wants change for his ordinary occasions.

How easy it is for one benevolent being to diffuse pleasure around him; and how truly is a kind heart a fountain of gladness, making everything in its vicinity to freshen into smiles!

It is, comparatively easy to do a noble deed of daring that will startle everybody; it is not so easy to do little deeds of quiet courage from day to day, unheeded by all and unheeding all.

It is, at times, impracticable to get credit either for the possession of virtues or vices if they are specified. Notwithstanding, every man is occasionally what he ought to be perpetually.

If you cannot be happy in one way be happy in another. Many in this world run after happiness like an absent-minded man hunting for his hat, while all the time it is on his head or in his hand.

To make another happy is not always to prevent him from suffering; it is rather to console, strengthen, and sometimes admire him. To feel that we are esteemed affords us more happiness than to feel that we are loved.

The tone of good society is marked by the absence of personalities. Among well-informed persons there are plenty of topics to discuss, without giving pain to anyone present—without submitting to act the part of a butt, or of that still poorer creature, the wag who plays upon him.

The happiness of your life depends upon the character of your thoughts; therefore watch well over them, and entertain none that are contrary to purity and truth, so that if your soul were laid open there would appear nothing but what would bear the light, and call up no blush.

There is a mean curiosity, as of a child opening a forbidden door or a servant prying into her master's business; and a noble curiosity, questioning in the front of danger the source of the great river beyond the sand, the place of the great continents about the sea, a nobler curiosity still, which questions of the source of the River of Life, and of the space of the Continent of Heaven, things which the angels desire to look into.

Live for something—Live for something. Do good and leave behind you a monument

of virtue that the storms of life can never destroy. Write your name by kindness, love, and mercy on the hearts of thousands you come in contact with year by year, and you will never be forgotten. No; your name, your deeds, will be as legible on the hearts you leave behind as the stars on the brow of the evening. Good deeds will shine on, bright upon the earth as the stars of Heaven.

HE STRUCK IT.

She answered the ring at the door to find a strange man on the steps.

«Any fly-screens?» he asked.

«No, sir.»

«Any fly-papers?»

«No, sir.»

«Any powders for making lemonade?»

«No, sir.»

«Any painting or whitewashing to do?»

«No, sir.»

«Want some Paris green to kill garden insects?»

«No, sir.»

«Got any old clothes to sell?»

«No, sir.»

«Got any coal to put in or wood to split?»

«No, sir.»

«Couldn't you spare me—»

«What's that, sir?»

«Oh, never mind. My wife is barefoot, and I was going to ask for a pair of old shoes, but it would be no use. You have got such a dainty little foot, that my wife couldn't get her big toe into one of your shoes.»

When he left he had an old coat on his arm, a quarter in cash in his pocket, and there was a square meal stowed away behind his vest.—Droit Press.

WIT AND HUMOUR.

A seedy man was recently bewailing the fact that he had on a worn-out pair of shoes. «Never mind, there is many an honest heart beats beneath a pair of old shoes,» said a friend sympathetically.

A Chinese general reports a great victory to the Emperor—Sire, we have pulverised them so completely that I am unable to lay the smallest mite of their remains at your Imperial Majesty's august feet.

A man being asked to explain the paradox of how it was possible for a lazy man to attain so much education, answered: I didn't attain it; I just heard it—here—and—there, and was too lazy to forget it.

Not long since a premium was offered by an agricultural society for the best mode of irrigation, and the latter word by a mistake of the printer having been changed to «irritation,» a farmer sent his wife to get the prize.

A prince, rallying the fatness of a courtier who had served in many embassies, said he looked like an ox. «I know not what I am like, but I know that I have often had the honor to represent your majesty,» said the courtier.

A Modern Joshua.—The following militia order was once given: «The battalion will be reviewed by Major General Dash at sunset to-morrow. The sun will set at 6:37 p.m. By order of Major Blank commanding.»

«You ought to come and see us every evening, Mr. Trotter.» «Why, Jennie?» «Because it makes sister Rose so happy to have you go away. You ought never to miss an evening.» They missed Trotter for the rest of the evening.

Dr. Schliemann has concluded to devote the coming winter to searching for the tomb of Alexander the Great. The Doctor will confer a lasting favor upon the world by doing this. There was something suspicious about Alexander's death, and we venture to say a post-mortem will reveal startling results.

An intelligent foreigner has begun to extract from onions an essential oil, one drop of which put on a handkerchief will bring floods of tears to the eyes of the person using it. Two drops we are told, will cause sobbing and

the most dramatic manifestations of despair. A truly valuable discovery for persons who are called upon to accompany wealthy relations to their last resting place, or for criminals wishful to get up a genuine scene of repentance before the gentlemen of the jury.

A careless critic, who was criticising a young lady's father severely across the dinner table, paused a moment to say, «I hope he is no relation of yours, Miss L.?» Quick as thought she replied with the utmost nonchalance, «Only a connection of mother's by marriage.»

A Poser.—Inquiring child—Pa, what is the difference between sitting up and sitting down?

Pa, with perfect confidence in his ability to explain—Why, my child, when somebody is standing up and he seats himself he sits down; and when he doesn't go to bed, and sits down, he sits up.

Inquiring child—But, pa, if he sits how can he sit without sitting down; and if he sits down, how can he sit up?

Pickens County, Georgia, has a post-office named «Talking Rock.» The origin of the name is thus stated: Someone discovered in the vicinity a large stone upon which had been painted the words «Turn me over.» It required considerable strength to accomplish this, and when it was done the command «Now turn me back and let me fool someone else,» was found painted on the under side of the stone.

Didn't Wait.—He was wrapped in dignity and an enormous frock coat, and he sailed along with the majesty of a line-of-battle ship under full canvas. Somehow, all his majesty and dignity fell from him, as hailstones do from a bald head, when a boot-black went up to him and said, «Mister, you forgot to take the pawn ticket off the collar of your coat.» The boy didn't wait to be thanked for his information.

AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFECTING A NUMEROUS CLASS.

THE disease commences with a slight derangement of the stomach, but if neglected it in time involves the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and, in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for cholera, but if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted: Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling, attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky mucus gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pain in the side and back? Is there a fullness about the right side as if the liver was enlarged? Is there costiveness? In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered with a cold, sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys become more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing against this latter agonizing disorder. The origin of this malady is indigestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipency. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will effect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite is returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effective remedy of this distressing complaint is «Seigel's Curative Syrup,» a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 25, Farringdon Road, London, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

TESTIMONIAL.

Dear Sirs, By chance I obtained from a friend (Mr. Fred Stearn) some of the Jarabe de Seigel, and since the commencement of the New Year I have taken the medicine twice a day, and now thank God I am quite well. For three years I have suffered with a pain in the stomach, so much that I could not straighten myself or sit 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 friend also taking the medicine as he is suffering from the same complaint. Truly, say that on no account would I be glad to see you without this medicine, and I will be glad to receive a box of the same.

JOHN BROWN, Stancia Florista, Estacion Alameda P.O.S. July 19, 1885.



PROVINCIAL NEWS.

The registry of voters was announced to take place last Sunday, and the different parties in opposition to the Government candidate mustered in strong numbers, going in a body to the voting table.

All the sugar establishments of this district are about to put an end to operations for the season. The sugar harvest has been very satisfactory both as to quality and quantity.

Reports say that the police are preventing the inscription of voters. On Saturday night twelve men who had come to have their names registered were taken prisoners.

COMMERCIAL.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Gold, Series A, Series E, etc.) and Price (139.80, 140.9, etc.).

When the National Bank has availed itself of the new law enabling it to increase its circulation to 40,000,000, the paper circulation of this Republic will be the largest ever known in proportion to the population.

The Provincial Bank now gives bills on London at 33 1/2 d. to the dollar. The raising of the issue of the National Bank to \$40,000,000 m/n has had the effect of a further rise in gold.

The wool market is still dull, or rather it cannot be said to be fairly opened. One or two lots were sold in the South Plaza at low prices.

Several lots of new wool have been brought to market, but purchasers are showing no signs of life and things remain in statu quo.

We regret to see that no prices for wool are yet offered. The artists appear to be awaiting further orders from Europe before commencing.

A rural colleague announces that a produce merchant of Ayacucho has bought 6900 arrobes of wool in that district at the rate of \$84 per arroba.

In San Nicolas there have been received 2000 arrobes of wool of the estancia Santa Anna, in the partido of Pergamino.

Some business is being done in wheat. In San Nicolas Don José Laborde purchased the cargoes of the «Experience» and «Inesita».

The shearing which has been commenced in many partidos was interrupted by the heavy rains this week.

On the 15th inst. the new time table of the Southern Railway

will be in force. The 6 p.m. train to Chascomus will be suppressed in the new time-table, and some passengers are forming a protest against this suppression.

There was another great rainfall in the city yesterday. It also rained heavily in several camp districts.

The Lamport and Holt's new steamer «Darwin» arrived yesterday at Montevideo from Liverpool with 600 tons of cargo for Buenos Aires.

The «Holbein» leaves this port for Liverpool on the 14th inst., with some samples of new wool.

The British steamer «Hylton Castle» on her way to this port was caught in a great storm, and the captain was obliged to throw overboard a great part of his cargo.

A southern newspaper announces that an English company are about purchasing the saladero and camp belonging to Messrs. Luro in Ajo.

Mr. James F. Gahan, of Lobos, has purchased an estancia in Mercedes consisting of 1000 squares of land with house, galpon, graseria, offices, flower gardens, monte, etc., at 1750 % per square.

A splendid thoroughbred sire was landed from the «Neva» for account of Messrs. Santiago Luro and E. Martinez, who paid £2,000 for the noble brute.

100 cows have been sold in Bragado at \$8.55 to Mr. John Fraser, who has made a purchase on behalf of the Sociedad Pastoral.

In the estancia «El Carmen» of Rauch, 1900 copones were sold \$30 % each.

Sr. Saturnino Unzué has bought a piece of camp in Giles from Mrs. Maria Balladeres at 2000 % per square.

The following commercial telegrams have been received:—

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

Table with 2 columns: Item (National Bonds, Railway Loan, etc.) and Price (99 100, 98 99, etc.).

«Liverpool, Oct. 1. Buenos Aires wools No. 1, of 30-32 o/o yield at 5d per lb. are quoted as follows:—

Merino camp sheepskins of 65 to 85 lbs. per doz. at 5d. per lb; matadero do, 90-100 lbs. at 5d. per lb. Beef tallow at 28s-29s per cwt. Stock of beef and mutton tallow 5500-6000 pipes.

«Antwerp, Oct. 5. Buenos Aires wool of 30 o/o yield, are quoted to-day as follows:—

Madres, superior quality, fcs. 1-17 1/2-1-20 per kilo; medium quality fcs. 1-07 1/2-1-10; second do., fcs. 0-97 1/2-1-01. Stock of River Plate wools of all classes 31000-32000 bales.

«Havre, Oct. 5. During the fortnight small transactions in River Plate wools have been done.

Special wool for Havre, 33 per cent yield, fcs. 1-32 1/2 per kilo. Stock of R. Plate wools 7500-8000. River Plate cows' tallow fcs. 36-37 per 50 kilos.

Montevidean salted ox hides 28 to 29 kilos, fcs. 71-72 per 50 kilos despatched. Stock 100-110,000.

THE PLAZAS. Table with 2 columns: Item (Wool, Good, Hides, etc.) and Price (65, 200 210, etc.).

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WANTED—A situation as CAMP TEACHER. Can give good references. Apply to—

ME 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.

FURNISHED ROOMS with BOARD, pleasantly situated opposite the Gardens. Terms moderate. Apply—

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FOR SALE IN THE PARTIDO OF NAVARRO FOUR LEAGUES FROM THE TOWN

308 SQUARES Of good, high land, fit for Chacras, Sheep, or Cattle, With a GOOD AZOTEA HOUSE

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DOMINGO 11—Casa en Moron, calle General Brown 66, a las 2.

DOMINGO 11—Casa quinta en San José de Flores, conocida por de Casal y todos los muebles existentes en dicha casa, a las 12.

DOMINGO 11—Terenos en el Caballito a las 3.

MARTES 13—Una chacra en Quilmes, base ps 5000 m/n, en Alsina 78 a las 2.

MARTES 13—Casa Cuyo 603 y 607, base ps 15,000 m/n, a las 4.

MIERCOLES 14—Casa General Lavalle 411, base ps 12,000 m/n, a las 4.

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

Stolen On the 27th of September, a Tordillo Horse counter-marked thus [mark] the owner's mark being [mark] Any person giving information of the whereabouts of the Horse to JOHN NOONAN, Chacabuco, camp or Saturnino Bravo, will receive 10 pesos m/n reward.

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

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