

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

VOLUME XI, No. 41.

BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1885.

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TE FINO

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LEAD, KINDLY LIGHT.

Lead, kindly Light, amid th' encircling gloom,
Lead thou me on!
The night is dark, and I am far from home;
Lead thou me on!
Keep thou my feet; I do not ask to see
The distant scene; one step's enough for me.

I was not ever thus, nor prayed that thou shouldst lead me on;
I loved to choose an ill see my path;
but now
I loved the greyish day, and spite of fears
Pride ruled my will,
Remember not past years.
So long thy power blest me, sure it still
Will lead me on
O'er moor and fen, o'er crag and torrent till
The night is gone,
And with the morn those angel faces smile
Which I have loved long since, and lost awhile!

Cardinal Newman.

PALERMO RACES.

Fine spring weather and a breezy morning gave renewed life and heart to the racing men last Sunday, and cheered their despondent spirits. As the rain had fallen copiously some days before it was feared that a second postponement would have taken place. The Jockey Club held a meeting at 9 o'clock and it was unanimously decided that the meeting should take place. Every available conveyance was soon occupied, and seldom have larger numbers mustered to witness any previous event at Palermo. The stand was crowded with gay dames, who left their pianoes and drawing-rooms to bear the sweeter music that the voice of rural nature breathes, and inhale the bracing air outside the city for a day. As may be perceived the Stud Buenos, of which the proprietors are Messrs. Taylor, Shaw and Casares, carried off a lion's share of the spoils. In the «Grand National» their three horses Kettle-Drum, Surplice, and Escoces were the favorites, and they were readily taken against the field. Casey's Coronel and Muzzio's Intendente also gave high hopes and had many backers. In the betting booth one thousand tickets were taken on Escoces. Twenty-seven horses started. For the greater part of the race it was difficult to decide who had the advantage, such was the medley of colors which seemed to blend with one another like tints of a rainbow, but on coming into the straight the colors of the Stud Buenos were conspicuous in front, and soon Surplice came to the rail followed easily by Escoces and Coronel.

The following is the programme:
First Race.
PREMIO EMULACION.
For three-year-old colts and fillies, winners 4 kilos extra, second-placers 2. Distance 1000 metres. Prize \$500. Entrance \$50.
M. F. Biaus's Rosina, 120 lbs 1
Escurie Prisonero's Mercurio, 133 lbs 2
A. P. Jacquemin's Miss Rovel, 120 lbs 3
Also ran—Iridio, Figaro, Sweetheart, Bonheur, Moneta, and Clarita.
Betting—2 to 1 against Mercurio and Miss Rovel, 4 to 1 against Sweetheart, 10 to 1 against the rest.
Second Race.
PREMIO VELOCIDAD.
Free Handicap for all horses. Distance 1200 metres. Prize \$500. Entrance \$50.
Stud Buenos Aires' Bonnie Bee, 118 lbs 1

Mr. G. Kemmis's Dichosa, 135 lbs 2
Stud San José's Leonor, 112 lbs 3
Also ran—Consuelo and Banjo. Betting—2 to 1 against Banjo and Dichosa, 3 to 1 against Consuelo, 4 to 1 against Bonnie Bee, 8 to 1 against Leonor.

Third Race.

THE GRAND NATIONAL.
(Given by the National Government.)
For colts and fillies born since 30th June, 1882. Distance 2500 metres. Entrance \$50. Prize \$10,000 m/n to the first, \$600 to the second, and \$100 to the third. Weight for colts 57 kilos, fillies 55.
Stud Buenos Aires' Surplice 1
Stud Buenos Aires' Escoces 2
Casey Brothers' Coronel 3
Twenty-four others also ran. Betting—6 to 1 against Escoces, 10 to 1 against Beausoleil, 17 to 1 against Surplice.

Fourth Race.

PREMIO ILUSION.
For three-year-old mestiza colts and fillies. Distance 1750 metres. Prize \$500. Entrance \$50.
Stud Buenos Aires' Bonnie Bee, 128 lbs 1
Stud San José's La Perla, 128 lbs 2
Stud San José's Iris, 124 lbs 3
Also ran—Fulton and Anzoleto.
Betting—Even on La Perla, 3 to 1 against Iris, 5 to 1 against Bonnie Bee, and 10 to 1 against the others.

Fifth Race.

PREMIO FORTALEZA.
Free Handicap for all horses. Distance 3500 metres. Prize \$500. Entrance \$50.
A. P. Jacquemin's Mivoisin 1
Stud Esperanza's Hebreo 2
Stud Buenos Aires' Souvenir 3
Also ran—Atrevido, Pincheira, Sweetheart and Rowena.
Betting—2 to 1 against Mivoisin and Atrevido, 3 to 1 against Souvenir, and 6 to 1 against the others.

Sixth Race.

PREMIO CONSTANCIA.
Free Handicap for four-year-old horses. Distance 1750 metres. Prize \$500 m/n. Entrance \$50.
A. P. Jacquemin's Versicolore, 135 lbs 1
G. Kemmis's Dichosa, 130 lbs 2
G. Kemmis's Consuelo, 123 lbs 3
Betting—2 to 1 on Versicolore against the field.

NOTES FROM IRELAND.

The work of the League of the Cross is making rapid strides in the South of Ireland. The clergy have seen the terrible havoc which drink has made upon the people, and how a suffering race are kept in moral slavery and degradation by its power. As a proof of the growth and grip of this movement among the people of the South we may instance that out of a population of 2467 in the town of Mitchelstown there are over 1800 members of the League of the Cross. Notably in Cork, after long and continued opposition on the part of the liquor magnates of that city, has the stainless banner of Father Matthew been unfurled, and now over 20,000 members are enrolled in the League of the Cross. Recently one of the largest Catholic Total Abstinence gatherings since the days of Father Matthew was held in St. Finn Barr's Hall, which was chiefly composed of men. It was a grand demonstra-

tion, and the spirit of enthusiasm and determination which animated the proceedings showed the earnestness of the men and women who have taken up this work. Father Nugent delivered an address on the occasion. He must have felt that the organization which he has called into action is spreading even more solidly in Catholic Ireland than in any other part of the kingdom.

His Eminence Cardinal Moran has left London for Australia on board the Orient steamer «Liguria.» He is accompanied by 12 priests destined to serve on the various missions in the archdiocese, six nursing Sisters of the Little Company of Mary, from Nottingham, six Sisters of the Faithful Companions of Jesus, and two Sisters of the Sacred Heart.

Kingsdown parish still remains a matter for speculation, although rumour assures us it is certain to be divided; the vacant presidency of Maynooth is also in statu quo, but there is at least a chance of our greeting the Very Rev. W. McDonald, Professor of Theology, *dignissimus*; we are not to be amazed if we learn before long of the conversion to Catholicism of a most prominent Nationalist, Miss Mary Anderson is as attractive as ever to our critical population, which does its best every night to find room for itself in the «Caity.»

Mr. Gladstone has broken a silence which began to cause considerable misgiving to the general body of his followers and admirers. All doubt as to whether he will lead the Liberal host in the great electoral struggle which is imminent is now removed. He has issued an elaborate manifesto to his Midlothian constituents, and through them, to the people of Great Britain. At the outset he states that he is «too closely associated with the public proceedings of the last six sessions» to withdraw himself from «the acquittal or condemnation» which is about to be pronounced—which is his peculiar way of saying that he has made up his mind not to abandon the leadership of his party. Mr. Gladstone dwells with complacency on the achievements of the past Parliament, discusses at length the various questions of the day, and looks forward with cheerfulness to the future. His utterances are more than usually vague and oracular, and are cast in his well-known circumlocutory style. The result of this is that the expression of his views on some of the topics to which he alludes is open widely to different interpretations. The tone throughout, however, is moderate to a remarkable degree, his evident intention being to outline a «platform» on which all sections of his followers, Whigs, Liberals, and Radicals, may unite without doing much violence to their real or professed convictions.

At the Cork National League meeting Mr. John O'Connor, M.P., remonstrated with and expressed a hope that some country branches of the organisation would discontinue the holding of National League Courts and the levying of fines. He pointed out that the suppression of the Land League was due to this cause, and he trusted the authorities would not be afforded a like opportunity for suppressing the National League. They had boycotted to resort to, which was a more powerful means of righting wrongs than any fine they could impose.

The London Standard says: «Mr. Parnell has declared war. It will be a shame and disaster if English statesmen of both parties fail to baffle him. We do not pretend to ignore the danger to which the imperial unity is ex-

posed. Mr. Parnell now holds a strong hand. The late Liberal majority in Parliament could afford to ignore him, but it will be different in a Parliament evenly divided between the two parties. Mr. Parnell has, however, rivals by the score. He knows very well how precarious his tenure of authority is. If both the Whigs and Tories make it clear from the outset that Mr. Parnell's demand for Home Rule will be met with firm opposition, his influence will be doomed.»

TELEGRAMS.

London, Oct. 20.

The diplomatic relations between the Sublime Porte and the Bulgarian Government have much improved, and everything tends to show that a speedy and satisfactory solution of the pending question will take place.

Travellers from Macedonia state that the Turks and the Bashibazouks are committing grave excesses in that country, and that the Christian residents there are in constant fear of an attack.

The Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs has made propositions to Lord Salisbury and to Prince Bismarck for a conference to be held in Berlin to revise the treaty. Lord Salisbury has not accepted the offer, and Bismarck has answered that the time was very inopportune, since the elections in France and England withdrew public attention from foreign affairs.

The Servians have occupied Kosovo, a country situated on the Ferma, and partly on Turkish territory, on the frontier of Bulgaria and Macedonia.

The Burmese Ministers have resolved to detain on the frontier the British envoy who takes the ultimatum of the Indian Government.

According to the Times, complete anarchy reigns in Burmah, and assassinations are feared.

Prince Alexandria of Bulgaria has officially announced that he will accept the decision of the Conference held at Constantinople and he has consequently ordered the National Guard to be dissolved, and has also ordered the troops which were on Roumelian territory to retire.

Instructions have been sent to the Viceroy of India referring to the ultimatum to be sent to the King of Burmah.

Paris, Oct. 20.

Amongst the leading statesmen of the Conservative party who were defeated in the late elections is the Duke de Broghe, the head of the Cabinet of the 16th May, 1877.

It is believed to be improbable that the Conservatives in Paris will be given a single seat in the Chamber of Deputies. Eight Republicans have been elected in the department of Aisne and six in that of the Loire. The elections have passed off without disturbance. M. Gouvert, Minister of Public Instruction, has been elected by a large majority.

The Ministers of Commerce and Agriculture not having been re-elected Deputies in the late elections were obliged to present their resignation.

A Ministerial decree convokes the Chamber of Deputies for the 10th November to extraordinary sessions.

Prince Albrecht of Prussia has been named Regent of the Brunswick Duchy.

Jersey City, (N. Y.)

A collision occurred between the Southern express train on the Pennsylvania line and an emigrant train, near the bridge over the river Hackensack. Some persons were killed and many injured. The cars caught fire, and it was necessary to call all the ambulances in the city to the

assistance of the injured. Shortly after this collision another calamity occurred, a train on the same line from Ilesigo Valley running violently into the wreck and occasioning further mischief.

Rio Janeiro, Oct. 19.

The Government have suspended, and will prosecute, the vice-president and four members of the Municipal Council for abuses committed in the administration of the matadores.

Montevideo, Oc. 19.

The steamer «Cosmos» has had a collision near Paisandu with a schooner loaded with coal and has sustained considerable damage.

El Telegrafo Maritimo publishes grave relations concerning the port scheme. The author of the article is Melitin Gonzalez, ex-secretary of the Oriental Legation in London.

The steamer «Sirio» was submitted to four days' quarantine. During the voyage there were three deaths on board, but not from contagious diseases.

A robbery was effected in the jeweller's shop of Sr. Leon, and jewels worth \$2000 were stolen.

A telegram from London states that the Unified Debt is quoted at 50 1/2.

The English steamer «Glendevon» started from Rio Janeiro, but had not proceeded far when the captain discovered he had left his papers on shore, so, on nearing the South coast he made signals with Bengal lights. This caused great alarm on shore and authorities called out the troops.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

London.

King Milan has been warned by Austria not to commence hostilities, and Prince Alexander has protested against the warlike movement of Servia. 3000 men have gone from Philippopolis to the Servian frontier.

The editor of the Pall Mall Gazette will be prosecuted.

Paris.

Final result of elections: 391 Republicans, 205 Conservatives. Government remains. Waddington, Ambassador in England resigns.

The King of Burmah has sent a large body of troops against the English. King Thebau will command in person.

Copenhagen.

Revolution feared. The King declares martial law in the city and will not concede the demands of Parliament.

A printer named Rasmussen fired two shots at the Prime Minister of Denmark without wounding him. The people hate the Prime Minister.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says that Russia is making preparations to land a force of 100,000 men at Varna in 24 hours should circumstances so demand it. Varna is the most important port of Bulgaria.

Lord Salisbury informed the Sultan that England had sent a stern reprimand to Servia and Greece advising them to stop their warlike preparations and to keep quiet. Greece replies that the union of Roumelia and Bulgaria would be fatal to itself.

Prince Alexander is calling into the militia all men capable of bearing arms.

Dublin.

The Irish landlords, taking into consideration the poverty of the tenants owing to reduced prices, are giving a reduction of 20 per cent in rents.

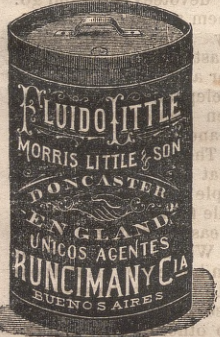
The Government will prosecute Mr. Lyne, candidate for Waterford, for having made a seditious speech in Clonmel.

It is generally believed that the Archbishop of Baltimore will be shortly appointed cardinal.

FLUIDO LITTLE.

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SHEEP SCAB.

BY WILLIAM B. WHIGHAM,
M.R.C.V.S.L., AND M.R.C.V.M.A.
SANTA CATALINA, MERCEDES,
AND
VETERINARY SURGEON OF
LONDON.

[CONCLUDED.]

SYMPTOMS.

The general and practical features are, I am sure, known to all who have any connection with the working of the estancias of the River Plate, as here the disease among sheep rides rampant, therefore the most casual of observers must through time become quite familiar with all symptoms appertaining to Scab, such being the case, it will be quite unnecessary on my part to give any lengthened detail, so, therefore, I shall confine myself to those symptoms and phenomena which may not be so well known.

In the Sarcotic form, the lips, sides of the face, base of the ears, poll and along the sides of the jaws, are the primary parts affected, this seems to be the favorite seat for this form of the disease; by the animalcule piercing the epidermis and superficial layers of the skin intense pruritis is caused, so bringing about the formation of papules and vesicles, the animal for the time being, by trying to palliate the intense itching, rubs itself against the nearest suitable object, so causing the exudation of a yellow serosity, this, after being discharged, becomes dry and encrusted, and by the coalescence of the exudation so we get the formation of a continuous scab, until ultimately we have such a region as the face completely encased in an indurated, cracked, and sometimes ulcerating scab; by this great drainage system acting so severely on the constitution of the animal, is it any wonder that we see so many cases in the last stages of existence, vision, respiration and the prehension of food being to a great degree interfered with?

Other parts become affected, such as the neck, back, and down the legs.

The symptoms of the Dermatodectic form are very similar to those which I have just described only that in this latter form the itching is not so intense, the scab does not seem to be of the same firmness and consistence; the principal parts affected are the back of the neck behind the shoulders and along the back, in fact all parts of the body with the exception of the head or legs.

The primary symptoms of this form as well as those of the former are—itching, a ragged condition and falling off of the wool; when the animals are caught and the parts examined, small, prominent pimples, of a reddish-yellow hue, are to be seen, and if the affected parts are gently rubbed the sheep will express great pleasure, visible by the smacking and licking of its lips.

The Symbiotic form is very rarely seen in sheep, when it does exist the parasites are noticed to live in clusters, the scab formed is more in the shape of scales, and the presence of this parasite has not the same power as either of the other two forms in bringing about the denudation of the wool.

But the truly diagnostic system, in point of law, of the di-

sease known as Scab, is the microscopic detection and recognition of the parasite itself.

The means of propagation, as will plainly be seen from what I have written, are due to contagion, that is the transference of the mature acari or their eggs from the diseased to the healthy; this may be accomplished *directly*—as by immediate contact of the non-affected with the affected, or *indirectly*—by placing healthy animals in enclosures where scabby sheep have been kept; by affected sheep rubbing against posts, gates, and railings; also I have noticed in this country that the sheep are cured in «Corrals,» the scab is usually broken before the remedy is applied, by so doing the scales (on which are deposited both the acari and eggs) are carried about in all directions by the wind, this means the transference of the disease not to near flocks only but to distant ones.

There seems to be an erroneous idea with some estancieros and people in connection with sheep, that this disease, Scab, is derived and comes from the blood; this allow me to state is an entirely wrong view of the pathology of the disease.

Perhaps, the reason why people have come to such a conclusion may have been due to their having principally seen sheep affected which were in a low, thin, weak, and dirty condition; of course we can easily understand that sheep in the above state of existence are more liable to become the victims of any disease, as not only is the skin in a most unsanitary condition but the blood, which is the food of the whole animal tissues, is much below par.

TREATMENT—PREVENTATIVE MEASURES.

The treatment must be that of Preventative and Curative Measures.

In regard to Preventative Measures, these should comprise the segregation of the diseased from the healthy; gates, posts, and railings of enclosures where affected sheep are being kept should be constantly white-washed; and all hand-curing of Scab should be carried on in galpans, so that neither the acari nor eggs could be distributed by the wind, the floor of the galpon after curing has been finished should be sprinkled with lime, and the inside of the galpon to be syringed with a solution of carbolic acid or any other antiparasitic; a weak solution of the dipping mixture would be a handy and useful preparation.

CURATIVE TREATMENT.

First, in reference to the *modus operandi*, my opinion is that the proper course to pursue to bring about the eradication of Sheep Scab is for all estancieros to dip their flocks twice in succession, as we can easily understand that by dipping once the parasites on the surface of the skin and the superficial layer of eggs will only be destroyed.

If the dip were employed of sufficient strength to destroy the deeper layer of eggs, in all probability the cure would be worse than the disease, but by dipping the sheep a second time, ten or twelve days after the first dipping, then we would get in the majority of cases at the bottom of the affection. If any cases remain uncured after the second dipping then bring in hand-curing, but after the first dipping it is next door to useless to hand-cure with the idea of eradicating the disease, as Scab will remain and ultimately show itself.

Secondly.—The brands of sheep dipping mixtures in the market are numerous, the qualities and curative powers are well enough known to the estancieros of the River Plate, but I must say that many a good remedy is condemned hastily, not due to the mixture being at fault, but to the persons who use it; as we are all liable to forget the old maxim, «It is not so much what you apply as the way you apply it.»

It is with great pleasure I see that active steps are now being taken by the president and prominent members of the Rural Society to bring about the formation of a law similar to that of Australia, where such, by being lawfully carried out, have been the beneficial means of the prohibition and eradication of the

disease as, according to a letter written by C. J. Valentine, Chief Veterinary Inspector of Sheep, South Australia, to the *Veterinary Journal* of July, 1885, he mentions so far as Scab in sheep is concerned there has been no case for over 13 years.»

Let us all hope that the day is not far hence when we shall be able to travel over the whole of the Argentine Republic without being able to report of one single case of Sheep Scab amongst the great wealth of the country.

FINIS.

SHOULD SHEEP-FARMERS MOVE OUT?

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

Perhaps there is not a question of more general interest to sheep-farmers, or one so much discussed by them at present as that which heads this letter. All over those parts of the province, where, owing to the suitable quality of the land, sheepfarmers have hitherto settled themselves and found ample and fruitful fields whereon to exercise their industry, there are numbers of men at present who, after some years of successful labour, have accomplished the raising of considerable capital in sheep, but who, owing to the dearth and scarcity of such land now, are entirely at a loss which way to turn themselves, when, on the expiration of their present land-leases, the day of moving arrives. To all these men the question naturally presents itself: Shall I continue to battle against high rent and crowded sheep-runs on refined camps, or invest in «pasto fuerte» and betake me with my lares and penates to the desert? and there is scarcely any alternative but to decide which of the two paths they are to choose. Hitherto they have almost invariably decided on following the beaten track, and perhaps it is as well for them that they have done so. However, in spite of the bad accounts one hears and reads of from those who risked their chances in the desert and bought land there, I consider it an open question whether, in the end, they have any reason to regret their choice.

One thing appears pretty evident in regard to «pasto fuerte» camp, and it is that no man who has not bought the land on which he intends to settle should have anything to do with it; as the only source from which he can ever hope for even a remote and doubtful compensation for losses of labor and capital is in the increased value of the land itself. So convinced am I of this, from what I know myself of such lands and from what I hear from men whose experience of *pasto fuerte* lands dates, not from the occupation of Venado Tuerto and Loreto camps for instance, but from twenty and thirty years back—that I would not only not settle on such camp, rent free, but even were I paid the ordinary rent charge for each flock of sheep I would place on them. For what benefit would it be to me to have such land rent free or even to receive say \$15,000 % per year for occupying it with a flock of sheep, when I know that in the course of a few years I should have lost more of my capital and labor than this sum paid to me yearly would compensate me for, not to speak of the hardship of having to live and toil in a howling wilderness. With regard to those who buy *pasto fuerte* land the case may be different. Many of those who bought when land was cheap no doubt realised splendid profits on their purchases; but they bought on speculation when the land was cheap, and not for use. But to those who afterwards purchased at high prices, and not for speculative but for grazing or other industrial purposes, I fear these lands have proved and will continue for many years to prove perhaps something more than a «delusion and a snare.»

When one calculates that a league of *pasto fuerte* land will cost him to-day say \$15,000 m/n, and that it will take him perhaps thirty years to make it equal in quality even (not in value) to ordinary refined land, and that during those weary years of struggling he will probably have

manured it with the carcasses of perhaps 20,000 sheep, and four or five thousand cows, he will naturally pause, and ask himself whether it would not be more profitable for him to invest his money in good sheep and good land even at the cost of \$15,000 % per puesto for the land.

Mr. Editor, I have been induced to make these observations by the conviction that the subject is one of great interest to campmen, and one which requires and deserves a little clearing up. Besides, I know it for a fact, that many poor men got more than they bargained for, this year, on the virgin lands, and that they have suffered principally on account of false or erroneous accounts published in the press concerning those lands. In fact, it required one to possess an unusually large bump of prudence not to be deceived by the praises of men who were entirely ignorant of what they wrote about or so personally interested as to view the matter only through a rose-coloured medium.

I remain, dear sir,
Yours sincerely,
Campman.

THE IRISH IN AUSTRALIA.

FROM A PRIVATE CORRESPONDENT OF THE
Dublin Freeman.

Melbourne,
August 1, 1885.

As stated in a previous letter the population of Australia of European blood is about three millions. Of this at least one-third are Irish, between those who arrived direct and the descendants of Irish parents on both sides. Independent of these there are many counted on the strength of other nationalities—English, Scotch, Welsh, and Germans—having by intermarriage Irish blood in their veins. So that it is not too much to say that as compared with the other portions of the United Kingdom Ireland decidedly predominates. Indeed, walking through Sydney, Melbourne, and many other large towns of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland and South Australia, and hearing the people speak one would imagine that Ireland must be in even greater strength, as in the course of a day all the thirty-two accents of Ulster, Leinster, Munster and Connaught can be detected.

New South Wales is the most Catholic and Irish.

More Scotch are to be found in Victoria than in any of the other colonies. The Germans seem to be in greater numbers in South and Western Australia than elsewhere. The latter, although comprising one-third of the whole Australian Continent, has hardly 30,000 inhabitants owing to the vast desert wastes and poisonous grapes.

Of the little more than a quarter of a million of people in Queensland at least one-third may be computed as Irish.

Of the thirteen Catholic bishops of Australia eleven are Irish—so are nearly all the priests and nuns of various orders. In the Government, both branches of the Legislature, learned professions and the Press, the Irish show well to the front, but as large merchants, manufacturers and landed proprietors they are both absolutely and relatively very far behind both the English and Scotch. The same must be said of them as skilled workmen. They are not to be found in its extensive manufactures or engaged at individual handicrafts at all in the proportion they ought for their numbers. This does not arise certainly for want of industry, as they are amongst the most laborious of the colonists, or for lack of capacity, as when trained they have proved themselves as clever artisans as any of their fellow subjects.

The cause may be found to some extent in the absence of nearly all manufactures in Ireland—the fate of the smaller country tied to the larger one—the remedy, the judicious but resolute protection of those industries for which Ireland is fitted, until they are able to walk alone without the aid of such crutches.

But this, like many other things for her benefit, must be waited for until the right to manage her own affairs is gained. With the establishment of manufactures there would follow the creation of a foreign trade and merchants which Ireland does not possess save in a very small degree. Resulting from this would be the establishment of Irish commercial houses in independent countries, such as China and Japan, as well as in the British, French, German, and other colonies. Smaller Irish trades would be sure to follow in their wake. A new field would thus be opened for the employment and enterprise of our countrymen, and Ireland would divide with England and Scotland some of the millions now almost exclusively gained by these countries from the operations of the United Kingdom with such colonial and foreign States.

In Australia, as is the case in the United States, the hard work is performed by the Irish mainly. Had they the same advantage in the way of the opportunity of obtaining technical instruction before emigrating like other colonists, especially the Germans, the lot of tens of thousands of them would be far easier than what it is, and the position they occupy in the colonies would be far more important.

The Irish who have arrived at eminence in public life and at professions have done so, not because they were Irish, but in spite of it—as there is nothing they have more to contend with than English and Scotch prejudice. Amongst the proofs of this is the fact that, as a rule, when Irishmen arrive at success in any of the walks of life or in the social scale, they evince a disposition to separate themselves from the mass of their countrymen and are seldom to be found joining heartily in the efforts made for the amelioration of their native land—beyond subscribing for her needs in times of distress. There are some honorable exceptions, but unfortunately they are not many.

It is but just, however, to say that there is much excuse to be found for this—as what would popularise a man with the Irish would usually have the effect of banding against him, to his political, professional, and social injury, the English and Scotch. This was shown in the recent visit of the Messrs. Redmond, as in the elections which subsequently occurred in Victoria. Some candidates were defeated owing to the English and Scotch combination against them, in consequence of their supposed sympathy with the patriotic objects of those gentlemen. It is gratifying to see how intensely patriotic the great mass of the Irish in Australia are, and the deep interest they take in everything that concerns the welfare and the honor of the old land, evinced by the enthusiastic reception they give to everyone whom they believe has served her, or been willing to do so, and their generous assistance towards aiding popular movements for her benefit. This is the more creditable to them as—having cast their lot in a new land, and being over twelve thousand miles away from the old one, with no intention on the part of the great majority of returning—they cannot participate materially in any of the benefits that may result to her politically. A person should visit Australia in order to be able to understand rightly what even two earnest, honest, able men can accomplish, as shown by the incredible work performed by the Messrs. Redmond in stirring up amongst those connected with Ireland increased enthusiasm for her cause, and in successfully refuting the unjust calumnies sought to be cast on the party to which they belonged. For many a day to come thousands of Irish birth or parentage their fervid eloquence and courageous defence of their comrades and countrymen against the unjust assaults of a rabid and unscrupulous Press. It is a very touching trait of the poorer Irish in Australia how long and gratefully they remember those who evinced good feeling towards or rendered service to them when compelled to leave their country.

Although she has long passed away, there is no name more green in the memories or more revered by hundreds upon hundreds of once poor but now generally prosperous Irishwomen than that of the late truly good and noble Mrs. Chisholm for the inestimable benefits she conferred on them by being instrumental in conveying them, under the best possible circumstances, to the colony, guarding them against evil, and putting them in the way of earning comfortable livelihoods. Those who were deprived by her death of her wise, fostering, motherly care, bear grateful testimony to the irreparable loss that gilded, benevolent lady was not only to the humble and unfriended of her sex who had had made Australia their home, but those who contemplated doing so, as she left no successor to take her place in the same good work, as indeed she had no predecessor in either.

To be continued.

CHOLERA'S BIRTH-PLACE.

«India, as you must know, is the birth-place of cholera,» said a physician to a reporter. He had lived in that Asiatic country for several years, but does not now practise his profession. Being brought in close contact with the dread disease, which is even now frightening many people away in this country, he is able to speak with authority on the matter. He says that cholera locates itself only permanently in India, it is born in the delta of the Ganges, and has a firm hold in the provinces of Bengal, Bombay, and Madras. Religious gatherings cause it to be epidemic in the western and north-western provinces. Hindoo festivals take place annually at Hurdwar. People gather there from the whole Empire. At times as many as 3,000,000 people are in attendance. These gather on the banks of the Ganges and live without any sanitary precautions. Earth, air, and water, become polluted, and the odor from the camps is perceptible for miles. Day and night the devotees come and go. Most of them are on foot, but occasionally some great nabob sweeps past with an enormous retinue, or a rajah with his caravan of elephants, horses, and swordsmen passes in all the grandeur and confusion of Indian royalty. They ride over the poor people that line the roads. All these people live together in such abominable filth that the seeds of disease easily find a prolific ground. When the pilgrims come from home they bring these germs with them to the seaports. From these latter the disease is carried to other countries to ravage them. It is noticeable that the only countries upon the globe to which cholera has not been carried are the islands of the South Pacific, Australasia, the Cape of Good Hope, the islands of the North Atlantic, and the western coast of South America. These countries are all separated from India by a wide expanse of ocean and have no commercial intercourse with that country.

Irish Times.

NITRATE OF SODA AND GUANO DEPOSITS OF PERU.

Guano is only found in rainless regions, and, while there is said to be some on the coast of Mexico and in the islands of the Gulf of California, it is only along the arid deserts west of the Andes, where the clouds never precipitate moisture, that the deposit has been a sort of wealth. Guano is a mixture of the excrement of birds and seals, the decomposed bodies of both, and the bones of the fishes which they have taken upon the land for food. Along the coast of Peru are to-day, as there have been for centuries, myriads of seabirds. The sky is often darkened with them, and their heavy shadows fall upon the ocean's surface as they fly from one to another of the islands upon which they roost and breed. These islands are swarming with sea lions also, and the rocky shores are fringed with them in multitudes beyond the power of man to number. They

live on the islands with the birds. Here both live, die, and decay with the other animal life they bring from the ocean, and the guano of commerce is the filth they have left upon the rocks. There has never been any rain to wash it away, and the wind scarcely ever rises above a gentle breeze, so it has been allowed to accumulate for countless ages, until it is in some places hundreds of feet deep, dried and baked by a tropical sun.

The amount of money which Peru has made from her guano deposits cannot be estimated any more accurately than the plunder stolen from the Incas. The exports have continued, says a correspondent writing from Lima, from 1846 to the present day, and the annual shipments have amounted to millions of tons, valued between \$20,000,000 and \$30,000,000 a year, and this to the profit of a State whose population has never reached 2,000,000, three-fourths of whom were Indians who have had no share in its benefits. The exhausted lands of the Old World required this manure to revive them, and their owners paid high prices for what cost Peru nothing.

But even if Peru had been robbed of all her guano, the deposits of nitrate of soda in the deserts along her southern coasts would have made her rich again, but Chili has taken these also. The whole coast, from the twenty-third to the twenty-fifth parallel of latitude, appears to be one solid mass of this valuable mineral, fit for a hundred different uses. It was discovered in 1833 by an accident, the hero of the discovery being a forlorn old Englishman by the name of George Smith. There is no telling how much lies in these mines, but it is the opinion of those who have explored the country that at the present rate of excavation it will take eight or ten centuries to dig it away.

Under the surface of drifting sand is a crust of clay three to five inches thick. This crust covers a bed of crude nitrate from three to six feet thick, the limits of which have not been measured. Years ago, when its value was not fully recognised, private parties, mostly Englishmen and Germans, went into the nitrate beds, and by the self-enacted laws which exist among all mining settlements each was allowed his claim. Then the Governments of Peru and Bolivia stepped in and prohibited further locations, but not until enough had been taken up to supply the market for the rest of this century. The cost of mining is not much greater than the cost of digging a ditch in ordinary clay, and the deposits are fifteen and twenty miles from the seaports.

The nitrate is shipped crude to the market for fertilising purposes, but there are factories along the coast in which the raw product is purified for chemical uses. This purification is accomplished by boiling in water. The impurities rise to the surface and are removed by skimming, and the heavy nitrate settles at the bottom of the vat and crystallises at a certain degree of heat. Then the water is drawn off and distilled, producing the iodine of commerce.

The nitrate is shipped in bags of 100 pounds each, and the iodine in casks made of hard wood, which are protected by having hide covers shrunk around them. Most of the product goes to Europe and but a small proportion to the United States. The harbors of Iquique, Pisagua and Antofagasta, which are nearest to the nitrate beds, are full of ships of all European nations.

It was this product which caused the war between Chili and Peru. The *casus belli* was the act of the Bolivian Government in imposing an export duty of ten cents per cwt. upon nitrate. At the port of Antofagasta a Chilean company had nitrate works, and refused to pay the export tax. The Bolivian Government seized the works, and was about to sell them by auction when a Chilean man-of-war appeared, landed a force to protect the property, and the struggle began which ended in the seizure of all the Bolivian territory on the coast and the most southerly province of Peru.

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Como Corredor Oficial del Banco Hipotecario, pido a los señores que me han visto con anticipación, como así mismo a los que deseen hipotecar sus propiedades rurales o urbanas, me remitan los Títulos, pues el día 12 del corriente, dicho Banco reanuda sus operaciones con la *Série G.* de 7 o/o de interés, las que saldrán en circulación desde el 1º del próximo Agosto. Así 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.

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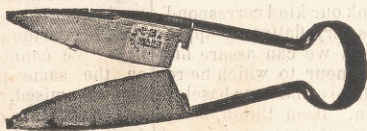
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AVISO OFICIAL. NUM. 36.

OFICINA DE TIERRAS PUBLICAS. Se avisa al publico que el día 7 de Diciembre del corriente año se procedera a la venta en remate publico de un terreno de propiedad fiscal ubicado en el partido Coronel Suarez; su estension es de 253 hectareas, 77 areas, 94 centareas. La base de venta sera de 83 centavos por hectarea nacional la hectarea. Sus linderos son: Juan Girondo, Francisco Garc a Soriano, Julio C. Bambill y el Estado.

Se previene al comprador que se exija el 10 o/o sobre el importe total, como garantia de la compra hecha. El remate tendra lugar el dia indicado en la oficina a las 2 p.m.

La Plata, Septiembre 7 de 1885. IGNACIO FREIRE, Oficial Mayor.

Por planos y datos pueden ocurrir los interesados a esta oficina. oc 16--3m

AVISO OFICIAL. NUM. 37.

OFICINA DE TIERRAS PUBLICAS. Se avisa a publico que el 12 de Diciembre de corriente año se procedera a la venta en remate publico de terrenos que forman parte de la Sección 11 en una estension de 70,000 a 100,000 hectareas. La base de venta sera de 8 cts. m/n la hectarea.

Las condiciones para la venta son: Una parte al contado en el acto del remate y el resto en 8 anualidades. El remate empezara a las 14 p.m. el dia indicado, en la oficina, y terminara en el dia.

La Plata, Septiembre 10 de 1885. IGNACIO FREIRE, Oficial Mayor.

Por planos y datos, conirran los interesados a esta oficina. oc 16--3m

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126-RECONQUISTA-126 ju 15 pm

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THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23RD, 1885.

Our correspondent «Dragran» writing from Las Saladas, informs us that a very erroneous rumour was current there in reference to this journal. He says: «I may mention that a report is in circulation over here to the effect that the Very Rev. Monsignor Dean Dillon has, for some time past, ceased to have any connection with the Southern Cross. For my own part, I do not believe there is a word of truth in such a statement; and I am of the opinion that it is only a base 'canard' set on foot to induce some of your subscribers to forsake their allegiance to the ONLY

paper which is at the same time Irish and Catholic, in this country. If I am any judge of my countrymen, I may venture to assert that such a mean subterfuge, which smacks very strongly of English 'diplomacy,' will only cause them to make more strenuous efforts for the welfare of your valuable journal. The days are past, thank God, when Irishmen in this country had to receive their news through English channels; or, worse still, from the hiring pen of the anti-Irish Irishman.»

We thank our kind correspondent for his very flattering appreciation, and we can assure him that the rumour to which he refers is a «base canard» or baseless fabrication. Dean Dillon, while in Buenos Aires, was chief editor, and he is still SOLE PROPRIETOR of the paper. Since it was first started he never took a more lively interest in it than he does now. As a proof, we may mention that though suffering from ill health, he has so far sacrificed himself as to send us some very interesting articles from London and Dublin. It may seem egotism on our part, but under the circumstances we may be pardoned for mentioning the fact that from the day that the present editor and manager took charge of the paper the Dean has regularly received a substantial benefit from his property, and he is receiving it still. This we say for the sake of truth. At the same time, we are fully convinced that the Southern Cross can stand on its own intrinsic merits without the aid of any personal prestige to recommend it, and that it will still continue to flourish under the banner of Faith and Fatherland, perpetuating the name of its founder and advocating the interests of the Irish-Argentine community when the present generation and many future generations shall have passed away.

We give in this week's number of the Southern Cross the conclusion of Mr. Whigham's very able article on «Scab in Sheep» which, though not a very poetical subject, is one of the great vital questions of the day, and of far more interest to our readers than «primroses and shady bowers» and all the pastoral delights of Corydon and Alexis. Our clever correspondent «Bientot» has just sent us another letter on the proposed scab law and the Rural Society, which we shall with pleasure publish next week. The letter of a «Campman» on «Moving Out» will well repay perusal. Some of our friends will not agree with the opinions mooted therein, but it cannot be denied that the writer makes out a strong case and that he uses cogent and forcible arguments which are plainly and eloquently stated.

DEAN DILLON'S LETTER.

The letter of Dean Dillon approving of the candidature of Dr. Irigoyen, which appeared in our columns a few weeks ago, was published in Spanish in *El Orden* last week, and the publication has been the occasion of several angry diatribes from our contemporaries *La Union* and *La Voz de la Iglesia*. We regret this the more, because hitherto we have had the pleasure of toiling on the same road with the journals mentioned, inculcating the same Catholic principles of which they are both able and zealous defenders. If we differ from them now on a question which is not religious but political, we hope the difference will have no other effect than to elucidate some points on which there is evidently a misunderstanding. Before we go further, we may remark that it is unfair to judge of Dean Dillon's letter as if he were present amongst us, or had a full and exact knowledge of the political situation. From our personal knowledge of him we know that nothing would grieve him more than to be at variance with His Grace the Archbishop, even on a political question. At the same time we feel thoroughly convinced that he acted according to the dictates of his conscience, and simply did what he had a perfect right to do as a

free man and a citizen of the Argentine Republic. We have the most profound respect and veneration for His Grace the Archbishop of Buenos Aires, and we think that our contemporaries have shown a want of due regard for his lofty dignity by so frequently thrusting his name into a discussion which must partake more or less of the passions, the strife, the cunning, the folly, and the weakness of man. Politics are of the earth—earthly; religion is of heaven—heavenly. The ways of religion are straight and unchangeable; the ways of politics are tortuous and ever-varying. We cannot conduct both on the same principles. This being premised, we ask ourselves why all the fury of our colleagues *La Union* and *La Voz de la Iglesia*? Simply because Dean Dillon and many other Catholic gentlemen will not accept a candidature imposed upon them by a body of respectable men who call themselves the Catholic Union. What are the grounds on which this body claim that other men as intelligent, as able, and as competent as they, shall sacrifice their judgment and will at their dictation? That Dr. Gorostiaga is a better Catholic than Dr. Irigoyen! We do not desire to draw any comparison between the religious practises of these gentlemen, but if the argument has any force at all it proves too much, for if all we hear be true it would be easy to find a more practical Catholic than Dr. Gorostiaga, who is chosen by the Liberals for his Liberalism as he is chosen by the Catholics for his Catholicism. Why, therefore, do not the Catholic Union put forward a man who would not be acceptable to the Liberals, let us say Dr. Lamarea or Señor Estrada? The answer is, because they would have no chance of success. For the same reason we say we do not support Dr. Gorostiaga, because he has no chance of success. In the words of Dean Dillon, «It is a waste of time and power.» Let us take a parallel case. At the last election in the United States the candidates were Grover Cleveland and James Blaine. The former had never made himself remarkable by any act in reference to religion, the latter had been born a Catholic and had apostatised; nevertheless, many thousands of Catholic votes were cast for him, and we have no doubt that amongst them were those of many Catholic clergymen. Suppose that half-a-dozen gentlemen in New York or Washington undertook to start a third candidate simply because he was a Catholic, would not the world laugh at them for their pains? Nevertheless, the Catholics of North America would have a larger proportion of votes in a presidential election than the followers of Dr. Gorostiaga and the Catholic Union can muster here. There is one principle which enters largely into politics at the present day, of which the Catholic Union seems to be ignorant, namely, expediency. The majority of the Catholics of this country support Dr. Irigoyen, not because he is the best Catholic that can be found, but because he is, taking him all in all, the best possible candidate from whom the country may hope to remedy the evils under which it labours.

With regard to the assertion or insinuation that the candidature of Dr. Gorostiaga has the direct approbation of the Holy Father, to the exclusion of others, it is too absurd to be refuted. The Holy Father is the very personification of wisdom, and he would not pronounce an opinion as to the merits of candidates in a remote country such as the Argentine Republic. He would not do so in France, nor in Spain, nor in Italy, which he knows better than he does this country, nor even in Ireland, which is more Catholic than any. That the Holy Father sent a special blessing, through Mgr. Matera, to the Catholic Union, we have no doubt, but that does not entitle them to the right of dictating in politics any more than it gives them the right to dictate the colour of the clothes we should wear or the shape of the houses in which we should dwell. For, supposing for an instant that such an extraordinary and unprecedented power were conferred upon them, and that men born free were bound to accept their fiat under pain of being considered non-Catholics or anti-Catholics, what would become of our Republican institutions? Freedom of suffrage would become a farce, and the country which now groans under the despotism of Juárez Celman and his bludgeon-men would have another despotism equally odious inflicted on it. No, the Catholic Church is not a tyranny, and those who would attribute to her pretensions to which she does not lay any claim are not the best friends of that Church.

One word more and we are done. *La Union* tells us that the Catholic Union will imitate the example of the Conservatives of France. Be it so; but Dean Dillon need not go to France for an example, for he has some splendid models in his own country, which is far more Catholic than France. Irishmen have done more for the Catholic religion than the people of any other country in the world. Their politics have been the most successful as their practice has been the most sincere. And if there is any one principle by which the hierarchy, the clergy, and the people are actuated more than another in political matters it is the spirit of toleration. We shall just give one proof. The leading man in Ireland to-day, the choice of the prelates, the clergy, and people is not a Catholic. There may be a few Catholics who would wish to see one of their creed where Charles Stewart Parnell reigns supreme, but they never attempt to impose their will upon their countrymen.

to Dr. Gorostiaga, is that the former has greater chances of success, and that he is prepared to give the Church all she requires to ask for in this country where so many and such diverse interests have to be conciliated and where opinion on every subject is so grievously divided. Were Dr. Gorostiaga's upholders not to form a fourth party as they do, and were they to give their influence to Dr. Irigoyen, as some of the foremost Catholics in this country would like to see them do, he would have perhaps the strongest and the most trustworthy party in the country and his election might be regarded as certain. As it is, what is gained? Nothing! Neither party is likely to get in, and one of the best efforts ever made in this country, in any cause, will stand the chance of falling to the ground for want of adequate support. We refer to the opposition by the Argentine people, of an officially imposed candidate.

The organs and representatives of the Catholic Union have taken it upon themselves of late to speak and write as if the social reign of Our Blessed Lord upon earth depended upon the election of Dr. Gorostiaga. With all due deference to their collective wisdom and piety, we venture to say that theirs is a stupendous undertaking. The reign of peace and truth and equity is certainly «a consummation devoutly to be wished,» but the eminent Catholics who figure in the Catholic Union ought to know that it is a thing which no mere legislative enactment can bring into being. «The Kingdom of God is not meat and drink,» says a high authority,—we might add, «Nor names of Presidents and Governors.» Every attempt the world has ever made to manufacture Christians to order has proved a disastrous failure. It has ended in sin, in misery, and in failure. It has made hypocrites and pretenders by the thousand; it has filled the fold of the Good Shepherd with black sheep, and has planted so many tares in His fields that a clean sheaf of wheat is a rarity, and this is all that it ever has, or ever is likely to accomplish. It is time that the Catholics of this country who are Catholics in deed and not in name only, should awake to the realization of these things; that they should learn of Him who bore meekly the contradiction of sinners and who was content to let the leaven of His good doctrine work its way through the masses taking its own time for the same, and not causing unseemly rents and fissures through which to force itself where its action were otherwise unappreciated.

DR. IRIGOYEN
AND
THE CATHOLIC UNION.

We are indebted to our esteemed friend and able contributor, Mr. A. J. L. White, for the following article:

It is always a dangerous thing to attempt to blend religion with politics, or politics with religion. When we say this we refer particularly to those who would vote and go through fire and water for a man simply because he claimed to be religious; or who would oppose a man in his politics because he might be suspected of viewing religious matters from a standpoint of his own rather than from the popular or any common platform.

The members of the Catholic Union, or, at all events, the great majority of them have, in our opinion, acted hastily and unadvisedly in naming a special candidate of their own for the future presidency of the Republic, and in thus dividing the forces which ought to form one united band for the suppression of the great evil that afflicts this country—that of hereditary Presidents. Rather than do this it would have been the height of wisdom to have been guided by ever so small a minority to uphold whoever among the existing candidates might be the most reliable man from a Constitutional point of view. We say this knowing that the blessings of His Holiness the Pope, of His Grace the Archbishop, rest upon the Catholic Union, and we say so all the more freely because we believe these benedictions to have been applied more to the general action of the Union in combating irreligion in the abstract, than in reference to its choice of an independent candidate for the presidency, who, if he has not on the one hand made himself so obnoxious to the Catholic Union as Dr. Irigoyen, has not, on the other, ever been placed in such trying circumstances. We have not, God forbid that we should have, a word to say against the character or principles of Dr. Gorostiaga,—on the contrary, we believe him to be a very good and able man. It must be remembered, however, that previous to breaking out of the persecution of the Church initiated by Dr. Wilde, the same might have been predicated of Dr. Irigoyen, and that now, were he elected President, we could rely upon him to make every possible compensation to the Church for the wrongs heaped upon her.

Our only reason for preferring Dr. Irigoyen, in this connection,

to Dr. Gorostiaga, is that the former has greater chances of success, and that he is prepared to give the Church all she requires to ask for in this country where so many and such diverse interests have to be conciliated and where opinion on every subject is so grievously divided. Were Dr. Gorostiaga's upholders not to form a fourth party as they do, and were they to give their influence to Dr. Irigoyen, as some of the foremost Catholics in this country would like to see them do, he would have perhaps the strongest and the most trustworthy party in the country and his election might be regarded as certain. As it is, what is gained? Nothing! Neither party is likely to get in, and one of the best efforts ever made in this country, in any cause, will stand the chance of falling to the ground for want of adequate support. We refer to the opposition by the Argentine people, of an officially imposed candidate.

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MAJOR-GENERAL
THOMAS O. OSBORN.

Last week we announced the retirement of General Osborn from the office of Diplomatic Minister of the United States in Buenos Aires, an office which he held with honor to himself and with surpassing benefit to his country and to his countrymen, and no less to Argentines and Argentina during a term of 12 years. On this occasion we may be permitted to take a retrospective glance at the life of one who has ever been a true and generous friend of Irishmen in North and South America, who has done a great and lasting service to this land of our adoption, and who, whether we regard him as a warrior or diplomatist, is unquestionably one of the most remarkable figures that ever set foot in the Argentine Republic. General Osborn possesses the rare endowment, rare even in the greatest historical personages, that of adapting himself to the requirements of seemingly opposite callings. He shines conspicuous in war and peace. He faced the enemies of his country in the field, and when after a hundred fights he saw the glorious «Stars and Stripes» triumphant, he once more exchanged the buckler for the toga, his voice was heard at the council board, and by his firmness and wisdom he succeeded in reconciling hostile nations and bringing friendship and goodwill where discord and hatred previously prevailed.

Major-General Osborn was born in the State of Ohio, studied the law in the office of Gen. Lew Wallace of Indiana, and established himself in that profession in Chicago in 1858. Upon the breaking out of the southern rebellion he patriotically tendered his services to his country and entered the field in 1861 as Colonel of the 39th Regiment of Illinois Infantry. This regiment was selected by President Lincoln to represent the State of Illinois in the army of the east, and was present in all the battles of the Potomac. In 1862 General Osborn was placed in command of the Western Brigade, and was ordered to South Carolina to engage in the attack on Charleston. He was present at the retaking of Fort Sumpter—at which point the war of the rebellion was initiated. Subsequently he was ordered north to the James River, and was there under General Grant. Among other important services he led the charge on Fort Gregg, one of the rebel strongholds, the taking of which resulted in the capture of Richmond. In recognition of his gallantry there he was made a Brigadier-General. Shortly after he led the flanking column which headed off General Lee, the rebel Commander-in-Chief, in his attempt to escape from the Federal army. For the efficient services he rendered at the battle of Appomattox Court-house, where General Lee surrendered, he was made a Major-General.

We have given here a mere glance at General Osborn's record in the field. During the war of the rebellion he took part in twenty-six battles, in all of which he bore himself with distinguished gallantry. Being the youngest general from Illinois, after the lamented General Ransom, his career was watched with peculiar interest by the people of that State, and to-day no one of its public men has a warmer or sincerer place in their confidence and affections. At the battle of Drury's Bluff he was severely wounded in the right arm, which is still seriously disabled, and from the effects of which he will probably never recover.

During his campaign in the north it was his fortune to form an intimate friendship with many distinguished Irishmen, amongst others with General Mulligan, who gained so much glory at the head of the Irish Brigade, and General Spear, with whom the subject of our sketch made more than one expedition against General Prior. In the celebrated battle of Winchester, the only one in which Stonewall Jackson ever suffered defeat, General Osborn commanded the left wing of the Federal army under the gallant and intrepid Shields, whose premature death every Irishman deploras.

As a matter of personal esteem as well as merited compliment, General Grant appointed General Osborn one of the Board of Directors of the Military Asylums of the United States, over which General Butler presided—institutions established by that Government for the reception of «such soldiers of the Republic as had been maimed and wounded in war.» and in which there were supported free of expense nearly seven thousand «Veterans of the Grand Army.» Subsequently General Osborn was one of the commission appointed by the United States Government to examine and report upon claims against Mexico, and he was for some time on the Mexican frontier.

During the many years that General Osborn represented the United States in this country he has been one of the most prominent men in public life, and his counsel was asked by diplomatists of different nations on all matters of doubt or difficulty. Never did he shrink from the solution of the gravest State problems, and many a knotty point was settled by him when scores of trained diplomatists had failed to do so. The two greatest Republics of South America, the Argentine Republic and Chili, owe him an everlasting debt of gratitude for the settlement of the boundary question. At the moment when both nations seemed to be flying at one another's throats he stepped in, in con-

junction with the American Minister in Chili, and their proposal, though simple, appeared so reasonable that it was readily accepted by the would-be belligerents. A peace with honor was established, and a medal was struck to commemorate the happy event. Such was the gratitude of the National Government to General Osborn, that they ordered a magnificent gold plate to be cast, with an engraving by the celebrated Gustave Doré at a cost of over ten thousand gold dollars, and presented it to General Osborn in recognition of his services.

But it was not alone in International affairs that General Osborn left the mark of his superior wisdom. He contributed on many occasions to quell internal disturbance in this country. In the revolution of '74 he so far prevailed on the prominent leaders as to extort a promise from them that the peace would not be broken, and even when this failed he did not cease to employ his good offices for the re-establishment of order until his object was finally secured.

In the revolution of 1880 also he exerted all his efforts and used his powerful influence to bring about an amicable arrangement. He has now some projects on hand which only Americans can conceive, and which we may depend upon American pluck and energy to execute. One is the establishment of an unbroken line of railway from Washington to Buenos Aires, running through the heart of the great American Continent. Another is the union of the two branches of the telegraphic lines of the South American Company, which have already extended to the coast of Brazil on one side and Valparaiso on the other. General Osborn is beyond all a practical man. He is in diplomacy what he was in war—a man of few words but of great decision and action. Probably there never has been a diplomatist in this country who was so universally admired and esteemed or who counted so many genuine friends among «good men and true» of all nationalities. His departure from the River Plate will be deeply regretted, and by none more deeply than the Irish community to whom he is endeared by a thousand associations and bonds of friendship, which neither time nor place can loosen.

OPINIONS OF THE NATIVE PRESS.

All the native newspapers, and indeed the Press of all nationalities, have paid high tribute to the merits of General Osborn, and expressed regret at his intended departure from amongst us. We take the following encomium on the gallant General from *La Tribuna Nacional*, the official paper of the National Government:

«General Thomas O. Osborn, who has faithfully represented the United States in this Republic for the last twelve years, will shortly leave our shores.

During his twelve years' residence in this country he did not, as he himself remarked, meet with many difficulties in the accomplishment of his duties, and the cultivation and the fostering of relations between the both countries. In this task he was aided to a considerable extent by the harmony in the moral and material interests which link us to the American Union, and also by his own genial, upright and noble character.

General Osborn has had occasion to witness many of our domestic and international troubles and difficulties, and he has ever displayed the keenest interest in all that was in any way connected with our welfare.

We all know the attitude he assumed in our recent civil dissensions, we all appreciate his efforts to restore peace and union in the Argentine family. He has lived to see authority and national unity triumph.

General Osborn's attitude in the Limits Question with Chili is not less fresh in the memory of all Argentines; but for his timely intervention in conjunction with that of the American Minister in Chili, we know not what issue the question might have had. His benevolent conduct drew forth the recognition of

Government, and special mention was made to this effect in the protocol of the same date of the treaty. We shall not mention all other numerous marks of esteem and appreciation for the talents of this able diplomatist.

On retiring to-day from our Republic after so many signal services, after gaining the well-deserved esteem of natives and foreigners, General Osborn will, no doubt, take with him to his country the grateful and agreeable impressions of his stay amongst us. With pleasure he will cast a retrospective glance some day on the many good works and services with which his name is identified.

We wish this worthy and esteemed representative of the United States every happiness and success.

VICE-PRESIDENT HENDRICK'S SPEECH.

We give below the speech of Vice-President Hendricks endorsing Mr. Parnell's policy, which, as was telegraphed here a few weeks ago, caused a great sensation in London. Our colleague the *Herald* will have it that Mr. Hendricks spoke through interested motives. All we can say is that if such is the case it is the greatest compliment that could be paid to Ireland. The following is the speech as reported in the *New York Tablet*:

«A large meeting of citizens was held at Masonic Hall, Indianapolis, Ind., on Tuesday evening, 8th September, to indorse Mr. Parnell in his present political career respecting Ireland. John E. Lamb of Terre Haute, presided, and speeches were made by Vice-President Hendricks, and by Mayor McMaster of Indianapolis, the latter a Republican. Resolutions were adopted of sympathy and encouragement with Mr. Parnell and the Irish Party. Mr. Hendricks spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Fellow Citizens—

Always, whatever may be her condition, Ireland will find devoted and steadfast friends in the United States. This is no contest between navies or between armies, but one for the establishment of good Government in Ireland, and very specially do I enjoy participating and joining with you Irishmen and Irish women in expressing the sentiments you express on this occasion. What shall be the government of Ireland? For many years it has not been a controverted question that Ireland has been dealt hardly by. It is known the world over that Ireland from the days of Henry II. until this hour has not had fair play from Great Britain. On the contrary, she has been denied the rights of equal citizenship and been despoiled of her lands. Every Irishman here to-night, every Irishman in America, is a protest of the bad governing of England towards Ireland.

How is it that you are here, having left almost the most beautiful land in the world? Perhaps no part of this globe is more attractive than Ireland, and yet you left Ireland. You are here because you could not get good government in Ireland. Forty-five years ago the population of the «Green Isle» was 9,000,000 of people—a large population for a region of country only the size of Indiana. To-day, after the lapse of forty-five years, that population is only five millions, a loss in less than half a century of four millions of people, almost an entire half of the population gone from Ireland. I know the famine of 1843 had much to do with this, but bad governments and cruelties by her landlords have done more than famine and pestilence to depopulate the beautiful isle. I would say it is a serious matter when a man or woman chooses to leave a home that has been the home of his ancestors for many centuries, and when on account of bad government, unjust laws, and a cruel system of tenantry, there have been driven away almost half of the population. The question, What is to be done? comes up. It cannot remain always this way. The landlord who draws the rent cannot always enjoy it in Paris and London. He must

have part in the fortunes of the people of the country or quit. It cannot always be that the people of Ireland are to be oppressed.

It is well enough for you and me to understand just what the political contest in Ireland is. I chanced to pay a visit to the House of Commons a few years ago and heard this cause. Mr. Parnell then, as now, was the leader and held that in respect to her domestic affairs Ireland should have the right to make her own laws. There are this fall one hundred members to be elected from Ireland, and Mr. Parnell expects that of this number his cause will carry eighty or eighty-five, so that when Parliament meets there will be of true, tried, and reliable friends of Ireland at least eighty members. They will go to Parliament for the purpose of asserting the right of local self-government for Ireland. What a beautiful system that will be. They get it from you, Irishmen in America. Here as I said is Indiana, about the same size with Ireland, differing not more in extent than half of Marion county, with a population not more than half as large as Ireland. We here would allow no man to speak of taking from us the right and power of local self-government. We recognize the right and power of the general government, but what affects you and me and the people of Indiana with us, is that Indiana makes her own laws. The mission of the men to be sent from Ireland to Parliament is to have for Ireland «hat we Indianians enjoy—to claim the right to make her own laws, simply because we can regulate our own affairs better than any one else.

You are asked to help in this election. There are to be no mistakes made at this election. There will be no sham, no frauds, Ireland is tremendously in earnest.

Before any man is nominated he is to give a written pledge to sit and vote and act with the members representing Ireland and favorable to Ireland's cause. Mr. Parnell is a very great leader, and I believe he is going to lead his countrymen to triumphant success. I think this cause will go further than has yet been mentioned. It will result in just what we have in Indiana—a written constitution. Ah! that is what I hope to see—Ireland governed by a written constitution, in which Parliament will be restricted, as our own Legislature is, by the constitution of the State.»

GENERAL ITEMS.

Dr. Irigoyen was presented with a beautiful album signed by 93 of the principal merchants in this city, on last Thursday. It was given as a testimony of sympathy and gratitude for the services which he has rendered to the country in the elevated post which he has recently occupied, by encouraging immigration and the extension of railways and telegraphs, and initiating all kinds of public works and protective laws which help to guarantee peace and the institutions in the interior, and to strengthen the public credit abroad, and they offered their best wishes for his happiness in his private as well as in his public life.

Dr. Irigoyen expressed his satisfaction at receiving this mark of appreciation, and he would place the album among the other testimonials of appreciation which had been conferred on him by the public powers of the nation, by his fellow countrymen and by the native and foreign commerce of the Republic, and would always preserve in his memory the recollections of this delicate mark of attention.

Canon Miller, who lately went on a trip to Paraguay for the improvement of his health, has returned to this city, and we regret to hear that he is still in an infirm condition.

We hear that Thomas Moran, who was recently released from the Penitentiary, has been re-arrested in Rosario on the charge of having stabbed a man in Capilla del Señor. This is a mistake. The man who is «wanted» in Capilla del Señor is not named Thomas and is a native of this

country, whereas Thomas Moran is a native of North America. So we hope if there is no other charge against this unfortunate man that he will be released once more.

The Provincial Government has sent a message to the Legislature with the Bill prepared by the Rural Association for making the cure of scab in sheep obligatory.

Sr. Cambaceres, leader of the Juarez Club in this city, has sent telegrams to all Juarez's political followers denying that Dr. Pellegrini's name was put forth as a fifth candidate.

The term allowed for payment of the «contribucion directa» in the city has already expired. The sums collected for this tax up to the end of last week was about \$600,000 m/n.

Most alarming reports have arrived concerning the state of Dr. Avellaneda's health. He was very ill in Paris, and the physicians considered his case so serious that they fear he will not be able to return to Buenos Aires. He was expected, however, to take passage by the «Parana» which left Havre on the 10th inst.

The Rev. Father Fidelis, Passionist, has written to his community in this city, and our readers will be glad to learn that he expects to return to this country about the end of this year. When writing he stated that he was going to Ireland. Another priest of his community and some students will accompany him to the River Plate.

In the debate on the navy expenditure last week a deputy said that a rumor was circulated to the effect that an alliance had been made by Brazil with Uruguay and Paraguay against some neighboring power, but the rumor was officially contradicted by the Minister of War.

The titled swindler to whom we referred last week is named Baron van Castell. Before leaving he made another victim in the person of Don M. Serna, whom he cheated to the tune of 1000 m/n. The baron came here from Chili, and there also it is said that his «noble lineage» secured him the good graces of some whom he succeeded in swindling.

Colonel Fotheringham has returned from his trip to the Rio Cuarto and is now quite recovered from the effects of his late disasters.

The Intendant has applied to the National Bank for a loan of four millions of dollars with which to begin making the necessary expropriations for the new boulevard.

A number of nuns of the Order of St. Joseph have gone from Mercedes to Rojas to establish a house of their order there.

We are glad to state that Mr. S. B. Hale is recovering from the apopleptic attack from which he had had been suffering.

A delegation from the Traffic and Movement Department of the Southern Railway went to Adrogué by the 4 p.m. train on Saturday, and called on Mr. J. J. Crawley the retiring chief of their department, to present him with an elegant and costly gold watch and chain, suitably engraved with an inscription testifying the esteem and honor in which he is held. Mr. Crawley deeply moved by this unexpected evidence of good feeling from his old companions in labor, said he could not tell how grateful to him was this token of their remembrance, and expressed his appreciation of the loyal and efficient co-operation he had received.

News comes from Chili that the vexed question of the appointment of bishops to the see of Santiago, and other vacant sees, has been finally settled. On the 18th of September, the national festival of Chili, a telegram was received from Monseñor Moncini congratulating the people of Chili on the appointments. It is said that Don Mariano Casanova, who was for a long time ecclesiastical governor and quasi-bishop of Valparaiso, is appointed Archbishop of Santiago, Don Blas Cañas Bishop of La Concepcion and a Dominican, Father Lucero, Bishop of Chiloe.

The marriage of Minister Wilde with the Señorita de Oliveira has been postponed until after the closing of Congress. The President of the Republic has consented to act as «padrino.»

A correspondent from Las Saladas, writing on the 14th inst., says that the waters of the river there were higher after the late rain than at any time during the past winter, but that the camps in the neighborhood were not flooded owing to the drainage of the Saladas.

The ceremony of blessing the new church of Campana took place last Sunday, and was performed by His Grace Archbishop Aneiros. Some 250 persons left the city by the morning train to be present at the ceremony. A committee of the parishioners awaited the visitors at the railway station. The way to the church was gaily decorated.

The term for the payment of the «contribucion directa» has been extended to the end of the present month.

El Oeste, of Mercedes, states that a young girl in that town of respectable family, attempted suicide by taking a solution of matches. The physician came in time to save her life.

The Senate passed the bill authorising Government to grant the required subsidy to Sr. Lacroze for the construction of a network of tramways in the camp.

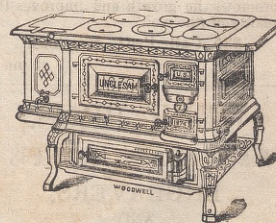
Horse-races are announced to take place at Palermo on Sunday next, weather permitting.

The Italian steamer «Sirio» entered this port on Wednesday, bringing over 1000 passengers.

Canon Vinaldi proposes to establish a Catholic school in the Chubut colony. There are many young Indians in that district who have been baptised in the Catholic religion but who are receiving no instruction whatever. It is to provide for the wants of these poor neophytes that Canon Vinaldi is undertaking the meritorious work, and as funds are wanting he is about to appeal to the charity of the faithful to assist him. We strongly recommend the proposal of Father Vinaldi, and we wish him every success.

The public works being carried out in this city have rendered it unsafe for pedestrians to travel in it. In many places the roads are torn up and the footpaths, which it was proposed to level, are left unfinished, so that there is in every square a dangerous pitfall.

The balance of the accounts of the late Mr. John S. McLean has been published. His liabilities are only 153,400 m/n and his assets at the lowest calculation are 255,200 m/n, so that his business was in a most flourishing condition.



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SOLE AGENTS CASSELS, KING, & CO. 191-CALLE MAIPU BUENOS AIRES

SCANDAL SEED.

A woman to the holy father went,
Confession of her sins was her intent;
And so her misdemeanors great and small,
She faithfully to him rehearsed them all.
And chiefest in her catalogue of sin,
She owned that she a tale bearer had been,
And borne a bit of scandal up and down
To all the long-tongued gossips in the town.
The holy father for her other sin
Granted the absolution asked of him;
But while for all the rest pardon he gave,
He told her this offence was very grave,
And that to do fit penance she must go
Out by the wayside where the thistles grow,
And gathering the richest, ripest one,
Scattered its seeds; and that, when this was done,
She must come back another day
To tell him his commands she did obey.
The woman, thinking this a penance light,
Hastened to do his will that very night,
Feeling right glad she had escaped so well.
Next day but one, she went to the priest to tell,
The priest sat still and heard her story through,
And said: "There's something else for you to do.
Those little thistle seeds which you have sown
I bid you go gather every one."
The woman said: "But, father, 'twould be vain
To try to gather up those seeds again;
The winds have scattered them both far and wide,
Over the meadow-lands and mountain side."
The father answered: "Now I hope from this
The lesson I have taught you will not miss;
You cannot gather back the scattered seeds,
Which far and wide will grow to noxious weeds;
Nor can the mischief, once by scandal sown,
By any penance be again undone."

FOREIGN NOTES.

The United States is entitled to claim a first place as a manufacturing nation, but, as regards its trade with South America, it undoubtedly occupies a very subordinate position. For example, we may observe that it has only 6.4 per cent. of the whole trade of the Argentine Republic, whereas Great Britain takes 21.8, France 22.7, Belgium 13.7, and Germany 7.6. The British imports are greatly in excess of any other nation, and, altogether, the statistics fully justify the people of the United States in seeking to secure for its commerce a much more favourable ratio.

Tennyson's appeal to Americans to contribute to the Gordon Memorial Fund has evoked an enthusiastic and unanimous display of silence. Meanwhile the story is circulated that Gordon is alive, and some people want to send a relief expedition after him to the equator. Gordon is dead, if anybody ever stays dead in that Soudan land of witchcraft, but he is not dead enough for a memorial to be built to him by American dollars, and we think he never will be.—*Boston Pilot.*

Six annexations have been made at different times to the original 13 States of the Union. The first was the province of Louisiana, which was purchased of France for the sum of \$15,000,000. The articles of conveyance were signed at Paris, April 30, 1803, by Livingston and Monroe on the part of the United States, and by Barbe-Marbois on the part of France. By this purchase 1,171,921 square miles were added to the area of the Union, including nearly all the Mississippi Valley. The next addition was Florida, ceded by Spain to the United States in return for the payment by the latter country of claims of American citizens against Spain amounting to \$5,000,000. The limits of Florida at the time of purchase were the same as now. Texas was annexed without the formality of a treaty in 1845. It added 376,133 square miles to the Union. New Mexico and Upper California were acquired as a part of the results of the Mexican War, although Mexico was appeased for the loss by the sum of \$15,000,000 and Texas was afterwards paid \$10,000,000 for that part of New Mexico

east of the Rio Grande. The area of the Republic was thus increased by 545,783 square miles. By the Gadsden treaty of 1853 the United States acquired from Mexico for the sum of \$10,000,000 the possession of the Mesilla Valley, comprising the southern part of Arizona, an area of 45,535 square miles. By treaty of March 30, 1867, Russia ceded the whole of Alaska, 577,390 square miles, to the United States, receiving therefor the sum of \$7,200,000. The total number of square miles of territory acquired by these annexations was 2,776,040, more than three-quarters of the total area of the Union.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

Though the registering of votes was conducted with considerable fairness in this city on Sunday, principally owing to the exertions of Colonel Bosch, it is to be regretted that the same did not occur in the provinces. In several towns the free voters were prevented from inscribing their names. In Santiago del Estero the police took forcible possession of the voting tables. The people came up in a body to register their votes, but were driven back by armed soldiers and police. On the other hand many of the followers of Jurez were escorted by the commissaries and other local authorities. In Cordoba a meeting of private gentlemen held in the house of Dr. Cabrera was dispersed by the police, although Marcos Jurez, Chief of Police, had given permission to hold the meeting. Many other tyrannical deeds are reported from that city.

In Tucuman the registry was conducted with impartiality, and it appears the opposition will have a majority of votes in that province. A murderous attack was made on General Uriburu by Agañaris, the assassin of Governor Espinosa, but this time he did not succeed in his villainous attempt.

A HEALTHFUL OLD AGE.

With every year the average duration of life is increased, and we have more old people on our hands. Naturally, the question becomes of increasing interest. How shall we secure a healthful old age, and how can we prolong in comfort this senility? According to one authority, the United States leads in centarian longevity, while Connecticut is ahead among the States. As to sex, women, as to occupation, soldiers, sailors and farmers are the longest lived. Among the professions, 100 ministers, 30 doctors and 10 lawyers reached their centennial. Of more practical and scientific character are the statistics regarding longevity obtained by the British Collective Investigation Committee. These are based upon over 500 returns, and relate to persons who have reached or passed the age of 80. The first requisite for longevity must be an inherent quality of endurance, a something which is inborn and perhaps inherited. It is noticeable that the phthisical taint does not necessarily lessen the capacity for longevity. Among 500 aged persons, phthisis appeared in fathers, mothers, brothers, or sisters of 82, that is, in about 17 per cent. In one case both father and mother were phthisical. A second requisite for long life is freedom and exposure to casualities. It is on this ground, in part, that more women than men reach extreme old age. Other reasons, however, are, perhaps, a greater natural vitality, since even in early life the mortality is less among females than males. It does not seem to be proved by the data collected that short and small men and women have any advantage over those who are taller and larger. The average height of old Englishmen is 5 feet 6 inches, that of women 5 feet 3 inches. Among the most marked of senile changes are those of the bones. These lose in weight, but not necessarily in size; indeed, they may even increase in size by a sub-periosteal ossification. The interior of the bones becomes

softened and filled with marrow; the walls become thinned. The ends of the bones are particularly affected in this way, and hence the liability of the bones to fracture at these parts. The alveolar processes waste away, so that in men about eighty the number of teeth is only six, while in women it is but three. The cranium generally becomes thinner and lighter. In some cases, however, the skull walls are actually increased in density and thickness by the osseous deposits on the interior of the brain case. Contrary to a generally received view, the cartilages of healthy old people do not calcify and harden, but remain elastic. They, however, undergo some atrophy, which accounts for the decrease in height. The rate of the heart beat in old age has been said by some physiologists to be increased, by others to be diminished. The Collective Investigation shows that there is not much change. From the age of 80 to 90 it averages 73-74 in men, 78-79 in women. The respirations are a little increased in frequency, especially in women. In old people wounds are known either to heal rapidly or to slough. The reparative process is often as rapid as in the young. Sir Henry Thompson, in a recent article on "Diet in Relation to Age," has called attention to the harm that come from attempts to over-feed old people. They are injured, he truly says, by the solicitous relatives, who think that in feeding there is sure help for the waning strength. The old need a light diet to correspond with the lessened work and slower nutrition and waste of their tissues.

NAPOLEON THE FIRST AND THE WOODMAN.

As Napoleon was riding out, attended by several officers, I was one of the party. We rode past a forest where some woodmen were cutting timber. Observing one of them singing, the Emperor, with a smile, turned round to us and said: "Observe that man, who, though toiling hard for his daily bread, seems to be happy and content." The woodman, observing so many persons looking at him, made a respectful bow, and approached us to inquire if we had lost our way. "No," said the emperor, "but tell me, my honest fellow, what makes you so cheerful? What may you earn a day?" "Three francs, your honor," was the reply. "Three francs!" exclaimed the Emperor, "does that support you and your family? Tell me how you manage to do so, my good fellow?" "With pleasure, your honor, if you will step this way. With three francs I do not only keep my wife and family, but I also put money out at interest, and pay my old debts." "Explain yourself," said the Emperor. "Willingly, your honor. I keep my wife and children; I place money out at interest by educating the latter at school; and pay off my old debts by maintaining my aged father and mother. So, you see, your honor, I may well be happy." "Excellent man!" said Napoleon, "here is a Napoleon for you," tossing him the money. "Keep what you have said a secret. I am your Emperor, and on pain of my displeasure I enjoin you to tell no one till you have seen my face at least one hundred times." "Sire, it shall be so," said the woodman. Napoleon turned his horse's head, and rejoined us. The same evening, as he appeared thoughtful, General Rapp asked him if anything unpleasant had occurred that day. "No," said the Emperor, "but I met a man this morning who with three francs per day, told me he kept his family, placed money out at interest, and paid off his old debts, Gentlemen," continued the monarch, "you will please me much if any of you can tell me the meaning of what he said." All of us were anxious to please our monarch, and knowing that he had spoken to a woodman in

the forenoon, we rode off early on the following morning; and having found the woodman asked him did he know to whom he had spoken on the previous day. The man said:

"Yes, I had the honor of talking with the Emperor."
"What did you say to him?"
"Excuse me, gentlemen, that I must not say to you."
One of the party said:
"I will give you fifty Napoleons to tell me."
"No, I dare not."
"You shall have one hundred if you will oblige us," rejoined our companion.
The woodman, after pausing a minute or two, said:
"Place the money in my hand, and I will tell you."
We placed it in his hand; and after he had carefully examined every piece he told us all that had transpired.
We rode off, and on our arrival at the palace asked to be admitted to the Emperor, when we expounded his riddle, Napoleon, pale with anger, exclaimed:
"Bring that woodman before me, dead or alive!"
He was soon found, and ushered into the presence of his angry monarch.
"Sirrah, how have you dared to break your promise with me?"
"Sire," said the woodman, "you told me I should tell no one until I should see your face one hundred times." Then putting his hands deliberately into his pockets, he laid the pieces of money one by one before the Emperor with their heads upwards.
"There, sire," continued he, "have I not seen your face one hundred times?"
Napoleon burst into a loud fit of laughter, gave him a slap on the shoulder, called him a clever fellow and made him a captain in the artillery, where he proved himself deserving of his good fortune.

DOMESTIC.

The lungs weigh but two pounds ten ounces, and yet from their cell like structure have a surface to expose to the air thirty times greater than that of the human body. The bite of a mad dog, it would appear, is not so fatal as is generally supposed. A report upon the subject for the Department of the Seine, issued by the Paris Prefecture of Police for the last three years, shows that of 156 persons bitten by rabid dogs in 1881, 80 died; in 1882, 8 out of 67 died, and in 1883, 5 only of 45. With regard to the treatment of the bite of a rabid animal, the experience of the French doctors shows that the only remedy which can be depended upon to destroy the virus is the prompt application of cauterity by red hot iron. Here is the French method of preserving eggs: Paint over the surface of the eggs with a thick mucilage of gum arabic in water. This may be easily prepared by putting some crushed gum arabic into a tea cup, pouring boiling water over it, and allowing it to remain by the fire until dissolved. The commonest kind of gum arabic may be employed for this purpose. When the eggs thus coated are dry they should be kept in a box surrounded by very dry powdered charcoal. When required for use the gum may be removed by placing the eggs in tepid water. Eggs intended to be thus preserved should be kept very fresh; kept at a regular and moderate temperature, and preserved from the contact of air and moisture. Headache.—Headache is one of nature's means of promulgating the fact that you have violated her laws; the laws foreordained in order that your physical existence might be preserved its allotted time. It proclaims not only to you but to everybody else that knows of your headache, that you have been living too erroneously; that you either sat up too late last night or ate or drank too much, or that you did not ventilate your bed-room sufficiently, or that you have been breathing foul air; or, that you ate improper food this morning, or too heartily, or drank coffee; or, that you went out yesterday with

your feet insufficiently protected; or, that you have been working your brain too much; or, that you have been guilty of some other sin against nature. Do you want to know the cure? «Go and sin no more.»

Sound Sleep.—It is wonderful how much may be done to protract existence by the habitual restorative of sound sleep. Late hours under mental strain are of course incompatible with this solacement. On this topic Dr. Richardson says it has been painful for him to trace the beginning of pulmonary consumption to late hours at «unearthly balls and evening parties,» by which rest is broken and encroachments made on the constitution. But he adds, «If in middle age the habit of taking deficient and irregular sleep be still maintained, every source of depression, every latent form of disease, is quickened and intensified. The sleepless exhaustion allies itself with all other processes of exhaustion, or it kills imperceptibly by a rapid introduction of premature old age, which leads directly to premature dissolution.» There, at once, is an explanation why many people die earlier than they ought to do. They violate the primary principle of taking a regular night's rest. If they sleep, it is disturbed: they dream all of nonsense—that is to say, they do not sleep soundly, or for any special purpose; for dreaming is nothing more than wild, imaginative notions passing through the brain while half sleeping or dozing. In dreaming there is no proper or restorative rest.

WIT AND HUMOUR.

What is the best thing for potato bugs? asks a rural subscriber. Up to the hour of going to press nothing has been found more satisfactory than potatoes. There is a marked difference between getting up with the lark and staying up to have one. "Are there any fools in this town?" asked a stranger of a newsboy lately. "I don't know," replied the newsboy; "are you lonesome?" Host: "why did you strike my dog? He only sniffed at you." Visitor: "Well, you don't expect me to wait till he has had a taste of me, do you?" It is remarkable what a difference there is in the sensation when you get a letter enclosing a ten dollar bill and when you get one enclosing a bill for \$10. In 1680, a liar was legally punished by having a hole bored through his tongue. If this were the custom now, a lawyer's tongue would resemble a porous plaster.

While medical students are being harshly condemned for robbing graves, it is forgotten that the students intend to fill them up again when they get into practice. "That lady is worth a million, and still she does not look happy." "She is probably thinking that she will have to leave it behind for relatives to quarrel over." "I'm out in the cold," said a displaced Republican. "You mean to say that the Administration made it too hot for you," observed a passing mugwump, as he wiped the perspiration from his brow. "Pardon me, sir, but I think you are carrying my umbrella. I could swear to that ivory handle anywhere. If I had not recognized it instantly I should not have presumed to have stopped you. The carving was done—." "Spare me the details, please. I have no particular claims upon it." "Then how did it come in your possession?" "It was left in my hall last night by a burglar, who got away with most of the family silver!" "I—I guess that my umbrella was a size larger than that, after all."

A clever lady, now living in the Cove, was once caught in the wrong, yet extricated herself gracefully. She was trying to milk her first cow, her husband's gift, and in her ignorance had stationed herself on the left. It was near the public road. A man riding by stopped at the novel sight and blurted out: "Madam, you are on the wrong side of that cow."

It was news to her, but her ready mother wit came to her pleasant reply, "but this isn't a common cow. She was raised by a left handed woman." She came off conqueror.

Coining jokes is a very common figure of speech; but we know of only one instance in which a joke was actually coined, struck from a graven die, and issued from a legal mint. The fact is historical, and is as follows: In the year 1760 the Danes advanced with a large force upon Hamburg, but after a siege of considerable duration, seeing but little hope of ultimate success, they finally withdrew, and marched back. Thereupon the Hamburgers caused a medal to be struck in commemoration of the event. On one side of this numismatic curiosity was this inscription, "The King of Denmark came before Hamburg. What he gained by it will be seen on the other side."—On the other side was a total blank.

The Terrible Child.—Scene, a railway carriage. Personages the mother, the child.—The Child: What's making this noise?—Mother: The carriages, dear.—Child: Why?—Mother: Because they're moving.—Child: How?—Mother: It's the engine drawing them.—Child: What engine?—Mother: The one in front of the train. Child: Why is it in front of the train?—Mother: To draw the train.—Child: What train?—Mother: The train we're in.—Child: Why does the engine draw the train?—Mother: Because the driver makes it.—Child: What driver?—Mother: The one on the locomotive.—What locomotive?—Mother: The one in front of the train. I've just told you.—Child: Told me what?—Mother: Hold your tongue! You worry me!—Child: Why do I worry you?—Mother: Because you ask too many questions!—Child: What questions?—Mother: Oh, good gracious! No wonder so many men won't marry!

AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFECTING A NUMEROUS CLASS.

THE disease commences with a slight enlargement 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 offers relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints, but if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted: Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a heavy, oppressive, attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky mucus gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pain in the side and back? Is there a fulness about the right side of the chest, with a dragging? Is there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly coloured, with a deposit after standing? Does food soon ferment after eating, accompanied by flatulency or a belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dreadful diseases progress. If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended after a time by expectoration. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered with a cold, sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys become more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing against this latter agonizing disorder. The origin of this deadly and distressing 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 affect 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, 17, 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. Starne) 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 ride on horseback, and during that time I was under four doctors and got no relief. You are quite welcome to use my name, as it may be quite welcome to you. My son is also taking the medicine as he is suffering from the same complaint. I may say that on no account would I remain without this remedy and I will be glad to receive a box of the same.
JOHN BROWN,
Estancia Floresta,
Estacion Altamirano F.C.S.
July 19, 1884.

ANOTHER TRIAL OF THE GLYCERINE DIP.

Result of the trial of Glycerine Dip at Ayacucho Rural Fair:

(Translation.) The undersigned members of the Directive Committee of the Rural Society, Ayacucho, certify that, during the Fair held in this town on the 13th, 14th, and 15th of September, Mr. Hayward made a trial with the Glycerine Dip, curing some fifteen VERY SCABBY SHEEP WITH ONE APPLICATION. The cure has given the best result, and sheep being at date PERFECTLY SOUND.

Ayacucho, Oct. 10, 1885, Diego Corckhill, Manuel Ladoux, Luis Bosom, Francisco Apecheche.

COMMERCIAL.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Gold, Series A, Series E, Series F, Series G, and National Bank Shares.

Up to the present the arrivals of wool in the market have been few. There are only 2 or 3 serious buyers doing business in the market. Others are holding back expecting that prices will fall. Nevertheless, good wool is prized, and from \$80 to 100 is offered. Mr. Casey sold 8000 arrobes during the week at prices ranging from \$75 to 90 %.

Many wool-purchasers arrived here by the «Neva.»

Sheepskins in large lots are coming to market. A lot from Tatay Estancia sold at 26 1/2 reals.

The receipts of the Custom House of this city for the first half of the month amount to \$892,117 m/n, against \$1,111,538 m/n for the same period of October 1884. The total returns of the year up to date amount to \$19,204,496 m/n, against \$17,218,872 m/n for the same period last year. It must be borne in mind that figures for 1884 represent gold, whilst those for the current year are forced currency paper. The returns of the Custom House are not satisfactory; the returns show a striking falling off that confirms the dullness in import circles.

The National Bank will commence paying a dividend of 6 per cent from the 20th inst.

Mr. Carlos G. Diehl, manager of the National Bank, died on Sunday, after a prolonged illness.

On Tuesday the Chamber of Deputies sanctioned the loan bill which had previously passed the Senate. The Government is now, at last, after a good deal of useless discussion authorised to borrow \$42,000,000 m/n foreign debt at 5 per cent interest and 1 per cent amortization.

In the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday the estimate of the revenue for the coming year proposed by the committee was adopted after considerable discussion. It is calculated that duties on import goods will bring \$26,800,000 m/n, export goods \$3,000,000 m/n, stamped paper \$1,800,000 m/n, direct tax \$1,250,000 m/n, Central Northern Railway \$2,000,000 m/n, Northern Andine Railway \$1,350,000 m/n, &c.

There are few wools but require colouring matters in preparation for weaving; now, it is a well-known fact that, in dyeing cotton prints, wherever the cotton comes in contact with sulphur matter the fabric is completely spoiled for dyeing purposes. I think that farmers should be careful in using a pure sulphur compound; they should investigate well first, and find out if sulphur does not damage the wool in preventing it from taking the colours in the dyeing process. Some measures should be taken to prevent the farmers being «gulled» by foreign importations of spurious «Dips», some of which, as well as of our home-made, which are emblazoned, in large type, «free from poison», being pure arsenic. The country produces all the ingredients necessary to form a compound—we have the Ombu leaf,

the wild pumpkin (Zapallo yergua), the tobacco leaf—all these mixed up and plenty of soap dissolved with them, make a first-class remedy, and very little stain is left on the wool.—«Suum Cuique» in the Herald.

The following are some of the sales of wool made during the week: On Monday Duggan sold 800 arrobes of good wool at \$%, 200 defective at 56; Unzué 400 arrobes from Zarate at \$74 %.

Sales of wool on Tuesday: 300 arrobes from the partido of Bragado, belonging to Cambaceres, sold by N y Cornadas 90, 110 do superior good by Casey 90 78 86, 1000 do do by Giraldo 38 72, 150 do good by Alonso 76, 550 do do by Garrahan reservado, 550 do regular by Lobet 65, 200 bonega good by Casey 68, 150 bellywool regular by Giraldo 25.

Mr. Casey sold on Tuesday 3500 arrobes of new wools, various lots, from \$90 to 76 %; the best lots from Sr. Olivera and Don Miguel Hearne of Chivilcoy. He also sold 400 dozen sheepskins at 23 and 24 rls.

Mrs. Gahan, of Navarro, sold 11 flocks of sheep of her estancia in that partido at 1.69 m/n each, to Mr. Thomas A. Gahan. It is said that Mr. Gahan has also rented Mrs. Gahan's camp at 150,000 % per year.

Mr. R. Degreeef sold a square of land in calle San Juan, Catamarca and Comercio for \$11050.

Mr. C. Ristorini sold various lots of land calles Equador, Viamonte, and Nueva Granda at \$3.80 m/n per square vara; also two lots calle Centro America known as Iturriaga's quinta were sold at \$4 m/n per square; lots calle Equador, between Cuyo and Corrientes at \$3.85 m/n per square vara; and a house calle Anchorena 10 x 50, for \$2,200 m/n.

Messrs. Tallaferro and Sanchez sold 560 head of cattle, in Carmen de Areco, belonging to the Vega testamentaria, at 7 \$80 per head.

Messrs. Bullrich and Co. sold last week the following animals from the Stud Los Sajones, belonging to the late Santiago Laurie: Thoroughbred colt «El Niño» for \$1,400 m/n, to J. Vidart. Mestizo colt «Bye-Bye» for \$200 m/n, to Mayor Mendril. Ditto «Tenterello» for \$200 m/n, to Hereshosa. Ditto «Bonny Boy» for \$500 m/n, to same. Ditto «Saunterer» for \$120 m/n to Arana. Mestizo fillies: «Lucilla» for \$260 m/n, to Hereshosa. «Chic» for \$200 m/n to Lun. «Comprometida» for \$170 m/n, to Moras.

The following commercial telegrams have been received:—

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

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes National Bonds (1871), Railway Loan (1881), Do. (1884), Hard Dollars, Treasury Bills, British Consols, Prov. of Buenos Aires.

«Antwerp, Oct. 16. Salted ox hides light \$70 1/2; heavy do 73. Beef tallow 60; mutton do 69. Wheat 18 1/2. Maize 12 1/2. Linseed 29 1/2.

«Havre, Oct. 15. Salted ox hides 64 1/2; heavy do 79 1/2. Horse hides 50. Beef tallow 72; mutton do, 73. Bones 13 1/2. Boneash 11. Wheat 20. Maize 11.25. Linseed 27.

New York, Oct. 16. Dry hides 22 cents per lb. Calfskins 20 cents. Bones \$25.

«Bordeaux, Oct. 19. Sheepskins are quoted to-day as follows:

Long, fcs. 115-120 per 100 kilos; half wool, fcs. 95-97; borrega, fcs. 85-90. Stock of River Plate sheepskins 1000-1500 bales. Dry hides mixed with desechos fcs. 105-110 per 50 kilos. Horsehair, south, good mixed, fcs. 120-125 per 100 kilos. Maize, white and yellow, average price fcs. 10-10.50 per 100 kilos. R. Plate wheat fcs. 15-15.50 per 100 kilos.

«Antwerp, Oct. 19. Buenos Aires wool of 30 o/o yield, are quoted to-day as follows:

Madres, superior quality, fcs. 1-12 1/2-1-15 per kilo; medium quality fcs. 1-02 1/2-1-05; second do., fcs. 0.92 1/2-0-95. Stock of River Plate skins of all classes

30000-31000 bales. Dry cow matadero hides, of 29-21 kilos, fcs. 118-122 per 50 kilos. Salted ox saladero hides of 20-25 kilos, fcs. 68-71 per 50 kilos. Stock of R. Plate hides of all classes 24000-25000.

From the 1st to the 15th inst. 700-800 barrels of sugar were shipped to the River Plate.

Exchange on London at 3 months fcs. 25 23 to 25 24 per £ sterling.

«Havre, Oct. 14. During the fortnight some wool operations have been effected at firm prices.

Special wool for Havre, 33 per cent yield, fcs. 1-25-1-30 per kilo. River Plate beef tallow fcs. 36-37 per 50 kilos. Dry ox matadero hides 14-15 kilos fcs. 121-124 per 50 kilos. Salted potro hides, B. Aires, fcs. 57-60 per 50 kilos.

Montevidean salted ox hides 28 o 29 kilos, fcs. 70-71 per 50 kilos, despatched.

«Habana, Oct. 9. Jerked beef at 21 1/2.

«Hamburg, Oct. 9. Salted horse hides 12 75.

THE PLAZAS.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Wool, Hides, Sheepskins, Maize, Morochó, Yellow in grain, CONSTITUCION, Good camp, Matadero, Inferior, Corderitos, Horse Hides, Hair.

MARRIAGES.

At Salto, B.O., on October 17th, by the Judge of the Peace of said city, Don Pompilio Selreira, to Lucy Adelaide Reilly, third daughter of Michael A. Reilly and Emma Knight, of Buenos Aires.

On August —th, at Newbridge, County Kildare, Ireland, Dr. Richard Murphy, formerly of Buenos Aires, to Miss Margaret Coffey, daughter of the late J. Coffey, Esq., Justice of the Peace, Kildare.

DEATHS.

On October 9th, at San Ramon, Pergamino, after a short and painful illness, Mary Keena, the beloved wife of Thomas Murtagh, aged 28 years; a native of County Westmeath, Ireland. R.I.P.

On the 15th October, at Monté, after a long and painful illness, Mr. Patrick O'Brien, a native of Tallamore. He died in the 45th year of his age, and leaves a large family to mourn his loss. R.I.P. Irish papers please copy.

MONTH'S MIND.

There will be a Funeral Mass for the repose of the soul of the late Mrs. Michael Mahon in the parish church of Suipacha, on the 30th inst. Friends are invited to attend. cc13

CAMP TO LET—Over 500 squares of splendid camp in the partido of the Monte. For terms apply to—

«M. D.» at this Office.

L. JACOBSEN & CO. 242 Calle Florida.

«Beg to announce that they have received a large and varied assortment of

BLOCK-CALENDARS

for the coming year, 1886, of such choice designs and exquisite finish that they really make a beautiful ornament for the library or office. Some with appropriate quotations for every day in the year, others with sporting maxims, selections from celebrated authors, and texts of Light and Life from the Holy Bible.

The following are some of the titles borne by those in English text:

Table with 2 columns: Title and Description. Includes TIME'S TIDE CALENDAR, RACE AND CHASE, DAILY LIGHT, EVERY DAY, SHAKESPEARE.

They are placed, moreover, within the reach of all by the extremely low price at which we sell them. cc21-1m

Familia que no consuma HESPERIDINA

debe consultar con aquella que siempre tiene a mano

UNA BOTELLA

de este sano tónico-licor, y se convencerá de que

ES UNA NECESIDAD CASERA

21 años de éxito lo prueba.

M. S. BAGLEY y Ca.

Stolen

On the 27th of September, a Tordillo

Horse counter-marked thus

the owner's mark being Any

person giving information of the whereabouts of the Horse to JOHN NOON-AN, 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—

Miss KILLON'S,

328-Calle Lavalle, Buenos Aires,

N.B.—Particular attention paid to emigrants. se 8—pm

COLONISTS!

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

EDWARD CASEY,

80 RECONQUISTA.

ADOLFO BULLRICH Y CA.

RESUMEN DE REMATES A EFECTUARSE

OCTUBRE

Domingo 25—5 lotes terrenos entre Caseros y Patagones, a las 5.

Domingo 25—Terrenos en la Avenida Montes de Oca, a las 2.

Domingo 25—Terrenos frente a la Plaza Herrera en Barracas al Norte, a las 3.

Domingo 25—Un lote de terreno frente a la Quinta de Waking, a las 5.

Domingo 25—Cinco lotes calle Lima (F.C.S.), a las 5.

Lunes 26—Vacas y vaquillonas mestizas en los corrales, a las 11.

Lunes 26—Judicial—Casa Cuyo 88 al 92. Base pesos 26,882 m/n, a las 4.

Martes 27—Judicial—Casa Independencia 685. Base pesos 6370-24 m/n, a las 3.

Martes 27—Casa Peru 307. Base pesos 20,000, a las 4.

Martes 27—Casa Montevideo 100, Base pesos 12,000 a las 5.

Miércoles 28—Potrillos y potrancas sangre de carrera etc. perteneciente a la sucesion de Carlos Casares, en Alstina 78 a las 2.

Jueves 29—Casa Esmeralda esquina Viamont. Base pesos 18,000 m/n, a las 4.

Jueves 29—Gran quinta calle Parana 711. Base pesos 75,000 m/n, a las 5.

Jueves 29—Muebles Paraguay 259, a las 12.

Viernes 30—Casa Salta, Pavon y Plaza Constitucion. Base pesos 18,000 m/n, a las 5.

Sabado 31—Casa Corrientes 335 y 337. Base pesos 15,000 m/n, a las 4 1/2.

78-ALSINA-78

GRAND HOTEL FRASCATI

MAIPU, 22, 24 AND 26.

Between Piedad and Rivadavia.

ENGLISH SPOKEN.

Splendid Accommodation for Families. m3 6m



SHEARING SEASON, 1885!!

For cuts in shearing, and to prevent the fly from striking those parts, the Especifico de Glicerina is THE BEST REMEDY. Mode of using—one part of the Dip with five parts of water. Apply with a brush or sponge.

IN DRUMS OF 20 AND 50 LBS. EACH

Apply to your agent for a drum at once, or to

MOORE & TUDOR

CALLE MAIPU 95, BUENOS AIRES

IMPORTERS

Just arriving a large quantity of Casks of the Celebrated Dip, direct from the manufactory, at a great reduction in price, on account of the less labor and expense it costs to put it up in this manner.

N.B.—Any estanciero wishing to test the efficacy of this Dip for Scab, etc., C. P. Hayward will be pleased to show the simple process with the Especifico de Glicerina upon the sheep being supplied.

Plans of HAYWARA'S PATENT SHEEP-BATHS as erected in Australia and New Zealand, also PATENT CATTLE BRETES for marking, caparing, and dipping for Garrapata, combined \$ 5 each. Au 1 pm

Extra Fine KEROSENE

MARK

“SOUTHERN CROSS”

PERFECT SAFETY.

Marvellous colour being perfectly water white. Almost entirely free from smell. Extraordinary brilliant light. It has been tested by the most celebrated analytical chemists in Europe and pronounced.

BEST REFINED AND PUREST OIL EVER PRODUCED.

The purity of the oil is such that trimming the wick with scissors is unnecessary for several months. Flashing point 150°.

Sole Agents and Importers for the “SOUTHERN CROSS” OIL

MOORE & TUDOR... Buenos Aires

GLOVER, TEMPLE & Co... Rosario, Santa-Fé.

GEO. MICHAELSEN & Co, Montevideo Do. Bahía Blanca

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

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MONTEVIDEO.

All work executed with promptness, guaranteeing the finest work produced in this city.

Copies and enlargements, from miniature to LIFE SIZE.

Picture finished in Crayon, Water Colours, Turin, &c., &c.

74 Calle Florida 74

Res Non Verba

MENSAJERIAS FLUVIALES A VAPOR

Nuevo Itinerario

Desde Agosto 10, 1885

Salidas de Buenos Aires:

PARA MONTEVIDEO A LAS 5 P.M.

Los Lunes... Vapor Cosmos

Los Martes... Rio de la Plata

Los Jueves... Saturno

Los Sabados... Olimpo

Los Domingos... Silex

PARA EL SALTO Y ESCALAS A LAS 10 A.M.

Los Martes... Vapor Olimpo

Los Miércoles... Silex

Los Jueves... Cosmos

Los Viernes... Rio de La Plata

Los Domingos... Saturno

SALIDAS PARA ROSARIO Y ESCALAS SOLAMENTE

Los Viernes vapor METEORO

CARRERA DEL PARANA

Hasta SANTA FE

Haciendo 4 viajes directos semanales con los vapores

JUPITER, PINGO Y METEORO

SALIDAS: Lunes, Martes, Jueves y Sabados

Para San Pedro, Las Hermanas, San Nicolas, Rosario, Diamante, Parana, y Santa Fé, en combinacion con los Ferro-Carriles del Norte y Campana. Los boletos de tren y equipajes para los Ferro Carriles, la Agencia los dá gratis a los señores pasajeros. Los vapores Jupiter y Meteorito salen de Campana con el tren de las 3 1/2 de la Estacion Central. La carga se recibe la víspera de la salida en las Estaciones Retiro y Campana. La Agencia se encarga del embarque y desembarque de carga, así como despachos de Aduanas.—Comunicacion con el Telefono Gower Bell.

PEDRO RISSO, Agente Reconquista y Cuyo

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

This great household medicine ranks amongst the leading necessities of life. These famous pills purify the BLOOD and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the

LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS and BOWELS, giving tone, energy and vigor to those great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in all cases where the constitution is from whatever cause has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to females of all ages, and as a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE are unsurpassed.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its Searching and Healing Properties are known throughout the world. For the cure of BAD LEGS, Bad Breasts,

OLD WOUNDS, SORES AND ULCERS

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the neck and chest, as salt into meat, it cures SORE THROAT, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas,

GOUT, RHEUMATISM

And every kind of SKIN DISEASE it has never been known to fail.

The Pills and Ointment are manufactured only at

78 NEW OXFORD STREET, LONDON,

and sold by all Vendors of Medicines throughout the Civilised World, with directions for use in almost every language.

Purchasers should look to the label on the Pots and Boxes, if the address is not 78 New Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

au 26—pm