

# THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

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BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1885.

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LAMENTABLE OCCURRENCE  
IN JUNIN.

[COMMUNICATED]

On last Saturday, the 24th inst, a most tragical affair took place here in the hotel used by the employes of Messrs. Clark and Co. of the Buenos Aires and Pacific Railway. Owing to the difficulty of finding sufficient accommodation in a place like Junin for so large a number of officials and workmen as are employed in the various departments of the railway, Messrs. Clark and Co., with commendable forethought, and at some expense, had this hotel and several sleeping apartments erected on the grounds. The person placed in charge was a Lincolnshire driver named Sexton, who, in its management had, up to the date in question, given general satisfaction. It appears, however, that for some little time previously, himself and one of the cooks (a Russian or Swede named Hendrickson) have had some quarrels, for what cause does not appear very clearly. On Saturday, at about 10.30 a.m., they again quarrelled in the bar-room, when, it is stated by persons who were present, the cook attempted to stab him with a knife after following him about all morning with the same weapon and using threats of murder. Whether this may be true, or not, it would, as yet, be premature to say, as the case is in the hands of the «Juez.» All that can be stated is that Sexton, in self-defence, as he states, discharged his revolver, shooting the man Hendrickson through the heart. The poor fellow must have died instantaneously. Sexton was immediately removed to prison, and after the legal formalities had been gone through, the body of the cook was removed and interred.

Every effort is being made by the superintendent of the works to have the case properly investi-

gated, and it is to be hoped that the prisoner will be able to clear himself of the awful crime of murder. Much sympathy is also expressed for his family, who, if his imprisonment be prolonged, will be left in a rather destitute condition. The unfortunate victim was always looked upon as a most inoffensive, hard-working person.

MONTEVIDEAN NEWS.

A fire occurred on Saturday night in Cambroni's drapery shop, at the corner of Sarandi and Plaza Independencia. It was extinguished in about half-an-hour, but much damage was done.

Nineteen young men, mostly belonging to Cerro Largo, have been brought as prisoners from Durazno; they are lodged in the barracks of the 5th Cazadores.

The Government and Opposition papers are hurling abuse at one another. *La Nacion* in a violent article attacked Dr. Teofilo Gil and concludes by saying: «We await the reply of the editor of *La Razon*» before choosing the whip which we shall lay across his editorial face.»

The project is again mooted of constructing a line of railway from Maldonado to Fray Bentos.

It is reported that Dr. Brian will send in his resignation of the post of Chief of Police, and it is said that Santos will not accept his resignation.

A meeting of Spaniards took place for the purpose of taking measures to support the effort made to aid the Spanish marine force.

Sr. Carvé's defence to the charges brought against him by Sr. Gonzalez, in reference to the port scheme, has just been published.

A telegram has been received from Thomson Bonar and Co. stating that a report had been spread that Uruguay would not pay any more interest on the Unified Debt.

General Santos telegraphed in reply that the inhabitants of the Republic would suffer from hunger and thirst rather than fail in fulfilling their engagements with the public creditors.

Felix Rebour, who was with Mena's forces in the last revolution, was arrested in a friend's house by a sergeant of the 5th Cazadores.

Bagosi was successful in his race against two horses successively. He ran 240 times round the bull-ring, a distance of seven leagues, in two and a quarter hours without resting. The first horse was tired out in an hour.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

CATAMARCA.

It is believed that the Senate will not pass the bill sent up by the Executive Government for the construction of a railway to Piedra Blanca. There is a great opposition here to the payment of taxes recently imposed.

ROSARIO.

The Indians who were brought from the Chaco by Lieutenant-General Gomensoro have been sent to the province of Tucuman to work in the sugar factories. They were forced into the train by soldiers. One hundred more have been brought from Paraguay. They are in a miserable state—half naked.

The police captured a gang of thieves in the act of robbing a tailor's shop.

The inscription passed off quietly on Sunday. There was a manifestation at Cañada de Gomez in favour of Colonel Iriondo's candidature for the Govern-

SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN  
M A I L S .

London, Sept. 26.

It is stated that the probable candidates for the divisions of Clare county at the general election are—Mr. M. J. Kenny, the representative of Ennis, and Mr. John M'Inerney, Cratloe—a prominent member of the Limerick Board of Guardians.

There is apparently the nucleus of a fine Irish army in the existing elements of England's soldiery. It is only recently since a regular military demonstration in favor of Mr. Parnell took place in Galway, and something of a similar character was witnessed when the troopship «Crocodile» was leaving Queenstown for India. As the moment of departure drew nigh the soldiers gathered on the deck, and as the vessel moved off from the quay loud calls were raised for «Three cheers for Mr. Parnell» and these calls were responded to in the heartiest fashion. It would seem to be quite clear from this that admiration and regard for the Irish leader are not confined altogether to those who are enrolled as members of the organization of the National League.

Dr. Riordan, of Cloyne, has been put forward by the Shenagarry National League as national candidate for the eastern division of the county Cork.

Mr. Healy, M.P., announced from the chair at a meeting of the National League that a cable-gram had been received from the Irishmen of San Francisco promising, as the result of a meeting held there, three thousand dollars for the campaign fund.

Plenty of evidence was offered that the influence and strength of the League were extending almost daily. From the report of the organising committee it would appear that during the time that has elapsed since the previous meeting a sum of upwards of £800 had been received from Irish branches alone, and as that is the largest sum that has reached the treasurer in the same period from exclusively Irish branches, it can be well believed that the people are falling into line in the most satisfactory fashion.

At no other time in recent days has such a high state of discipline and organization prevailed.

TELEGRAMS.

London, Oct. 26.

Telegrams from Constantinople state that an Anglo-Turkish Convention on the Egyptian question has been signed on the bases of the proposals made by Sir H. D. Wolff.

An attempt has been made by an Albanian to assassinate the Minister of War of Montenegro.

When the criminal was arrested he confessed that he was a member of a secret society which had been formed in reference to the boundary question. The prisoner was immediately executed.

The Tenant Farmers' Association has passed a resolution that in order to prevent the ruin of the present tenants the landlords must lower the rents of the small farms, and that a law must be passed to prevent rents being raised when farms have been improved by the tenants.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has rejected the appeal of Louis Riel against the sentence of death passed upon him by the Canadian Court.

The ex-Empress Charlotte, the widow of the Emperor Maximilian, has suffered a serious relapse which it is feared will prove fatal.

An amicable arrangement of the much-debated Eastern Question looks difficult.

It seems that the Powers are not of accord, and a satisfactory result of the Constantinople Conference cannot be anticipated.

Lord Dufferin has received orders from the British Government to immediately send troops to Burmah.

Hostilities will break out on the 11th and the King will be deposed.

Lord George Hamilton, first Lord of the Admiralty, stated in a speech that nine warships will be added to the navy within the next two years.

Anglo-Indian army marching through Rangoon, and will hold itself in readiness to cross the frontier at a moment's notice, in the event of war being declared with Burmah.

The rumor is confirmed of the invasion of Servians into Bulgarian territory.

General Roberts, Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army, speaking at a banquet given in the Mansion House, pointed out the necessity of strengthening the frontiers and reinforcing the Indian troops in view of the fresh phase of the Afghan arrangement.

Strong measures are being taken in Copenhagen to put down disorder.

The Marquis of Lorne, Liberal candidate for Hampstead, has been the object of a hostile demonstration. While speaking at Brentford he was met with a storm of hisses and a shower of stones and eggs. He immediately took flight followed by the mob, and caught the train for London.

The Anglo-Turkish arrangement with regard to the affairs of Egypt has been signed.

Paris, 24.

The *Journal des Debats* says the French Government ought to protest against an annexation by the British Government in Burmah.

The Comptoir d'Escompte and the Varna Taviderba bank have advanced 6,000,000 dollars to the Servian Government, having received a guarantee for the monopoly of the Servian tobacco.

The French Government have issued a decree prohibiting the consumption of English coal in the French navy, on the ground that in the event of any emergency the French would be left dependent on the English.

Berlin, 28.

The *Germania* has received a telegram from Rome announcing the final decision of the Pope not yet, however, made known, with reference to the disputed possession of the Caroline Islands.

Constantinople.

The Sublime Port continues to send troops to all the strategic points leading to Eastern Roumelia.

The Government of Greece has called out all the reserves for active service.

The Government of Servia has replied to the note of the Powers, refusing to disband their troops until order is restored in the Balkans.

Madrid, 24.

The people begin to show great indignation against the Government for the reserve maintained in reference to the question of the Caroline Islands.

Sr. Zubizameta, an employe in the War Office, and Sr. Gil, editor of a military organ, have been imprisoned on the accusation of conspiring with Zorilla against the Government. The greatest excitement has been hereby created in the city. They are to be tried by court-martial.

Rangoon, 27.

Forty-pounders have been mounted on cargo vessels for the purpose of bombarding King Theebaw's fortresses.

New York, 23.

A large meeting was held at New Orleans to hear the report of the exhibition council.

The president said that the principal object of the exhibition was to inaugurate a very extensive commercial policy, and to strengthen the relations between North, Central, and South America with the view of bringing to the markets of the United States the immense commerce of Latin America, and at the same time to study the means of developing its forces which now remain inert awaiting the impact of American energy.

Great agitation exists among the French Canadians, partly caused by the announcement that the sentence of death against Riel is to be carried out and partly by the spread of small-pox and other causes of discontent, and a slight provocation would lead to serious conflicts between the two races.

It is stated that Riel will be hanged on the 10th November.

Santiago de Chile, 23.

The last steamer has brought the resignation of Sr. Montt, the Chilean Minister in La Plata.

General Lorenzo Iglesias, the commander of the forces despatched against Caceres, died at Quebrada de Hancayo on the 15th instant from disease of the liver.

Colonel Relaza took the command of the forces.

Caceres has concentrated his forces at Tacna, and has commenced a movement on Jauja, where he will await the army of the Government.

Romero Flores attacked the city of Cajamarca with 1000 men, but was defeated by the united efforts of the garrison and of the people after six hours' fighting, with the loss of 150 killed and 200 wounded.

The British barque «Martha Jackson» has been placed in strict quarantine through not bringing a clean bill of health from Buenos Aires.

Calcutta, 23.

The detachments of the Indian army are being forwarded rapidly to Rangoon, and when the concentration of all the forces has been effected the invasion of Burmah will take place. The Burmese Government is making energetic preparations to prevent the advance of the British Army.

King Theebaw pays no attention to the threats made, and he is fortifying every place by which the British may advance.

Dublin, 27.

The Orange Association called the Patriotic Union have issued a circular denouncing the National League.

In consequence of some caricatures levelled at several Parnellites, the editor of the *Irish Citizen* has received a letter threatening his life, and part of his residence has been burned down.

Rio Janeiro.

Her Majesty the Empress had a severe fall causing a fracture of the left arm. The physicians think that Her Majesty's health will be completely restored in a few days.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

Constantinople, Oct. 28.

The Turks continue to make most energetic preparations for war, and they will take energetic measures after the Conference. There are now 180,000 men stationed at different places.

Austria and Servia are intriguing to prejudice Russia, and Russia is arming secretly to be ready for the emergency.

Paris.

A man fired a revolver at Minister Froycinet, but did not wound him.

THE WORLD-FAMED  
**PEERLESS DIP.**



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**THE SCAB LAW.**

SHEEPFARMING IN AUSTRALIA,  
NEW ZEALAND AND THE  
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

**HOW TO CURE WORMS IN SHEEP.**

Pavon, Oct. 19th, 1885.  
To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,  
A last agonizing greet,—but one of defiance and no surrender. Were it not that I am a Christian I'd bend my knee and pour a strain of maledictions on the head of any society wishing to saddle me or mine with a burden so widely at variance with my conscientious judgment! Only being a Christian and a firm believer in a hereafter, I'd wish that each member of the Rural Society would first feel on their backs the switch they are so thoughtfully pruning for mine. As I sit with my molars firmly clenched imagine what choice metaphors and similes stimulate my spiritual tongue! Persons capable of being deeply interested in the welfare of their fellow-men generally consult with the struggling portion of their humanity. Persons capable of a vestige of philanthropic impartiality see that their undertakings inflict no injustice on the poorest of their less prosperous brethren. Persons who have waddled through the diversities, vicissitudes and counteractions of fortune, and have finally attained the garland of independence, must thoughtfully confess that others as deserving as they have failed in obtaining even a competency. Has the Rural Society when proposing the furtherance of a scab law, been stimulated by one noble disinterested sentiment? Has the Rural Society coolly studied the difference existing between this country and others, where the scab law has proved beneficial? Listen to what Mr. A. M. Garland says in the *Breeder's Gazette* of New Zealand: «Whether sailing along its rugged coast, or looking over the interior country from some of the higher peaks of its many mountains, one cannot fail to be impressed by the general presence of verdure. Nine-tenths of its surface is unfit for purposes of cultivation, while the excessive rainfall with which it is visited encourages the growth of alpine vegetation nowhere exceeded outside the tropics. Mountain sides are curtailed with grasses up to the cloud line, where the timber growth has been removed, making unsurpassable stock runs during summer, while the valleys supply shelter and forage through the so-called winter season. Periods of drought are unknown, and only twice within the history of the colony has a month elapsed during which there was no rain. The rainfall though varying considerably at a few points, averages 63 inches per annum. The visitor is at once impressed with the equality of temperature—the mean being for the whole colony, in spring 55 degrees, in summer 63 degrees, in autumn 57 degrees, and in winter 40 degrees.»

(What a difference in temperatures! I have noticed here, within the last forty-eight hours, a fall in all the thermometers of 30 degrees). He says, I found, near Dunedin, in the southern

part of the colony, a considerable flock of Merinoes bred from an importation from Vermont, made some twenty years previously. The original selection was made from the Campbell flock, about the time it acquired a reputation on account of honours secured at the Hamburg exhibition, and still retains many of the characteristics which at that time gave the American Merino a reputation in foreign lands. The animals are good-sized: rather larger, I think, than the average of the flock from which they are descended; with fleeces of fair density and great strength of staple. The latter peculiarity, I am satisfied, will be found to attach to all the Merinoes taken from the United States to Australia, and especially so with those kept long on New Zealand runs. I attribute this to the genial climate and absence of exposure to extremes of temperature necessarily encountered in this country.

New Zealand mutton is proverbially good. One hears its merits extolled, not only within the borders of that colony, but everywhere, that good judges have been permitted to touch and taste it. I felt inclined to put my signature to certificates of merit, no matter how extravagantly worded.

The appreciative palate of Old England has created it such a demand that abattoirs have been erected at three principal points and between them and London swift steamers regularly ply with their cargoes of mutton carcasses, which are thus more profitably disposed of than if sold in nearer markets. This mutton trade, already considerable, is yearly increasing and must become a recognisable factor in the English meat supply.

Very nearly all the 64,000,000 pounds of wool raised in New Zealand, like the more than 300,000,000 of Australia, goes to London for distribution to the various industrial centres where it is worked up. The exception is the 1,000,000 or 2,000,000 pounds worked up by colonial factories. Several of these are turning out goods of excellent finish and undoubted wearing qualities. Here, as everywhere else in Australia, all the sheep runs are fenced. True, much of the country would not be available if herding (locally called «shepherding») was depended upon, but even where this is practicable it is no longer attempted. Fencing is more economical as wages are high, as they must always be in a new country where ambitious men can see something more than a laborer's living ahead of them. Even if this were otherwise the result would be the same. Flock owners have demonstrated the advantage in fencing, and could not be induced to abandon its use if herders were supplied them without cost. In fact I doubt if much of the success with cross-breeding above alluded to, is not the result of that freedom from crowding and opportunity for feeding whenever and wherever inclination prompted, to which the herded flock must always be a stranger.»

Is the Rural Society omnipotent? Can it change race, aspect and prospects of a country? Can it consistently remove the collective obstacles we have to contend with in this daily retrograding country? Can it with its frequent salvationist psalms at small rural fairs water this arid plain during a «seco» into verdant fields?

Some of the above must do, before placing us on an equal footing with our more favoured brethren of Australia and New Zealand.

Descend to the possible, Rural Society! Get us a law severely punishing persons keeping packs of worthless, destructive dogs, and allowing them the fullest liberty night and day to prowl wherever their olfactory organs indicate choice bits, and not seldom destroying sufficient sheep to feed a pack of wolves. Suggest some means, if not compulsory, of making honest, self-supporting individuals of those «bucks» trailing the «laso» behind them. The Rural Society cannot gain say that new bedding is more requisite and beneficial to scouring than the most superior remedies. How can we be com-

elled to get rid of (because up to this we have spared no labor, expense, nor pains in trying) the fastidious pest, when we are obliged to crowd our sheep in corrals all the year round—and even in the corrals they are not always safe from the covetous eye of the stroller—be he dog or man. Forbear, Rural Society, till you are convinced that doubtful advantages may not be the result of the passing of your hobby. Become laborers in some way that your schemes, if not accomplishing universal good, will be oppressive to no one. The condition of the sheep-farmer is undoubtedly a promising seminary where the Rural Society will gather fruit perfectly ripe. The bulk of us begin to feel we have rights and duties, all we need is the fostering care of some co-operative union to ripen us into a very important and influential body. The scab law is a very rotten twig, Rural Society—let go, for I hope it will break, and let you drop with tattered shreds in a bed of nettles.

What I cured worms in sheep and lambs with was a decoction of pumpkin seed, with turpentine, mixed in such a way that each sheep got a teaspoonful of turpentine; the lambs of course got proportionately less of the decoction; no stinting. Acted like a charm.

I am, dear sir,  
Yours faithfully,  
Bicnot.

«PAY THE MEMBERS.»

Junin, Oct. 23rd, 1885.  
To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,  
We are much pleased to note the patriotic efforts you are making for the cause of Home Rule in the Old Country, by opening the columns of your journal to the «Pay the Members Fund,» and it is to be hoped that Irishmen in general will not be backward in contributing their mite towards so laudable an object. Seeing how much has been done in the last few years by a mere handful of «good men and true,» it is the plain duty of our countrymen—at home and abroad—to strive by every legitimate means to augment that number in the coming Parliament. And, as it is universally admitted that «the labourer is worthy of his hire,» it must also be admitted that the man who sacrifices time, position, everything to serve his country, is also deserving of that country's warm approval and practical support.

Besides the «sinews of war» are required for the coming electoral campaign.

I am sorry that there are very few of our «boys» to be met in this part of the province; but such as are will give what aid they can. The proceeds for the «Fund» from this quarter, with the contributors' names, will be handed to you within a few weeks' time, by

Yours sincerely,  
Home Ruler.

**HORNED CATTLE AND SHEEP OF THE WORLD.**

The following list of sheep and cattle of the world has been published:

Cows.	
United States	51,000,000
India	30,000,000
Russia (in Europe)	27,000,000
„ (in Asia)	39,000,000
Germany	16,000,000
Austria	14,000,000
Arg. Republic	13,000,000
France	12,000,000
Uruguay	10,000,000
England	10,000,000
Total	20,000,000
Sheep.	
Arg. Republic	90,000,000
Australia	85,000,000
Russia (in Europe)	60,000,000
„ (in Asia)	20,000,000
United States	50,600,000
Uruguay	40,000,000
North Africa	40,000,000
England	26,000,000
Spain & Portugal	25,000,000
India	25,000,000
Germany	25,000,000
France	23,000,000
Austria	15,000,000
South Africa	15,000,000
Total	53,900,000

**MR. HENDRICKS AND HIS ENGLISH CRITICS.**

FROM THE  
*New York Sun.*

There is a strange mixture of forgetfulness, ignorance, and impertinence in the resentment shown by English newspapers at an expression of sympathy by an American citizen with the Irish struggle for home rule. The inordinate amount of «taffy» administered by Mr. Lowell and Mr. Phelps seems to have left the British stomach in a supersensitive condition. The sole ground of the irritation now betrayed is the fact that Mr. Hendricks, who happens to be Vice-President, permitted himself to avow at a meeting in Indianapolis his satisfaction at the prospect of Ireland's obtaining the same measure of self-government as is enjoyed by the inhabitants of one of the United States or of the Canadian Dominion.

Even if there were anything improper or offensive in such a declaration it would not lie in English mouths to call us to account for it. Had Mr. Hendricks gone much further than he actually went, had he encouraged Ireland to strive by civil war for complete independence of Great Britain, he would simply have followed the example of Mr. Gladstone who, while Chancellor of the Exchequer, publicly announced that in his judgment Mr. Jefferson Davis had created a nation. The wish was father to the thought, and the thought had huge capabilities, proclaimed, as it was, at the crisis of our desperate contention with rebellion, when a formal recognition of the Southern Confederacy might have turned the scale against us. Notwithstanding the interchange of fulsome and hollow compliments between official representatives of Great Britain and the United States, Americans have not forgotten the attitude assumed by our transatlantic kinsmen when the republic hung upon the verge of ruin. Neither have they forgotten how generally and how cynically the British Liberals, whose spokesman Mr. Gladstone was then as he is now, disclaimed the unctuous professions of abhorrence for the crime of slavery of which they had been lavish for more than a generation.

But suppose the congratulation on the triumph of secession had emanated not from the Chancellor of the Exchequer but from some official supernumerary, like a junior Lord of the Admiralty, whose office is a British synonym for a fifth wheel to a coach. Evidently no well-informed Americans would have drawn from it any inference respecting the intentions of the British Government. Nor would English journalists attach any official significance or impute any impropriety to Mr. Hendricks' remarks upon home rule, if they were not suffered to discuss American topics with less knowledge of their subject than would be rigidly exacted if the theme were Madagascar. From the dense ignorance regarding the fundamental features of our organic law displayed in their columns, we are justified in doubting whether a copy of our Federal Constitution exists in any newspaper office in Great Britain. A glance at that document would show that so long as a President can discharge the duties of his post a Vice-President has absolutely no connection with the executive branch of Government. But for his right to preside over the deliberations of the Senate his active functions are indistinguishable from those of a private citizen. Whatever topics would be for a private citizen legitimate subjects of discussion, Mr. Hendricks, notwithstanding his tenure of sinecure, may with propriety discuss.

The assumption, moreover, that it is unseemly or unfriendly for Americans to applaud the aspirations of Irishmen for home rule is a piece of insufferable impertinence. It is tantamount to saying that we ought to be ashamed of our methods of State government, and should hang our heads instead of exultantly acclaiming the adoption of our system in Canada and in Australia, and the prospect of its early

reproduction in Ireland. To pretend that when Americans hail the promise of a State Legislature at Dublin they wish for the destruction of the British Empire, is to beg the very point in controversy. For us who are familiar with the easy adjustment of State and Federal machinery, the assumption seems ridiculous. But had experience proved that the misgiving was only too well founded, were Ireland actually in successful revolt notwithstanding all the efforts of England to enforce the Imperial authority, and had a prominent member of Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet seized the occasion to declare his satisfaction at Ireland's conquest of independence—even then he would have done no more than Mr. Gladstone did in our hour of peril and sorrow.

**THE IRISH IN AUSTRALIA.**

FROM A PRIVATE CORRESPONDENT OF THE  
*Dublin Freeman.*

[CONCLUDED.]

Melbourne,  
August 1, 1885.

Looking over the long roll of Irishmen who have filled distinguished positions in Australia, it is difficult to make a selection from the learned and pious ecclesiastics, able statesmen, and professional men without omitting some names of merit. Taking the colonies in rotation some of the most eminent Irishmen, past and present, that presented themselves to the mind's eye were in Queensland—Sir Arthur Palmer, ex-Premier and President of the Legislative Council; the Hon. H. E. King, Speaker of the House of Parliament; Sir Maurice O'Connell, the Hon. John Macrossan, Edward A. Dillon M'Devitt, now Judge of the Land Court in Ireland; and last, though very far from the least, the Hon. Doctor Kevin Izod O'Dogherty, one of the foremost men in his profession, as he is also in the Legislative Assembly. No man merits better the respect and affection of his countrymen at both antipodes as, at some disadvantage to himself, he has on all occasions thoroughly identified himself with every movement in Queensland for the advancement of the national cause of Ireland. All the Governors of Queensland up to the present holder of the office have been Irishmen.

In Victoria many Irishmen have distinguished themselves. Among them—Richard Ireland as Attorney-General, Judge Dunn, Mr. Gray, brother of the late Sir John Gray, who held an important Ministerial position; Sir Redmond Barry, and ex-Premier Sir John A. Shannery, Sir Bryan O'Loughlin, and Sir Charles Gavan Duffy—the latter from first to last, even when it did not accord with his interests. True to his patriotic Irish antecedents he always stood by his humble countrymen in the colony, and in every movement for the benefit of his native land for which he had suffered and dared so much.

The Speaker of the Lower House, Mr. Peter Lalor, brother of the member for Queen's County, is one of the ablest men that ever filled that distinguished position. One of the figures on the only piece of statuary in Melbourne represents the gallant, ill-fated Irish explorer, Burke.

New South Wales is more indebted to Ireland than other parts of Australasia for the piety, intelligence, learning, and labor it has contributed to increase its stability and importance, as from it came the first Catholic Bishop of Bathurst—the wise and learned Doctor Matthew Quinn; also that highly cultured scholar, Doctor Forrest, the first Rector of St. John's College; and the great Archpriest Theiry, and the venerated Archdeacon M'Enroe. Lately Ireland has parted for the benefit of New South Wales with one of her best bishops, the Most Rev. Dr. Moran, who as Archbishop of Sydney is not only likely to confer distinction and benefit on that see, but as the courageous and indefatigable advocate of temperance to do most good in that direction, not only over the four

of the Australian colonies but even in Tasmania and New Zealand, where drink has proved as great a curse to the Irish as to their fellow-subjects of England and Scotland. One of the most eminent judges was Sir Roger Therry, the first Irish Catholic who filled that position; the greatest of Attorney-Generals, the Hon. Hubert Plunkett; the most profound and brilliant of lawyers, the Hon. Edward Butler, brother to the equally brilliant and able proprietor of the *Sydney Freeman's Journal*. The three names probably held in highest regard in all Australia are those of Sir James Martin, present Chief Justice; the late gifted Daniel H. Dennehy, and the Hon. W. B. Dalby, Attorney-General and acting lately as Premier, the chief promoter of the Australian Contingent, and more wonderful of all for an Australian, the refusal of a knighthood in the region where a desire for titles amounts to a passion or to a disease.

Almost all the Governors of New South Wales have been Irish, including the present one, Lord Augustus Loftus. The Commissioner appointed to represent New South Wales at the approaching Colonial Exhibition is a distinguished Irishman, Sir Patrick Jennings.

In the six Australian colonies, viz.—the four Australian with New Zealand and Tasmania—three of the present Governors are Irish, viz.—New South Wales, Lord A. Loftus; South Australia, Sir William Robinson, brother to Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of the Cape of Good Hope; and Sir William Jervis, Governor of New Zealand.

Irishmen hold an important position on the Press in Australia, although sometimes found on opposite sides. It would be difficult to enumerate the different editors and contributors of that nationality. Of the proprietors the most prominent supporting the cause of Ireland and recognised as the organ of her people in Australia, are Mr. Butler and Mr. O'Connor in Sydney, and Mr. Winter in Melbourne, all able writers and gentlemen of the highest character and attainments. There is no part of the world perhaps, out of Ireland, that ought to possess a more pathetic interest for Irishmen than Sydney, for there lie the ashes of many of those who against intolerable wrong «rose in dark and evil days to right their native land.» About the first transported to New South Wales were some of the insurgents of 1798, amongst them three priests. They sleep their last sleep, it is supposed, on or near the site of the present Town Hall, nothing to indicate the spot, for «by the strangers' heedless hands their lonely graves were made,» that of Michael Dwyer being the only one said to be identified (in a church yard within the city) of all the expatriated patriots.

In those far-off cruel days the poor exiles must have suffered much on the voyage out on the ill-found, savagely ruled convict ships as well as subsequently on shore. It is related of the Irish political prisoners that though obliged to toil laboriously during the hours for work, they petitioned and obtained permission to assist at the construction of the Church of St. Mary's, which owed its erection in a great measure to the efforts of those gallant fellows during the time allowed for rest from their penal toil. Many of those who survived their sufferings long enough to be liberated became prosperous colonists, and their descendants need not be ashamed to speak of Ninety-eight.

FINIS.

**TOBACCO IN IRELAND.**

James I. disliked tobacco, describing «smoking as a custom loathsome to the eye, hateful to the nose, harmful to the brain, dangerous to the lungs, and in the black stinking fume thereof resembling the horrible Stygian smoke of the pit that is bottomless.» In spite of his opposition however, and of high duties imposed on the weed at various times, the custom grew popular, and in the middle of

the seventeenth century a considerable quantity of tobacco was grown in several English counties as well as in Ireland. The policy of the Government at this time was to encourage the Puritans of North America, and to give the monopoly of supplying the mother country with tobacco; and about 1661 a heavy penalty was imposed on all tobacco grown in Ireland, followed about ten years later by an act altogether forbidding its growth, and ordering all constables and other officers to enter grounds and pluck up and destroy tobacco plants, no tobacco also being allowed to be landed in Ireland without previously landing in England. The necessity of a second act is a clear proof of the very successful progress of the cultivation of the tobacco plant at that period in Ireland. For upwards of a century from that date the growth of tobacco was prohibited. Afterward, upon the revolt of the American colonies, for the double purpose of punishing the Virginia planters and trying to win the affections of the Irish, the Government of Lord North repealed the disabling statute of Charles II., and it became again lawful to grow and cure tobacco in Ireland. In this condition things remained during the eighteen years of Irish independence, and the permission to grow tobacco in Ireland was still expressly continued by the Articles of Union. By an act, however, 1 and 2 William IV. the act of Lord North was repealed, and from that day a fine of £100 is imposed on any person growing more than one pound of tobacco in his garden. This act did not pass through Parliament without considerable opposition; much information was elicited as to the cultivation then existing, and Lord Valentia and Mr. Leftoy, among others gave valuable testimony as to the benefits accruing to the country from the tobacco cultivation. There can be no question that in certain districts where the soil was suitable large profits were earned. The county Wexford, and the neighbourhood of Enniscorthy in particular, was the most favoured spot in this respect. As a proof of this the records of the debates in Parliament are sufficient, and we have also authority to the same effect. In the Dublin Penny Journal, December, 1832, there is to be found an article bearing on this subject. In relating the account of an interview with a tobacco farmer from the county Wexford, the writer gives some interesting information as to the value that could be extracted from Irish soil by the growth of the now forbidden plant. A young man from Enniscorthy had been over to Maryland, and on his return brought with him some seed, and encouraged his brother to venture on it, and from half-an-acre £100 had once been produced. Holding a farm of 16 acres, this man had made a profit of £1,200 in seven years. The tobacco sold well because it was Irish, and the prohibitory act lately passed was viewed with much disfavour and dismay.

LOCUSTS ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

California and Oregon are liable to occasional ravages of three species of locusts, the most dangerous of which is the great Rocky Mountain locust, whose ravages several years ago came near starving out the people of two or three Western States. This locust is remarkable for its power of flight, and travels in dense swarms high up in the air, darkening the sun or filling the sky with the glistening light of their wings. Observers have stood on the highest peaks of the Rocky Mountains, and straining their eyes upward, have seen the sky filled with clouds of these tiny, soaring insects, so high as to be barely discernible. These insects, after devastating one region, rise in the air to look for fresh fields and pastures new.

“He’s too stingy to die. He only keeps alive to save funeral expenses.” “Well you just offer to bury him at your own expense and see if it don’t kill him with joy.”

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Como Corredor Oficial del Banco Hipotecario, pido a los señores que me han visto con anticipacion, como asi mismo a los que deseen hipotecar sus propiedades rurales o urbanas, me remitan los Titulos, pues el dia 12 del corriente, dicha Banco reabre sus operaciones con la Serie G. de 7 o/o de interes, las que saldran en circulacion desde el 1º del proximo Agosto. Asi mismo hago presente a mis numerosas relaciones que me hago cargo de toda clase de operaciones, relativas a dicho Banco, como a cancelaciones, transferencias, etc.

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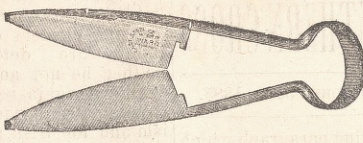
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The superiority of these Shears over those of any other maker are fully borne out by the numerous testimonials in possession of the undersigned, such as the following—

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Contestando a la apreciable de Vds. me es grato manifestarles que las TIJERAS DE WARD Y PAYNE, Nos. 26 y 27 de 5 1/2 pulgadas han salido a mi entera satisfacion. las he usado dos años seguidos con muy buenos resultados. Las Tijeras de igual clase que se han usado los dos años pasados en mis estancias en la Banda Oriental tambien han dado resultados bastante satisfactorios.  
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**NEW SINGER OSCILLATING SHUTTLE MACHINE**  
THE MOST SILENT—THE SWIFTEST—THE MOST PERFECT STITCHER—AND WILL OUTWEAR ALL OTHERS COMBINED  
To intending purchasers we say call and see them. Sole Agents and Importers—  
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**BANCO DE LA PROVINCIA.**  
Desde la fecha el Banco recibe depositos a oro sellado, en cuenta corriente sin interes abonando 2 o/o a sesenta dias y 3 o/o a noventa dias.  
R. A. DE TOLEDO, Secretario.

**BANCO DE LA PROVINCIA.**  
Desde la fecha hasta nueva orden el Banco cobrará 10 o/o por los saldos a su favor y pagará 3 o/o por los saldos en contra en cuenta corriente.  
R. A. DE TOLEDO, Secretario.

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(via Rio Janeiro and Southampton)  
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First and Third class Passages to Brazilian Ports, New York, Antwerp and towns in Great Britain. Reductions made in favour of Families and companies. First-class Return tickets, available for 12 months, at a reduction of one fourth.  
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Specie and Parcels received at the brokers' office till noon on the days of sailing.

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“ “ Bahia Blanca—  
E. P. GOODHALL.  
y 7 perm.

### AVISO OFICIAL.

NUM. 36.  
OFICINA DE TIERRAS PUBLICAS.  
Se avisa al publico que el dia 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, 91 centavos. La base de venta sera de 83 centavos por hectarea nacional la hectarea. Sus linderos son: Juan Girondo, Francisco Garcia, Soriano, Julio C. Bambill y el Estado.  
Se previene al comprador que se exijira 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 la 2 p.m.  
La Plata, Septiembre 7 de 1885.  
IGNACIO FREIRE,  
Oficial Mayor.

Por planos y datos puede 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 Seccion 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 empezará a las 14 p.m. el dia indicado, en la oficina, y terminará en el dia.  
La Plata, Septiembre 10 de 1885.  
IGNACIO FREIRE,  
Oficial Mayor.

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

**EDUARDO KENNY**  
WOOL & PRODUCE BROKER  
AND  
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.  
126-RECONQUISTA-126  
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**SHEEPWASH**

THE MOST EFFICACIOUS AND THE MOST ECONOMICAL

J. K. THEOBALD & CO.  
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**'TEA CELESTIAL'**  
It is packed only in 1/4 and 1-lb. air-tight packages.



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Fierro en barras y atado  
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Alambre de fierro y acero para cercos  
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being the occasion of his First Actual Benefit in Buenos Aires, on

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 4TH, in the Saloon of the SOCIETY "LA FRANCE,"

Calle Lavalle 295, between Esmeralda and Suipacha.—When he will be assisted by Professor A. Bonanni Pianist, who made so favorable an impression at the last Entertainment, and Professor E. Galvani Violinist, recently arrived from Italy, who will perform some choice pieces by the best composers.

Mr. DENSTONE will deliver, each in appropriate costume, some new Dramatic Educational Selections including "The Raven" and "The Dream of Eugene Aram."

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Tickets and programmes may be had of Mr. J. Grant, 69 Cangallo—Mr. F. Stearn, 58 Cangallo—and of Mr. Denstone, English Literary Society, or 37 Corrientes—and on the night of the Entertainment only at the Agency, 297 Calle General Lavalle, next door to the Saloon.

To commence at 8.15 p.m. punctually. Doors open at 7.45. To conclude at 10.15. Mr. Denstone appeals to his friends and patrons to make this, his First Actual Benefit here, a worthy success.

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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:

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They are placed, moreover, within the reach of all by the extremely low price at which we sell them. oc21-1m

TEA! TEA! TEA! Scheiner

The best-supplied house in this branch of business

There are always about 50,000 lbs. in deposit, of various marks. An immense stock of groceries, preserves, wines, etc., imported directly.

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Already acknowledged \$ m/n. A Friend 41 5

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All communications and letters on business to be addressed to the Editor.

TERMS. Cash (yearly) \$80 m/n Credit 9-50 Monthly 0-75

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30TH, 1885.

The following paragraph which we cut from a report of the North American Perambulating Commission that paid us a flying visit last year, will show how dangerous it is for men to write about a country which they have scarcely seen and about which they know nothing:

"About thirty years ago the Argentine Republic began a system of forming settlements or colonies of different nationalities, and ever since has encouraged this mode of filling up its vacant territory. Sometimes these colonies have been founded by an individual having a large concession of land from the government for that purpose. All the European nations have been drawn upon for this purpose, Italy, Switzerland, France, Germany, Russia, Denmark, England, Scotland, Ireland and even our own country have furnished immigrants for these centres. But the largest element in them all and, we may add, of the foreign population of the whole Republic is Italian. A very intelligent official of high rank in the Republic estimates that nearly one-fifth of the entire population is of that race. This intense nationality at one time caused the government much uneasiness, lest it should eventuate in turning the Republic into a sort of Italian dependency. It was seriously contemplated to call the attention of the United States by a special envoy to the supposed danger, and only the reflection that as yet the matter had not assumed a very threatening aspect prevented the mission. Should the Italians in the Republic so determine, many foreigners told us, they could readily take possession of it. They are industrious, frugal, intelligent, and capable of accomplishing such a project, especially if quietly aided by the home government."

This is surely the very extreme of romance. The Italians never contemplated turning the Republic into an Italian dependency, and if they did entertain any such wild scheme they would have as much chance of realising it as they would of bringing down the moon. The idea that the Government of this country should have to call on the United States to defend them against an imaginary combination of the poor Italian emigrants is most preposterous. When next such "Commissioners" go abroad the Government should pay them to be silent.

Mr. M. G. Mulhall in a letter to the Standard says:

"It is not easy here to get Irish newspapers, otherwise I should have tried to send you one containing an account of a banquet in Dublin given to Cardinal Moran before his departure for Australia, at which the Venerable Rev. Dean Dillon made a speech on behalf of the Irish residents in the River Plate."

Strange that it should be so difficult to get Irish newspapers in London! We get large bundles of Irish newspapers here in Buenos Aires. We suppose the scarcity of them in London accounts for the publication of so many false statements about Ireland as are daily appearing in the English press. It was an echo of English fiction, and not of Irish facts, that was sent to Buenos Aires this week by telegraph.

It appears by a telegram arrived this week that a band of rabid Orangemen, calling themselves the «Patriotic Union» (save

the mark), have been screaming and protesting against the National Party in Dublin. They call on the people to join their ranks and protect themselves against the injustice of the National League. The Orange patriots forget that the people are the bone and sinew of the League, and that they do not require any protection against themselves. They know well what stuff King Harman's patriotism is made of (for we may well suppose him to be at the head of the fogle men), and the electors of the County Dubiin are determined that neither he nor any of his sect shall ever again represent them. Orange patriotism is an anachronism and the Irish people can afford to laugh at the attempts to galvanise that hideous remnant of bigotry and blindness.

Another extraordinary telegram arrived this week to the effect that the owner of the newspaper, in Dublin, called the Irish Citizen, had been threatened with death and his house partly burned, for caricaturing his countrymen. The Irish Citizen is a disreputable Orange rag which has not one hundred subscribers in all Ireland. Its editor is named Hastings, a professional renegade. He was once a Home-Ruler, and when he changed his profession and turned Government lackey and Orange Scribe, he commenced operations by libelling a respectable tradesman, for which act he suffered imprisonment. This will serve as a clue to his other deeds.

ALL SOULS' DAY. Nov. 2ND, 1885.

As the day approaches when the Church puts on the garb of mourning and calls on all the faithful to offer with her their suffrages before the throne of the Most High on behalf of the departed souls of those who died in the Communion of Saints, but who may be still atoning for their frailties committed in this life, our minds naturally revert to the dear ones who were once amongst us but whom Providence has called away to fulfill the end of their creation. We all have lost some friend whose absence we deplore.

There is no flock, however watched and tended, But one dead lamb is there. There is no fire-side, however befriended, But hath one vacant chair.

Not one that reads these lines but can recall some precious being—a father, a mother, a sister, a brother, a child, or a friend, in whose presence he once rejoiced, whose hand he grasped with the warmth of life and affection, the echoes of whose soft and tender accents are still ringing in his ears, and the light of whose eyes is still shining on him through the mists of eternity. Perhaps we feel a melancholy joy at the thought that we served them here on earth and smoothed their pathway of earthly existence. Perhaps, too, we feel remorse that we did not take every occasion of doing them kindness as our Lord and Maker commands.

If only we had loved them more, Our lost whom love can never reach, Who thrill not at our tenderest speech, Nor answer though our hearts implore.

If only for one little day, One day of days, they could return.

How would our grateful spirits yearn To lavish treasures on their way.

Too late! Come back no vanished hours!

But, loving and beloved, there still Remain dear friends; be ours the will To strew their paths with thornless flowers.

True, we cannot revive the bodies of our departed friends, «the touch of the vanished hands» we shall never feel, and «the sound of the voice that is still» we shall no more hear, but they are still in a mysterious way present with us, and their spirits visit us when we least expect it. Where is the son who has received all the tenderness and culture of a pious and affectionate mother that does not believe she still looks down on him from her place in Heaven? Where is the mother deprived of her darling child that

does not feel convinced of his spiritual presence to console her with gratitude and love? So that we may truly say with the poet

How blest is he that hath a dear one dead, A friend he has whose face will never change, A dear communion that will not grow strange

And, again, another says:

'Tis sweet, as year by year we lose Friends out of sight, in faith to muse;

How grows in Paradise our store!

It is the beauty of the Catholic Church, that though she teaches us to put no faith in earthly things and constantly insists on the vanity of mere worldly connexion, she still keeps up our union with departed friends in the spiritual life. The golden circle of relationship is never broken. We offer our prayers for the souls of the dead and faith teaches us to put our trust in their intercession on our behalf. As Christians, then, we have no reason to lament the death of our friends who have run their allotted period and followed the commands of God, walking in the ways of truth and justice. They point out to us the way we too shall go in a few short years or days. There is more real cause of sorrow for one crime committed, for one falsehood reported, for one act of scandal given, than for the death of a thousand friends whom God in his all-seeing wisdom has called away. Our acts, if they are evil, will remain and be recorded against us.

How many of us, poor frail mortals, Whatever our state, are haunted day by day By the grim ghost of some old wrong or error We may not scare away?

Our deceased friends, on the other hand, when reposing in the bosom of their Creator will plead for us whom they left behind. Let us, too, remember our deceased friends on All Souls' Day, and pray that in God's good mercy they may be loosed from their sins and enjoy life everlasting in Heaven.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

In the articles which we published in this paper from the pen of Mr. Blake, who was recently amongst us, and who has had an opportunity of knowing the shortcomings of his countrymen in many parts of the world, he lays particular stress on the want of technical education, which he every where witnessed among Irishmen. He found tradesmen of all other nationalities in the different countries he visited, but very few Irish. They contributed their share in other departments of life, from the clever statesman down to the common labourer, but they could count only few skilled workmen or mechanics among them. This Mr. Blake attributed to the want of technical schools in Ireland, and very justly so, for it is one of the evils arising from our subjection to another country, that our people have not the means of acquiring that education which is most essential for the masses, and another evil closely connected with that is the commercial torpor and indifference arising from disappointed hopes and the impossibility of turning skill and energy to a profitable account. England has ruined our trade and closed our factories, and in doing so has not only driven capital and labor out of the country but has killed the ambition to excel in the breasts of the population, leaving no other prospect for them but the work-house, the gaol, or the emigrant ship. English rule has converted millions of men born to be free into hewers of wood and drawers of water. Ireland, centuries ago, did a magnificent trade in woolen and other materials, and her merchants had representatives in all the principal ports of the Mediterranean before ever Columbus discovered America. Today her trade is dead, though the spirit of her people still lives to protest against the wrong inflicted on them. The poor Irish emigrant is at a disadvantage as compared with those of other countries, for the latter have

opportunities of learning mechanical trades which our people have not, and, as Mr. Blake remarked, the mechanic can easily earn double the wages of the unskilled laborer in any country he goes to. Let us see how far the want of mechanical skill affects us in the River Plate. The children of most of our countrymen here are brought up to the business of their parents which, as we know, is sheep-farming; but this can scarcely be said to be a safe or permanent occupation, and the day may come when farmers will have to turn to something more profitable. The question is what will the young men who have simply learned to mount a «recado» and «round» a flock of sheep be fit for, should sheep-farming fail to recompense labour? They cannot turn to agriculture for they have never seen it practised, much less can they take a responsible place in a factory or workshop, or engineering, or machinery, and the comparatively easy life of the pastoral calling will to a great degree unfit them for servile labor. We make mention of this fact lest any of our people should delude themselves with the false security that things will always go well, and that they may safely follow in the old groove without fear or danger. We would advise every parent who cannot afford to give his son a competent fortune for life to have him taught some useful trade. Good carpenters, masons, plumbers, and blacksmiths are more in demand at the present day than common laborers and professional men. We have plenty of dandies and of perfumed man-milliners who can take their place with grace and elegance behind a counter, but they are not the stuff the rolling world is made of. We have many bachelors and learned doctors, too, but it is not at all certain that they will be more successful in the world, or more useful to themselves and society than the steady, industrious mechanics. Hundreds of the latter have prospered in this city and hundreds of the former have wofully failed.

ENGLISH SNOBS AND IRISH DISUNION.

It is a custom with Englishmen to taunt Irishmen with the spirit of disunion and discord that has prevailed amongst them, and this is given as a reason why England cannot concede Home Rule to Ireland. We have been frequently asked in our interviews with Englishmen such questions as "Are you sure you could agree amongst yourselves?"—"Would we not have to interfere to keep the peace between you?" etc. We generally give to such insults the reply that the travellers gave the highwayman who offered to settle their differences. "We may not be the best friends, but we cannot be worse enemies one of another than you are of both. So stand off." But the truth is that Irish disunion is more imaginary than real in these days. If Irishmen did quarrel in the past they may thank their English rulers whose constant aim was to sow the seeds of dissension amongst them. The only element of discord now remaining in Irish national life, Orangeism, may be directly traced to English agency. It was English government gave it birth, and it is fostered and maintained by the same evil influence. With that one exception Irishmen are to-day showing examples of unity which does honor to their patriotism, and which many other nationalities might imitate with profit to themselves. Let us compare for example the Irish and English population in Buenos Aires. The Irish sheep farmers in the camp are numerous but scattered far and wide, and a closely cemented social organisation among them is physically impossible. Nevertheless, they show their sympathy with their brethren here and at home by contributing for Irish charitable and patriotic purposes, and if their contributions are not so large as they might be they are much larger than those of Englishmen in similar circumstances. The Irish in the city are comparatively few, but, such as they

are, they harmonise tolerably well, and are found to agree for the most part on all matters social, religious and political. Not so with the English; they have different churches, and very many of them frequent no church. They have different politics, and Whigs and Tories will fight as readily as ever Caravats and Shanavests of times now gone by. On account of the radically vicious system of the English social life there is little association amongst them. The old curse of primogeniture and the distinction of grades is as discernible here as it is in London or Windsor. The true British wholesale dealer will not associate with the retailer. The latter thinks it his duty to stand aloof from the manager who, in turn, despises the book-keeper or clerk. A feeling of compassion for the latter Pariah is natural under the circumstances, but our sympathy is lessened when we remember that it is the ambition of every petty English clerk to become one day a manager or perhaps member of a firm, and then he will turn chaw-bacon, assume aristocratic airs, despise his inferiors, and do exactly as his superiors are now doing.

How many respectable young Englishmen in this city are excluded from all society who, if they belonged to any other nationality would be well received? There are hundreds of youths employed in merchant houses, banks, railways, etc., possessed of talents, good manners, ambition, and education who, nevertheless, having no place of resort in the evening, pine away in loneliness, and in the end are perhaps forced to drown their sorrows in the gin-shop. We are proud to say that the same thing does not occur among our Irish people in Buenos Aires. If a young man only shows himself worthy he can easily obtain an introduction among the respectable Irish families of this city, and many young Englishmen are well received among Irish and Americans, even when they are excluded from the society of their own countrymen. Of the English-speaking communities of Buenos Aires, the English coalesce least; the Scotch still keep up a fair amount of clanish peculiarities, though as Mr. Parnell said recently in Dublin, they have not a nationality of their own, for Scotland is long ago become a part of England. The Americans, too, are rather disunited, and the Irish are the most united of any, and preserve more clearly their national and distinctive traits.

THE POLITICO-RELIGIOUS QUESTION.

Arrecifes, Oct. 28, 1885.  
To the Editor of the Southern Cross.

DEAR SIR,  
I am very sorry to note such a divergence of opinion between you and your Catholic colleagues as that exhibited in your last as well as a former issue of your paper, and I regret this all the more as both you and they have been hitherto able defenders of that cause, the advancement of which is the chief device I see inscribed on the banner of each. The vexed questions connected with the present political agitation, have no doubt been the principal if not the sole cause of the divergence, and it is to be deplored that such difference of opinion should be the occasion of statements and charges on either side which each one would in his calmer moments be most careful to avoid. In your article on «Dean Dillon's Letter» you speak of angry diatribes and the fury of your colleagues as if some extraordinary and unheard of injury had aroused the anger of those papers. The only occasion for such an explosion of ill-temper was the publication of the letter to which you allude. They are, unfortunately accustomed to hear many unpleasant things from parties of every social and political grade, and they invariably bear it all with patience and equanimity. Whence, then, this strange exhibition of editorial ire? The fact is, as anyone can see for himself, that the articles published in *La Union* and *La Voz de la Iglesia* were remarkable for that calm tone of dignity which,

in resenting an injury, has more regard to the ends of justice than to the offender or the object of the offence. They were undoubtedly models of patient discretion, prudence and moderation. Then, may I ask where is the force of your argument that they wish to impose a candidate on Dean Dillon and other very excellent gentlemen as intelligent, as able and as competent as themselves?

You state that Dr. Gorostiaga is chosen by Liberals for his Liberalism. It would be well before making such an assertion to prove that he is addicted to Liberalism. As it is, we are supposed to, I dare say, admit the truth of it on the *Ipsa Dixit* of one who has shown himself by no means friendly towards that gentleman. The fact, which is well known to everybody, is that a few Liberals have adhered to his candidature, and if a few Liberals have chosen him for some kind of liberalism that is not liberalism in a religious sense, which nobody attributes to him, and if those few Liberals have formed an erroneous opinion of their candidate the fault surely lies not with the Catholic Union. For my part, notwithstanding the high authority of the very excellent gentlemen who are not in favor of Dr. Gorostiaga's candidature, I cannot in this case prefer their opinion to that of the members of the Catholic Union, that of all the Argentine clergy and bishops and that of the Archbishop himself, whose learning, piety, prudence and wisdom are well known to all, nor can I regard the judgment of the former in such matters as of equal value to that of the latter.

But the most absurd thing of all in your article is to seek in the election of a president of the United States of America a case parallel to that which Catholics propose to accomplish here. There is between the two an essential difference which you are surely too clever to have overlooked, viz., that whilst in the United States in order to elect a Catholic president they should first reform the Constitution of that country; here, on the contrary, the fundamental charter expressly provides that the president shall be a Catholic. There you have a country the great majority of whose inhabitants are professedly Protestant, and have always shown themselves decidedly opposed to Catholicity in their Government, in their institutions, and in their internal administration; whereas here the State itself recognises the Catholic as the national religion. This is the religion professed by ninety-nine in a hundred of the people whose traditions, sympathies, and customs are, moreover, decidedly Catholic. What a parallel case, surely, that is!

The Catholic Union does not, and never did, impose its will on any body. It simply says to its co-religionists: «I am an association whose primary and principal object is the advancement of religious interests and hence one of whose chief duties is the purifying of the institutions of my country from the spirit of irreligion which is, unhappily, too prevalent amongst us. You are a Catholic; you therefore should be with me, for the work we have to accomplish is a very great one, and hence there is need of union among all who aspire to that end. Union is strength; follow my standard; it is the standard of Faith and Fatherland. If you separate from me I regret it. You by so doing weaken my cause and yours; in this you act wrongly and in a manner unworthy of the name you bear, for so far as you are not with me, you are not with the Church.» Now if this is despotism or anything that may lead to it so is the teaching of the Church itself despotism. It addresses itself to the reason and the will, and it depends altogether on each one's principles, on the dictates of his conscience, whether he will or will not accept its teaching. Those who prefer the reign of their own passions to the mild yoke of Jesus Christ are always uproarious in declaiming against despotism when they fear the least interference of religion in temporal matters, and many honest and

sincere Catholics are liable to be misled by this noisy declamation.

If the work undertaken by the Catholic Union of this country is not good and holy, the same may be said of all similar associations. Fortunately, as regards this there is now a movement on foot nearly all over the civilized world whose aim is the advancement of Catholic interests, and it is mainly through a due participation in public affairs that they propose and endeavour to attain their ends. Considerable success has already attended such efforts. Witness what has lately occurred in Italy, Germany, and Belgium. People are in all parts of the world becoming each day more and more alive to the fact that under God's Providence the best way to counteract the vile machinations of the Freemason and the Liberal is by a combined and organized effort to restore to each government Catholic members. Whilst Catholics merely fasted and prayed and otherwise passed their time in apathy and inaction they beheld the work which in silence and secretly the powers of darkness were carrying on around them. Their most important public places were one by one taken possession of by the enemy, they soon saw their most sacred rights ignored or wrested from them and they, themselves, the vast majority, throttled, trampled upon and at the heel of the tyrant. This is what has taken place in Italy, Belgium, and France, what is now taking place in Spain and in most South American countries. It is, Mr. Editor, a very serious question whether the different Catholic populations of the world should tamely abide by such a state of things and quietly accept the ultimate issue—apostasy, probably, in most cases—martyrdom in some, or, whether struggling as men against the enemies of their religion they should not battle manfully for every civil right, and for the restoration of God's Church to its legitimate position on earth.

I remain, Dear sir,  
Yours sincerely,  
D. H.

[Ed. Note.—Our reply shall be brief. 1st. We are still of opinion that the comments of «D. H.»'s proteges on the action of Dean Dillon and their «resenting an injury» (which was not committed) were uncalled for, and «angry diatribes» and with all due respect to our correspondent, he gives us no proof to the contrary, but his special *Ipsa Dixit*. If we do not quote the words of his proteges it is because we want our time and space for more important matters.

2nd. Our correspondent's proteges did attempt to impose themselves, for they pretended to have obtained the special approbation of the Holy Father for the candidature of their selection, which was imposition with a vengeance.

3rd. The parallel with the United States will stand good, for the United States is a much more Catholic country than this. There are at least 10,000,000 of Irish Catholics in the United States, and they are all prepared to make any sacrifice for the sake of the Catholic religion, that is about one-sixth or one-seventh of the population. Here not one-twentieth of the population are Catholics in any thing but in name. Our correspondent is mistaken in supposing that there is any Constitutional obstacle to the election of a Catholic President for the United States.

4th. After this we may make our correspondent a present of the argument about the Catholic Constitution. If the Constitution were a reality it would have some force, but we all know that as far as the Catholic religion is concerned it is a huge parchment lie.

5th. We have something more than our mere *Ipsa Dixit* to prove that Dr. Gorostiaga is supported by the Liberals, for he was chosen candidate in

an assembly of Mitristas at Buenos Aires, at which General Mitre was present; this latter personage is the coryphaeus of Liberalism in Buenos Aires.

Finally; we are ardent supporters of that Catholic unity which our correspondent so ably advocates, but it is not to be attained by following a phantom or grasping a rope of sand. We might advocate the cause of Gorostiaga, but it would be labor in vain. Of the most Catholic people here—the Irish—not one in a hundred is a follower of Gorostiaga, and though they all plumped for him it would be only a small weight in the scale in his favor.]

GENERAL ITEMS.

We hear that the death of young Mr. Doherty, of Mercedes, was caused by a lightning stroke. He was doing some business in a galpon when the flash came and killed him. His family and friends have our sincere condolence.

We beg to advise the friends of the late Mrs. Michael Mahon that the funeral Mass for the repose of her soul has been deferred to Thursday next, 5th prox. For particulars see advertisement.

Mr. Latham has been seriously ill in England, but we are glad to learn that he is recovering.

The following are the numbers given as the result of the inscription of Sunday the 17th:

Concepcion 127, San Juan Evangelista 269, Catedral al Sud 180, San Miguel 130, San Telmo 175, Pilar 100, Balvanera 239, Catedral al Norte 188, Socorro 42, Piedad 203, San Nicolas 149, Santa Lucia 62, San Cristobal 166, Monserrat 195.

The inscription of voters was carried on in the several parishes of the city on Sunday last without any disorder, and it is believed that the great majority of those who presented themselves are in favour of the opposition.

President Roca has secured from the Hypothecary Bank a loan of \$300,000 m/n on the 20 leagues of the Rio Negro land conceded to him by the National Government for the success of his military expedition. The President only asked for 200,000, but the directors put their heads together and made it 300,000.

Colonel Bosch has given orders to the police to pick up any suspicious-looking individuals they may see prowling about on the days of the inscription of voters. In consequence of this order several «hard cases» have been arrested and imprisoned, and it is remarked that robberies are not so frequent in the city as formerly, though cases of stabbing and suicide are numerous.

Dn. Juan Pablo Laberde, formerly a clerk of D. Guillermo Casaux, deceased, has commenced legal proceedings against the estate of Sr. Casaux to recover \$70,000 damages for having been unlawfully placed and detained by Sr. Casaux in a lunatic asylum for six months.

We regret to hear that Mr. Samuel B. Hale is seriously ill. He has our best wishes for his speedy recovery.

The «Umberto's» passengers' 800 in number, are released from quarantine to-day.

We beg to draw the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the entertainment for Mr. Denstone's benefit, to be given on Wednesday next. The programme is most select, and considering Mr. Denstone's popularity as a caterer for dramatic and literary amusement we have no doubt there will be a full house.

A part of the plan of the Sanitary Works, is, as is known, the outlet tunnel which is to be carried through the camps of the partido of Quilmes to the River Plate. This tunnel has reached the chacra of Mr. Griffith Parry, but he, very naturally, objected to his land being touched until the proper legal steps had been taken for expropriation. The Works Committee informed the Minister of the Interior of the circumstances, stating that the suspension of the works would

be very prejudicial, and the Minister consequently ordered that they should be continued, and that the Provincial Government should be asked to put the public force at the disposal of the Committee. Mr. Parry then applied to the Federal Judge, who ordered that the public force should protect Mr. Parry's property until the expropriation had been arranged according to law. In spite of this, the National Government has repeated its order to continue the works without further delay, assuming the responsibility for the trespass.

About 100 children of the school of the Immaculate Conception, which is presided over by the Sisters of Charity, partook of Holy Communion on Sunday. Early Mass was said by Rev. Father Revelliere, Superior of the Congregation of the Mission. The Chapel and the adjoining «patio» were crowded with pious worshippers. Before the Communion the Rev. Celebrant preached an eloquent sermon to the little ones about to receive the Holy Sacrament, dwelling on the necessity of Faith, Hope, and Charity as the essential requisites for the proper reception of so august a Visitor. After the Communion a choir of young girls sang hymns of praise to God. The large concourse of people were greatly edified by the touching ceremony. A similar ceremony took place at the Church of Our Lady of Victories, where 120 children partook of their first Communion. They belonged to the schools «Colegio Muro» and the «Asilo Maternal del Norte.»

The pleasure yacht «Marchioness» the property of young Lord Dudley, and having on board the owner and four friends, is at present in the port of Rio Janeiro. They are making a trip down the coast, and will doubtless touch here in the course of their wanderings.

The following are the results of the different events at the Palermo races on Sunday: 1st race, the Belgrano Stakes, \$500 m/n; Bian's Rosina 1, Stud Buenos Aires's Sweetheart 2, Stud San José's Leonor 3. 2nd race, the San Martin Stakes, \$1000 m/n, won by Casey Brothers' Coronel, Stud Belgrano's Kettle drum 2, Stud Santa Teresa's Goodbye 3; Kettle drum was the favourite. 3rd race, the Palermo Stakes, 2000 m/n, won by Ecurie Prisonero's Fidalgo, Jacquemin's Mivolistin 2, Stud Belgrano's Max 3. 4th race, the San Fernando Handicap, \$700 m/n, won by Stud Palermo's Atrevido, Kemmis's Dechosa 2, Muzzio's Dandin 3. The last race was a match between Stud Buenos Aires's Surplice and Dickinson's Primavera for \$3000 m/n. Surplice won by a length.

The question of the new boulevard is causing the greatest excitement and is now the principal topic of conversation in the city. It is said that a company has been formed to buy up all the sites and build on them, letting them to the occupants of the houses about to be demolished. It is feared that this change will tend to raise house-rents in the city, for a large population will be deprived of houses. The present occupants however are obstructing the Intendant's plans as far as they can and refuse to be expropriated unless it be at an enormous compensation.

An Englishman named Frank E. Emerson committed suicide in Belgrano on Tuesday. He was formerly engaged in Gebbie and Co's establishment, and lately on the Campana Railway. He seems to have been a quiet man, of good character. He was 35 years of age, and was engaged to be married.

In the Chamber of Deputies on Wednesday Mr. Lainez reminded the Government of the unprotected state of the cattle trade in the country at present. He reminded them that the Government of Montevideo proposed to exempt congealed meat from all taxes, and he begged of them to come to the rescue of our own trade before the Orientals get the start of us as they have often got before.

The newspapers of Milan made some sharp attacks on Tamagno for his conduct to Ferrari, and these drew forth a reply from him, in which he says that, if he so

pleased, he could have refused to sing in Buenos Aires, because Ferrarri had not paid him, but he continued to sing till Ferrarri owed him 135,000 francs. His leaving Ferrarri could not have ruined the latter, because there were only four more performances to take place, and he himself was announced to sing in only one of them.

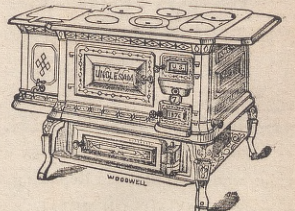
The Central Gun Club held a meeting on Sunday at Lujan. The invitations were given by Dr. E. A. Hanly, and the following members of the Gun Club were present—Dr. Hanly, Messrs. T. A. Gahan, P. Ham, W. Ham, J. Browne, L. Casey, W. Casey, W. Moore. Several friends from town and camp were also present. During the day Sr. Dominguez, President of the Municipality, and some of the local authorities put in an appearance. A sumptuous dejeuner was served up at the hotel. The shooting took place in front of the grand stand of the race-course, where an elegant *marquee* was erected. The following were the different events:

- Members and Strangers' Handicap for a Stake.  
Winner . . . . . Mr. W. Ham.  
Second . . . . . Mr. L. Casey.
- Members' Handicap of Ten Birds—Prize: A Writing Case.  
Winner . . P. Ham, 9 out of 10.  
Second . . Dr. Hanley, 8 out of 10.
- Visitors' and Members' Handicap Match, Five Birds—For a Stake.  
Winner . . L. Casey, 5 out of 5.  
Second . . W. Moore, 4 out of 5.
- Visitors' and Members' Handicap—Subscription Match for a charitable purpose (Irish Orphanage)—First miss fall out.  
Winner . . W. Moore, 7 out of 7.  
Second . . J. P. Browne, 6 out of 7.
- Visitors' and Members' Handicap—First miss fall out.  
Winner . . . . . T. A. Gahan.

These were followed by several smaller matches. After the shooting the party partook of lunch under the grand stand. The time was short, for the train hour was approaching; nevertheless, the jovial moments were turned to precious use, and while the champagne flowed copiously eloquent toasts were made for Dr. Hanly, the Gun Club, the Municipality and people of Lujan.

Passengers arrived by the steamer «Maskelyne»: Mary Courtney, John McCormick, John Boston, Thomas Myles, David Stubbs, Edwin Dunnett, Wm. Elliott, Peter Kenney, Thos. Davis, J. W. Topping, J. Moffett, George May.

The question of the coming governor of the province is being hotly discussed. Several gentlemen are already talked of as candidates: Drs. Achaval, Luro, Jorge, and Del Valle, Srs. Maximo Paz and Roberto Cano, and Generals Campos and Mansilla.



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OUR STANDING ARMY.

In the debate on the military budget last week Deputy Davila drew attention to the large and unnecessary expenditure in this branch of the administration. We were at peace with all nations, and the Indians no longer gave us any trouble. The Argentine Republic has a larger army in proportion to its population than any other country in the world, France and Germany excepted. A fourth part of our revenue is expended on the army and navy. Deputy Balsa said that our army and navy expenditure averages 15 francs per head. In France and other countries it averages 22 francs per head. The Minister of War said that it would be a very serious matter to reduce the army expenses just now. What swells the army expenditure was not the number of soldiers but the numerous pensions paid, over 700 leagues of frontier must still be properly watched and guarded. The army on paper represents 7500 men; in reality they are 5000 men. These are not too many for the requirements and a further reduction in the number of men would not be a great source of economy to the nation. The army budget was accordingly voted.

POLICE STATISTICS FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER.

During the month of September the police records of the city show 153 crimes to have been committed in the city, of these 2 were homicides, 47 cases of wounding, 2 attempts at assassination, 1 attempt at homicide, 12 cases of swindling, 33 petty larcenies, and 38 robberies. There were 9 suicides committed during the month, 2 of them by women. No less than 757 persons were taken to the Police Department, of whom 118 were charged with various crimes, 589 with offences against municipal or police ordinances, 14 were alleged lunatics, 1 a deserter, 8 boys and girls who had run away or were lost. Of this number of prisoners 235 were Argentines, 169 Italians, 32 Orientals, 47 Spaniards, 19 French, 35 English and 7 North Americans.

In addition to the above 2014 persons (of whom 94 were women) were taken to the various comisarios for drunkenness, 459 for disorderly conduct. Of these 29 were Germans, 593 Argentines, 241 Spaniards, 122 French, 108 English, 827 Italians, 77 Orientals, and 11 North Americans.

FROM CAMPANA TO ROSARIO.

From Campana the railway is now being prolonged to Rosario, and the various sections with their distances from Buenos Aires will be as follows:

Buenos Aires to Campana	50 Miles
"    Zarate	55
"    Baradero	90
"    San Pedro	105
Buenos Aires to Ramallo	135
"    San Nicolas	150
"    Piedras	162
"    Rosario	176

The gauge is five and a half feet, and there will be several iron bridges, the largest being over the Arco and Arrecifes rivers before reaching San Nicolas, and over the arroyo Media Pavon and Saladillo between San Nicolas and Rosario.

THE SOULS IN PURGATORY.

All Souls' Day is a day especially instituted for the offering up of prayers and the sacrifice of the Mass for the liberating of suffering souls from purgatory. Our holy mother the Church, by instituting this feast, has set all her faithful children an example they should not be slow to imitate. Our faith teaches that the soul, if defiled by the least sin, an enemy of God, it does not deserve hell; and that therefore there is a middle state, where the soul must suffer for a time until all the defilements of sin are washed away. Some undergo the punishment due to sin in this world through sickness or other afflictions, or the punishment is remitted through indulgences granted by the Church. But as few bear their affliction with sufficient patience

and resignation, and as a plenary indulgence is hard to gain, it may safely be said that the majority undergo their punishment in purgatory. And what are these sufferings of purgatory? We are taught that the principal pain is caused by the soul being deprived of the presence of God and the joys of heaven. We do not comprehend as the souls in purgatory do the beauty of God and the happiness of heaven, and therefore we do not comprehend the intensity of their sorrow at being deprived of them. There are also sensible pains which torment the soul to which the greatest suffering of this life can bear no comparison. Add to this the fact that the poor souls are utterly helpless. If we suffer in this world we can get relief in many ways. The medicine we take relieves us. If thirsty, we can get a cooling drink; if hungry we can eat. There are a thousand different ways by which our pain may be eased. But the souls in purgatory can do nothing for themselves; they must depend upon us to offer up our prayers, and especially the adorable sacrifice of the Mass, for their deliverance.

It is strange how hard-hearted and indifferent we are to the cries for help that come from the poor souls in purgatory. If we meet a complete stranger in real need we will not refuse him help, and the more helpless and destitute a beggar is the more we sympathise with him, and the more generously we act. Now, we have friends and perhaps very near relations in purgatory, who are poor beggars utterly destitute and in pain, and must remain so unless delivered by our prayers. And will you refuse to them what you would not refuse an enemy here on earth? Pray, then, for the poor souls, and have the adorable sacrifice of the Mass offered up for them, and especially to those who have been dear to you in life. Parents, teach your children to pray for the souls of the departed, that they may not forget you when you are gone.—*Homeless Child.*

FLOWERS AND THE DEAD.

[From the *Advocate.*]

A practice which has become common with Catholics, but which, we believe, did not originate with them, has been brought under discussion in one of the English Catholic journals. Our reference is to the now prevailing custom of laying flowers on coffins. The idea of associating their bloom and fragrance with death and inevitable corruption does seem incongruous, but in bringing this and other succeeding objections under the notice of our readers, we do not wish to have it supposed that we ourselves are pronouncing judgment against the practice. It is unquestionably novel, and it would be hard to prove that it is in consonance with Christian faith and instincts. It is not sanctioned by ancient usage in Catholic countries, and it seems to be discredited by the fact that it is much in favour with infidels, who thus give expression to their views that only by this and other mortuary displays is it possible for them to evince their respect for the dead, since they have no faith in the immortality of the soul, and, therefore, do not look beyond the grave in their remembrance of the deeds done in the flesh. But the objection urged most strongly by some Catholic writers is that floral decorations on coffins are inconsistent with the solemnity of the occasion, and in their meaning are decidedly at variance with that expressed in the funeral rites of the Church. The sentiments actuating those who thus, in their view of the case, pay a tribute of respect to the memory of the dead, are, of course, commendable; but the question is, Are those sentiments expressed with propriety, and in conformity with Christian and Catholic doctrine respecting the dead? It is needless to say that the remains of the dead should be treated with much respect, as this is an almost universal observance; but that, as is pointed out, may be done without introducing

into the burial customs innovations which, though permitted, have not ecclesiastical approval. And it is further urged that depositing flowers on a coffin before the asperging time is highly improper; but to us it seems that, as no objection is made to the practice by the clergy, the absence of a disrespectful motive in cases of the kind must be regarded as a sufficient excuse for the act itself. However, as we have already intimated, we have no wish to express judgment on any aspect of the question. It does not seem to us improbable that all doubts on the subject will sooner or later be set at rest by a properly constituted authority, and till that has been done it cannot be very wrong—if wrong at all—to assuage the poignancy of grief by associating a poetic sentiment with it in the manner which has now become an established custom.

ABOUT MULES.

One of the certainties about a mule is that he is sure-footed, especially with his hind feet. He never misplaces them. If he advertises that his feet will be at a certain spot at a certain time with a sample of mule shoes to which he would call your attention, you will always find them there at the appointed time. He is as reliable as the day of judgment, and he never cancels an engagement. Every man now living who drove a mule during the war draws a pension. I have owned a good many mules. I was near buying one once. He was a fine looking animal. His ears stood up like side spires on an Episcopal church. His tail was trimmed down so that it looked like a tar brush leaning against him. He was striped off like the American flag, and Raphael's cherubs never looked more angelic than did that mule. He looked all innocence, though he was in no sense. The owner sat in his wagon with his chin resting on his hand and his elbow resting on his knee. In the other hand he held a stick with a braid in the end of it. I examined the mule and asked the man a few questions, and out of mere form asked if the mule was kind or if he ever kicked. «Kind? Kick!» said the man, and these were the last words that he ever uttered. He reached his stick over the end of the wagon, and stuck the braid into that mule. It was awful to see a man snuffed out as quickly as he was. It almost took my breath, he went so suddenly. I never saw the thread of life snap so abruptly as it did on that occasion. He didn't have time to send a message to his family. That mule simply ducked his head and then a pair of heels flew out behind. There was a crash, a flying of splinters, and that was all, and the next moment that mule and I stood alone, my face covered with astonishment two feet deep, and his with part of an old bridle. The next day I read an account in the telegraphic news of a shower of flesh in Kentucky. I was the only man that could explain that phenomenon, and I did not dare to lest I should be implicated in the affair with the other mule. I have seen death in many forms, but don't ever recollect of seeing a funeral gotten up with less pomp and display than on this occasion. If I had my choice to work in a nitro-glycerine factory or take care of a mule, I should go for the factory, as in case of explosion there would be more possibility of friends finding some little mementoes of me with which to assuage their grief. A very small piece of me would lighten a very big sorrow.—*American Paper.*

A REPORTER'S TERRIBLE FATE.

"I can not imagine," said Reserve Officer Stalk, yesterday afternoon, as he stood on the corner of Eighth and Chestnut street, "why people complain so of the heat. Within the last three or four days I have noticed that the highest point registered by the *Daily News* office has been 95 degrees, and still people were going around

looking as uncomfortable as a polar bear in a baker's oven.

"Why, my dear sir, 95 degrees is positively a freezing atmosphere compared with the heat occasionally experienced on the Island of Tahiti, in the Pacific ocean.

"In the summer of 1858 or 1859, I am not certain which, I was on the island for the purpose of introducing a new style of double back-action refrigerator.

"The weather was a trifle warm, but not at all uncomfortable until one Sunday, when, at 6 o'clock in the morning, the mercury suddenly shot up to 108 degrees. By 9 o'clock it had reached 122 degrees, at 10 o'clock it was up to 147 degrees, and still rising. I was unaccustomed to such a high temperature, and got inside one of my refrigerators, and watched through the glass door the actions of the natives. I was surprised to see one fellow, who was wearing an old army blouse I had given him, walking around, while the brass buttons on the coat were melting off and running down and forming a puddle of molten metal in the sand. It was then noon, and the mercury had reached 446 degrees, or thereabouts. I like to be exact, but I may be a degree or two out of the way.

"In a few moments another native sneaked around to the rear of the refrigerator, and from the sound I could tell he was stealing ice from the box. He got a five pound lump, but no sooner was it exposed to the sun than it turned to boiling water and scalded the poor fellow's hands in a terrible manner. A few minutes afterwards—the thermometer was then 480—I was horrified to see a woman rush wildly from a hut. In her arms she carried a dear little babe. As she reached the glare of the sun the child's body began to sizzle and in a few moments it was roasted to a crisp.—The mother had—"

There was a wild shriek from the reporter, and he pitched forward into Eight street. When picked up it was found that the angels had called him home. He was dead as a herring.—*Philadelphia News.*

GOOD MANNERS.

In passing from the drawing-room to the dining-room the lady takes precedence.

Give up to cads and snobs the practice of smoking in the streets or in a theatre.

Never use your knife to convey your food to your mouth under any circumstances.

Nothing indicates a well-bred man more than a proper mode of eating his dinner.

The most disagreeable talk is that which turns upon a man's or woman's maladies.

A married woman should treat a stranger with reserve, an acquaintance with reticence.

A man who talks slang in a lady's hearing stands in need of the severest discipline.

In making calls do your best to lighten the infliction to your hostess. Do not stay long.

Good manners is the art of making easy the persons with whom we are brought in contact.

Never make introductions unless you have good reason to believe that both parties are agreeable.

In the country gentlemen do not offer their arm to ladies, but in large towns this should be done.

In railroad travelling no gentleman will address a lady who is unknown to him unless she invites it.

There are three articles of dress which pre-eminently show the gentleman—hats, boots, and gloves.

Ladies should remember that the art of dressing well lies in the happy combination and harmony of colors.

Never give letters of introduction unless you are prepared to be responsible for the person to whom they are given.

Carry your hat and cane but not your umbrella into the drawing-room, as a visible sign of your intention to leave quickly.

Be specially careful in making introductions to ladies. It is an insult if you present to a lady any person of doubtful reputation.

There is no policy like politeness, and a good manner is the

best thing in the world either to get a good name or supply the want of it.

In bowing to a lady in the street lift your hat off your head. Do not allow her to suppose that you wear a wig and are afraid to disarrange it.

The holder of a letter of introduction should send it with his card of address. The receiver, if he be a gentleman, will call upon you without delay.

If you pass an acquaintance with a lady on his arm do not nod, take off your hat, so that your salute may seem to include both your friend and the lady.

Avoid onions, or, after partaking of them, shut yourself up in the solitude of your chamber until you are purified. A story is told of an onion-eater who entered an inn with the remark that for the last two hours he had the wind in his teeth. «Had you!» exclaimed one of the company, «then, by jove, sir, the wind had the worst of it.»

WIT AND HUMOUR.

A Texas Judge fined a man for calling him a liar when court was in session. The Judge, in explaining to the man's friends, said: "I know that I am a liar, but not while court is in session, gentlemen."

Phrenologist—Your bump of imagination is abnormally large, sir. You should write poetry. Citizen—I do write poetry. Only yesterday I took a poem to an editor, and that bump you are feeling is where he hit me. Don't bear on so hard.

"What do you think of the doctrine of total depravity?" asked a clergyman of a pious but unsophisticated old lady. "Oh, I think it's a good enough doctrine," she replied, "if the people could only be got to live up to it."

An obituary notice of a young London lawyer says: He died regretted by a large circle who had cherished the hope that he would outlive his father, and pay them the loans out of the old man's hoarded fortune.

A girl who married an old miser for his wealth, but pretended that she married him only for love, was surprised when she asked him for some money for the first time, at his replying, "True love, darling, seeks no change."

An absent-minded professor was sitting at his desk writing one evening, when one of his children entered. "What do you want? I can't be disturbed now." "I only want to say good-night." "Never mind now; to-morrow morning will do as well."

How soon some women change their minds respecting their husbands! Mrs. Spinn was for ever telling her husband that he was not worth the salt that was put in his bread, but when he got killed in a railway collision she sued the company for a thousand pounds.

An English gentleman who was travelling in America was struck by the universal application of the term "gentleman" in that country, and inquired of an American friend who really were "gentlemen in the States." "Well, I guess, every one who isn't a lady," was the reply.

A foreigner, in learning the English language, and finding that the word "plague" is a monosyllable, while "ague," which contains only the last four letters of "plague," is a dissyllable, said he wished the plague would take one half of the language, and the ague the other half.

A woman was brought before a police magistrate and asked her age. She replied, "Thirty-five." The Magistrate: "I have heard you give that same age in this court for the last five years." The woman: "No doubt, your honour. I'm not one of those females to say one thing to-day and another to-morrow."

A ten-year-old boy, bound by rail from London to Liverpool, became hungry before 11 o'clock, and began to eat the broiled chicken which his mother had placed in his luncheon-box for him. A gentleman who sat beside him was moved to say "See here, my son. If you eat much

now you won't have any appetite for your dinner." To which the little fellow slowly replied, "Well, if I haven't any appetite I shan't want any dinner." The friendly traveller had no more to say.

He (afraid she will order the second plate)—"Do you know that they make ice cream of glucose, gelatine, corn starch, castor oil, skimmed milk, oleo-margarine, cayenne pepper, and strychnine?" She (licking out the dish)—"No, I didn't know that, but I've noticed that they are so stingy in filling their dishes, that one has to eat two plates in order to get enough."

"I've gone about as high in masonry as anybody can," said a laborer. "Is that so. How high have you gone?" "Well, I worked on the top of Washington Monument as a mason." "Well, that's not taking any degree in masonry." "Isn't it, eh. Well, you'd a thought it was if you'd been there, with the thermometer at thirty-one degrees below zero."

A witty as well as a soft answer will sometimes turn away wrath. Charles Burleigh, the abolitionist, in the midst of an anti-slavery speech was struck by a rotten egg full in the face. Pausing to wipe away the contents of the missile he said calmly, "I have always contended that pro-slavery arguments were very unsound." The crowd roared, and he was no longer molested.

"I say, guard, which is the shady side of this car?" remarked a passenger, as he boarded a train on a narrow-gauge railway, in the oil country. "Thar bain't no shady side," replied the guard, who was born in that country and knew how to speak the language. "No shady side?" "No, sir. Thar's so many curves and twists on this road, and the trains run so fast, that the sun shines on both sides at the same time."

AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFECTING A NUMEROUS CLASS.

THE disease commences with a slight derangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and, in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints; but if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted. Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling, attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky mucus gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there fulness in the side and back? Is there a fulness about the right side as if the liver was enlarging? Is there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly coloured, with a deposit after standing? Does fermentation occur, 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 malsady is indigestion or despondency, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipency. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will effect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite is returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most efficacious 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, Parrington 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. Stearne) 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 I may benefit others. 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.

THE SIXTH REPORT OF THE PUBLIC TRIAL OF GLYCERINE DIP.

«Chascomus, Oct. 14, 1885. We have to-day inspected the sheep cured here by Mr. Hayward on the 25th September, with the Glycerine Dip, and we have found them to be entirely free from Scab. (Signed,) Roberto Bouce, (El Presidente de la Sociedad Rural) A. M. Justo Juan Dodds.»

COMMERCIAL.

Table with market prices for Gold, Series A, Series E, Series F, National Bank Shares, etc.

Many sales of wool were effected this week. The market is now fairly opened. As yet there are not many buyers and they are looking out for good qualities. Inferior classes of wool are neglected. Good wools bring from \$75 to 85; superior \$90 to 100; defective 60 to 70. The premium in gold is holding up, and if this continues prices are sure to go up as the season advances. Camp people, if possible, should send their wool into town and not be cheated, as many were last year by the «acopiadores», who watch the ebb and flow of the market and deceive the farmer before he is aware of the change.

We would also strongly recommend the owners of sheepskins to send them into town. We saw a number of bales of sheepskins sent to the Once this week by Mr. Perkins, of Chacabuco. They were nicely made up in wire bales of small size and were forwarded with invoice. Any estanciero may easily do the same and save himself much trouble and expense.

The Provincial railway receipts during the month of September were \$370,578 m/n against \$178,558 m/n during the same month last year.

The «Maskelyne» has brought out to Mr. E. Casey 6 bulls, to Mr. Wallace 2 mares, 2 cows, 2 calves and 17 rams.

It is reported that Mr. C. Bowen has purchased the Belgrano tramway of its owners on behalf of an English company.

14,000 quintals of jerked beef have been sold in this market for Brazil at 23 reals gold, and 7000 quintals of very special quality for the same place at 35 reals.

The disease known as «Zaguapé» is still causing terrible havoc among sheep in the southern parts of the province. In some flocks it has killed one-half the animals. It is no doubt owing to this disease that so many sheepskins are being sent into the market of Buenos Aires.

Mr. Ricardo Eastman sold on Saturday the valuable establishment «El Aguara» in the partido of Lincoln measuring 15,000 hectares, part of which is wired in, for the sum of \$7.05 m/n per hectare; buyer Don Pablo Garcia. This includes all the houses and improvements on the land. The cattle were sold as follows: 3150 cows «al corte» at \$1.10 per head, 45 milk cows at \$13 each, 60 mestizo bulls at \$26, 24 sifuneleros at \$10, 16 bullocks at \$10; buyer Don Emilio V. Bunge. The sheep, fine rams, horses, mares, &c., were not sold. There was an offer of 50 cents for the sheep, which was refused.

The Southern Railway Company intend to erect galpones for the storage of wool at all the principal stations.

The failure of a well-known wool washing firm, having an establishment at the Tigre, is reported, and for a large amount; we hear one of the State Banks is in for \$150,000 m/n. The failure of a party whose business is chiefly the fencing of lands, is also spoken of in the market.

Amongst the steamers arrived this week were the «Maskelyne» from Liverpool; the «Umberto» from Genoa, which brought a large number of immigrants for

Santa-Fé, and the Royal Mail steamer «Mondego» which reached here on Tuesday. The «Maskelyne» brought £50,000 in specie.

Two small lots of land, measuring 2600 square yards, in the Boca, fronting the river, were sold on Monday at the high price of \$15 m/n per square yard. Purchases of late have been large and frequent in that district. The Western Railway, the Banco Constructor, and capitalists have been buying large lots.

Mr. Casey sold about 12,000 arrobes of wool this week. The highest price got by Mr. Casey was \$97 and the lowest 73. Several lots also were put into deposit.

Mr. Casey sold on Monday a lot of prime wool from Mr. Hearne's estancia in Chivilcoy at \$94 m/n.

Sales of wool on Tuesday: Mr. Casey sold the following lots: 600 arrobes good wool \$85,500 do \$85, 800 regular 75, 900 do 73. Over 60,000 arrobes of wool now in the market.

1450 arrobes special and superior by Garrahan \$102 97 88; 3000 superior and good by Casey \$94 85 75 73; 1000 superior by Kenny \$97; 400 do by Ojea \$90; 200 inferior by Elordi \$58. Borrega wool 50 arrobes good by Kenny at 75. Belly wool 50 arrobes superior by Kenny 35; 50 do by Ojea 35.

Mr. Michael Tyrrell, of Mercedes, sold 750 arrobes of wool from his estancia at 4 m/n per arrobe.

The following camps have been rented:

In Ayacucho 2 leagues known as Pourtales for ten years at \$3618 m/n per year. Partido de Suarez 3 square leagues for \$1308.66 per league. 1 league of National camp, south-east angle of lot 23 letter A, section 3, for six years at \$600 m/n per year.

Some contracts have been made for the new flax-seed crop with an acopiador in Santa-Fé at 70 cents per arrobe. This is considered a very fair price.

The Provincial Bank has arranged with Baring Brothers for an advance of £1,250,000. Up to the beginning of September, £400,000 had been despatched from London for the bank a commencement had been made of a second remittance of \$200,000, of which £50,000 has been brought by the «Maskelyne» and another £50,000 is on its way in the «Tycho Brahe.»

The works of the Campana Railway are only seven leagues distant from Rosario. The line to Rosario may be inaugurated in December.

The following choice lots of wools were sold in the Once on Wednesday. Nearly all these parcels came from the West:

1400 arrobes at \$95 m/n, 900 do at 94, 1400 at 90, 500 at 85.

Messrs. Melera and Marti have bought from Messrs. George Bell and Sons 3600 square yards of land fronting the Riachuelo with 60 yards, for the sum of \$40,000 m/n.

From Messrs. Pico and Gomez's circular we take the following sales of camp during the last few days:

Province of Buenos Aires, section 2, lots 83, 94 and 95, measuring a little over 7 square leagues, at \$8000 m/n per league; buyer C. Rodriguez Section 4, 3 leagues for \$6000 m/n each. Partido of Tandil, 2 square leagues for \$25,000 m/n each. Partido of Monte, the establishment named «El Rosario» price and buyer reserved. Partido of Carmen de Areco, the establishment known as «La Esperanza» measuring 600 squares, at \$64 per square; buyer José Hernandez. Partido of Bragrado, 200 squares at \$17 m/n each. Partido of Giles, 62 squares at \$84 m/n each, to José Pichetto. Partido of San Vicente, 200 squares at \$56 per square.

«Liverpool. Buenos Aires wools No. 1, of 30-32 o/o yield at 5d per lb.

Merino camp sheepskins of 65 to 85 lbs. per doz. at 5d. per lb; Beef tallow at 28s-29s per cwt. Salted novillo hides 5 1/2 d per lb. Salted potro hides of 36 lbs. at 11s each.

THE PLAZAS.

Table with prices for Wool (Superior, Good, Inferior, Bellies, Borrega) and Hides (Good camp, Matadero, Horse, Hair).

Table with prices for Sheepskins (Superior, Matadero, Desecho, Corderitos) and Wheat (Per fan, Candeal, French, Santa Fé, Costa).

Table with prices for Maize (Morochó, Yellow) and Constitution (Wool, Special, Superior, Good, Regular) and Hides (Good camp, Sheepskins superior, Matadero, Inferior, Corderitos, Horse Hides, Hair).

BIRTH.

On the 15th October, the wife of Mr. B. Martyn, Salto, of a daughter.

DEATH.

On October 13th, in the partido Sala-dillo, Mrs. Eliza Kelly, wife of the late Mr. James Kelly, formerly of Lobos; age 67 years. Very much regretted by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance. R.I.P.

At 3 Calle Rio Bamba, Belgrano, Frank E. Emerson, aged 35 years, native of Bath, England.

On October 27th, at Mercedes, Mr. James Doherty. R.I.P.

On the 23rd October, at her residence, Mercedes, Mary, the beloved wife of Richard Rossiter, aged 31 years. Deceased had suffered a long and painful illness of 57 days. The early death of Mrs. Rossiter is deeply deplored by her many friends and acquaintances and the general sorrow for her loss and the sympathy with her bereaved family were testified by the large concourse of people who followed her remains to the burying ground on Sunday. She leaves a family of four small children to mourn her loss. R.I.P.

EDWARD WALLACE, DIED ON DECEMBER 3RD, 1884. R.I.P.

All friends are invited by the relations of the deceased to attend at the 12 Months' Memory Mass which will be said on the morning of the 3rd November, 1885, at San Antonio de Areco.

MONTH'S MIND.

In the parish church of Suipacha, on Thursday the 5th prox. there will be a solemn Mass of Requiem for the repose of the soul of the late Mrs. Michael Mahon. There will be masses from 10 o'clock, the Office for the Dead will commence at 11.30 and will be followed by the High Mass of Requiem. All friends are earnestly requested to attend. oct13

CAMP TO LET—Over 500 squares of splendid camp in the partido of the Monte. For terms apply to— "M. D." at this Office.

To Rent

From ONE HUNDRED to SIX HUNDRED SQUARES OF CAMP in the Partido of Ramallo, with houses and wells. Apply to— JOHN J. SULLIVAN, Partido Ramallo. 3m-1

EL PLATA L. COXOLA'S STORE OF PARAGUAYAN ARTICLES

SPECIALITIES of Paraguay such as YERBAS, MATES, PRESERVES, Cigars, Nanduti Fabrics, Indian Arrows, etc., etc.

186-SUIPACHA-186

Familia que no consuma HESPERIDINA

debe consultar con aquella que siempre tiene a mano. UNA BOTELLA de este sano tónico-bicor, 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 [mark] the owner's mark being [mark] Any person giving information of the whereabouts of the Horse to JOHN NOON-AN, Chacabuco, camp or Saurofino Bravo, will receive 10 pesos m/n reward. oc 2-1m

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 engagements. 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

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.

NOVIEMBRE

Domingo 1—Una manzana en lotes, Cochabamba, Constitucion, Pasco y Pichincha, a las 4 1/2. Domingo 1—Terreno en Barracas al Norte frente a la Plaza Herrera, a las 2. Lunes 2—Judicial—Casa Piedad 497. Base pesos 20,500 m/n, a las 4. Jueves 5—Judicial—Haciendas en el Azul en el Hotel Londres, a las 1. Viernes 6—28 potillos y potrancas sangre de carrera de Guillermo Kemmis, en Alsina 78 a las 2. Sabado 7—Casa 25 de Mayo 43 y 31 Piedad y Paseo de Julio. Base pesos 420,000 m/n, a las 4 1/2. Domingo 8—Una manzana de terreno sobre el Riachuelo, a las 4. Viernes 13—Judicial—Casa General Viamont 681. Base pesos 22,000 m/n, a las 4. Domingo 15—Judicial—Quinta en Flores, San José y 9 de Julio. Base pesos 3689 m/n, a las 4. Viernes 20—Judicial—Chacra en San Isidro, en Alsina 78 a las 2. Viernes 20—Judicial—2 1/2 leguas en el partido de Tapalqué, en Alsina 78, a las 2.

37--BUEN ORDEN--37

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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. Made 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

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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 Gurrupats, combined \$ 3 each. Au 1 pm

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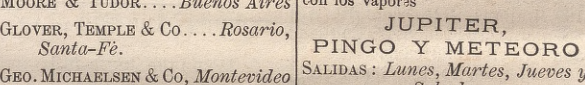
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Marvelous colour being perfectly water white. Almost entirely free from smell. Extraordinary brilliant light. It has been tested by the most celebrated analytical chemists in Europe and pronounced. BEST REFINED AND PUREST OIL EVER PRODUCED. The purity of the oil is such that trimming the wick with scissors is unnecessary for several months. Flashing point 150°.

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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

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

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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