

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

VOLUME XI, No. 44.

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NOTES FROM IRELAND.

October 9.

The meeting of the first County Convention, held at Wicklow for the selection of National Parliamentary candidates at the impending general election, was a thorough embodiment of the popular sentiments and the unity of purpose which is determined to sink all minor differences in presence of the great necessity of the crisis, namely an immediate and satisfactory settlement of the question of legislative independence. On the platform priests and people stood shoulder to shoulder, and the chair was taken by the leader himself, who received quite an ovation on making his appearance. When the necessary preliminaries were gone through Mr. Corbet, the present member, and Mr. Garret Byrne, former member for Wexford, were unanimously adopted. At the termination of the Convention a monster meeting was held, over which the Rev. Father McInerney presided. Mr. Parnell made it the happy occasion of replying to Mr. Gladstone's recent manifesto, in which he declared that legislative independence could not be ceded without proper guarantees that the disruption of the empire would not be ultimately demanded. The eloquent and powerful answer included the statement that no body of men could give guarantees binding the future of a nation; and also the advice to those diplomatists who would deal with the Irish problem, that the Irish should be trusted altogether or not at all. Touching on protection, the member for Cork claimed very justly for the Irish people the right to tax whatever they considered would advance the welfare of their country.

There was quite an embryo Irish Parliament on Tuesday at the offices of the League, 43 «Upper O'Connell-street,» with the ever popular John Dillon as Speaker. Among the gentlemen admitted to membership at an early stage of the proceedings were Sir Thomas Grattan Esmond, Rev. James Cantwell, Adm., Thurles; Dr. Fitzgerald of London, and Mr. Phil. Callan, M.P., and amongst those present—Messrs. Justin McCarthy (*pere et fils*) M.P., T. Harrington, M.P., and W. Redmond, M.P. The chairman, in his allusions to the difference of opinion which exists as to whether the Purchase Act should have been accepted or not by the Irish Party, gave as his opinion that he did not see how any member could have opposed it, inasmuch as it practically granted most of the things asked for, and afforded the farmer every facility for purchasing without having the price settled in London.

At the same hour on the same day a meeting of the Hierarchy of Ireland, including their Graces the Archbishops of Dublin, Cashel and Tuam, and twenty-one Bishops, was held at Holy Cross College, Clonliffe, for the purpose of transacting ecclesiastical business. A few days previously the Most Rev. Dr. Walsh received the Lord-Lieutenant and the Countess of Carnarvon at the Mater Misericordiae Hospital, and conducted them through the different wards, with the manage-

ment of which they expressed themselves highly gratified. It is expected that on Friday evening His Grace will arrive in Dildare to be the guest of the Very Rev. Dr. Kavanagh until Sunday, when he is announced to consecrate the new altar in the church of St. Brigid. On the same occasion the most Rev. Dr. Croke will preach.

It is a fact—a lamentable fact—that Hogan's classical statue of Thomas Davis, the gifted, honorable, and accomplished poet of the Young Ireland movement, is to-day—close on forty years after it left the sculptor's studio—without a permanent resting-place. Is this treatment to be taken as typical of our gratitude for the services rendered to Ireland by the earnest, truthful spirit of the Mallow singer? Is it to be considered illustrative of our appreciation of Hogan's genius? If the correspondence on the subject, published in this month's number of the *Dublin University Review*, means anything, it means that native art and home song, manly perseverance and patriotic inspiration, sculpture and poetry, have but few active friends, few real patrons in our midst. Otherwise would the life-like Carrarra figure of Tom Davis be now decorating the private grounds of a public graveyard, exposed to all the destructive effects of our horrid climate?

On Sunday the Irish Artisans' Exhibition Committee «struck oil» by opening their interesting collection of native exhibits as a museum, free. Notwithstanding that no fewer than fifteen thousand visitors passed the turnstiles their conduct was marked by propriety, order, and the most commendable decorum. In fact the experiment was a perfect success, and will be repeated. The following day a meeting of the general committee was held, and the resolution adopted that «it having been suggested in the public Press to hold an exhibition of Irish industries next year, and as this, 'The Artisans' Exhibition,' will shortly close, the executive council are now prepared to receive offers for the disposal of their building from parties wishing to treat for its purchase, either for an exhibition or any other suitable purpose, at about one-half its original cost.» If the energetic spirit of enterprise which worked the Exhibition was a little less uncommon over here, more than one stratum of society would be considerably benefited.

The registrations for the Parliamentary Borough of Dublin are now completed, and the Nationalists, who certainly worked zealously and constantly, claim a most triumphant victory from the large numbers of voters they have placed on the roll. In the St. Stephen's Division alone—the one in which they apprehended defeat—they look forward to a clear majority of a thousand. This will give the representation of the entire city to the National Party. But it is in the county that they have won the principal battle. There they claim to have a total majority of 10,815—close upon double the number of registered voters in the year '84-'85. The Tories, it appears, are determined to make a desperate struggle in Ulster, for already we have indications of numerous contests in that province. While Lord Randolph Churchill was with us he showed, it seems, great interest in listening to the different official opinions on the probable result of the tug of war north of the Boyne; and report also says he was neither slow nor apathetic in expressing himself opposed to the employment of any exceptional legislation in the present state of the country.

Mention of «the present state of the country» reminds me to tell you before I close that the Ballinacloe Fair was disastrously dull. The price of ewes was from 8 to 12 shillings less, and of wethers from 10 to 15 shillings less than last year. In fact, prices were never so bad since the terrible '47.

At a meeting of the Cork National League Mr. John O'Connor, M.P., said he believed many candidates were coming forward at the general election expecting payment while in London. Now, it was quite possible that they would not be paid. The new Irish Parliamentary party would be divided into three classes—self-supporting members, those who would only be called to London on special occasions, and men whose transcendent abilities would deserve payment.

The governing organisation of Maynooth College, which was temporarily broken by the elevation of its president, the Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, to the archbishopric of Dublin, has been made complete once more. The hierarchy of Ireland unanimously appointed the Very Rev. Robert Browne, D.D., vice-president, to the position of president; and the Very Rev. Denis Gargan, D.D., professor of ecclesiastical history, was elected vice-president in succession to Dr. Browne. At the same time the Rev. Patrick Carroll, of the diocese of Limerick, was appointed junior dean of the college.

SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

FOREIGN NOTES.

London, Oct. 3.

The result of the registration in Enniskillen from a nationalist point of view was a great success—greater, in fact, than could possibly have been expected.

Colonel King Harman, M.P., lies seriously ill at his residence Rockingham Castle, Boyle. Three doctors are in constant attendance on him.

Montreal is being ravaged by small-pox. On September 11th there were 1000 cases in the city and the daily average of death was about 20.

The *Birmingham Post*, Mr. Chamberlain's organ, is calling out for a reassembling of Parliament in order that a fresh Coercion Act may be passed.

The *Evening Post* of San Francisco, dated September 9, reports a lecture delivered by Mgr. Capel on «Ireland's Right to Self-government.» The proceeds of the lecture are to be forwarded to Ireland for the Parliamentary fund. The lecturer believed that if England, instead of pursuing a domineering sway, had acted in accordance with Ireland's requirements there would not be suffering and destitution among the Irish. The meeting unanimously adopted resolutions endorsing the Parnellite programme, and demanding for Ireland the right of self-government.

Michael Magrane, Mary Magrane, and William Dennis were evicted by Mr. Joseph Sharkey, Balbriggan. By reason, it is said of the strength of popular indignation the staunch laborers of Balbriggan refused to work for the evictor.

The death is announced of Mrs. Stephenson, sister of Lady Dufferin, while on a return journey to Londonderry.

A fund has been opened for the purpose of indemnifying the special defendants, members of the Dublin Corporation, in the recent suit concerning the naming of O'Connell street. The

Very Rev. Canon Ryan, P.P., New Inn, Cahir, co. Tipperary, in sending his subscription, solemnly promised never to call the street—once known as Sackville street—by any other name than O'Connell street.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

London, Nov. 12.

The representatives of the Powers have all agreed to grant self-government to Bulgaria and Roumelia. The union of these two States is looked on as an accomplished fact. At the request of Russia it was agreed to depose Prince Alexander.

Winnipeg.

Riel spends his time praying and writing. On hearing that the day of his execution was postponed he thanked God for the great favour done him.

The Servians and Bulgarians have had an encounter. Both claim the victory.

King Theband, on hearing that the English had declared war against him, issued a decree ordering all Englishmen to leave his dominions. British troops are rapidly moving towards the capital.

Asuncion.

Toledo, the revolutionary Chief of Corrientes, has been arrested here for beating a servant of his in a barbarous and cruel manner.

TELEGRAMS.

London, Nov. 9.

Mr. Gladstone arrived in Edinburgh. At a great many places on the way the agglomeration of people was so great that the train conducting the Liberal candidate had to be stopped.

The jury found Mr. Stead and Rebecca Jarret guilty of abduction, and acquitted Booth and Jacques.

The British army invading Burmah consists of 15,000 men. A fleet of ironclads will bombard the port of Manala. The French Government and the Burman Minister residing at Paris, have given notice that all foreigners must withdraw beyond the British frontier.

It is reported from Madrid that Germany will not agree to the decision of the Pope concerning the Caroline Islands.

The reply of Burmah to the Anglo-Indian ultimatum has been received. It is an unsatisfactory document, being drawn up in a vague and evasive terms; it is supposed, therefore, that hostilities will commence without any further attempts at negotiation.

The execution of Riel has been postponed until the 16th November.

They are making all the necessary preparations for the execution although no answer has yet been received from the Queen.

Disturbances are feared at Winnipeg unless Riel is hanged next Wednesday. It is also feared that the palace of Archbishop Tache in San Bonafacio will be attacked, as this prelate used all his influence to save Riel's life. Some of the doctors who examined Riel are of opinion that he is insane. Nevertheless all preparations are being made for his execution.

At the Conference in Constantinople representatives of Russia, Austria, and Germany are hostile to Alexander, Prince of Bulgaria, but the British representative supports him, and advocates the union of Bulgaria and Roumelia.

Paris, Nov. 9.

The Porte has armed with the Martini rifle 60,000 irregular troops of Albania and Macedonia, and has notified to the powers that an invasion of Bulgaria by Serbia would be considered as a «casus belli.»

At a meeting of the extreme Left it was resolved to oppose the prosecution of the ex-Prime Minister, M. Ferry. As for the revision of the Constitution, expulsion of the Orleanist princes, and postponement of the religious and financial questions, the deputies present were in favor of avoiding the discussion of any of these matters, since it might lead to the division of the Republican forces.

The International Conference has accepted the proposal of Said Pacha to approve, in principle, of the return to the *status quo ante*.

The Count de Mun has abandoned the idea of forming a Catholic party, in consequence of the disapproval of the Bishop of Soissons.

The President of the Republic would not accept the resignation of the Minister of Agriculture, and the Cabinet remains unchanged.

The report of the death of Osman Digna is denied in a despatch received from the Sudan.

The Servian Government has not abandoned its preparations for war, and maintains a threatening attitude.

New York.

Secretary Endicott has ordered all military commanders to enforce fulfilment of the proclamation issued by the President relative to attacks upon the Chinese.

Secretary Whitney has sent the ships of war «Tennessee» and «Galena» to the Isthmus of Panama to prevent another revolution, which might endanger the transit of the Isthmus, which has been guaranteed by the United States.

It is supposed that claims will be made against the Government in respect of the fire at Colon.

A fire broke out in the University of Cincinnati. A part of the building was saved, but the losses are estimated at \$30,000.

One hundred and sixty men have commenced work again in the dockyards belonging to John Roach. Thousands of people assembled around the place to welcome them.

A special telegram from Ottawa to the *Globe* states that a warrant has been issued for the execution of Riel, the leader of the late insurrection, and has been sent to the Queen by a special messenger.

Montevideo, 9.

There was a large attendance at the races yesterday. Lord Dudley lost £400 to General Santos.

Some of the foreign legations will be suppressed.

A Cabinet meeting has been held respecting Colonel Latorre's proceedings.

Rome.

The Pope's award in the Caroline Islands question recognises the sovereignty of Spain over the islands, but at the same time concedes certain rights to Germany in respect of the same.

Catamarca.

The Commissary of the Alto attacked a body of Rochistas retiring from the inscription, one was shot. The Commissary received a cut and a gendarme was shot.

Quebec, 9.

The Lieutenant-Governor has issued a decree obliging every individual in the Province of Ontario who is liable to serve in the army to be ready to join it.

The artillery officers have received notice to have their batteries ready for service in case of any disturbance.

San Francisco.

The society named «Gentlemen of Work» has summoned a meeting on the 28th with the object of deciding whether they shall allow the trains to arrive in this city.

THE WORLD-FAMED
PEERLESS DIP.



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IN THE
DUBLIN COUNCIL CHAMBER.

MEN AND MEMORIALS

OF

THE PAST AND PRESENT.

FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT
OF THE
Southern Cross.

Dublin, Oct. 3, 1885.

On Tuesday last I had the privilege of occupying a seat in the Council Chamber in which the Dublin Corporation holds its meetings. The occasion was an exceedingly interesting one; and the spectacle that met my eyes when Lord Mayor O'Connor had taken the chair was picturesque in many of its features. The costumes of the ladies who were amongst the spectators, and the crimson robes of the City Fathers, lent variety of color to the scene, while in my immediate neighborhood, either in the flesh or on canvass, I could see some of the most prominent makers of latter-day Irish history. Within three feet of me was Dr. Kevin Izod O'Doherty, the ex-"felon" of '48 and the ex-editor of the *Irish Tribune*, one of the revolutionary organs of that day. This silver-haired, robust, and stately gentleman belonged to a more storm-charged era than ours. He was the companion of that sweet and gifted singer Richard Dalton Williams, the fellow-voyager of John Martin into the penal exile of Van Dieman's Land, and the warm friend of John Mitchel, Thomas Francis Meagher, Patrick O'Donoghue, and William Smith O'Brien. Time to him had brought revenge, for he was here to receive from the hands of his fellow-countrymen the freedom of the very city from which, almost forty years ago, his enemies and his country's shipped him away in chains. At the opposite side of the chamber was to be seen the striking and determined features of another Irish political ex-"convict"—Mr. Michael Davitt. By the side of Kevin O'Doherty sat T. D. Sullivan, the genial, earnest, gifted editor of the *Nation*, who is to be Lord Mayor of Dublin next year, and whose presence in the national movement lends buoyancy and vigor to Irish politics. Poet, journalist, orator, parliamentarian, town councillor, member of the executive of the National League, it will be seen that our coming chief magistrate is no idler in the national ranks. From a huge canvass directly facing me the colossal figure of Daniel O'Connell looked down upon the people below, and I had only to turn my head to gaze on the handsome features, done in oil, of John Blake Dillon, the father of the living John Dillon; or to catch a view in his portrait of the keen, shrewd, intellectual face of Edward Dwyer Gray, ex-Lord-Mayor, and a gentleman who as editor of the *Freeman's Journal* wielded an influence second, I should say, in Ireland only to Charles Stewart Parnell. Amongst the public men whom I noticed also in the chamber were John E. Redmond, M.P., his brother William Redmond, M.P., and J. J. Clancy, M.A., who is going to captivate the representation of Dublin county from the Tories at the next election. Two attractions had brought together this representative and influential gathering. As I have

said, Kevin O'Doherty was to receive the freedom of the city, and T. D. Sullivan moved, as he ever is, by an ardent desire to nationalise as far as possible the current life and daily thought of the people, was to propose a resolution naming a new street that is in process of construction in the city, "Lord Edward Street." Both these resolutions, the one enforcing the freedom, and the other fixing the name of the street, show the remarkable extent to which the Metropolitan Corporation has been, in a national sense, purified and reformed. Five years ago the aldermen and councillors of Dublin would as soon have thought of enrolling Lucifer himself amongst the honorary freemen of the city as to have asked the "felon" of '48 to sign the roll, and if they had to name a new street they would probably have called it Cromwell Avenue, or Castlereagh Road, or No-Popery Lane, or given it some other title which would have similarly wounded and outraged popular sentiment. All this power of doing mischief has been taken entirely out of the hands of the ascendancy class and the people's finances as well as their feelings are now in the care of more faithful and loving custodians. The old Corporation of Dublin was in the habit of making ducks and drakes of the city's property. For instance, Sir William Davies in 1863 obtained the property extending from 28 to 37 College Green at an annual rental of £9 for ever. To-day Thom's Directory gives the valuation of this generous gift at nearly £1500 and, of course, the actual rental is enormously greater. Henry Temple, an ancestor of Lord Palmerston's, was lucky enough in 1711 to obtain forever a slice of the city's property at an annual rental of £5. The poor law valuation of this is today £700. In the exuberance of their loyalty the corporation of a former day gave to the Government the ground on which the Royal Barracks stand, and the only item that can be demanded in the shape of rent nowadays by the civic authorities is a pair of gloves. By a stroke of good fortune for himself and his family Lord Santry, in 1662, got two whole streets for the nominal sum of seven guineas annually, but still he was not so favored as Lady Massarene was five years later, in 1667, when she obtained a lease which never expires of four streets at a yearly rent of £5 10s. However, the restoration was an age in which ladies were very well able to push their fortunes. It is this past speculation and corruption that makes it so hard for the present city fathers to keep down taxation and improve the surroundings of the people. The income which would enable them to do this is flowing into strangers' pockets—strangers who care as much for Dublin, beyond their own rentals, as they care for No Man's Land in the Antarctic Ocean. Yet, withal, our corporators are succeeding admirably with the means at their disposal in beautifying and improving the city, although in doing so they are sweeping away many historic buildings and many of the landmarks of old Dublin.

A case in point is this very street—Lord Edward Street—of which I have spoken. When thrown open to traffic it will run from Cork Hill to Christchurch Place, one of the oldest and most historic parts of the metropolis. The name given to it is very apposite, for within a stone's throw of it is the house in which the gallant leader of the United Irishmen made his heroic struggle with Majors Sirr and Swan. In its immediate neighborhood also is the church, St. Werburgh's, in which the remains of Lord Edward rest. Amongst the houses which have been swept away to open out the new thoroughfare was the large house built by Sir Daniel Bellingham, the first Lord Mayor of Dublin. This house served as the Mansion House so long ago as 1665. Amongst those who had private residences adjoining Sir Daniel's were John Fyan, Lord Mayor in 1472 and 1479; Richard Fyan, Lord Mayor in 1549 and 1564; Christopher Ussher, Ulster King at Arms from 1588 to 1597; Sir Dudley Norton, Secre-

tary of State, 1612-1615; William Dangan, Recorder of Dublin in 1622; Sir Thomas Rynes, King's Advocate to Charles the First, and Sir Francis Annesley who was created a Baronet in 1620, being at the time the second man in Ireland upon whom the "honor" had been conferred. Thus it will be seen that the neighborhood in those early days was a very aristocratic one. To-day it is a very squalid and poverty-stricken one. The house in which Francis Higgins, the notorious "Sham Squire," flourished as a quart boy is one of the few which has escaped wreck, and it will form one of the corners of the new thoroughfare. Amongst the non-secular buildings which have gone down before the Vandals of modern improvement is St. John's Church, which was built in the 11th century, and whose registers contain the record of Henry Grattan's baptism on the 3rd of July, 1746. This was the third church annexed by the English settlers in Ireland after the landing of Henry the Second, in 1172, and its records, which are in a splendid state of preservation, take us back to the year 1249. If walls had tongues as well as ears what a marvellous romance these ruined and dilapidated structures could tell! They could speak of a time of strife and stress and persecution, but it could give us also a glorious picture of the comfort and confidence and growing prosperity of Ireland in the days of her nationhood between 1782 and 1800.

Let us hope similar days are soon to dawn again in this land and that before they pass away, as the men who inhabited these old houses have passed away, the actors in the scene enacted in the Council Chamber on Tuesday will be able to assemble in our own Legislative Chamber in College Green to see the Speaker taking the chair and to hear the Ministers taking the oath of fidelity to the Irish Nation.

WESTERN CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

"God bless the Duke of Argyll!" This must surely be your exclamation now every time you receive correspondence on that prurient subject, the Scab. Ever since my first letter on the sub-*pruritus scribendi* seems to have broken out and developed itself throughout Pressland. The matter is certainly of supreme interest to sheep-farmers, and deserves to be ventilated in every journal that pretends to represent their interests. How far this ventilation may benefit them must be left to the future to disclose. In the present stage of the question it would require a prophet to foretell its arrangement. One thing seems very certain, it is to be brought before Congress supported by the influence of the Rural Society. The Rural Societies are mainly composed of estancieros, brokers, and store-keepers or store-owners. I can lay my finger on the names of some of their members whose great interest it will be to develop and push on the sale of every class of seab medicine. The wish of these men to have a scab law passed may be entirely disinterested, but plain common sense may doubt it. As to the wish of the Government to pass it, «*cela va sans dire*» Every additional official added to the list of their supporters is so much more strength given to their miserable political party. There are so many hungry beggars whose livelihood depends on the scattered crumbs that fall from the Governmental Dives table, that the offer of an increase of those crumbs is a downright Godsend and not to be rejected. Hitherto I have written against the law on account of its inconvenience and unsuitability, and now I shall show that it is both unjust and unscientific.

Every law passed for the general good, whose infringement is punished more severely on the poor than on the rich, is unjust. This is an axiom deduced simply from common sense. The estanciero in this case is possessed of all the means to comply with the

law—peones at his beck, money at his command, all the necessities, sheep dips, baths, etc., in his power—his position is not to be compared with that of the poor farmer, the medianero, or the one-flock owner. He, poor fellow, has to depend on his own bodily labor, or the precarious help of neighbors. He has no money stored in the bank, by which in case of sickness or other difficulties he might buy assistance and the other requisites for curing. And yet it is proposed that the defaulting medianero shall be punished equally with the defaulting millionaire, without any consideration being taken of their different facilities for complying with the law! The idea is absurd, as well as unjust and contrary to the first principles of social economy. If the poor farmer were the exception I would say nothing, and the few might be sacrificed for the general good; but estancieros are not the great majority of sheep-farmers, and it is for the benefit of these, the «*hoi polloi*» of the country, I write.

Several articles—physiological, entomological, biological, and zoological—on the Acarus have appeared in different periodicals since I last wrote. They are all very good, and demonstrate the high interest the genus *homo* takes in these infinitesimal subjects. The writers seem all to be in favor of the scab law. It appears to me, however, that the more scientifically a man argues the less practical and logical are his conclusions. The chief argument in favor of the law, almost the only one, is that by means of a similar one the disease has been eradicated in Australia and New Zealand. Granted the truth of the fact, which I very much doubt—and I doubt it on very good authority—can these learned men affirm that this country is in the same condition, in relation to the contagion, as there? To make my argument clear I, also, will go a little, but very little, into the nature of the «*beast*» The animalcule is invisibly small; it lays an immense number of infinitesimal eggs, greatly smaller than the parent brute. The glancing notes in a sunbeam are mountains to it. These eggs—*ovula* in the language of the scientists lately writing on the subject—may exist by millions in the dust or float by millions in the air around us, and it has not yet been discovered how long, given the proper conditions for germination, their vitality remains—certainly, for a long time. Now, it can be imagined that countries like Australia and New Zealand might possibly stamp out the disease. Isolated as they are, and surrounded by a barrier of the great South Pacific Ocean, separating them by thousands of leagues from other sheep-rearing countries. By instituting and inexorably enforcing a preventive scab law throughout the length and breadth of their territory they might in time eradicate the pest. What is our position? Surrounded on all sides by sheep-rearing countries—the Banda Oriental, Bolivia, Peru, Chili—the contagion may be wafted to us across the Plate, brought in a dust storm from the north, carried across the Cordilleras from the west, or showered down on us by the rain clouds that gather from every point of the compass. Unless a scab law be passed and carried into effect universally and contemporaneously throughout the whole South American Continent, the passing of a partial one here is not only unscientific but puerile.

Before I write farther, allow me to congratulate the *Southern Cross* on the position it has attained, and which seems cheerfully to be accorded to it, as the champion in Buenos Aires not only of Catholicism and Irish Nationality but also, as appears by late correspondence, of being the mouth-piece of campmen of every nationality.

Concerning other matters I have little to record. The rent of Trejo's camp, in itself an Irish colony, has been raised to \$14,000 a puesto, and half of it is under water.

It may be within the memory of some of your readers that in one of my letters I questioned

the wisdom of annihilating the unfortunate biscachas. Many of the farmers who have resided on Trejo's land for years, assert that since the animals have been killed off the camps have become coarse and more flooded. They say that their dens served for drains in very rainy weather, and they certainly eradicated all the coarse plants within their radius. The entrance and outlet to the bridge across the arroyo going to Navarro would be a disgrace to the most uncivilised country in the world, but it is a voucher for the courage of those who pass it. Yet in the town there are ruined buildings remaining since the year of the cholera, 1867, whose bricks would be sufficient to make a splendid causeway.

Under the vestibule of the church was a small table on which were a few papers, and around which sat or lounged laughing, talking, or joking, four or five individuals. They held their positions in solitary grandeur until late in the evening, without disturbance apparently from anyone. The front doors of the church on their account were hermetically closed, and worshippers had to slink to mass by a side entrance. The hilarious laughter of these patriots was quite audible during mass. I suppose the whole display was a republican institution.

I remain, Dear sir,
Yours sincerely,
Curiosus.

THE
POSITION OF THE IRISH
CAUSE.

It would not be easy to match in the history of the world the spectacle of national unity of purpose presented by Ireland at present. Assuredly there is nothing to be found in our own discord-mingled history to compare with it. English parties, torn with dissensions themselves, are marvelling at it with envious eyes. The Orange factions stand aghast at the discipline of their resolute foes, and are slanging one another and preparing to stone one another in North Armagh and Belfast, in one of those wild accesses of demoralisation which sometimes drive a sorely beleaguered garrison to butcher their officers and blow up their citadel. The English newspapers, which only yesterday treated the Irish Party as a gang of disguised moonlighters, contempt with agonised candor that they are the most formidable and triumphant political organization of the day, and pay anguished compliments to the qualities which have established their ascendancy. The Irish people, whom England has always experienced as a rope of sand, have turned into an edged tool of rivetted steel in her hands. Irishmen, who were supposed to be nothing if not quarrelsome, excitable, petulant, fickle, and childish as politicians, have become models of earnest, dogged, self-restrained, and calculating discipline which moves the envious respect of brawling English factions, at daggers drawn as to their aims, their leaders, and their programmes. The pathetic reproach of the poet, that while the enemies of our distracted land were ever prompt to join in hate, we never joined in love, has no longer a sting. It is the Irish race that stands banded all the world in love; and it is their mortal foes who, with eyes on fire, are clawing and rending one another. So far as the infirmity of human nature allows absolutely unanimity of thought and action among aggregations of millions, then Ireland has with absolute unanimity accepted Mr. Parnell for her leader and his policy for her policy. If Mr. Parnell was an irresponsible person, and his power that of a master over a race of slaves or clods, the supineness with which his supremacy is accepted would be of evil omen. But he is the chief of a people whose education, self-respect, critical coolness of judgment, and keenness as politicians, was never at so high a pitch. Their power of making or unmaking leaders is supreme. Practically speaking every man in the land has a vote, and the most absolute freedom to dispose of it as he

wills. Every village has its political club at which the conduct of public affairs is subject to constant and vigilant review. The man who incurs popular censure comes to the ground as promptly as a burnt out rocket. The man who, on the contrary, receives the unstinted confidence of a democracy so keen to judge and so omnipotent to condemn, is the depository of power in its highest constitutional term; and the greater his power the more irresistible is the inference that it is deserved, and the more impressive is the steady, generous, self-respecting loyalty yielded to him under no other compulsion than that of over-mastering patriotic duty. Mr. Parnell is not only the chosen chief of the people, but the chosen chief of a united body of representatives, no less high-spirited than the people, and no less powerful to overthrow in the first hour when loyalty to Mr. Parnell became disloyalty to Ireland. After five of the most frightful years that ever scared the coward and allured the renegade from the Irish ranks, thirty-eight Irish leaders of the most varied talents, temperaments, and schools of national thought are found grouped in sunshine as in storm unchangeably around the man in whom every year's experience taught them to discern more and more clearly the genius of command. The men who, according to all the pictures English fancy painted, ought long ago to have been scattered, paralysed, torn to fragments with raging jealousies and personal ambitions, end their five years' bitter probation with no other rivalry than that of generous loyalty in their chief, their comrades, and their country. It may to the transcendental mind seem a mark of independence to treat the wondrous unity and camaraderie of so varied a body of Irish leaders as an offense against the sacred right of wrangling, but ordinary mortals, whose hearts have sickened over the tale of squallid rivalries that shipwrecked so many a former Irish struggle, will not be ashamed honestly to rejoice and thank Providence for the invincible solidarity among Irish leaders which is the marvel and dismay of English publicists and statesmen. But Mr. Stephens' expression of good will to Mr. Parnell and his party, reported in the *Freeman*, and Mr. John O'Leary's declaration at Mullinahone that «*it would be the duty of Irishmen of his way of thinking to take heed that they throw no obstructions in the way of Mr. Parnell carrying out the mandate with which he has been entrusted by the country*» constitute a more remarkable proof than even the enthusiasm of the electorate or the devotion of his party, that even those Irish Nationalists who most doubt the efficacy of Mr. Parnell's methods are at one with the rest of their race in recognising that the Irish cause is in his keeping, and that no thinking Irishman of any school any longer refuses to strengthen his hands much less dream of wrecking his work. At this moment, therefore, Ireland stands as absolutely of one mind as it is perhaps possible for honest and broad-minded agreement among self-respecting men to reach. For Mr. Parnell the glory—and it is great as ever was bestowed from out the heart and intellect of a people—is outweighed by the gravity of the responsibilities it imposes. For Ireland this unexampled knitting together of all her energies is a consummation over which we may all murmur a prayer of thankfulness, and hope, and joy.

—United Ireland.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The fact that the Bishop of Angers, Mgr. Freppel, a most fluent speaker, wrote out previously and committed to memory the oration he delivered at the funeral of Admiral Courbet, has brought up recollections of certain great orators who read their funeral orations. The famous Father Lacordaire read at Notre Dame the funeral oration on O'Connell. On being asked why he did so he said that in this he only followed the tradition of his

masters and predecessors. Bosuet wrote out and read several of his orations. The famous funeral orations on Queen Henrietta of England, on the Duchess of Orleans, and on the Prince of Conde were read. The Bishop of Angers, in a discourse of 80 minutes, did not misplace one word, as was seen by those who had the printed copy of the oration.

John Howard Payne, the author of «Home, Sweet Home,» died a Catholic. How welcome this intelligence, which we have gleaned from an authentic source, will be to the millions of English-speaking Catholics whose most pathetic memories have been awakened by the simple song which has made him famous for all time. It is Father Ryan, the poet-priest of the south, to whom we are indebted for knowledge of this gratifying fact. How many, Father Ryan asks in a letter to a transatlantic contemporary, know that his sad heart had found a home in the Catholic Church? When the corpse of the homeless exile was brought to America a few years ago—how is it that a minister of the Episcopal Church officiated at his obsequies? In 1852 Payne died in the sixty-second year of his age. The Catholic Bishop of Tunis was on terms of closest intimacy with the poet, and the priest who prayed at his grave spoke often of him in terms of highest praise. During his sickness the Sisters of Charity Rosalie, Josephine, Marie, and Celeste nursed him. And they, with his Moorish domestics and his Mussulman servant Mohammed, saw his spirit pass away and closed his eyes in death. This information will be news to many, and will gladden many a Catholic heart.

The *Paiz*, of Rio de Janeiro gives a very unfavourable account of geographical maps of Brazil, ordered by the Imperial Government from M. Lévasseur, of Paris, at a cost of £4000 (40,000 mils.) Something really good should have been turned out for this sum, but, on examination, the work is found to be exceedingly defective and inaccurate. Our contemporary says:—

«The towns of Jaguarao and Uruguayana of Rio Grande are in Uruguay, for they appear upon the left banks of the Jaguarao and Uruguay rivers. Itaquí, Pelotas, and some other towns of the province do not appear on the map at all. The course of the rivers are entirely wrong. As to the province of Espirito Santo, it suffices to mention that the map shows the following towns: S. Malhao (?), Serro (?), and Victoria as the only ones in the province! It is impossible to mention all the defects of these maps, but they may be estimated from the above examples.»

A FLOWER THAT MAKES YOU LAUGH.

This is not a flower that laughs, but one that creates laughter, if the printed stories of travellers are to be believed. It grows in Arabia, and is called the laughing plant, because its seeds produce effects like those produced by laughing gas. The flowers are of a bright yellow, and the seed pods are soft and woolly, while the seeds resemble black beans and only two or three grow in a pod. The natives dry and pulverise them, and the powder, if taken in small doses, makes the soberest person behave like a circus clown or a madman—for he will dance, sing and laugh, and cut the most fantastic capers, and be in an uproariously ridiculous condition for about an hour. When the excitement ceases, the exhausted exhibitor of these antics falls asleep; and when he awakes he has not the slightest remembrance of his doings.

Professor to a lazy student—You tell me you have made no failure in life thus far? Student—It is true. P. (musingly)—It is singular, very singular; and with such a disposition I cannot account for it. S.—I can. P.—Pray tell me the reason. S. (cheerfully)—I never attempt to succeed, you know.

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Please Note 179--PIEDAD--179

AVISO IMPORTANTE

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

NATAL T. DE TORRES SAN MARTIN 73 (ALTOS)

NOTA

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

FURNITURE

A Good Assortment ALWAYS ON HAND AT W. G. MARTINDALE'S 144-ESMERALDA-144 sep 4—pm



SHEARING SEASON, 1885!!

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

IN DRUMS OF 20 AND 30 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 Garrapata, combined \$ 5 each. Au 1 pm

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88--MORENO--96

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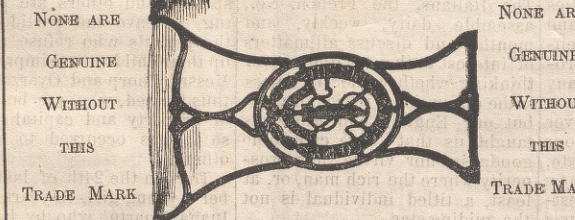
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ALAMBRE DE FIERRO Patentes Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6 y 7—ALAMBRE DE ACERO Nos. 6, 7 y 8, iguales a los Nos. 19, 20 y 21 en Frances, calidad garantido lo mejor hecho—ALAMBRE PATENTE Frances y Aleman—ALAMBRE SEGUNDO.
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EN LA BOCA DEL RIACHUELO
254--CALLE PEDRO MENDOZA--265

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The greatest achievement in mechanical Sewing Machine skill of the age is the NEW SINGER OSCILLATING SHUTTLE MACHINE THE MOST SILENT—THE SWIFTEST—THE MOST PERFECT STITCHER—AND WILL OUTWEAR ALL OTHERS COMBINED
To intending purchasers we say call and see them. Sole Agents and Importers—
OSBORNE AND CO.—CHACACUCO-63 sep 4—pm

BANCO DE LA PROVINCIA.

Desde la fecha el Banco recibe depositos a oro sellado, en cuenta corriente sin interés 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.

Extra Fine KEROSENE MARK

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

Sole Agents and Importers for the “SOUTHERN CROSS” OIL MOORE & TUDOR... Buenos Aires GLOVER, TEMPLE & Co... Rosario, Santa-Fé. GEO. MICHAELSEN & Co, Montevideo Do. Bahía Blanca

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

Departures from Buenos Aires:—
Liverpool.
NASMYTH TAYLOR. Noo. 15 Loading in the River Parana.
Antwerp. (via Southampton) BUFFON* LYONS Nov. 17 Carrying the Belgian Mails

Antwerp and London. (via Rio Janeiro and Southampton.) ORION* FARRIS Nov. 22 (carrying the Belgian Mails.) LEIBNITZ* BROWN Dec. 8 Carrying the Belgian Mails
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Antwerp and Liverpool GARRICK COWAN. Nov. 25 Loading in the River Parana.

First and Third class Passages to Brazilian Ports, New York, Antwerp; and towns in Great Britain. Reductions made in favour of Families and companies. First-class Return tickets, available for 12 months, at a reduction of one fourth.
Prepaid Passages issued to those wishing to bring out friends.
Cargo and Passengers for New York will be taken by the steamers which connect with the New York boat from Rio.
Specie and Parcels received at the brokers' office till noon on the days of sailing.
N.B.—Certain steamers marked (*) are now specially provided for passengers, have improved accommodation and appointments, and carry Surgeons and Stewardesses.

T. S. BOADLE, Agent, 245—Reconquista—245
Agents at Montevideo—C. R. HORNE & Co.
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“ “ San Nicolas—SERVANDO E. GOMEZ.
“ “ San Pedro—H. LETICHE.
“ “ Bahía Blanca—E. P. GOODHALL. y 7 perm.

AVISO OFICIAL.

NUM. 36. OFICINA DE TIERRAS PUBLICAS. Se avisa al publico que el día 7 de Diciembre del corriente año se procede a la venta en remate publico de un terreno de propiedad fiscal ubicado en el partido Coronel Suarez; su estension es de 253 hectareas, 77 areas, 94 centareas. La base de venta sera de 83 centavos moneda nacional la hectarea. Sus linderos son: Juan Gironde, Francisco Garcia Soriano, Julio C. Bambill y el Estado.
Se previne al comprador que se exijira el 10 o/o sobre el importe total, como garantía de la compra hecha.
El remate tendra lugar el día indicado en la oficina a las 2 p.m.
La Plata, Septiembre 7 de 1885. IGNACIO FREIRE, Oficial Mayor.

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 día indicado, en la oficina, y terminará en el día.
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 ju 15 pm

Res Non Verba

MENSAJERIAS FLUVIALES A VAPOR

Nuevo Itinerario Desde Agosto 10, 1885 Salidas de Buenos Aires: PARA MONTEVIDEO A LAS 5 P.M. Los Lunes ... Vapor Cosmos Los Martes ... Rio de la Plata Los Jueves ... Saturno Los Sabados ... Olimpo Los Domingos ... Silix

PARA EL SALTO Y ESCALAS A LAS 10 A.M. Los Martes ... Vapor Olimpo Los Miercoles ... Silix Los Jueves ... Cosmos Los Viernes ... Rio de La Plata Los Domingos ... Saturno

SALIDAS PARA ROSARIO Y ESCALAS LAS SOLAMENTE Los Viernes vapor METEORO CARRERA DEL PARANA Hasta SANTA FE Haciendo 4 viajes directos semanales con los vapores JUPITER, PINGO Y METEORO SALIDAS: Lunes, Martes, Jueves y Sabados

Para San Pedro, Las Hermanas, San Nicolas, Rosario, Diamante, Parana, y Santa Fé, en combinacion con los Ferro-Carriles del Norte y Campana. Los boletos de tren y equipajes para los Ferro-Carriles, la Agencia los dá gratis a los señores pasajeros. Los vapores Jupiter y Meteoro salen de Campana con el tren de las 3½ de la Estacion Central. La carga se recibe la víspera de la salida en las Estaciones Retiro y Campana. La agencia se encarga del embarque y desembarque de carga, así como despachos de Aduana.—Comunicacion con el Teléfono Gower Bell.

PEDRO RISSO, Agente Reconquista y Cuyo

L. JACOBSEN & CO.

242 Calle Florida. Beg to announce that they have received a large and varied assortment of BLOCK-CALENDARS for the coming year, 1886, of such choice designs and exquisite finish that they really make a beautiful ornament for the library or office. Some with appropriate quotations for every day in the year, others with sporting maxims, selections from celebrated authors, and texts of Light and Life from the Holy Bible. The following are some of the titles borne by those in English text: TIME'S TIDE CALENDAR RACE AND CHASE DAILY LIGHT EVERY DAY SHAKESPEARE They are placed, moreover, within the reach of all by the extremely low price at which we sell them. oc 21-1m

CORRALON 11 SETIEMBRE

RIVADAVIA ESQUINA RIOJA BUENOS AIRES Maderas de todas clases Fierro en harras y atado Acero de todas clases Fierro galvanizado para techos Alambre de fierro y acero para cercos Postes y medios postes Nandubay Torniquetes Baldosas para piso y techo Tejas francesas varias marcas Piedras para veredas Tierra Romana y Portland Cal viva y apagada Sal de Roca Maquinas de Agricultura

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FLUIDO CREOSOTE Para curar la sarna en las Ovejas SUCURSAL—SANTA FE 89 ESQUINA SUIPACHA Deposito de Carbon de cocina luz, fragua, coke, carbonilla, etc.

FIDANZA Y LYNCH

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DE CELESTINO CHIARUTTINI Tenemos el honor de avisar al publico que hemos recibido un gran surtido de paños y casimires de última novedad de las principales fabricas de Inglaterra y Francia. 40 SAN MARTIN BUENOS AIRES

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FINE WINES—Port, Sherry, and
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Rum, Whiskies, of different
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well's Pickles, Jams, English
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SAUCES—Lee and Perrin's Mush-
room, Anchovy Sauce, Beefsteak
do, Harvey's do, Anchovy
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An immense stock of English and all
other kinds of Biscuits

FRESH BUTTER EVERY DAY
Currants, Malaga Raisins, Sultanas,
Citron and Lemon Peel, Spices, Powdered
Cocoa, Powdered Chocolate, Scotch
Oatmeal, Barley, Sago, Tapioca

Our Tea

AT
EIGHTY CENTS PER POUND

Is Specially Recommended
for its Strong Aroma
and Exquisite
Flavor

LA GRAN CHINA

LUIS R. SCHEINER

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NB.—All the Goods are imported by
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au 8—pm

Tobacco for
Curing Sheep

Constantly on hand a large stock
of Strong Virginia Tobacco especi-
ally adapted for curing sheep. Also
an excellent

TOBACCO EXTRACT

better and cheaper than any offered
in this market.

Estancieros are invited to inspect
our samples before purchasing else-
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to suit purchasers.

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275-CANGALLO-277

ju 3-3m

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For 1886

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No. 31, interleaved with blotting

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in cloth

LETT'S POCKET DIARIES,
various sizes

John Grant

69-CALLE CANGALLO-69

oc 16

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No. 6, PASAGE ARGENTINO

(Entrance by Calle Cangallo 41.)

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TERMS.

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Credit 9.50 —
Monthly 0.75 —

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13TH, 1885.

Dr. Juarez Celman, in his speech
at the banquet on Tuesday, said
that he was in the hands of his
committee, and that if they asked
him to forego his claim to the
presidential seat he would do so.
We remember that Dr. Tejedor
always made use of the same line
of argument before the late
Revolution. He was but the in-
strument of a party and he should
obey their behests. President
Roca, too, when once he was ac-
cused of inconsistency, shifted

pleaded that he was only the
manager of a commercial house.
These men forget that they are
endowed with free will and that
they are responsible for their ac-
tions, no matter what may be the
opinions of their party.

It is said that an enormous
quantity of stagnant water has
accumulated in the central sewers
of the city, and it is from this the
fetid odour which is now and
again perceived arises. The central
sewers extend from the Recoleta
to Barracas, and are intended
to receive and carry off the waters
coming from the minor sewers.
As yet, however, they have no
exit nor will they have any until
the public works now in course
of construction are completed.
It is to be hoped the authorities are
not preparing a focus of infection
for the approaching hot summer.
We all know that the soil of the
city is a mass of putrified organic
matter. With all this, and
with our minds entirely bent on
boulevards and politics, we may
consider ourselves lucky if we
escape a pestilence this year.

We beg to inform the residents
in the neighbourhood of Carmen
de Areco, and all the surrounding
districts, that Mr. Martin Gillen
has been appointed agent of the
"Previsora" Insurance Company in
Carmen de Areco. All wise
men now-a-days are insuring
their lives so that they may pro-
vide a competence for old age, or
in case of an early death, secure
their families against poverty and
distress. Mr. Martin Gillen, of
Carmen is a most punctual and
practical business-man, and we
recommend all who wish to insure
their lives to call on him.

IS IT GOOD FOR US TO BE RICH

It is just and natural, that those
who have come to this country to
improve their condition should
practise economy and accumulate
by labour and industry a sufficient
store of wealth. A father of a
family is bound to provide for his
children, and a dutiful son or
daughter should contribute to
the support of aged and feeble
parents. Even those who have
no such family responsibilities
may one day be taken ill, and
common sense, as well as self-
respect, dictates that due pro-
vision should be made for any
such eventuality. For that reason,
we always rejoice whenever
we hear of the progress of our
countrymen in the River Plate,
and the announcement of a new
purchase or a successful invest-
ment by any of them is for us
a motive of rejoicing and congrat-
ulation. We look upon every step
in advance made by one of our
countrymen as so much gained
in property and prestige by the
common parent and race to which
they belong, and we naturally
take pride in what we believe re-
ounds to the honour of the com-
munity. Do we therefore advo-
cate the accumulation of wealth
to the exclusion of all other con-
siderations? God forbid! We
do not belong to the materialistic
school that believe the getting of
money to be the only, or the
principal, object of life. On the
contrary, such men are justly re-
garded as the bane of society,
and it is difficult to decide which
is the greater object of compas-
sion, the drunkard and the sloth-
ful man, who wastes away his
time in indolence, rejecting the
chances which Providence throws
in his way, until he is reduced to
beggary, or the worldly-wise, the
sharper, the usurer, and the "pin-
chum" Johnny, who makes a God
of riches and rushes headlong in
the pursuit of it with all the
voracity of the shark or the tiger.
The former individual will sit by
the road-side and beg of the
passers-by, and his countrymen
on beholding him bow down their
heads with shame to think that
one of their nationality should
stoop to such humiliation. We
are not now referring to the un-
fortunate who, through no fault
of their own, may be maimed or
crippled, or blind (for they are the
children of God), but to the able-
bodied mendicant, who spends
his time and money in drunken-
ness and dissipation. His pres-
ence is an eye-sore, and we thank
God we have not far, if any, such

«atorrarites» among our Irish
people in Buenos Aires. But, it
is doubtful whether he is a more
disgusting sight than that other
extreme whose portrait we have
been striving to delineate—the
purse-prod, ignorant, haughty,
overbearing and selfish miser,
who is wholly engrossed in him-
self, who attributes his good for-
tune to his own superior genius,
who works his way into the ranks
of the snobocracy and is ready to
pay a high tribute to the privi-
lege of being thought wise, and
learned, and genteel. He cannot,
in fact, bear his prosperity, and
his head is turned and his facul-
ties are somewhat deranged under
the influence of a favoring breeze
which he never expected, much
less deserved. Such a man takes
the first opportunity to break
loose from the moorings that
bind him to his own countrymen.
Their interests, their sorrows,
their nationality, are nothing to
him. He takes every occasion of
abusing them before the stranger,
and if he meets one of them in
the street he either frowns on him
or passes him by disdainfully.
He will occasionally affix his
name to a begging list that he
may sustain the reputation of a
charitable man, but not one cent
comes out of his pocket, nor does
he ever utter one word, in behalf
of any cause that would ennoble,
enlighten, educate or improve his
countrymen, tend to unite them
in one phalanx or raise them so-
cially or politically in the esti-
mation of the world. Such a man
is the bane of the society to
which he belongs. On account
of his wealth he is looked upon
as a leader in the district in which
he resides, but he takes all care
that his leadership shall only tend
to prevent any progress or union
among his countrymen. It is
one of the evils we have inherited
from our English connection that
we are to some extent wor-
shippers of Mammon. The Eng-
lish believe it is a crime to be
poor, and though we do not make
profession of belief in the same
wicked and immoral theory, we
too often act as if we did. We
have the best intentions, but we
fear to make one step in advance
unless a rich man shows the way,
as if all the wisdom of the earth
were concentrated in his pockets.
The Italians, the French, &c.,
assemble daily, weekly, and
monthly and discuss all matters
of interest to them without ever
thinking whether the partakers
in the discussion are rich or poor,
but our English education has
taught us that there can be no
goodness, nor virtue, nor pros-
perity where the rich man, or, at
least, a titled individual is not
the guiding star.

We have already said, and we
repeat, that we are not in any
way opposed to the making of
riches. We admire and applaud
those of our countrymen who
honestly and boldly make the
effort no matter in what avocation
and succeed therein. But the rich
man has duties and responsibil-
ities to fulfill. His religion, his
country, his relations, his sur-
roundings, have claims on him
from which he cannot dispense
himself. If he makes a good use
of his wealth, contributing by his
means, his influence and his in-
telligence, as far as he is able,
to the advancement of that par-
ticular community with which he
is connected he shall most cer-
tainly comply with the law of
God and earn the gratitude of
posterity, but if he should, on the
other hand, harden his heart and
become supercilious and proud,
it were better for him and for his
country that he never were rich;
he will not be happier by his
wealth, and his country will have
reason to feel ashamed of him.

AN AWFUL SCANDAL.
WHERE IS THE Pall Mall Gazette?
For some time it appears that
the «Inspector of Minors» (or the
Lord Chancellor of the Province
of Buenos Aires) has so far sur-
passed himself in zeal for the
«protection» of his wards as to
lay himself open to very serious
suspicion. We shall not vouch
for the truth or falsehood of the
charges made against Sr. Manuel
M. Faramiñan, «Inspector of Mi-
nors», but if they are true, or if
there is any foundation for the

horrible imputations implied in
them, then we have only to say
that another Wat Tyler is wanted
in the River Plate. The follow-
ing petition, which has been
signed by many of the people of
Ranchos and has been addressed
to the Provincial Government,
speaks for itself:

Ranchos,
November 1st, 1885.
To the Minister of Govern-
ment.

SIR,
We, the undersigned natives
and foreigners, all residing in
this town, making use of the
right which the Constitution af-
fords us, do most respectfully
state:

That the people of the neigh-
borhood are most profoundly
alarmed by the conduct observed
by the «Inspector of Minors» of
the Province, D. Manuel M. Fara-
miñan.

That this functionary, without
consulting equity or justice, has
forcibly removed many young
girls; the parents of some are
honest, hardworking people,
and of others owners of property
and capitalists, and all bear a
high and unstained reputation.

That amongst the girls taken
away by the Inspector there are
some who earned an honest liv-
ing and contributed to support
their feeble parents, who by the
loss of their children are left
without any sustenance; another
gave lessons in reading and wr-
iting, and supported an aged mo-
ther and four little brothers and
sisters with her labor; another
girl, by her intelligence at school,
was worthy to be appointed mon-
itress, and was most attentive to
her studies at school.

That other girls have been re-
moved who had obtained occupa-
tion in the houses of honorable
families, where they were well
clothed and fed, and that it is a
most remarkable circumstance
that all the girls taken away are
from 14 to 21 years of age (!!!).

That a young girl of irre-
proachable character, 20 years of
age, was taken away, who was
about to be married one of these
days to an honest and industrious
laborer.

That many parents hide their
children lest they may be kid-
napped from them by the In-
spector, and others are prepar-
ing to leave the partido; that
the parents who refuse to give
up their children are imprisoned.
Messrs. Thorp and Oyarzu were
thus treated, who are both men
of property and capitalists, and
so it has occurred to several
others.

That on the 24th of last Octo-
ber a young girl, 13 years of age,
Juana Duarte, who by her mo-
ther's consent was employed in
the house of D. Juan Oyerzu, an
honorable man, and engaged in
merchandise, tried to throw her-
self into a well, seeing that they
wished to take her away; that
she firmly refused to leave the
house of her godfather, that the
soldiers coming, a number of
respectable inhabitants appealed
to Faramiñan and prevailed on
him to suspend the order.

That the people are persuaded
that the Inspector acts thus
through resentment (?) which a
public officer should never feel.
We therefore petition Your Ex-
cellency, for the sake of human-
ity, for the sake of justice, if you
do not wish this district to be
turned into a desert, that you
would be pleased to take some
measure to put a stop to the abuse
and order the children to be
returned to their parents and
guardians.

[Is all this true, and is there
nobody to lynch Faramiñan?
We hear that an Irish girl
was also kidnapped by this
ruffian. Has she no brother,
no relative, that will defend
her honour and avenge the
outrage?—ED. NOTE.]

THE POLITICO-RELIGIOUS
QUESTION.

Arrecifes, Nov. 4th, 1885.
To the Editor of The Southern
Cross.

DEAR SIR,
I should, without hesitation,
challenge you to give a single
quotation from which any un-
prejudiced mind could reasonably
infer that, not my protegés, but
your Catholic colleagues pretend-

ed to have obtained the approba-
tion of the Holy Father for the
candidature of their choice; but
since you, for an obvious reason,
«want your time and space for
more important matter» you
must, of course, be allowed to
fold yourself up in the mantle of
your editorial prerogative. On
such terms, any discussion be-
tween you and me in the columns
of the Southern Cross is impos-
sible. Therefore, after this time
I intend to trouble you no more.

As regards your sumed paral-
lel, I can afford to give you all
you claim, and much more, with-
out in the least compromising the
main issue of my argument, even
as far as that point (the parallel)
is concerned.

The Irish population of the
United States is set down at ten
millions, Irish Protestants and
their descendants, the Brother-
hood, Communists, dynamiters,
&c., included, all of whom would
make any sacrifice for the Catho-
lic religion. Here, on the other
hand, «not one-twentieth of the
population are Catholics in any-
thing but in name.» All the rest, that
is, more than nineteen-twentieths
are Presbyterians, High Church-
men, Low Churchmen, Angli-
cans, Episcopalians, Puritans,
Methodists, Quakers, Shakers,
Mormons, &c., &c.; so we
can't, indeed, expect to find
a very strong advocacy of Catho-
lic principles here. I see, I be-
lieve, you are right. With a
master-hand, you have let in a
flood of light on an otherwise
very obscure question. The
hundred and fifty thousand sig-
natures, which, in less than the
space of two months, were ob-
tained in support of Catholic edu-
cation, in the face of the most
powerful opposition, when reli-
gious persecution stared those
people in the face, go for naught
when an editor deems it right to
state that all the inhabitants of
the Republic are Mormons. The
hundreds of thousands of persons
who approach the Table of the
Lord, each year, are all a myth.
The dozens of Catholic associa-
tions with their thousands of
members devoted to the work of
charity, exist only in the imagina-
tion.

I see that you have «shifted
ground» as regards your views
concerning a certain party al-
leged Liberalism. That cory-
phaeus to whom you allude was
once one of the most powerful
advocates of the church's inter-
ests in his native land. Is this
not something to recommend
him? ah!

«Men's evil actions are inscribed on
brass,
Their virtues on the morning dew
of grass.»

At all events, it is one thing
to be chosen for one's Liber-
alism, and quite another to be
supported by some Lib-
erals, for a definite object. I
have still in my possession the
circular published by that section
of the Liberal party, in which are
clearly set forward their reasons
for accepting Dr. Gorostiaga's
candidature; and I could quote
from that circular were it not for
fear of taking up too much of
your «time and space, which you
want for more important mat-
ters.» Why, may I ask, did they
not, in addressing their adhe-
rents, if they believed him in any
way inclined to Liberalism, lay
particular stress on that (to them)
important qualification? The fact
is, as any one may see for himself,
that the word is not once used by
them in speaking of their candi-
date. Again, does it follow be-
cause some Liberals support the
candidature of that gentleman,
that he is himself a Liberal, or
anything of the kind, any more
than that Parnell must be a
Catholic, because, indeed, most
of his adherents are Catholic, or
that the same gentleman is to be
suspected of Orangeism, because,
forsooth, a few of his followers
are Orangemen?

The Argentine Catholic Consti-
tution is a reality because it has
effect—that of conferring on every
Argentine citizen, and, in fact, on
every inhabitant of the Republic
certain rights and privileges, and
of imposing on them certain
duties—rights which the people
of this country are, as freemen,
bound to assert, should it become
necessary to do so. It has FORCE
for its provisions are, in strength,
at least, observed. It has PRESENCE,

for under its protection, as we
have seen, the Argentine prelates,
destitute of all other earthly aid,
have been able to oppose success-
fully, the usurpations of per-
secuting governments. It has
VITALITY, for notwithstanding the
efforts of the civil power to ren-
der some of its provisions nugat-
ory, it still has force and strength
to resist the attacks of tyranny,
and lives in defiance of the
powers that have long conspired
to destroy it.

I have thus conclusively proved
that the Argentine Catholic Con-
stitution is a reality, and that it
has FORCE, and STRENGTH, and
VITALITY. your parallel, then,
shall stand—on paper.

Thanking you for having fa-
voured me with your indulgence
thus far,
I remain, dear sir,
Yours sincerely,
D. H.

[Ed. Note.—We are not so
wrapped up in our editorial
mantle that we cannot occa-
sionally open its graceful
folds to embrace our genial
correspondent and give him
the information he so ardently
desires. He will find the
answer to his challenge in
La Union of the 17th October,
which has the following re-
markable words in reference
to «Dean Dillon's Letters»:
«Those Catholics who are not
with us are against us (Goro-
stiaga and the Catholic
Union.) Those who dare op-
pose us are not with the
Pope; they are not with God.»
The same paper, on the 22nd
of the same month, says:
«The Pope has approved and
applauded the works and
proceedings of the «Catholic
Union»; and as the principal
work and proceedings was
the adoption of the Gorostiaga
candidature, it was left to be
inferred, if not actually ex-
pressed, that he was the
man for Galway, and outside
of him there was no redemp-
tion. Indeed, the President
of the Catholic Club went
further, for in his speech re-
ferring to the Papal Bene-
diction he quoted the words
«Roma locuta est, claiming
for the «work and proceed-
ings» of the «Catholic Union»
the attribute of an infallible
sanction. Que barbaridad!
At that rate we shall soon
have the chairman of every
petty society claiming an in-
fallible authority.

We have not «shifted» our
ground an inch with regard
to Gorostiaga. We simply
said that he was supported
by the Liberals, which is a
fact, that our correspon-
dent does not deny. We
might go farther, and say
that he was claimed as a
Liberal of the liberal school
by many of the Liberal
newspapers when his candi-
dature was first mooted,
nor have his friends of the
present day quoted one act
of his that would show that
he was a worthy champion
of Catholicity. True, he has
declared himself a Catholic,
but Wilde and many others
are prepared to do the same.
We are glad to hear from our
correspondent that General
Mitre is a friend of Catho-
licity, but for the three or four
years that the writer of these
lines has been a reader of
his paper, he has always
found it a determined op-
ponent of everything Catho-
lic.

The parallel with the Unit-
ed States is as impregnable
as the parallels of Todloben
at Sebastopol. There is not
a town in the United States;
scarcely a village, where
there is not a Catholic school,
where Catholic children are
receiving Catholic education
supported by the voluntary
contributions of a Catholic
people. In the city of New
York there were, some twenty
years ago, about 30,000 chil-
dren receiving Catholic edu-
cation. 12,000 children were
under the special care of the
religious Orders in Brooklyn,
and as many more in Boston.
How many are receiving Catho-
lic education here? How
many in the provinces?
How many in the towns and

villages? Alas, what a sad commentary the reply will be on the strength, and vigor, and energy of the Catholic Constitution of which our correspondent boasts. The Catholics of New York have built a cathedral that cost three and a half millions of hard dollars, and this is only one instance out of many hundreds that could be quoted. Where are the millions contributed for building churches here? We might push this argument to any limit, but we shall content ourselves by quoting the words of a great and good man now deceased. The late Cardinal McCloskey said: "Nowhere does the Catholic Religion find more congenial soil, nowhere does it spread its roots more widely, or sink more deeply, or flourish with more health and vigor, or give more promise of more abundant fruit than in the United States."

These words were spoken some years ago, but we have before us at this moment a copy of the New York Catholic Tablet, published a few weeks ago, in which we find the following paragraph:

"There is nothing in the world to be compared to the growth of Catholicity in the United States, but the growth of the States themselves. Not a day passes that a new Catholic school is not opened or a new church founded. New dioceses are established, new bishops are appointed, and new converts are entering the fold with surprising rapidity."

What a contrast with the strength, and vigor, and energy of our Catholic Constitution. Fifty years ago there were scarcely any Catholics in the United States; to-day, Catholicity there is a gigantic power which nothing can resist. Fifty years ago all Argentines were practical Catholics. To-day—those who run may read. Finally, we may remind our correspondent that Parnell was not elected for advancing Catholicity but for procuring justice and fair-play for all Irishmen, and that he has succeeded in doing so to a remarkable degree. If Parnell were here he would be ostracised by the Catholic Union, yet he might do them more good than Gorostiaga and the Catholic Constitution, or a thousand such shadowy auxiliaries.]

THE MARRIAGE OF DR. HANLY AND MISS MAGGIE BERGEN.

The marriage of Dr. Edward A. Hanly and Miss Maggie Bergen took place yesterday at the church of Monserrat. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Cura of Monserrat, Father Fonticelli, assisted by Rev. Fathers Eugene, Edmund, and Louis, O.P., Mr. Thomas E. Preston did the honors of best man, and the bridesmaids were Miss A. Ballesty, Miss Maggie Browne, Miss Acbar, and Miss L. Macken. The bride was dressed in white "suzrah" with lace of the same color, and the bridesmaids wore cream colored silk canvas covered with lace and cream-colored sashes, and princesses' caps decked with primroses. Dr. Maglioni was also present as guardian of the bride. Mass was celebrated immediately after the ceremony. The happy couple then withdrew to the house of Mrs. Macken, where they were the recipients of numerous congratulations from the friends who accompanied them. The newly-married pair will spend the honeymoon in Montevideo. The following ladies and gentlemen were present at the marriage ceremony: Mrs. Macken, Mrs. Bowers, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. E. White, Miss Tessy Browne, Miss Howard, Miss M. E. Dillon, Miss L. Hine, Miss M. Hine, Miss S. Murphy, Miss E. Achaval, Miss Ryan, Misses Ballesty, Misses Mulhall, Misses Keen, Misses Beechar

Miss Gibson, Miss Carroll, Miss F. Hinde, Miss Hughes, Miss Galbraith, Miss Klappenbach, Miss Mooney, Misses Drysdale.

Messrs. E. Casey, Thomas Duggan, Michael Duggan, Mulhall, William Moore, Roland Bridget, Dr. Colbourne, Dr. Galbraith, Messrs. Daly, Peter Ronan, John Kavanagh, Patrick Browne, etc.

We beg to add our congratulations to those of the many friends of Dr. and Mrs. Hanly, and to wish for them the fulfillment of all their brightest expectations—a long and happy life, the sequel of the happy and holy union which they have just celebrated.

THE PARLIAMENTARY FUND.

	\$ m/n
Previously acknowledged	46
William Usher (Baradero)	5
Collected by Mr. T. J. Leahy	51.20
Total	102.20

Carmen de Areco, Nov. 9th, 1885.
To the Editor of the Southern Cross.

DEAR SIR,

As one of the Irishmen appointed by the committee of "The Parliamentary Fund" in Buenos Aires to collect subscriptions in their respective districts for the Irish Parliamentary Party, I enclose you cheque for \$51.20 m/n, which kindly place to the credit of "The Parliamentary Fund," as the subscriptions of part of the Irish of this district. I consider this amount but the tithe of what will be handed me by Carmen's Irish patriots.

I append subscribers' names, and repeat a sentence I published some nine or ten years ago in the Southern Cross under the heading "Home Rule": "Let it not be said when the old building in College Green (Irish Parliament House) echoes and re-echoes the Irish orator's fiery words of eloquence, defending the rights of his country and legislating wisely for her, that the Irish of Buenos Aires held aloof when their countrymen were battling for their birthright, and that they refused to supply the sinews of that constitutional war proclaimed by O'Connell and carried on by Ireland's true sons against foreign legislation."

I remain, Dear sir,
Yours sincerely,
T. J. Leahy.

SUBSCRIBERS.

John Flood \$5 m/n, Thomas Kelly 5, William O'Brien 2, Bernard Fegan 2, Jeremiah O'Brien 2, Philip Murphy 5, Peter Rourke 2, John Cusley (Giles) 2, John Fox (Giles) 1, James Murlagh (Giles) 1, Peter Donnellan 0.50, Michael Haugh 0.50, Edward McDonnell 0.20, Bernard Rourke 2, Daniel McCarthy 5, XYZ 1, John Dillon, 1, Edmond Gear 1, John Ryle 2, John O'Connell 1, John Ward 1, Michael Keane 1, Thomas Leahy 5, John Dudley Leahy 1, Thomas Leahy, jun. 1, Large Leahy 1.

GENERAL ITEMS.

The Archbishop has appointed to the chaplaincy of the Monte Father Purcell, who will visit the town, on Sunday next, the 15th inst., and remain until Monday evening. Father Purcell will visit Monte on the second Sunday of every month, making his first regular visit on the second Sunday of January next.

One of the Passionist Fathers will also visit Monte on next Sunday.

Dr. Irigoyen has gone on a trip to Santa-Fé, and he has had several interviews with Dr. Zaballo.

While Sarmiento was going to inscribe his name among the list of voters, on Sunday, he was stopped by a policeman who reminded him it was forbidden to enter with stick in hand. Sarmiento shook his head, saying that the law was not made for him, and he grasped his stick more firmly than before and passed on without regard to the policeman or the prohibitory law.

Dr. Juarez Celman was entertained at a banquet in the Colon Theatre on Tuesday evening; over 500 guests were present, of whom the majority

were Government employes. Drs. Cambaceres, Leguizamon, Messrs. J. Fernandez, V. Molina, Bales-tras and others made long speeches, all of which went to show that Juarez Celman was the hope of Troy and the chosen friend of the people. Dr. Juarez himself also spoke, and said that he had no enemies but the enemies of the country.

Horseracing was held at La Plata on Sunday with the following result:

The first race was won by Leonor against Signet, the favorite, Bonnie Bee, and Diana. The sport gave \$34.95.

In the second race, in which all the horses on the card ran, Sweetheart proved the winner, Masher being second and Baronet third. The following race for the Buenos Aires prize of \$6000 was the event of the day. Thirteen horses ran, Beausoleil came in first, Escoces second, and Coronel third, the last having tired himself previously to the start by taking a run of 500 metres on his own account. The sport gave \$61. Fidalgo with some difficulty beat Pincheira in the fourth race. The last race was won easily by Signet. An objection by Nereid's owner that the start was not a fair one was overruled.

A sixth candidate was spoken of this week. Dr. Benjamin Zorrilla, who would be put forward as a candidate of conciliation by the Jaaristas, but we believe there is no truth in the rumour. He is not proposed by the Jaaristas, nor would he be accepted by the Opposition.

An Italian named Lugeroni was stabbed on Sunday at Las Flores by his cook, Guisepe, to whom he had given notice of dismissal. Guisepe was arrested.

Advices from San Juan say that a coal mine has been discovered there 40 kilometres in length and 30 metres wide.

The people of the Boca are complaining that the waters of the river are becoming corrupted with dead fish. Some of the inhabitants are burning the fish with a view to prevent the evil which must naturally arise from it.

Telegrams from Rio Janeiro announce that the maritime authorities of that Empire had closed their ports against vessels from Brest, and declared as suspected those from Nantes and Cherbourg.

The offices of our colleague La Nacion are now lighted with electric light. On Monday night took place the first trial of the electric light by Travers and Co. in the deposits, filters and machines of the «aguas corrientes» in the presence of Dr. Chavarria and Sr. Buthier, President and Engineer of the Works of Health. The experiment was made with a single dynamo machine of twenty lights, each of the intensity of fifty candles, and gave the most satisfactory result, every part of the works where the lights were fixed being brilliantly illuminated.

It is with extreme regret that we announce in our obituary today the death of Mr. James Cullen, son of Mr. Patrick Cullen of Pavon. We beg to offer the expression of our sympathy to the relatives and friends of the deceased.

The ball-player Chiquito de Eibar, has challenged Bargossi to run against him for three squares, for a very large amount. Bargossi has not accepted the challenge, but in turn he offers to run against Chiquito for ten leagues, and give him fifty squares odds.

We have received a catalogue of facsimiles of rubber stamps and wood cuts by the able and distinguished artist Mr. Woodwell, who is carrying on such a successful trade in the Calle Piedad. We have seen nothing to excel the perfection and neatness of Mr. Woodwell's work. He always supplies the best executed blocks for our advertisements, and we strongly recommend his establishment. His stamps and engravings cannot be surpassed in this or any other city.

The total number of citizens whose names were inscribed on Sunday was 1777, divided among the parishes as follows: Catedral al Norte 148, do. al Sud

146, Monserrat 147, Concepcion 69, Balvanera 185, San Juan Evangelista 196, San Nicolas 141, San Miguel 88, Santa Lucia 77, Pilar 65, La Piedad 100, Socorro 128, San Cristobal 178. In San Telmo the table could not be formed in consequence of the absence of the Justice of the Peace Sr. Mendes.

The Southern Railway Company has asked the Provincial Government to approve of the following tariffs on their proposed lines from Hinojo Station to Sierra Chica and Sierra Baja respectively, viz: for every 1000 kilogrammes of goods the maximum of \$10 gold per kilometre, to be paid in the national money with the premium fixed weekly by the Company for their principal line. The maximum rate for passengers is to be eight cents gold per kilometre for first class, and six cents for second class, payable as above mentioned. The special rates will be applicable only to the branch lines.

A petition signed by more than three hundred residents in the partido of Ranchos has been presented to the Government, complaining that the Inspector of Minors of the Province, Sr. Manuel M. Faraminan, has carried off a large number of young girls from their parents, all persons of good reputation. One of the girls was about to be married, and it has been particularly noticed that all the girls taken away are above 14 years of age. The petitioners ask that they may be immediately returned to their parents.

A very large crowd assembled at Palermo on Sunday to witness Bargossi's running feats. He had undertaken to run round the racecourse against any three competitors, one succeeding another. A Basque named Deira first entered against him, and after two rounds fell out defeated; next came a Swede named Alpen, who ran well and kept close to Bargossi for three rounds after which he, too, threw up the sponge. Pereyra was the third competitor, and he ran only a round and a half. Bargossi then proceeded alone, still keeping up a rapid pace, and continued running under the hot sun until he finished ten rounds, in all three and a half leagues, which he ran in 1h. 25m. 48s. The course is about 14 squares and Bargossi did the first round in 8m. 14s., the second in 8m. 25s., and the tenth in 9m. 15s. After the performance he seemed as fresh as a daisy and was preparing to go through several military evolutions, but the crowd was so great that he found it impossible. Bargossi's wife also ran round the course twice, making the first circuit in 7m. 58s. and the second in 9m. 52s. It is stated that Bargossi will run against a horse on next Sunday.

Great alarm and horror were created in San Pedro last week by the discovery that an individual had gathered the remains of the coffins that lay uncovered in the old town, and turned them into firewood. It is said that there were human remains among the pieces of wood. Naturally the people were shocked at this act of barbarity, but we have not heard that the offender was punished for the deed. The enlightened municipality of San Pedro are probably believers in the necessity of cremation, and look upon the amateur coffin-burner as the precursor of the new science.

The manager of the 'Union Telefonica' company has asked permission of the Provincial Government to lay down wires and establish telephonic communication between the towns of Moreno, Moreno, Lujan and Merlo, the central office being in San José de Flores. The municipality of Moreno has asked for a sum of over \$60,000 m/n to construct walls, roads, foot-paths, etc.

The African fortune-teller and medicine woman Zarah, who was imprisoned last week for practising her nefarious trade has written to the newspapers complaining of the treatment to which she has been subjected. She says that it matters little to her now what people may think of her as she is about to leave the country; that she was brought here to practise her devil's art

by Dr. Wilde the Catholic (?) Minister of Worship, and that she had as "marchantes" President Roca, Dr. Pacheco, and other celebrities, that she was asked by Recke, the apothecary, to do a little spirit-rapping, but that she indignantly refused because spirit-rapping was a delusion and a snare. By her own account she has cured some 20,000 persons with her celebrated African Balsam, which was known to Nebuchadnezzar, Alberto Mag-nus, Queen Elizabeth, Buckshot Forster, the Mahdi, and herself. She adds, as a proof of human ingratitude, that were it not for her own miraculous power Dr. Wilde could not have been married, and that after all her services to her *intimo amigo* he allows her to remain in prison.

On the 4th instant, the Srta. de Fernandez was married to her cousin Don. Domingo Fernandez, the son of Dr. Fernandez of Lujan.

Much alarm exists among flax growers, in consequence of the appearance of an insect which attacks the filaments of the plant and destroys it.

In some districts in the west 50 per cent of the flax crop is lost by the blight, and in others the state of the crop is so bad that the owners are about to plough up the land under flax.

Mrs. Eduarda Mansilla de Garcia is going on a trip to Europe, and all her personal effects, among which are several valuable works of art, will be sold by auction. Mrs. G. is the Lady Florence Dixie of the River Plate, though not so much of a politician.

This city is in danger of being poisoned with gas. The air is redolent with it, and gas explosions are occurring almost daily. Two such explosions occurred in Calle Chacabuco on Wednesday.

The regatta at the Tigre, on Wednesday, was a great success. There were in all ten races, which were well contested. A large number of spectators were present.

We have received a copy of a newspaper started in Rosario, called the Reporter, and written in a language foreign to the writers, as is acknowledged. This latter fact being so, it is no wonder that it shows some strange peculiarities in the way of orthography, etymology, syntax, and prosody. However, this is a land of liberty—liberty of all things, and particularly liberty of the Press, and we salute our youthful colleague, wishing it every success.

As had been announced the Requiem Mass and office for the soul of the late Mrs. Michael Mahon took place in the parish church of Suipacha on Thursday, the 5th inst. The church was suitably draped in mourning for the occasion, and many of the inhabitants of the surrounding neighborhood were there to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of Mrs. Mahon, which is so dearly cherished among them, and to offer a prayer for the repose of her soul. Father O'Reilly of Mercedes officiated at the solemn Mass, and he was assisted by the cura of Mercedes and Father Purcell. Father Mc-Nerney the P.P. of Suipacha, and two native clergymen joined in reciting the office, and the immediate relatives of the deceased lady and a large congregation of people had the melancholy satisfaction of adding their suffrages to those of the clergy on behalf of her whom it pleased God to call from among them to that better world where, if we may judge from a life spent in the practise of every virtue that can grace womanhood, we may believe that she is now in the full enjoyment of life everlasting.

Latest advices from Uspallata state that it has rained heavily in the Cordilleras and that the roads are impassable.

La Opinion of Rosario, says that a society called the Narcissus Society has been formed in that town, whose object is to extort money from married ladies under pain of defaming them. If this be true, we hope somebody will place a half a ton of dynamite in the immediate vicinity of

the secret council chamber of the Narcissites and blow them up before they can achieve their infamous purpose. If dynamite is of any practical use, it is for such men as the members of the Narcissus Club.

Among the passengers who arrived by the «La Plata» were Messrs. J. Mullen of Carmen de Areco and J. Harrington of San Pedro, whom we welcome home. They left Dean Dillon in Dublin in a poor state of health. He was about to undergo another operation. Father Flannery was also in Dublin and in good health. Probably owing to the delicate condition of the Dean's health our Rev. friends will not undertake the intended trip to North America, and Father Flannery may be expected to return to Buenos Aires in a few weeks.

The machinery for the new paper mill at Zarate has arrived. It cost 20,000 nats in France.

His Holiness the Pope has decided that a general Jubilee shall be held next year.

We are glad to hear that Dr. Avellaneda's health is improved. He returns to this country by the steamer «Congo.»

Mr. Michael Mulhall has written a letter to the Times, complaining that in sending telegrams to the River Plate the name Buenos Aires was charged as two words though the name San Francisco, which is longer, was only charged as one word by the transatlantic companies. It appears that no word will be admitted containing more than ten letters, and to obviate the difficulty the word was spelled Bonos Aires after the Italian way of writing it, but the telegraphic company refused to receive the device and said they knew of no such place as Bonos Aires.

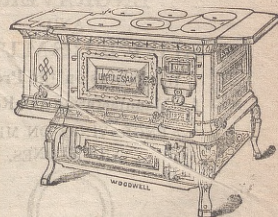
The marriage of Dr. Wilde and Miss Oliveira took place last week in this city. The ceremony was performed by the Bishop of Cuyo. The newly-married pair are spending the honeymoon at the Tigre.

The marriage is announced of Mr. John Clarke of the Pacific Railway and Miss Julia Sarmiento. Our great and good friend the General was padrino on the occasion.

Mr. Lacroze has got the Lord Mayor's permission to lay down a square of handubay wooden pavement in Calle Piedad as an experiment.

The London Universe well says: «The Irish of Great Britain are its genuine Salvation Army.»

The Intendant has sent to the Council the draft of an ordinance for establishing a new system of burials. The bodies are to be wrapped only in silk or cotton and the coffins are to be lined in the same manner. The bodies are to be laid in a bed of lime two inches in depth and to be covered, except the face, with the same substance. Any breach of this regulation will entail a fine of \$500 or imprisonment for eight days.



STOVES, RANGES

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AND WARMING STOVES.

To burn any fuel. Perfect bakers, most economical, cleanly, easily handled.

The Largest Assortment of Stoves in South America to select from!

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SOLE AGENTS

CASSELLS, KING, & CO.

191-CALLE MAIPU

BUENOS AIRES

THE CATHOLIC SISTERHOODS.

They gather them from the lanes,
From the deas of the vicious few,
From the homes where sorrow
reigns,
While the children's hearts are
new.

They teach them the love of God,
They teach them to sing and
pray,
They point to the burial so I,
And the realms of endless day.

Who says that the idle seek
Repos in the cloister's shade?
No slothfulness ever lurks
Where are met so many needs.

They gather them in from the lanes,
They gather the children in
Where the Spirit and Beauty reigns
O'er the Spirit of woe and sin.

If I were an outcast child,
My greatest grief would be
To part from those mothers mild
And launch on the fretful sea.

I must have you recollect,
Those women, so pure and meek,
Were, likely enough, once deeked
With the fashion's latest freak.

But, loving their Saviour more
Than a season's joy and pride,
They entered the convent door
For the sake of Him who died.

Just think of what a life is theirs,
Ye daughters that through the
street!

And crave a space in their prayers,
And sit at their holy feet.

They gather them in from the lanes,
They gather the children in;
They teach them the sweetest
strains,
And their hearts by kindness win.

When the Angel of death comes
down
And looks on his dismal mine,
He will find for the Saviour's Crown
Some precious jewels that shine.

He will light on the nuns and say—
"Your foil and your tears shall
cease;
Lo, the night it has passed away!
And the home for you now is—
Peace."

JOHN H. PARNELL ON PEACH
GROWING.

Mr. John H. Parnell, brother of the Irish leader, is a great American peach-grower. He has let out some of the secrets of his peach forest. "In early days," said Mr. Parnell to the correspondent, "I was advised that there were excellent chances for investment in the South, and especially Georgia. It was my idea that thus located there was money in cotton, so I paid cash down \$12,000 for 1500 acres. To this original purchase I have since added 500 acres, making my possessions 2000 acres in all. For three years I planted cotton, only to find a delusion." It was in this fortunate moment that Mr. Parnell made up his mind that there was money in peaches. The great peach forest is described as containing acres and acres of ground, stretching indeed into miles, covered with every variety of tree. The trees, which number 150,000, are planted 12 feet apart, and are kept trimmed to the ground, so that a person standing can pluck the rosy fruit from its fastness. When the first blush comes upon the cheek of the dainty beauties, 100 men, women and children are set to work, each armed with a flat basket, returning to the rendezvous when the bottom is covered. Thus they keep on day after day, until the season is over.

The story of Mr. Parnell's venture is briefly thus: He invested \$12,000 in his plantation. He has spent over \$8000 since in trees, seeds, and labour. Upon this investment he makes from \$8000 to \$10,000 a year, and would not sell his peach forest for less than \$300,000. Great as Charles Stewart Parnell is as the uncrowned king of Ireland, greater is John H. Parnell, the peach king of America. "I found it necessary to have recourse to English varieties. It was clear that a hard, firm peach which would bear handling would be a gold mine. In 1871 I brought from England 5000 budded trees—the Beatrice, the Early Rivers, and the Early Louise. I have found that these three varieties meet every requirement.

I have developed a hybrid, to which I have given the name of Parnell. This peach is destined to rank in the peach family as the Le Conte does among the pears. I secured it from an accidental seedling. I made my first shipment of this peach five years ago, when it went off at \$25 a bushel. I have now 7000 trees in this

vicinity. It has a dark red skin, white flesh, and is firm and hardy for shipment. The next is the Foster, a peach of yellow skin, saffron flesh, and firm mould. But one crop in three of this peach, however, is fit to ship. Of the Amelia peach, dark-fleshed and brownish red cheek, I have over 800 trees. I have spent much time in experimenting, and believe that I have now solved all the difficulties of this neighbourhood. As old trees die, I replace them, and also make a regular annual increase of 25,000 trees.

"The worst enemy of the peach orchard," remarked Mr. Parnell, "is the half-taught agriculturist with a pruning knife. There is no doubt but that peach trees understand the art of growing, and should be let alone. The borers will not do as much harm as the man who tries to exterminate them. If a tree yields bad fruit, just cut it down and replant. The principal danger, however, is winter-killing, which is a misnomer, because the killing takes place owing to the absence of winter. Where no winter comes the sap never sinks. A sudden cold day chills the tree just as it does a man. I have fully exploded one idea prevalent, that it won't do to plant a new orchard upon the site of an old orchard.

"Thousands of my best trees are standing upon ground which has been the site of half a dozen previous orchards. Trees set out to the northeast never fail to have fruit. Peaches flourish in alternate years, sometimes one variety and sometimes another. In 1875 there was a wonderful yield of early peaches. In 1878 the crop was equally good, but in 1879 there was a famine which caught me two ways. The famine in Ireland deprived me of my rents, and the famine in peaches deprived me of my income here. In alternate years since, with wonderful regularity, the yield has upheld the theory. The earliest shipment ever made to New York was on the 16th of May, and the latest the 10th of August, when the Delaware crop cuts off the Georgia sales.

"The demand for good fruit has never yet been met. I always have more orders than I can fill. New York is the great market, because it is the distributing point and always offers regular prices. Philadelphia stands next as an eastern market. Cincinnati is the great peach depot of the west. I once got \$25 a crate in Cincinnati. My heaviest shipment in one day was 900 crates to the New York market. Large quantities I send by freight and small quantities by express. In one year I netted \$11,000. This year I have already shipped 1000 crates."

OLD LACE.

Many of our girls do not know why our old lace is often so much more valuable and generally so much more beautiful than new. The fact is that the valuable old lace is all woven in lost patterns. It is frequently as fine as a spider's film and cannot be reproduced. The loss of patterns was a severe check to lace-making in France and Belgium, and was occasioned by the French Revolution. Before that time whole villages supported themselves by lace-making, and patterns were handed down from one generation to another. They were most valuable heir-looms, for the most celebrated weavers always had as many orders as they could execute in a life-time, and they were bound by an oath taken on the four Gospels to work only for certain dealers. When the reign of Terror began all work of this kind was interrupted for a time. After the storm had subsided the dealers and workmen were far apart—some dead, some lost, and some escaped to foreign lands; and such of the women as remained were bound by their oath to work for but one; and this oath, in spite of Robespierre's doctrine, was held by the poorest of them to be binding, and there were instances where they suffered actual want rather than break their word. Some, however, taught their children and their grandchildren, and many patterns were in this way pre-

served. Some of the daintiest and finest patterns were never recovered, and to-day specimens of these laces are known to be worth their weight in gold. Some of these much valued laces are the property of the religious orders in France and other parts of Europe. They are used about the altar and tabernacle, especially on occasions of great festivals or when the Sacred Host is presented for the adoration of faithful.—*Chimes.*

THE PRIESTHOOD.

[FROM THE *Boy's Friend.*]

We translate from the French of the saintly Curé d'Ars the following charming little discourse on the Christian Priesthood:—

My children, we have come to the Sacrament of Holy Orders. This is a Sacrament which seems not to concern any of you, and yet it concerns everybody. It raises man up to God. What is a priest? A man who holds the place of God—a man who is clad with all the powers of God. "Go," says Our Lord to the priest; "as My Father hath sent Me, so do I send you. . . . All power is given to Me in Heaven and on earth. Going, therefore, teach ye all nations."

When the priest remits sin, he does not say, "God pardons you." At the Consecration he does not say, "This is the Body of Our Lord;" he says, "This is My Body."

St. Bernard tell us that all has come to us through Mary; we might also say that all has come to us through the priest; yes, all happiness, all graces, all heavenly blessings. If we had not the Sacrament of Holy Orders, we should not have Our Lord. Who received your soul at its entrance into life? The priest. Who nourishes it, to give it the strength to go through its pilgrimage? The priest. Who prepares it to appear before its God, washing its soul for the last time, in the Blood of Jesus Christ? The priest—always the priest. And if this soul should die, who raises it to life—who restores calm and peace to it? Once more, the priest. You cannot call to mind a single blessing of God without meeting beside this blessing the image of the priest.

If you were to go to confession to the Blessed Virgin, or to an angel, could they absolve you? You might have two hundred angel confessors, and they could not give you absolution. A priest, simple though he may be, can do it; he can save you: "Go in peace; I forgive you."

Oh, the priest is something great! After God, the priest is all things! . . . Let a parish be twenty years without a priest, and the people will adore beasts.

If the missionary were to leave you you would say: "What do we want in the church? There is no Mass, Our Lord is not there any more. We can just as well say our prayers at home."

When men want to destroy religion, they begin by attacking the priest, because where there is no longer a priest, there is no Sacrifice; and where there is no Sacrifice, there is no religion.

If I met a priest and an angel, I would salute the priest before saluting the angel. The latter is the friend of God, but the priest takes his place. . . . St. Teresa used to kiss the place on which a priest passed. When you see a priest you should say: "There is the one that made me a child of God by holy baptism, who raised me up after I had sinned, who gives me the food of my soul. . . ." At sight of a church-tower you can say: "Who presides there? Our Lord. How comes it that he is there? Because a priest passed that way and said Mass."

The priesthood is the love of the Heart of Jesus. When you see a priest, think of Our Lord Jesus Christ.

THE VALUE OF SUFFERING.

A priest was one day preaching on patience, and he insisted on the merits of sufferings, and affirming that they often obtain for us graces that are not granted to our prayers. "You desire the conversion of a soul," he

said, "pray for that soul, but also suffer for it." A little girl that had just made her First Communion heard these words and took them to heart. The poor child had often seen her mother in tears when her father came home drunk at night. When she returned from church that day she kissed her mother with unusual tenderness. "Mother," she said, "I hope not to see you crying any more, I know how to obtain father's conversion."

The family were very poor, so that they had only one real meal per day, which they took together at noon. At this meal next day the little girl ate only her soup and her bread.

"Are you ill?" asked her mother in surprise.

"No, mamma."

"Why do you not eat, then?" said her father.

"I do not want any more."

He took it to be a childish whim, and thought the best punishment would be to let her have her own way.

At night the father came home drunk and swearing. The child who had been asleep, was startled and wept bitterly. Next day, she took only bread and water for dinner. The mother was surprised and the father vexed.

"You must eat your dinner," he said angrily.

"No, no," she answered firmly, "as long as you get drunk, and curse mamma and make her cry, I have promised God that I will suffer, so that He may not punish you."

The father made no answer, but that night he came home sober. The conduct of his little girl had evidently impressed him deeply.

Next day the child took her dinner as usual. It seems, however, that the man's passion for drink was so deeply rooted that in a few days he returned again in a state of intoxication. The child next day resumed her fast. The father was moved and a tear stole into his eye; the mother wept also; the child was quite tranquil.

"Little one," said the father, rising and kissing her, "are you going to continue this mode of life?"

"Yes, papa," she answered, "until I die, or you are converted."

Then she related what she heard the priest say in his sermon, and how she was determined to suffer that her beloved mother might not have such frequent causes to weep—that he might become converted.

"My darling child, you have conquered!" exclaimed the father, as the tears coursed freely down his cheeks, "and I will give your mother no more cause for tears. On Saturday we will all go to confession, and I trust that the grace of God, through the holy sacrament, will enable me to keep my promise."

Need we add that the hope of the poor man was not in vain, and that he still continues to lead a sober and edifying life!

DOMESTIC HINTS.

Never sleep in a close room; twenty-four flour-barrels of pure air are required by each person in a single night for breathing purposes alone.

The following is recommended as a simple remedy for a sty on the eye: Put a teaspoonful of black tea in a small bag, pour on it enough boiling water to moisten it, then put it on the eye warm, keep it on all night.

To Stop the Flow of Blood—Housekeepers, merchants, and others, in handling knives, tools, and other sharp instruments very frequently receive severe cuts, from which the blood flows profusely, and oftentimes endangers life itself. Blood may be made to cease flowing as follows: Take the fine dust of tea, at all times accessible and easily obtained, and bind it close to the wound. Due regard to these instructions would save much agitation of mind while running for the surgeon.

Dangerous Cleansing Agents—The use of kerosene oil for polishing and cleansing ware of different kinds, furniture, etc., is dangerous. The proportion of naphtha in the oil is often so

large as to make it very inflammable and liable to explosion. It cannot be used in the household for any such purpose with perfect safety. Benzine, ether, and ammonia are also dangerous agents, although extremely useful ones. The two first-named liquids are used for cleaning kid gloves and other apparel, and in removing oil from carpets, curtains, etc. Both are highly volatile, and flash into vapor as soon as they are exposed in the open air. Their vapors are combustible, and will inflame quite a distance from a lighted candle or gas flame, and consequently should never be used in the evening or near a stove in the day time.

To Boil Cabbage—If there are many outside leaves do not throw them all away, try and see if they are tender by breaking the stalk. If it snaps short they are fit to cook. Wash them well in two or three waters then drain them perfectly dry. Have a saucepan of water boiling fast, into which throw a good handful of salt and a piece of common soda the size of a small marble. Put in all your outside leaves first, let them boil quickly for ten minutes, then put in the hearts, splitting the stems in two. Some people prefer taking them out all together. Be sure and do not let the water go off the boil the whole time, or your cabbage will eat hard and leathery besides losing its color, which spoils both the eating and appearance.

Cauliflower—It is great mismanagement when housewives throw the green leaves away and cook only the flower, as the leaves if properly cooked not only set off the inside but eat well. Have your saucepan of water boiling with salt and soda as for cabbage and prepare your vegetables as follows: Take your knife and cut out the flower, leaving the young leaves on, as they will bind it and hold it together. Then pare round the stalk and trim the outer leaves. Wash and drain well. Throw the outside leaves and stalk entire into the saucepan and let them boil fifteen minutes very fast; then put in your flower and let it boil another quarter of an hour; then take up your leaves and stalk. After draining them stand them in your vegetable dish, and lay the flower inside so as to look as if just taken from the garden.

Why is a little boy learning the alphabet like a postage stamp? Because he gets stuck on the letters.

It is a popular mistake to suppose that cigarettes are always made out of sawdust and old boots. They are occasionally made out of tobacco.

Young lady, to amateur singer: Won't you sing "Some Day," Mr. Yeller? Chorus of others who have heard him: Oh, no, sing some other day.

Luxuries! Why, they come from the Latin word *Luca*, meaning light. And what do your luxuries lighten? Your pocket-book, boy; your pocket-book.

Sober passenger, angrily: Look where you step, man! Tipsy passenger, apologetically: Y—yes, I do; the tr—trouble is to—hic—step where I look.

"I am a man of few words," said Prendergast. "True enough, true enough; but you never tire of repeating them," replied Fogg.

An old bachelor who read the other day that among the wranglers this year at Cambridge were two young women declared that he is not a bit surprised.

A London lawyer gives as a reason for not going to the Continent this summer that a rich client has just died, and he is afraid the heirs will get the property.

"Ah, you flatter me," lisped a masher to a pretty young girl with whom he was conversing. "No, I don't, you couldn't be any flatter than you are," was the reply.

An old army commander was accustomed to say, as he saw a younger officer dodge his head at the whistle of a bullet, "You foolish fellow, you'll dodge right in the way of a bullet."

Lately at a dinner given by some homœopathic doctors in Paris, after the memory of Habemann had been toasted, and the health of various celebrities drunk, Alphonse Karr was asked to propose a toast. "Your patients, gentlemen," he said.

A little girl, aged nine, called her father to her bedside the other evening. "Papa," said the little diplomat, "I want to ask your advice." "Well, my dear, what is it about?" "What do you think it will be best to give me on my birthday?"

The morphine habit, it is said, will cause the hair to drop off. Ladies who are addicted to this habit should take precaution to pin their hair on securely before starting out for a promenade. A few extra hair pins will defy the opium habit.

A child, on being shown the picture of Daniel in the lions' den, began to cry. "Don't cry, pet," said the mother, "they won't let them hurt a hair of his head." "Oh, I ain't crying for that. But just see that little lion. Daniel is so small it won't get any."

"I have never given you credit for knowing very much, madam," said a blunt old bachelor, "but—" "Sir," she interrupted, "do you wish to insult—" "But," he continued, "I have always admired your grace and beauty." "I accept your apology," said the lady.

A girl graduate being out in the country went into the stable of a farmhouse. "Dear me, how close the poor cows are crowded together," she remarked. "Yes, mum, but we have to do that." "Why so?" "So they will give condensed milk."

Two persons of satiric turn met a neighbor and said, "Friend, we have been disputing whether you are most knave or fool." The man took each of the querists by the arm in a friendly way so that he was in the middle; "In truth, I believe I am between the two," he said.

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 pain 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 food soon ferment after eating, accompanied by flatulency or a belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dreadful disease progresses. 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 malady is indigestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipient. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will affect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite is returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effective remedy of this distressing complaint is "Sage's Curative Syrup," a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 77, Farringdon Road, London, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

TESTIMONIAL.

Dear Sirs,
By chance I obtained from a friend (Mr. Fred. Stearne) some of the Jaraba 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 rise on horseback, and during that time I was under four doctors and got no relief. You are quite welcome to use my name as it may benefit others. My son is also taking the medicine as he is suffering from the same complaint. I 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.

COMMERCIAL.

Table with gold prices: Gold 148.50, Series A 81 1/2, Series E 79 1/2, Series F 79 1/2, Series G 81, National Bank Shares.

We are indebted to Mr. Casey for the following:

The market for good and superior wools is firm, but no improvement is noticeable in inferior classes. Some of those who purchased in the beginning are now refraining from continuing.

El Diario states that the National Bank has issued \$11,500,000 in notes of \$5, and \$500,000 in larger notes up to \$200, thus making up the whole of the new issue authorized.

A great deal of inconvenience is caused by calculating still in the old paper dollar. There can now be no object in sticking to the old currency. It is past and gone for ever, and the new currency besides being real is much simpler and more easily understood.

One of our native contemporaries thus refers to the two principal private banks in the city:—"Carabassa and Co. and the Bank of London, digging with their own hands the abyss of ruin into which they would like to plunge the friendly country in which they have made fortunes and received undeserved consideration for the sake of still further increasing their gains, are the types of the Jewish merchants of the middle ages that hovered like birds of prey over the old European societies which they plundered; they are the graphic expression of Shakespeare's miser Shylock, quite capable of trafficking in the flesh and blood of the Republic which has given them the fortune and position which they enjoy."

There seems to be some difficulty about the issuing of the contemplated Series I of the Mortgage Bank. The National Government claim the right of interfering to superintend its proceedings, as the Mortgage Bank is subordinate to the Provincial Bank. The demand for the Series G. was four millions in excess of the sum issued, and should a new series be now issued we may be sure of a rush to avail of it. Those, therefore, who wish to borrow money from the bank should make the demand immediately after the issue or they may ask and ask in vain.

Telegrams from Valparaiso announce business at a low ebb. Chilean wheat quoted in the Liverpool market at 3s.6d. per fanega. Price of copper very low. Exchange on London at 25d. Sovereigns at 90 per cent premium.

Dr. del Valle is expected to arrive here from Europe about the end of the month.

The steamer «La Plata» takes to Europe a cargo consisting of 1000 bales of wool, 1000 bags of flour, 2000 bags of maize; and for Rio Janeiro 5800 bundles of jerked beef.

The steamer «Orion» from Antwerp and Southampton arrived here to-day. She brought 19 saloon, and 13 steerage passengers.

Mr. Hayward landed eight magnificent pure-bred Lincoln ewes

from the steamer «Buffon," which go direct to Dn. Nicolas Lowe, Mercedes. This is the fourth lot of sheep Mr. Hayward has brought to this country.

We hear of some sales of wool in Suipacha. Mr. Thomas Dillon sold a lot on the estancia at 82%, which is the highest price that has been paid there. Some others sold from 70 to 80% on the estancia. Shearers in Suipacha are very scarce. They are paid \$3 to 3.50 m/n per hundred. We have heard of \$5 m/n being paid in the South.

Very big prices have been paid at the South Plaza for wool. Numerous lots brought from \$110 to 112%.

Mr. Casey has sold the following lots of wool during the week: 1500 arrobes belonging to Mr. J. Browne, of Lujan, at 93%, and 1000 do belonging to the same gentleman at 89%; 1000 do Tatay 90; 900 do Pergamino 81; 800 do Salto 73.

Mr. Eduardo Casey sold the following parcels of wool on Tuesday:—1600 arrobes from Navarro at \$102, 1600 do from Mercedes 85 and 39, 1500 do from Las Heras 93, 600 do from Carmen de Areco 81, 400 from Arrecifes 85, 1500 from Curumalan 90, 800 from Ayacucho 95 and 82.

Mr. Church's wool, from the estancia Las Barrancas, has been sold by Mr. Bonorino in the South Plaza at the splendid price of 128%, the top price in the market up to the present. This is the second lot from the Barrancas. The first lot was sold a fortnight ago at \$108% per arrobe.

Mr. Felix Saens, of Salto, has sold 11,000 sheep in five flocks belonging to Gavino Sierra, as follows: 2 flocks at \$42% per head, 1 at 26 shorn, and 2 at \$22%.

Messrs. Bolini and Muro sold lands in La Plata, next to San Ponciano at \$3000 to 16000 m/n per 300 square yards.

A splendid parcel of wool from the Gibbing's estancia was sold in the South market on Monday at \$117% per arrobe. The parcel was in excellent condition and admired by all.

Mr. Kenny sold on Tuesday 1000 arrobes of beautiful wool from Mr. Tyrrell's estancia in Mercedes at 98% per arrobe. The parcel did not fetch a higher price owing to the very heavy quality of the wool. The staple is as fine as ever.

Tallafero and Sanchez sold on Monday the quinta Hernandez near the Plaza Once, 46 lots for a total of \$91,687 m/n. Most of the purchasers of this property were Italians.

Messrs. Risso Patron sold at auction 11 chacras in Navarro, measuring from 32 to 74 squares each. The price realised was \$8,563.81 m/n for the 11 chacras.

Messrs. A. Bullrich and Co.'s Mart was crowded on Monday during the sale of the splendid colts and fillies from the establishment Las Rosas belonging to Mr. Guillermo Kemmis. The prices paid were as follows:

Colts: 'Chorister' (brother to 'Surplice,' 'Druid,' and others) for \$1500 m/n, to Marzan. 'El Mahdi' for \$2200 m/n, to Lowe. 'The Miner' (brother to 'Don Rafael' and 'Baccarat,') for \$2000 m/n. 'Shadow' for \$800 m/n, to Radcliffe. 'Brilliant' (brother to 'Sweetheart,') for \$6800 m/n, to Bayo. 'Bulrich' (brother to 'Iris' and 'Nympha') for \$1000 m/n, to Jacquemin. 'Cyclone' for \$3000 m/n, to Bazan. 'Hawk Eye' for \$3000 m/n, to Bayo. 'Briony' (brother to 'Marshall Neil') for \$800 m/n, to Boardman. 'Sambo' (brother to 'Minstrel Boy') for \$1100 m/n, to Stud El Plata. 'Bandoline' (brother to 'Saxon' and 'Rowena') for \$1000 m/n, to Radcliffe. 'Osman' (brother to 'Hebreo') for \$900 m/n, to Ollier.

Fillies: 'Ischia' (sister to 'Sirocco') for \$600 m/n, to Bridger. 'Marguerite' (sister to 'Azalea,' 'Gardenia,' &c.) for \$800 m/n, to Stuart. 'Cinneraria' for \$1300 m/n, to Boccou. 'Queen May' (sister to 'Bonnie Bell') for \$1400 m/n, to Bayo. 'Claribel' (sister to 'Waxy') for \$500 m/n, to Bridger.

Fillies rented for two years: 'Camilla' (sister to 'Blissful,' 'Dichosa,' and 'Felicity') for \$1500,

to Lowe. 'Schottische' (sister to 'Dichosa') for \$700 m/n, to Lowe. The colts 'Cymbal,' 'Holyrood,' 'St. Dunstan,' and fillies 'Ruby,' 'Dairen,' 'Memosoyne,' 'Avoca,' 'Mayblossom,' and 'Beatrice' were not sold. The total amount of the sale was \$33,900 m/n.

The following commercial telegrams have been received:—"New York, Nov. 7. B. Aires dry cow hides of 20-23 lb 22 1/2,-23 centavos per lb. B. Aires becerros of 10-13 lb 21-21 1/2 centavos. Stock of dry hides 130-140000."

"Havana, Nov. 7. R. Plate jerked beef is quoted at 18-18 1/2 rls. per arrobe. Stock of jerked beef in Havana, Matanzas, Cardenas and Cienfuegos 44000-64000 quintales. Exchange on London at 60 days' sight at 18-19 1/2 o/o premium."

THE PLAZAS.

Table with market prices for Wool, Hides, Sheepskins, Wheat, Maize, and other commodities.

SHIPPING LIST.

Table listing steamers expected and about to sail, including ship names, destinations, and dates.

DEATH.

On November 8th, at estancia Palacios, Pavon, province of Santa Fe, James, only son of Patrick Cullen, formerly of the parish of Jagnon, county Wexford; aged 27 years. Deeply and sincerely regretted by his sorrowing relative; and a wide circle of friends. R.I.P. [Wexford papers please copy.]

TEACHER.

A young man of good education, who has had some practice in teaching in Ireland, wants a situation as TEACHER in the camp. Can be well recommended.—Apply to W. T. at this office.

CAMP TO LET.

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

TO RENT. IN SUIPACHA—To be Rented, #6: 1 Square of Land, Fenced, and with Puertos, Corrales, etc. Also 14,000 SHEEP to be sold. Apply to— JAMES F. GAHAN, SAN MARCOS, LOBOS.

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.

ADOLFO BULLRICH Y CA. RESUMEN DE REMATES A EFECTUARSE. NOVIEMBRE.

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 9639 m/n, a las 4. Viernes 20—Judicial—Chacra en San Isidro, en Alsina 78 a las 2. Viernes 20—Judicial—2 1/5 leguas en el partido de Tapalqué, en Alsina 78, a las 2.

78-ALSINA-78.

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

EDWARD CASEY, 80 RECONQUISTA.

NOTICE. Commercial Travellers, Estancieros, and others visiting Buenos Aires, can be accommodated with furnished rooms, board, etc. Terms moderate. At— MISS KILLON'S, 328-Calle Lavalle, Buenos Aires, N.B.—Particular attention paid to emigrants. se 8—pm

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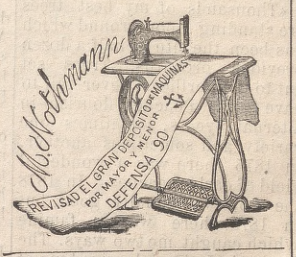
208-RECONQUISTA-208 GALLI HERMANOS

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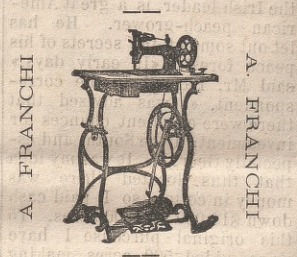
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