

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

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BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1885.

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MONTH'S MIND.

In the chapel attached to the College
of the Salesian Fathers, San Nicolas, on
Thursday December 3rd, there will be a
solemn MASS OF REQUIEM for the re-
pose of the soul of Mr. James Cullen,
Pavon. Mass will commence at 10
o'clock a.m.
Relatives and friends are requested to
attend.

THE SCAB LAW.

November 22, 1885.

To the Editor of The Southern
Cross.

DEAR SIR,
Your correspondent "Curio-
sus" seems to be of a very sceptical
and unbelieving nature
when he refutes the veracity of
professional statistics, as quoted
in my letter on "Sheep Scab" (on
the authority of Mr. C. J. Val-
entine, Chief Veterinary Inspector
of Sheep, South Australia) of some
date past.

Would "Curiosus" be so kind
as to state his authority for such
an inference, as he mentions he
does so "on very good authority."

It is well that "Curiosus" does
describe briefly "the nature of
the beast," for from what he has
written he shows distinctly that
he knows very little about the
parasite, as he mentions that
"the animalcule is invisibly
small, it lays an immense number
of infinitesimal eggs."

The parasites are not only visi-
ble by the aid of a pocket lens,
but also by the naked eye, as
"Curiosus" may prove for him-
self by carefully examining a
scabby sheep, or by following out
the mode I described in my letter
of the 16th ult.

No remark need be passed on
INFINITESIMAL eggs, as we all
know that such things could not
exist, if "Curiosus" knew the an-
atomical and physiological struc-
ture of any egg he would not use
such qualifying terms.

From what I have seen of this
country I believe that Sheep
Scab could be very easily eradicated
if the law were fairly and
faithfully carried out, as here the
means for harboring the "caari"
are not to be compared to what
they were in Australia and New
Zealand—consider the number of
scabby sheep that were being
continually lost in the Bush,
scabby wool attached to the
bushes, rocks, etc.; whilst here,
comparatively speaking, such
does not exist, undoubtedly we
are more exposed to contagion
from surrounding countries, but
not to such an extent as men-
tioned by "Curiosus." The eggs
when exposed, as they would be
if "driven by winds from the
Banda Oriental, Bolivia, Peru,
Chili, or the Cordilleras," to the
burning rays of the sun, strong
dust storms, heavy rains, etc.,
would be readily destroyed, as
they (the eggs) have not got the
vitality which is inherent to a
"virus."

I am, dear sir,
Yours respectfully,
William B. Whigham,
M.R.C.V.S.L.
veterinary Surgeon (London).

MONTEVIDEAN NEWS.

The vessels which took Gen-
eral Santos and his party to Mal-
donado anchored in this port, the
battery fired a salute of ten guns.
The foreign vessels of war dis-
played their flags. The party
was entertained at lunch at the
Comandancia of Marine and vari-
ous speeches were made.

The Fiscal of Crime has de-
manded the imprisonment of the
duellists Farinha and Hilaite and
their records.

The roof of the house occupied
by the Argentine Legation fell in,
the secretary and the military
attaché had only just left the
place.

The telegraphs have been out
of order in consequence of the
storm.

Engineers Cuttbill and Gale
arrived in the «Tamar.» Mr.
Cuttbill left for Salto accompan-
ied by many of the directors of
the Santa Rosa Railway Com-
pany.

The *Ferro Carril* publishes a
telegram stating that General
Santos at the Maldonado banquet
declared his intention of refus-
ing to stand for re-election.

Both Chambers are convoked
for the 26th to consider the
question of the future presidency.
Every member will present a list
of candidates to be submitted to
the consideration of the leaders
of the Colorado party throughout
the country. The Session will be
secret.

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SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN MAILS.

London, Oct. 23.

Seven conventions have been
held up to the present time, and
they have given Mr. Parnell 29
lieutenants of whom any leader
might be proud. We speak of
thetwenty-nine gentlemen as if
they were already elected, as Mr.
Sexton said in effect in the Ro-
tundo, the nominations of these
conventions are practically as fi-
nal as the returns of the sheriff.

Liverpool advices state that
the demand for cattle there was
dull, and that the price was down 10s.
per head. The fall, as compared
with prices a year ago, amounts
to the considerable figure of £5 a
head.

In the municipal elections in
Ireland the Nationalists gained
all along the line. In many
of the towns they had a walk
over, and in nearly all others a
majority of Nationalist candi-
dates were elected.

The following are the names of
the national candidates for Par-
liament who have been selected
by county conventions up to
date:—

Wicklow (E.) . . . W. J. Corbet
Do. (W.) . . . Garrett Byrne
Meath (S.) . . . Edward Sheil
Do. (N.) . . . K. I. O'Doherty
Queen's Co. Leix. Richard Lalor
Do. Ossory. Arthur O'Connor
Cork Co. (N.E.) Edmund Leamy
Do. (S.) . . . J. E. Kenny
Do. (S.E.) . . . Ald. J. Hooper
Do. (E.) . . . W. J. Lane
Do. (N.) . . . J. C. Flynn
Do. (Mid.) . . . Charles Tanner
Do. (W.) . . . James Gilhooly
Longford (N.) . . . Justin McCarthy
Do. (S.) . . . Thomas Quinn
Dublin Co. (N.) . . . J. J. Clancy, M.A.
Do. (S.) . . . Sir T. H. Grattan
Esmonde, Bart.

Westmeath (N.) . . . T. D. Sullivan
Do. (S.) . . . James Tuite
Waterford (E.) . . . P. J. Power
Do. (W.) . . . Douglas Pyne
Cavan (W.) . . . J. G. Biggar
Do. (E.) . . . Thos. O'Hanlon
Fermanagh (N.) . . . W. Redmond
Do. (S.) . . . Henry Campbell
King's Co. . . . Bernard Molloy
Do. . . . Dr. Joseph Fox
Monaghan . . . T. Healy
Do. . . . Sir J. N. Macken-
na

Mr. Parnell has promised to
attend the Irish league Con-
vention to be held at Chicago in
January next. An Irish demons-

tration will be held in New York
on the 21st. It will be for the
purpose of raising funds to aid the
Nationalist cause in Ireland at
the approaching general election.
There will be meetings with the
same object at several other
places.

At a meeting of the Central
Branch of the National League,
Mr. Harrington, M.P., said that
he had a few very satisfactory
matters to announce, which, in
addition to the report just read,
would show the great advance of
their organisation. By a very
strange and remarkable coinci-
dence they had received, for the
first time in one fortnight since
their organisation was estab-
lished in Ireland, £1,000, and
at their meeting to-day a sum just
corresponding to that from their
friends in America. In addition
to the sum of a thousand pounds
from the Irish branches of the
League he had to announce that
this morning they had received
subscriptions amounting to £265
one item of which came from the
distant island of Tory where a
branch had been established.

The strike of mill operatives at
Newry, which commenced on
October 12th, has practically con-
cluded. The majority of opera-
tives resumed work at reduced
prices.

At the Waterford pig market a
farmer named Nolan was pre-
vented by boycotters from selling
his pigs, and was refused re-
freshments for both his servant
and himself except at exorbitant
prices.

Mr. W. Johnston, of Ballykil-
beg, ex-Inspector of Fisheries,
has issued his address as Conser-
vative candidate to the electors
of South Belfast. The Conserva-
tives of West Belfast have adopt-
ed Alderman Haslett as their
candidate for that division, Mr.
C. I. Bloomfield has issued his
address as Conservative candi-
date to the electors of North Fer-
managh.

The «Kinsella girls» were
brought before the magistrates
at Newtewbarry, charged by
Moses Grabber Nowlan with hav-
ing used abusive language to-
wards him on several occasions.
The case was dismissed. After
the Miss Kinsellas left court they
were loudly cheered, Nowlan
was groaned through the town
and on his way home.

According to intelligence re-
ceived from Merv the news of the
amicable arrangement of the Af-
ghan boundary arrangement be-
tween England and Russia has
caused satisfaction among the
Turcomans who, however, are
informed by the Russian officials
that the question of war is only
postponed pending the construc-
tion of the railway to Merv.

During the month of September
5500 emigrants left Ireland, of
whom 4751 went to the United
States, 273 to Canada, and 500 to
Australia. This brings up the
total number of Irish emigrants
since the 1st of January last to
52,061, as against 63,686 for the
corresponding period last year.

The Munster and Leinster Bank
has been opened in Cork and
Dublin, and at ten branches in
Cork a very satisfactory business
was done. Up to noon on the
day of opening no less than
£10,000 had been lodged in de-
posits and current accounts. The
bank will restrict its loan busi-
ness at present to small advances,
and will work its way carefully
and steadily. The reports from
the country districts are also
satisfactory, and a feeling of re-
lief prevails.

A remarkable case of boycotting
is reported from Macroom, co.
Cork. Mr. Jeremiah Hegarty, of
Mill-street, who has been for a
long time boycotted, joined the

funeral of a relative, with his
family. On his being recognised,
the greater part of the persons
attending the funeral, including
two priests, dispersed, leaving
only the immediate relatives of
deceased.

The second ballots in France
showed a heavy reaction in favor
of the Republic. Thanks, how-
ever, to their gains a fortnight
previous, the Conservatives will
have over 200 votes the next
Chamber, while they had not 100
in the last. Atheistic persecu-
tions evidently disgusted Catholic
Frenchmen, and parties will now
stand as follows:—129 Royalists,
73 Bonapartists, 108 avowed Rad-
icals, 60 Radicals whose names
figured among conciliatory Re-
publicans.

At a meeting of County Wex-
ford Independent Club—Rev.
Canon Doran, P.P., in the chair—
Mr. John Furlong, Scoby, moved,
and Father Sinnott, P.P., Pierce-
town, seconded, the following
resolutions, which was unani-
mously passed: «That we recom-
mend to the County Convention
our present members, Messrs.
Barry and Small, to represent the
county in Parliament, no others
having, in our opinion, such good
claims to the seats, and we re-
spectfully ask the sanction of Mr.
Parnell to their candidature.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

London, 28.

King Alfonso's death is con-
firmed.

Latest accounts from the East
say that the Servians have been
defeated all along the line. The
Bulgarians are exulting at their
success.

Queen Christina has been
proclaimed regent. The news of
the King's death caused a pro-
found sensation in Spain. The
body is exposed in regal pomp
in the royal palace. It will be
buried on Saturday. The min-
istry of Canovas has resigned in a
body; order is not disturbed.

Auctions at Havre of River
Plate wool show a fall of 5 cen-
times per kilo. (People need not
believe this.)

Elections going on in Eng-
land. Apparent alliance of Par-
nell with Conservatives. Con-
servatives likely to have 40 ma-
jority.

TELEGRAMS.

London, Nov. 23.

Sanguinary encounters are daily
reported on the frontier between
Servians and Bulgarians with
varying fortunes. Up to the
present the Servians appear to
have suffered the greater rever-
ses.

The general elections have be-
gun. Extraordinary activity is
being displayed by the contend-
ing parties.

The Conference has prepared
the final protocol, which includes
resolutions declaring the *status
quo ante* obligatory for Servia as
well as well as Bulgaria.

It is said that if the King of
Servia refuses to accede to this he
will be declared an enemy to the
peace of Europe, and that two of
the signatory Powers will de-
prive him of his throne.

The Servian and Bulgarian
troops had a bloody engagement
on the road leading from Bresnik
to Pernik, the latter were inglori-
ously defeated and fled, leaving
behind them on the field 200
killed and wounded. The Serv-
ians took 80 prisoners and seized
a considerable quantity of am-
munition.

The *Independence Belge* pub-
lishes a telegram announcing
that the Servians attacked the
3rd regiment of Bulgarians, de-
feating them and horribly mu-
tilating the wounded.

The same telegram states that
Prince Alexander has declared
his submission to the authority
of the Sultan and applied to the
Porte for immediate assistance.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* reporter
who had been sentenced to a
month's imprisonment has been
liberated.

The execution of Riel has es-
tablished a more pronounced hos-
tility between the English and
French residents, which at any
moment may lead to a conflict.

Despatches from Battleford say
that the Indian tribes are making
an alliance to devastate all the
country to the northern lines of
the frontier.

In the last battle the Servians
lost 800 men killed and wound-
ed.

A telegram from Madrid an-
nounces that King Alfonso died
from phthisis, on Wednesday,
aggravated by diarrhoea.

Mr. Parnell has announced
that he will not offer himself as
a candidate for Liverpool.

A telegram from Vienna states
that alarmed by the situation of
the King of Servia Austria has
joined with Germany in urging
Turkey to interpose. Six thou-
sand wounded Servians have ar-
rived at Piro.

In reply to Prince Alexander's
request for intervention, the Sul-
tan sent him a note promising to
interpose his good offices in or-
der to obtain the cessation of
hostilities on the part of the King
of Servia.

Paris, 24.

A great irredentista meeting
in favor of Italy was held at Tri-
este, the police interfered and
drew arms. Very many people
were wounded and arrests were
numerous.

A despatch from Pekin states
that all the difficulties between
France and China have been re-
moved.

New York, 23.

The Under-Secretary of State
for Foreign Affairs declares that
the Government has no cause for
dissatisfaction with the conduct
of the German Government in
reference to the American law
of naturalisation. He adds,
when the German authorities
have proceeded against Germans
naturalised in the United States,
the Empire has always acceded
to the interposition of the Repub-
lic.

Quebec, 23.

A large meeting has been held
at Point Levi to protest against
Riel's execution. Effigies of Sir
John MacDonald were burnt, and
flags were carried about with the
inscription «Glory to the hero and
martyrs; death to Sir John Mac-
Donald.»

M. Desjardin, a Conservative
member of Parliament, said that
the petitions in Riel's favor had
been treated with contempt, and
that the rupture between the Gov-
ernment and the Province of Que-
bec had become a fact.

Belgrade, 25.

The Russian Government has
sent a severe note to Servia com-
manding the restoration of the
status quo ante. It is expected
that a revolution will occur and
that King Milan will be depos-
ed.

It is announced officially that
King Milan has accepted the
armistice proposed by the pow-
ers.

Bombay, 28.

A serious religious disturbance
occurred here. An English of-
ficer was killed and three were
wounded, the police shot five of
the rioters.

Rangoon, 23.

The English forces have ar-
rived at Minghore (?) without
encountering any resistance.
King Theebaw has ordered the
enlistment of 25,000 men.

The English troops have advan-
ced to Silomko.

THE WORLD-FAMED
PEERLESS DIP.



SNELL & CO.,
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THE POLITICO-RELIGIOUS
QUESTION.

Arrecifes,

November 18, 1885.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

The words you quote from *La Union*, admitting that they are the exact equivalent of the Spanish which you translate, are far from proving that the Catholic Union pretended to have obtained the special approbation of the Holy Father for the candidature of their selection. Taken in that disjointed form, as you present them, somebody might be led to believe that such was the case, but the same may happen, and has often happened, even as regards the words of Holy Writ itself. It is ungenerous not to say unfair, to take up the words of a writer in that isolated manner which totally alters their original import and gives them a meaning prejudicial to their author. Had it answered your purpose, you certainly would have gone a step further and given the following which clearly defines the meaning of the context: «In esto no estan con nosotros, no estan con la iglesia»—«In this they are not with us, they are not with the church.» What would you have them say to their readers and the public in the special case under consideration? Perhaps something as follows: «His Holiness the Pope has given us his special blessing and approved of our work, but take care, don't believe because I say this that he has specially approved of our candidature for, mind you, the Pope is not in a position to do anything of the kind.» If you attempted, being fully authorized to do so, to correct an erring brother, would you not consider him very unreasonable, nay, would you not regard his case as almost hopeless, if he, in consequence, reproached you with assuming an infallible authority?

Roma locuta est is literally true, that is in the figurative sense in which it was used. «But,» perhaps you will say, «the president should have added, «not Rome speaking ex cathedra, bear in mind, you fellows.» This would be at least exceedingly ungenerous; but as the president is not responsible for any misrepresentation of his meaning which might result from ignorance or prejudice, I think he could not be fairly expected to give such an explanation under the circumstances, neither, I believe, is any man justified, judging by these words, or otherwise, in believing him capable of equivocation.

And as the principal work and proceedings were the adoption of the Gorostiaga candidature, it is evidently a «petitio principii,» and the consequence that he was the man for Galway, and outside of him there was no redemption, is as inadmissible (as such) as the promise from which it is supposed to follow. And here allow me to remark that the style of this sentence is scarcely up to the usual standard of your paper.

Whether you «shift» or not you have taken up a very unsafe position in maintaining what no man in his senses can, who knows anything about Dr. Gorostiaga, or will believe, that that gentleman is chosen by Liberals for his liberalism; if by liberalism you mean hostility of any

some, and by you, perhaps, of entertaining a feeling of hostility towards your paper—I now enter my humble protest against the charges of which, at your hands, the Catholic Union is the universal object.

Farewell,

D. H.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM
«BIENTOT.»

Pavon, Nov. 19th, 1885.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

After the worry of shearing, I wish to renew the discussion of «Scab in Sheep.»

Shearers were abundant here this year, and the only talk now is, how wool is to be profitably disposed of. This season's clip will be far short of any during the ten preceding ones. I believe half of the sheep are not in this province that were here twelve months ago. The wool is invariably light, and in most parts of fair quality. Up to the present I have heard of no sales, in fact, there are few, if any, buyers out. Our only hope is that something will turn up, seeing such good prices mentioned in your paper. We have had no rain here for the past month or six weeks, therefore the camps are parched enough, lagunas dry and arroyos cutting;—good opportunity for the Rural Society to suggest the efficacy of watering-cans. We had intense heat here on the 11th, followed on the 13th by extreme freezing southerly gale, and heavy frosts for nights after. My meteorological experience leads me to believe that a severe storm raged to the south.

Your essayist on pathology and treatment of scab is learned—so learned that I wager my bottom dollar that he has left some of your readers still gazing in amazement and bewilderment. Somehow, I think scab is from *scabo*, to scratch: (*scabies* is from *scaber*, rough) instead of from scabies—as your able essayist put it. Of course, I'd not dare run counter to such an alphabetical authority entrenched in an embankment of text-books. But I'll back sound judgment and experience against any kid-glove pink-taped theory.

Rubbing my tanned and welled palm across my brow, I wipe away chaff—so let us to the grain. When we are told, «cure in galpones,» is the suggester aware that we keep sheep by the thousands instead of by the scores; when we are recommended the necessity of syringing inside walls of galpones, is our learned countryman acquainted with their architectural construction? When we are told galpones are the only places to cure scab in is the wisher of a compulsory scab law cognizant that honest, industrious folks, virtually interested in the most practical, cheapest and efficacious means of exterminating scab, are often content if they can provide a dozen sheets of zinc to cover themselves and their belongings? When we are told, as a preventive, gates, posts, railings of enclosures where sheep are kept should be constantly white-washed, has the essayist ever calculated the cost of white-washing a few leagues of wired camp? My theory would be «turn the whole thing inside out and shake it.»

I attribute any amount of knowledge to your essayist, but for my part, I beg him to leave microscopical science and infinitesimal impossibilities out of scab curing.

When galpones require being disinfected, then the clothes of those curing need undergoing a like process, or, perhaps each estancia must get a tailoring department with a perfumed lavatory!

Scab is universally diffused by contagion, and it appears to be the disease which of all others is most readily communicated by contact. When it once gains admission, the greatest caution often fails in preventing it from infecting every sheep in the flock.

I believe some pathologists are undecided how it originates—from contagion or from the results of other diseases, impover-

ished condition, &c., &c. In some countries it is more prevalent than in others.

It must be endemic here, and will be as long as sheep are crowded into unclean corrals.

The cure of scab in sheep is of no slight importance. What we want to get is a clean, efficacious remedy. We are told by your essayist that all remedies are good, and in the same breath, «It is not so much what we apply as the way we apply it.» Will cold water carefully put on with a spoon exterminate Linneus? «*acarus scabiei*.» Sulphur is the specific remedy in the cure of scab. It is the basis of several applications which by universal consent are considered its most effectual antagonists. It is given internally to sheep by the most practical wool-growers in Texas, and is stated to be safe and expeditious in its effects.

Mr. Phillips' method of feeding sulphur in one part to four of salt, and to be given plentifully till sulphur is smelled of the flock when heated; after which, it is to be given at intervals as a preventative.

He emphatically cautions against adulterated sulphur. A reporter of the *Texas Wool Grower*, who visited the sheep ranch of Messrs. Ellington and Phillips situated on Mary's Creek in Tarrant County, about half-way between the cities of Texas and Weatherford, gives the following account of their flocks fed on sulphur. «Their last crop of lambs raised numbered within very few of 100 o/o, and it encouraged Mr. Ellington to make another purchase, which he did, and in so doing introduced a touch of scab, which was only cured after much trouble, bother, and loss. Mr. Phillips, the manager of the ranch, attributed the cure solely to feeding with sulphur, as the dipping did not wholly cure, although the scab was kept down for the time being. At any rate, there are no indications of scab in flocks now, and the experience of Mr. Phillips is worth reading, studying, and following; for the purpose of further testing whether sulphur alone will cure the scab. Perhaps I have said too much about the scab, but rest assured I am a believer in the sulphur cure, and will give my experience of it to your readers at some future date.

To vary the monotony of the scab law and the Rural Society, I'll mention something new. The nucleus of a co-operative Irish store has been formed here, headed by the most successful and enterprising of our countrymen. I'll write you more particulars about it after our general meeting to be held on 1st December. Also there is a counter-petition against compulsory cure of scab afloat, which will bear influential signatures. Maize on account of the long drought is very scorched looking, and unless it rains within a few days agriculturists will need yards of some soft, unirritating stuff to dry their «lacrymas.»

In your political career you have our sympathies, but we are securely mounted on the ditch, watching the «backs» and «half-backs» in their various attempts for a «touch.» If you kick goal we'll run in a body to congratulate you, and beg of you to attempt no other such game. If you're licked we'll retain a dignified silence, wishing you had weightier men as «forwards.»

I remain, Dear sir,
Yours sincerely,
Bientot.

[Ed. Note.—In justice to Mr. Whigham we must say that he gave the derivation *Scabo*, but we changed it to *scabies* as being a Latin term more generally known, and we wished to avoid giving the literal meaning of the former expression. Both words are manifestly derived from the same root, but to our mind it is more natural to derive the substantive from a substantive when it can conveniently be done, than from a verb. In any case, it is a matter of little importance. *Scabo*, *scabies* and *Scaber* are all correlative terms, and any of them will serve as the original of the English word scab.]

In conclusion—at the risk of being considered censorious by

WHY ENGLAND
OPPOSES IRELAND'S NATIONAL PROGRAMME.

Our able Boston contemporary *Every Other Saturday*, in the following article, shows that English policy is beginning to be well understood in America—

«When Bonaparte declared that the English were a nation of shopkeepers, his keen sight was affected by the spirit of prophecy. The England of to-day is far more influenced by sordid considerations than when the hero of Austerlitz and Jena expressed his contempt for her in his sea-girt prison. The love of gain is generally the moving power in British legislation. Sooner or later, all political movements are fashioned on the principle that when it is clear «there are millions in it,» a given measure must receive the national sanction. John Bull is always on the alert, in all countries and at all times, to secure new markets or protect old ones, and in any event to thwart the schemes of others. Brother Jonathan loves money, too, and goes for it in a sort of reckless way that is in marked contrast with the cool, calculating policy of a Government which keeps a jealous eye on all the world, protects its subjects wherever they may have trading houses, and collects their debts if necessary at the cannon's mouth. It is always watchful, always ready to act, always willing to despatch its men-of-war and back the whole thing with gold where there is a national advantage to be gained. Our commercial legislation, on the other hand, is generally incompetent, incomplete, and crude; while a good deal of it tends directly to injure our own interests and favor those of foreigners. People affect to laugh at the statements of British gold being furnished to influence our elections. «They laugh that win» is a good maxim in this matter, but not for us who are constantly in danger of being put to disadvantage by our ambitious neighbor. These points are called to mind by the recent manifesto of Mr. Parnell in relation to Irish independence. It has long been suspected that the refusal to give Ireland a fair chance by just and equal laws has been founded on mercantile considerations. It is now clear enough that Mr. Parnell's demand for substantial independence is regarded with great alarm from its anticipated injurious effect upon trade and manufactures in England. The Irish leader and his friends are treading upon toes that are very sensitive when he proposes a plan which will allow Ireland to legislate for its own interests, and thus interfere with the principles of free trade so earnestly advocated in England these latter years. The words of Lord Hartington are «impossible» and «never.» «The demand for national independence,» the *Times* exclaims, «can only be answered by the word «impossible.»» The *Post* says «The Tories will make no truce with treason.» Mr. Bright recently denounced some of the Irish leaders as traitors; and Birmingham and Sheffield, with all the trade centres, will soon be in full cry against a policy which is calculated to affect the sordid interests of the nation of shopkeepers.»

CHICAGO TO IRELAND.
10,000 PEOPLE SEND \$10,000.
Special despatch to *The Pilot*.

A great meeting in aid of the Irish Parliamentary Fund was held in Chicago. Hon. Alexander Sullivan was the principal speaker. His audience was fully 10,000, and during the evening hundreds of people were turned away from the doors, every inch of standing room inside being occupied. Following that of Alexander Sullivan were several other speeches, Judges Moran, Tuley, Pendergast and ex-Congressman John Finerty, each speaking earnestly upon the subject for which the meeting was called. The enthusiasm exhibited by the audience was remarkable, and when subscriptions were called for

hardly an individual present failed to respond. The lowest estimate placed the amount subscribed at \$5000, making a total of \$10,000 thus far raised for this object in Chicago. The following telegram was sent to Mr. Parnell:

«Ten thousand Chicago Irish-Americans, in mass meeting, send \$10,000 through Dennis O'Connor to Dr. O'Reilly for election expenses, and will gladly give their share of a permanent fund to sustain members after election, or to aid Irish liberty in any other way determined upon by the Irish people in Ireland.»

Chicago not only raised \$10,000 for election expenses, but has started a fund for members' compensation. Mr. J. B. Sullivan, a leading merchant, has the honour of being the first contributor. He gives \$500.

[Who is the J. B. Sullivan of the River Plate? Who is the patriot that will contribute \$500 gold, equal to \$750 m/n?]

BEATIFICATION IN ROME.

The causes for Beatification and Sanctification at present before the Congregation of Rites for consideration and examination amount to 353, and one other is on the point of being introduced. To 77 of these the Promoter of the Faith, popularly known as the «Devil's Advocate,» has put forward objections concerning the «fame of martyrdom,» which are now being replied to by those presenting the causes. Amongst these 353 the English martyrs of the Reformation period are included, and amongst them are 38 Jesuits. Sir Thomas More's name is also included in the list of those under consideration, and there is every reason to believe that his name will be numbered amongst the saints. One of the most interesting causes, on account of the miracles testified to in favor of it, is that of the youthful Jesuit Blessed John Berchmans, whose remains, enclosed in a casket of «lapis lazuli» and silver, are placed beneath one of the altars in the Church of Saint Ignatius at Rome. The account of a very remarkable miracle wrought through the intercession of the Blessed John Berchmans, who was a Belgian, comes from the Convent of Grand Coteau, Louisiana. The incidents of this miracle, sworn to by ocular witnesses, are quite marvelous. The fact that the testimony in favor of the canonisation of this Belgian comes from Louisiana is a marvelous sign of the unity of the Church throughout the world. The cause of sanctification of the Blessed Peter Claver, S.J., the apostle of the negroes in America, many thousands of whom he is said to have baptised, is also under consideration, and testimony to miracles wrought through his intercession is furnished by the well-known Father Weninger, S.J. The seven founders of the Servite Order will, it is believed, be canonised on the 50th anniversary of the Sovereign Pontiff's ordination, in the year 1887.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

The French balloting has given the Conservative Union its powerful majority of 204. When it is remembered that the incendiaries of the Commune, the partisans of anarchy, and above all that hater of Opportunists, Henri Rochefort, walked hand in hand with MM. Spuller, Allain Targé, Paul Bert and other high priests of Opportunism, the conquest may well be considered a great one. M. Elisée Reclus, the most learned and consistent of modern communists, sternly requested his political friends not to vote. «To vote» he added in his manifesto, «would be to abdicate.» And certainly it is hard to understand how the wilder Intransigent who have called for the liberation of Louise Michael, Gautier, and Prince Kropotkin, consent now to allow their names to appear on the same lists with their gaolers. Such an alliance can never last. The sight of anarchy in high places will speedily cause a second Conservative reaction, if indeed it be correct to call a party Conservative that is composed only of legislators ask-

ing for liberty from an oligarchy of Jacobins. The Gambettis have been called the Marquises of the Republic, and the present situation in France undoubtedly gives color to this facetious nickname. Their pretended respect for the Concordat, their unlimited expenditure in Tonquin, the recent massacre of Christians at Hue, their shameful time-bargains in Tunis, the airs of fraudulent aristocracy with the Radicals who are now pretending to follow in their wake—none of these things will be forgotten. The fight against God and religion may continue, but the hypocrisy of Opportunism has at least been found out. In answer to the repeated question of what will be the end of the new approaching crisis, it may be said that France has agreeably surprised many of those who did not believe that she had so much vitality and common sense. A restoration may yet be a long way off, but there are many even amongst Republicans who think it likely. Paris has shown herself not only Republican but revolutionary, and here is the danger. But there is something in France stronger than revolution, and that is the army.—*Liverpool Catholic Times.*

DOMESTIC HINTS.

Cockroaches have a decided dislike to borax, and if it is placed around their haunts they will leave at once. Powdered borax should be used.

When your collars and cuffs come from the laundry as hard and stiff as a board, don't break your studs and cuff buttons in trying to put them on, but just dip your finger in water and touch it to the button-hole, and see how easy they go on.

Crape may be renovated by brushing all dust from the material, sprinkling with alcohol, and rolling in newspaper, commencing with the paper and crape together, so that the paper may be between every portion of the material. Allow it to remain so until dry.

If a cellar has a damp smell and cannot be thoroughly ventilated, a few trays of charcoal set around on the floor, shelves, and ledges will make the air pure and sweet. If a large bucketful of charcoal be placed in a damp cellar where milk is kept there will be no danger of it becoming tainted.

Slightly soiled white woolen articles, knitted or crocheted, may be made to look as well as new if they are carefully rubbed in flour. Cover them with flour and rub gently as if washing, until the flour becomes dark. Shake out the article and rub in clean flour until all the soil is removed. Shake well and hang in the wind until no atom of flour remains in the wool. Of course, no one would care to cleanse in this way articles that are worn next to the body, but for shawls, capes, and head coverings flour answers admirably.

To renovate alpaca or dark cashmere dress goods rip the dress and fold the pieces ready to place into a preparation made as follows: Two ounces of borax, one ounce of gum arabic dissolved before adding to the mixture enough hot water to cover the goods, which should be made very blue with blueing, such as is used in rinsing white clothes. Stand until cold or over night. If needed, one tablespoonful of the extract of logwood can be added, mix well before adding to the goods. Press on the wrong side, very wet, with hot irons.

When ants make their way into a cellar a little quicklime placed at the spot where they enter will destroy them.

To cure a simple headache, put the feet in very hot water and keep them there for fifteen minutes. This will often afford immediate relief.

A highway robber, on being brought before the magistrate, asserted that he was more entitled to be pitied than to be punished. When asked to explain his meaning, he said: Sure, the money wasn't in my pocket a week, when the bank stopped payment and I was robbed of every shilling.

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HAVE REMOVED

TO 179 CALLE PIEDAD.

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

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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 Série G. de 7 o/dn de interes, las que saldrán en circulación desde el 1º del próximo Agosto. Así mismo hago presente a mis numerosas relaciones que me numero cargo de toda clase de operaciones, relativas a dicho Banco, como a cancelaciones, transferencias, etc.

NATAL T. DE TORRES SAN MARTIN 73 (ALTOS)

NOTA

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

FURNITURE

A Good Assortment ALWAYS ON HAND AT W. G. MARTINDALE'S 144-ESMERALDA-144 sep 1—pm



SHEARING SEASON, 1885!!

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

IN DRUMS OF 20 AND 50 LBS. EACH

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

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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 Glycerina 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

Tomas Drysdale y Cia.

88--MORENO--96

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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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ESPECIFICO PARA CURAR LA SARNA

Extracto de Tabaco Hoja de Oro y Glycerina de Tomlinson y Hayward

179--PIEDAD--179

TOMAS DRYSDALE Y CIA.

88-CALLE MORENO-96 2-CALLE MEJICO-16

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

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Desde la fecha el Banco recibe depositos a oro sellado, en cuenta corriente sin interes abonando 2 o/o de sesenta dias y 3 o/o a noventa dias.

R. A. DE TOLEDO, Secretario.

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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.

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Marvellous colour being perfectly 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.

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Departures from Buenos Aires:—

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

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.

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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 10 A.M.

Los Viernes vapor METEORO

CARRERA DEL PARANA Hasta SANTA FE

Hacienda 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 Ferrocarriles del Norte y Campana.

Los boletos de tren y vapores para los Ferrocarriles, la Agencia los dá gratis a los señores pasajeros. Los vapores Jupiter y Meteorito salen de Campana con el tren de las 3 1/2 de la Estacion Central. La carga se recibe la víspera de la salida en las Estaciones Retiro y Campana. La carga se embarca en el embarque y desembarque de carga, así como despachos de Aduana.—Comunicacion con el Teléfono Gover Bell.

PEDRO RISSO, Agente Reconquista y Cuyo

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11 SETIEMBRE

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Maderas de todas clases

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

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[ENTRE RIVADAVIA Y VICTORIA]

38—CALLE PERU—38

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Sederias de alta novedad para vestidos, Brocado, Damassé, Broché, Ottoman, Surah, Radhames y Rasos Duchesse en combinacion.

GUANTES

Guantes para Señoras, Señoritas y Niños. Guantes de última moda de hilo, seda punto, piel, etc.

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Género Esponja para Baños dobla ancho desde 0.75. Tohallas Turcas blancas y de colores desde 1.90 la media docena. Sabanas de baño todos tamanos desde 1.90.

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Gorras, Sombreros y gombreritos para señoras, señoritas, niñas y niños, 25,000 sombreros y gorras.

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Encajes de última moda de seda, hilo etc. Mallas Francesas, Catalanas, Genovesas, etc.

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Wholesale and Retail
FINE WINES—Port, Sherry, and
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FINE SPIRITS—Cognac, Jamaica
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An immense stock of English and all
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FRESH BUTTER EVERY DAY
Currants, Malaga Raisins, Sultanas,
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better and cheaper than any offered
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Invite attention to the Immense
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Good Strong Wincies from 20
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Cood Bramante and Lienzo \$3
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Good Prints and Gingham 20
cents a yard.

Dress Goods of every descrip-
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cents to \$2 a yard.

Hosiery in Wool, Cotton, and
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Inspection invited to the
**LARGEST STOCK OF
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DIARIES
For 1886**

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No. 31, interleaved with blotting
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'TEA CELESTIAL'

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accommodated with furnished rooms,
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N.B.—Particular attention paid to em-
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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
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THE
"Southern Cross,"
No. 6, PASAJE ARGENTINO
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All communications and letters on
business to be addressed to the Editor.

TERMS.
Cash (yearly)..... \$8.00 mn
Credit..... 9.50 —
Monthly..... 0.75 —

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27TH, 1885.

Dean Dillon has written to a
friend in this city that he intended
to leave England for the River
Plate in the beginning of this
month. It is probable that he
and Father Flannery are on board
the «Leibnitz», which is due here
on Sunday next. The London
Times of the 23rd October an-
nounced that the Dean had made
a speech at Ballinasloe at a meet-
ing in which Mr. Sexton presided.
The Dean, in the course of his
speech, said that the many Irish-
men of the River Plate cherished
the memory of the wrongs of their
country, and were fully in sym-
pathy with their countrymen at
home in their struggles for free-
dom.

P.S.—A telegram to the *Stand-*
ard, published yesterday, says
the Dean has taken passage in
the «Elbe», which left Southamp-
ton on November 24th.

We congratulate Messrs. Casey
Brothers on their splendid success
at the races yesterday, and we
congratulate the Jockey Club on
their holding the races on a week-
day instead of Sunday.

Our article on «The Plazas»
last week was a timely warning,
though we suppose it was not
much heeded. We stated therein
that the galpones at the Once
were not in a proper condition to
receive produce, and that wool
deposited there was spoiled in
damp and dusty weather. Our
words are proved true, for the
rain on Monday night penetrated
through the roof and some 50,000
arobes of wool were damaged.
Will the authorities still refuse
to make improvements until an-
other *mañana* comes? *Quien*
sabe? Nor were our remarks
about the Western line inopport-
une. One of our subscribers in-
forms us that he sent in a lot of
wool by the line, and that after
several days' search there is no
account of it though he has the
«guia» in his possession. «*Quo-*
usque tandem, imbeciles.»

Rain fell abundantly on Sun-
day. Great were the rage and
disappointment of the whole
tribe of Sabbath-breakers, horse-
racers, cricket-clubbers, timble-
rigger, pickpockets, auctioneers,
mashers, and non-descript loaf-
ers, who seem convinced that the
Sabbath-day was invented for
their special amusement and
profit. A stranger travelling for
the first time through the city of

Buenos Aires would fancy that
the population were mainly com-
posed of Jews or Mahometans,
and he would naturally expect to
see a synagogue or a mosque at
the corner of every street. Many
a shop-keeper carries on his
trade on the Lord's Day, and he
naturally gloats over the idea
that his neighbour has conscience
enough to shut his shop at the
same time. We are not surprised
at French atheists, and their
Spanish imitators, who pride
themselves on their Pagan origin
as Sarmiento prides himself on
his descent from an ape, but we
are shocked to hear that psalm-
singing Puritanical Sabbathar-
ians of Britain have joined the
ranks of the desecrators. Men
whose fathers would not whistle
for a dog, nor enter a railway
carriage, nor cook their victuals
on a Sunday, will go out to
Palermo and play cricket or at-
tend the races without any scruple
whatever.

We hear that Government em-
ployés in the Department of Public
Instruction only succeeded in ob-
taining their salaries for the
past month on the 21st inst.,
though they had frequently
knocked at the doors of the
Government House. When the
poor employés complained of
this harsh treatment, they were
told that Dr. Wilde was getting
married, and that he was too
busy to sign the «planillas.» It
is the old story, «A million starve
that Cæsar may be gay!»

Our very able and esteemed
colleague *El Diario* has com-
menced a series of essays on the
Irish question, and Tuesday's
issue contains a magnificent article
on «Boycotting» written by one
who evidently understands the
Irish question well, and who
sympathises heartily with the
cause of the Irish people. On
introducing the subject to its
readers, *El Diario* says:

«So provoking are the mistakes
daily made in the Argentine
press on matters appertaining to
Ireland, that one of our editors,
wishing to throw light on the
subject and to receive informa-
tion from the fountain source, had
an interview with an intelligent
Irishman residing here, and con-
versed at length with him about
the interesting question which is
not only occupying the minds of
people in Great Britain, but over
the entire Continent of Europe.
The series of articles which we
are about to publish is the result
of that conversation. We com-
mence with the subject of boy-
cotting, in order to explain fully
what is meant by this terrible
weapon of Irish nationality—that
social power under whose pro-
tection the spirit of Irish inde-
pendence is ever advancing and
the aspirations for liberty of a
people the most persevering and
energetic of which there is any
record in the annals of humanity,
are daily becoming stronger.»

This is a very high compliment
of which Irishmen have reason to
be proud. *El Diario* has always
been a true friend of Ireland,
taking its place in the vanguard
of her defenders. We thank our
esteemed colleague for this new
proof of its sympathy, and we
advise all who do not thoroughly
understand the Irish question to
read the article which appeared
in its columns on Tuesday, and
many others which we hope are
to follow it.

The elections in England com-
menced on Tuesday, and tele-
grams arriving here on Wednes-
day say that the Conservatives
are ahead of their opponents.
We have not the slightest doubt
that the Irish vote in England is
cast in favour of the Conserva-
tives, and this must help them
considerably. We may be sure,
which ever party will triumph,
that the majority will be small,
and then Parnell will be master
of the situation.

THE APOSTATE TORTOSA.

To a Catholic mind there is
nothing more revolting than to
witness the fall of those who are
placed as guardians on the watch
towers of Jerusalem. The Scrip-
ture tells us that scandals will
come, but the scandal given by

the fall of one of God's anointed
is so grievous that it shocks the
Christian Church, and is justly
regarded as an evil of transcen-
dant magnitude. Yet, from the
days of Judas Iscariot, and long
before, when Core and Dathan
attempted to usurp the place of
Aaron, when the earth opened
and swallowed them in punish-
ment of their crimes, down to
our own time, bad men have
feloniously climbed into the
Church of God, not as those who
were chosen, who entered by the
door, and some, alas, who were
chosen, have fallen from grace
and have become a stumbling-
block in the eyes of the faithful.
«Better for them that a mill-stone
were tied round their necks or
that they had not been born.
It must needs be that scandal
come, yet, woe to him from
whom scandal cometh.» From
some countries of Europe have
gone forth from time to time
these wolves in sheep's clothing
whose example has been a scan-
dal worse than a plague or a
pestilence. Gallenga, the would-
be Italian assassin and corre-
spondent of the *Times*, gives us
in his biography a sketch of these
monsters, and though the writer
is an avowed enemy of Catholic-
ity, he has virtue enough left in
him to denounce the vile machi-
nations of the apostates who
once belonged, or pretended to
belong, to the clerical order in
the Catholic Church. He says:

«There came in those days to
London under the false category
of political exiles a number of
runaway priests and monks,
chiefly from the Papal States,
men who had awful tales to tell
of the martyrdom they had suf-
fered in the dungeons of the
Inquisition on a charge of heresy
—their tales being in some cases
absolutely false, in others mere
exaggerations of the penalties
they had endured in consequence
of their immoral conduct. The
first thing these unfrocked shave-
lings did was to declare them-
selves Protestants, and to express
their readiness to embrace Pro-
testantism. This at once won
them the goodwill of the Hon.
and Rev. Baptist Noel, and other
honest and zealous but credulous
Anglican divines, who took these
wonderful tales, provided them
with dowered wives—marriage
being a kind of baptism to
wash away the vows they made
on their Catholic ordination—
and in every sense supplied them
with profitable occupation. Some
of them turned out arrant scamps
and knaves. One of them, Dr.
Achilli, lived a most scandalous
life, until Dr. (now Cardinal)
Newman openly denounced and
annihilated him. Another, a Sr.
Raffaele Giochi, who so won the
goodwill of a pious old lady
whom he chanced to meet at a
dinner party that she left him a
£12,000 legacy, abandoned him-
self to so desperate a career of
profligacy that he was in the end
brought into court, not as a thief,
but as a receiver of stolen goods
on a large scale, and is even now
in durance vile under sentence
of fifteen years' penal servitude.
A class of bad men, most of
them, of which the occupation of
Rome by the Italians in 1870 has
in a great measure delivered
well-meaning but indiscriminat-
ing English society.»

Of course, these plague spots are
only two or three, or perhaps half-
a-dozen, in hundreds of millions,
and we all know how dearly they
are cherished by the enemies of
Christianity with a view to in-
jure the reputation of the Church,
just as if the falling away of a
rotten branch could injure the
mighty tree which was formed
from a mustard seed and which
spreads from pole to pole. We
have the misfortune to have one
of these rotten branches festering
in our midst just now, a fel-
low named Tortosa. We shall
spare our readers a recital of the
career of this *infelix*. Suffice it
to say that, having seduced a
young girl of fifteen years of age,
he and his victim came from
Spain to Buenos Aires. They de-
clared themselves Protestants
and asked permission to get mar-
ried. The public officer whose
duty it is to guard the interests
of minors, opposed the preten-
sions of Tortosa on the ground
that he was a friar who had taken
solemn vows, and alleged other
reasons why the sacrilegious

marriage should not take place.
Dr. Pizarro's reply to the demand
of Tortosa is an able and eloquent
exposition of Argentine law bear-
ing on the case. With overpow-
ering arguments he showed that
Tortosa's marriage here would
be scandalous, unjustifiable, il-
legal, and unconstitutional. All
in vain, however. Dr. Molina
Arrotea gave judgment that the
sacrilegious wretch should have
his way. Dr. Pizarro at once ap-
pealed to the higher court, and
again judgment was given against
him. There was then a question
as to whether Tortosa had the
means of supporting a wife and
here he was likely to be foiled,
but it caused no small sensation
on Tuesday when it was announ-
ced that he and the girl he wish-
ed to marry, Maria del Corral,
had disappeared. The police are
in search of them as we write
this.

When Tortosa first came to the
country he got employment as a
teacher in a Catholic College, and
it was only by an accident that
his wicked deeds were exposed.
Some years ago another Spanish
apostate, Romero Jimenez, gave
great scandal in this country, and
he was shot in a duel by the re-
volutionist Paul y Angulo. Tor-
tosa is a man of the same stamp,
and his day of retribution will
also come. Cervantes said in his
day that every ruffian in the
country when they became in-
tolerable at home took refuge in
America. We suppose the same
occurs to some extent at the
present day. But against one
such ruffian as Tortosa a thou-
sand good and worthy men of the
Spanish race can be pointed to,
who preserve intact the faith and
virtue of the Catholic people of
Spain.

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.

«That they may be one, that
the world may believe that Thou
hast sent me.» This was one of
the last petitions which our Bles-
sed Lord was known to have
made to the Eternal Father ere
He went to «sit down at the right
hand of God the Father.» Like
all the utterances that fell from
His divine lips it was wis-
dom itself, intelligible in every
age and under all circumstances;
as we say in common parlance,
«It stood to reason.» Satan
never invented a more successful
device for the weakening of the
army of the saints than when he
hoisted the apple of discord in
their midst and set some fight-
ing for Paul and others for Apol-
lyon. It was his master stroke—
the principal occasion of discord
in the bosom where all should be
harmony and peace and union.
When he had accomplished it,
all the Adversary had to do was
to take a High Churchman in his
right hand and a low churchwar-
den in his left, and to say «See
how these Christians love.» It
was, indeed, a kind of love sharp
enough to cut a throat. Under
its influence XIX. century Eng-
lishmen have dragged their cler-
gy from their parsonages and
locked them up in jail with the vain
hope of moulding their principles
in accordance with this or that
ism or school, not of thought but
of prejudice—whole nations of
nominal Christians have split up
into factions and parties and
sects and have squandered their
precious time and opportunities,
which ought to have been em-
ployed in endeavoring to bring
the world into conformity with
the will of God and the Sacred
Heart of Jesus, in bickering, and
in «biting and devouring one an-
other,» and too often those who
have prayed for the coming of
God's Kingdom have clearly
proved themselves by their ac-
tions the subjects of an alien do-
minion.

All these things have been
greedily taken advantage of by
the enemies of the Cross of
Christ, and by those who have
openly shown their hostility to
His sacred name. The result has
been the formation in every land
of a strong anti-Christian party.
We feel its operation in this coun-
try, enthroned in high places;
we see it in the neighboring Re-
public, in Brazil, on the West
Coast, on the Continent of Eu-
rope, and in the British Isles; no
nation is free from its pernicious
influences, no Church wholly es-
capes its persecuting hatred. It

is no longer the Moor and the Turk that Christians have to dread, it is not the persecution of those who have never heard the sweet names of Jesus and of Mary—no, alas!—it is the persecution waged by baptised Pagans, by people who have lost their faith and sold their birthright and who are only too glad of any pretext on which to assail the walls of Jerusalem and blaspheme against God and His Church. This is one of the signs of the times, and it is Holy Church, one which ought to awaken every Christian who is worthy of that name to renewed zeal and self-examination, and to more perfect union and devotion. The time has fully come in which every watchman on the walls of Zion should be on the alert, and when the watchword should be "He that is not with me, is against me: and he that saith not with me scattereth."

There is, however, another sign of the times which is fraught with consolation and encouragement, and this is what we desire to principally call attention to on this occasion. All those things we have mentioned above are tending to create sympathies and understandings, and a spirit of toleration and Christian forbearance among churchmen who have hitherto had but little in common with each other. The children of our Holy Mother the Church are beginning to realise that the duties of the age are far too serious to allow them to waste time quarrelling over the fragments of old prejudices and mere words and shibboleths; they see that the common foundation of their Church is attacked, and they are beginning to rally for the fray. It is no longer Christ's Vicar who is assailed by dissenting bodies of Christians, but Christ Himself who is mocked and scoffed at and crucified afresh, and once more the chosen people are called upon to decide between this man and Barrabas—and the Barrabas of to-day is like his prototype of old—a murderer. These things are already (D.G.) tending to bind Christians together, they are separating the chaff from the wheat as they have never been heretofore separated, and they are bringing out what is good, and fire-proof, and worthy of honor in all the schools of religious thought, let us hope that they may be united, so that in the Church of the future there may be only one Shepherd and one fold, and the prayer of the Saviour may be freely answered.

A. J. L. W.

THE CRITICAL CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.

[ABRIDGED FROM *La Nacion*.]

It is easy to see that a financial crisis is fast approaching. Trade is paralysed. Money bills among merchants are becoming scarce, and private banks, a large part of whose business was done in discounting bills, now do little or nothing in that way. The loan no doubt is effected, but it means bread to-day and hunger to-morrow, and cannot solve the problem before us. We follow no financial system. There is no balance in our budgets nor economy in our expenses. The future is darker, and doubt and uncertainty daily increase. The country is ruled by chance. The gambling on the Bolsa is assuming alarming proportions. In no other institution of this class in the world is there so much gambling carried on as here. The principal bankers and men of capital in Buenos Aires are head and heels in Bolsa speculations, and they raise or lower the value of paper money at their will. They regulate according to the turn of the game our exchange with foreign markets. In no other country in the world is the circulating medium made the object of inordinate speculation. The variations in the value of paper money are doing an enormous injury to the country. In the uncertainty some men are afraid to purchase and others afraid to sell. Nor has the climax been yet reached, for the export of produce at this season relieves the market somewhat. In spite of this difficult situation the

budget for next year is calculated at \$41,787,000 m/n, without taking into account the difference in exchange, which will raise our expenditure some four or five millions more, besides many other expenses for payment in Europe, so that the expenditure for next year will be some fifty millions of our present money. This sum is much above our revenue. We must therefore count on having a large deficit next year, and we cannot meet the crisis which it may bring on. We therefore strongly recommend economy in every branch of the administration if we would avoid the lamentable evils which our extravagance must necessarily entail.

«NO CATHOLIC NEED APPLY.»

We were requested last week to write a short notice of the performance to be given this week for the benefit of the Buenos Aires Cricket Club—a request with which we readily complied. It was an act of courtesy which we expected would be acknowledged in the usual way. Yet Mr. Ronald Bridgett, who is vice-president of the Cricket Club, and who seems to have a penchant to manage its finances, while sending round tickets to the other English newspapers of the city refused to send to the *Southern Cross* because, as he said, «It was a religious newspaper.» We thought the days of old-timed bigotry when the words «No Catholic need apply» were the usual appendage to an advertisement in an English newspaper were past and gone. It is lamentable to see a Government official trying to revive that most savage and fanatical cry in Buenos Aires. Now we don't care a brass button about Mr. Bridgett's tickets; we are not interested in such baubles. But we are highly interested in seeing that no official, even though he carry the seal of the British Consulate in his waistcoat pocket, shall sneer at the religion to which the great majority of those whom he would term «British subjects» residing in this province belong. It is true we have occasionally treated of religious matters in this paper, but we have treated also of other matters, such as the insolence and pig-headedness of office, and nobody knows that better than Her Most Gracious Majesty's most ungracious Consul in Buenos Aires. The overbearing insolence of men like him and their want of courtesy and tact have contributed not a little to make the Government that pays him for his services hated and despised by Irishmen throughout the world.

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE OPERA.

The performance for the benefit of the Cricket Club given at the Opera theatre on Wednesday evening was a great success. The house was nearly full notwithstanding the warm weather. Miss Lopez and Mr. Hampson gave a charming duet, «Danse Macabre» on the piano. Mrs. Bankier and Miss Lumb sang with a perfection that is seldom equalled by amateurs or surpassed by professionals a duet, «Sull aria» by Mozart. The ladies were deservedly and enthusiastically applauded. Mr. Pearson's solo on the violoncello was much admired, and Mrs. Mantel's song «Cuando a ti lieto» and «Serenata Española» with great sweetness and most correct modulation. Mr. Paul, who has a fine baritone voice, sang «Cavatina Sonambula» and «Bonjour Souzan.» Miss Lumb gave «Orpheus with his lute» by Sullivan, and accomplished young lady being enthusiastically cheered and encored she sang «Kathleen Mavourneen» in a way that entirely captivated the audience, particularly the Irish portion of it. The first part of the performance terminated with two beautiful songs «The Nightingale» by Miss Lopez and the «Serenata de Braga» by Mrs. Bankier, to which we need not say they did full justice. The second part of the performance was a most amusing burlesque, full of song, mirth, and humor, entitled «Lord Lovell and Lady

Nancy Bell.» A large number of youthful amateurs took part, and the stage when crowded with gay brigands and «swells» presented a most picturesque appearance. Messrs. R. E. Moore, J. W. Oulton, Miller, Biggs, MacLean, and G. Howard took leading parts. During this part of the performance the orchestra, under the direction of Sr. Panizza, discoursed some very fine music. On the whole we congratulate the Cricket Club, the ladies and gentlemen who took part in the performance, and very particularly Mr. William Martin, the chief organiser of the entertainment that has afforded so much amusement to English-speaking people and, no doubt, has been a great financial success.

MARRIAGE OF DR. O'FARRELL AND MISS MAGGIE HARRINGTON.

The marriage of Dr. James O'Farrell, of this city, and Miss Maggie Harrington, of San Pedro, was celebrated yesterday morning at eight o'clock at the little Church of Regina Martyram attached to the Ecclesiastical Seminary. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Father Salvado, S.J., Rector of the Salvador College. The bridesmaids were Miss L. Harrington and Miss M. O'Farrell. Mr. John O'Farrell and Mr. Jerome Tormey were «padrinos.» Very many friends of the happy couple were present at the ceremony, and they were, of course, the recipients of numerous and hearty congratulations. After the marriage, the party withdrew to the Café de Paris, where all partook of a sumptuous dinner. Dr. Lamarca toasted «The Bride and Bridegroom,» and he drew a beautiful picture of the life of sunshine and joy which is before them. Dr. Klappbach toasted «The Bridesmaids» in honeyed phrases, which showed that he is no mere tyro in forensic skill, and that the big-wigs of the courts are not the only persons whom he can convince or cajole by the force of his eloquence. Mr. E. Casey toasted «The Veteran Patriots,» the founders of the Irish community in the River Plate. Dr. O'Farrell responded to the various toasts, and we can fancy more than describe his feelings, and those of his beautiful bride, on the happy occasion.

There's a bliss beyond all that the minstrel has told,
When two that are linked in one heavenly tie,
With heart never changing, and brow never cold,
Love on through all ills, and love till they die.
One hour of a passion so sacred is worth
Whole ages of heartless and wandering bliss;
And, oh! if there be an Elysium on earth,
It is this, it is this.

There was a copious shower of rice and slippers as the happy couple left by the afternoon train to spend the honeymoon in Cordoba. A long and happy life is the least of our wishes for them.

GENERAL ITEMS.

News has come by telegraph that master J. Fernandez Irigoyen, a young boy, grandson of Dr. Irigoyen, who was at school in London, has just died there. We beg to express our sincere sympathy with Dr. Irigoyen and the friends and relatives of the deceased child on the very sad and lamentable loss.

We beg to draw the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. John and Joseph Drysdale and Co. which appears in another column. Though this firm is new, the members of it have had a very old experience in the business. Their thrashers and reapers have a world-wide fame, and in this country are well known and approved of. We understand that Messrs. J. and J. Drysdale and Co. have received very large orders for the present harvest.

At the races yesterday the first was won by Stud La Plata's Negro, Casoy's Signet being next. Second race, Stud Palermo's Neptune first, Kettle drum second. Third race for the gold cup with 1000 dollars added was won by Casey Brothers' Coronel, Surplice

coming next. Fourth race won by Stud Buenos Aire's Souvenir. Fifth race won by Casey Brothers' General. Sixth race won by Casey Brothers' Signet.

The rain which commenced to fall on Sunday came in good time to save the City from actual distress. Many of the «algibes» were dried up and places to which the pipe water does not extend were feeling a scarcity of water. The rain fell very heavily from San Nicolas to Santa-Fé and Venado Tuerto. In the south, also, it rained heavily, but too late to save the crops in many districts. Had the rain come a fortnight sooner it would have put some millions in the pockets of producers which are now lost. The rain fell in torrents at Melincue, Venado Tuerto, and Loreto, and the camps thereabout are in splendid condition.

Father John Kiernan has been appointed by His Grace the Archbishop Chaplain of the Maternal Asylums, which are under the protection of the ladies of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul.

Dr. Irigoyen arrived yesterday from Santa-Fé, accompanied by his son and daughter-in-law. Numerous friends were in waiting at the Retiro Station to welcome them on their arrival.

The performance of «La Dama de las Camelias,» on Tuesday night at the Politeama, resulted in an extraordinary ovation for Sra Duse-Checchi and Sr. Andó. After the third act, the audience appeared to be excited almost to frenzy. The artists were recalled ten times, and the stage was covered with flowers, wreaths and bouquets. Many valuable presents were made to Sra Duse-Checchi, and gold «tarjetas» with suitable inscriptions were presented to her and to «Mrs. Andó and Rossi. At the end of the fourth act Sr. Rossi addressed the audience in a short speech, thanking the people of Buenos Aires in graceful terms for the kind reception which they have given to himself and his companions.

The theatre was crowded to excess.

The strong wind on Monday night forced several wagons from a siding at Ballesteros station on to the main line, and the train from Cordoba came in collision with them.

We sincerely sympathise with Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Fitzgerald on the death of their fine boy. This is the second member of their family that has died within the past few months. The physicians say that the boy died of consumption.

The Spanish resident minister in Rio Janeiro has communicated to his brother representative in this city that all Spanish ports are now declared free from cholera.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt from Messrs. Jacobsen and Co. of a nice compact volume, being a catalogue of books in the Spanish language sold at Messrs. Jacobsen and Co's. The names of the authors are given in alphabetical order in the first part and the subjects treated of in the second part. We know of no work more useful in a library. By a reference to it one may at any time know particulars of all the principal publications in the Spanish language, who the authors are, and where published.

The German Minister here, Baron von Helbein, is ordered to transfer himself and his «penates» to the capital of Japan. He will be replaced here by Baron Rothman, now chief secretary in Paris. How does it happen that 75 per cent of the Teutons are «barons»?

The representatives of the Roquista, Irigoyenista, and Gorostiaguista parties met last week with a view to form a coalition against the candidature of Dr. Juarez Celman. The name of Dr. Costa, the law adviser of the Government, was proposed as one who would be likely to give general satisfaction, but his name was not acceptable to the majority.

Mrs. Bargossi ran a race of 4000 yards against a Basque at La Plata last week, and beat him.

On account of the dense fog which prevailed on Monday morning the steamers «Guaileguay» and «Provedor» came in-

to collision in the Parana at the place called Vuelta del Pato. The fittings in the saloon of the «Provedor» were somewhat damaged, but no other injury occurred.

The railway from Buenos Aires to Rosario will be open for public traffic on the 1st of January.

John F. Pearson, Esq., of the house of Messrs Samuel B. Hale and Company, left on the 25th for the United States and Europe on a visit of several months.

It would appear that London civilization is being imported to the Pampas of Buenos Aires. The following case is reported from San José de Flores:

Sisto Rodriguez, the coachman of Sr. Fernandez, residing in a quinta in San José de Flores, has committed a criminal assault on a child, under seven years of age, living with her parents at the quinta. Rodriguez fled after the accomplishment of his crime, and has not yet been captured. He has probably taken refuge with Mrs. Jarrett?

A banquet was given at the rooms of the Catholic Club on Saturday evening in honour of Dr. Zorrilla de San Martin, editor of the *Diario Catolico* of Montevideo, who is at present residing in this city. About 50 gentlemen were present. Dr. Lamarca toasted the guest of the evening, who had taken refuge in this country from the cruelty of the Oriental tyrant Santos. Dr. Luis Repetto spoke at length on the distinguished services that Dr. Zorrilla de San Martin had rendered to his country and religion, and he toasted «the fraternal union of Uruguayans and Argentines.» Drs. O'Farrell, Nevares, and Duprat also spoke in glowing and eloquent terms. Dr. Zorrilla, in reply to the many compliments paid him, returned thanks to all present, and said that the only merit he could claim was that he was true to the cause of God and His Church. He gave a graphic description of his experience in life from the days of his childhood up to the present moment. He recited some verses made by him when he was still a mere boy, adding that now, when he was 30 years of age, he had the same faith as in childhood. He was still a soldier in the cause of God and His truth, and he was prepared now, as ever, to join with his brother Catholics and to resist by every lawful means the inroads of impiety. Dr. Terrero proposed «The health of Leo XIII,» which was drunk with applause. Drs. Galbraith, Klappbach, and several others made speeches, and the proceedings terminated about 11 p.m.

On the 1st inst. a Congress of Chilean Catholics was opened in Santiago de Chili and continued for several days. It was presided over by His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Larrain, and many of the clergy and principal Catholic gentlemen of the country were present. The secretary read a letter from Cardinal Jacobini communicating the Apostolic Benediction of His Holiness to the «Catholic Union» in Chili. Several matters of great importance to Catholics were discussed at the congress, amongst others the questions of state education and the profanation of Catholic cemeteries. The principal orators were Don Abdon Cifuentes, Don F. Gonzalez, Don A. Jara, Don Rafael Molina, Bishop of Tinopolis, Don Rafael Egaña, and many of the young men of Santiago. Sr. Cifuentes, in an able speech, stated what had been done in twelve months to bring about the union of all Catholics in the country, and he traced in eloquent language a picture of the actual condition of the Catholic Church in the country and the violent assaults of which it was made the object by impious statesmen. He exhorted his hearers to unite all their forces in defense of their religion, and he assured them that they had power and strength enough if they were only willing to make use of them.

A duel arising from a publication in the little paper *El Figaro* took place this week. The publication in question reflected on Sr. Luis M. Gonnet, who demanded an apology or «the satisfaction of a gen-

tleman.» The editor of *El Figaro* shifted the blame of the article on Dr. Carlos Rojo, who took up the cudgel and threw down the gauntlet. Gonnet's backers were Dr. Alem and Sr. Portela, and Rojo's were Dr. Larroque and Sr. A. Lavalle. The battle, which was fought with swords, lasted five minutes, when Rojo got a sharp cut on the head which made him *hors de combat*. This put an end to the «lance de honor.»

Messrs. Ataliva and Rudecindo Roca have resolved to bring an action against *El Nacional* owing to some publications that appeared in its columns.

The religious ceremonies carried on in the parish church of Arrecifes every evening during this month, which is the «Month of Mary» in the southern hemisphere, are well attended.

The following were amongst the passengers by the «Tamar»: W. P. Drabble, J. Hassan, E. Caspar, A. R. Baker, W. Wileman, Adolf David, G. O'Connell, G. T. Hood, W. Tyler, W. Helmore, James Guard, John Sellars, Maria Held, R. Pereira Duarte, B. Stafford, J. Whisker, and 25 third class.

The Italian steamers lately arrived have brought in different pieces of the pedestal of the statue to be erected to General Belgrano.

General Barrios, of Guatemala, on dying, left 20 millions of dollars. When he first got into power he was so poor that he could not purchase a suit of clothes.

In San Nicolas the postmaster was arrested on Tuesday for having insulted the J.P.

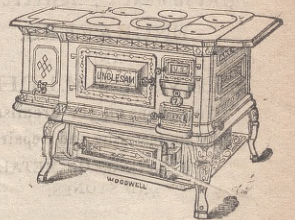
The races which were announced to take place in Palermo last Sunday were postponed until Thursday.

The 31st instant will be the last day for paying provincial «contribucion directa» and «patentes.»

The storm on Thursday night did a large amount of damage in the city. Several roofs were blown away. The palm trees in the Plaza Victoria suffered a considerable diminution in number, and telephone posts were swept away by dozens. A man named Benjamin Kelly fell overboard from a vessel in the Boca and was drowned.

Considerable unpleasantness is reported from Catamarca, where a police commissary «ran in» Judge Robin on some electioneering pretext; and added insult to injury by whistling «Where are you going, Cock Robin?» while taking him to jail. It appears that this cheeky policeman owes the Judge money, and the man of law was injudicious enough to press for it, when he was at once arrested for «desacato.» The idea of a policeman dealing in this way with a Judge on the bench is extremely comic.—*The Standard*.

All the machinery, etc., for lighting La Plata by electricity has left New York, consigned to Mr. Cassells.



STOVES, RANGES

AMERICAN COOKING STOVES AND WARMING STOVES

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

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191-CALLE MAIPU

BUENOS AIRES

THE PEOPLES CHIEF.

The following beautiful poem taken from the old *Nation*. is from the pen of «Eva» (Mrs. Kevin Izod O'Doherty):—

Come forth, come forth O man of men!
To the cry of the gathering nations,
We watch on the tower, we watch on the hill,
Pouring our invocations.
Our souls are sick of sounds and shades,
That mock our shame and grief,
We hurl the Dagons from their seats,
And call the lawful chief.

Come forth, come forth, O man of men!
To the frenzy of our imploring,
The winged despair, that no man can bear,
Up to the Heaven's soaring.
Come! faith and hope and love and trust
Upon their centre rock,
The wailing millions summon thee
Amid the earthquake shock.

We've kept the weary watch of years
With a wild and heart wrung yearning,
But the ear of the advent we sought
In vain, calmly and purely burning;
False meteors flashed across the sky,
And falsely led us on;
The parting of the strife is come—
The spell is o'er and gone.

The storms of enfranchised passions
Rise, as the voice of the eagle's screaming,
And we scatter now to the earth's
Four winds the memory of our dreaming.
The clouds veil the lightning bolts—
Sibilant murmurs ring,
In hollow tones from out the depths
The people seek their King!

Come forth, come forth, anointed one!
Nor blazon nor honours bearing,
No ancient line be thy seal or sign,
The crown of humanity wearing—
Spring out as lucid fountains, spring
Exulting from the ground,
Arise as Adam arose from God,
With strength and knowledge crowned.

The leader of the world's wide host
Guiding our aspirations,
Wear thou the seamless garb of truth
Sitting among the nations,
Thy foot is on the empty forms,
Arund in shivers cast—
We crush ye with the scorn of scorn
Exult of the past!

The sentries' closed gates are now
On their ponderous hinges jarring,
And there comes a sound as of winds
And waves each with the other waring;
And forward bends the listening
World as to their eager ken,
From out that dark and mystic land
Appears the man of men!

DOCTOR CECILIA GRIERSON.

Two years ago we ventured under the «nom de plume» of «Mentor» to call attention to the labors and struggles of this young lady, and it is now our pleasing duty to recount her studies and her victories; on the 19th ult. she passed her fifth annual examination with all honors, making eleven years' ordinary work crowded into four, and leaving only two years' more studies to be accomplished.

Miss Grierson will then have her diploma as physician and surgeon, the first that has ever been conferred on any member of her sex in South America. The full importance of this title can only be properly estimated by reflecting on the innumerable sacrifices it has cost to achieve, and its two-fold utility to society.

It is like the quality of mercy, doubly blessed. It bleaseth her who gives and her who takes, for not alone will delicate-minded females be thus enabled to consult one of their own sex on all trying occasions, but also a new and splendid career will thus be thrown open to ladies, whose only refuge in misfortune has hitherto been the sewing machine—than which the duties of an ordinary housemaid or cook are far less irksome and infinitely better paid. But pride has her votaries, and that spirit, which philosophers tell us is the last to die in woman, has during ages bound down intellectual beings to the unhealthy toil of the needle, when nothing else stood between them and starvation except menial service or dishonour. Miss Grierson reared in adversity was the first to comprehend this, but she likewise knew the immense sacrifices it would require to emancipate her sex, and the no small danger of ridicule and death that she ran in opposing, single-handed, that cursed hundred-headed dragon of modern rooted prejudices.

We are no advocates of the far-fetched theories embraced

under the broad banner of «women's rights», but we do most sincerely sympathise with any effort for the moral and intellectual improvement of mankind. This is true progress, and there can be no doubt that were the cultivation of heart and mind the mere acquisition of fortune, we should all be wealthier, happier, and better than we are to-day. However, such is life. This world is not what it should be, but what it is, and as such we must accept it for better or worse.

To her honour be it said, Miss Grierson has never petitioned Congress, nor bothered her friends for support, being, on the contrary, the chief mainstay of her younger brothers and sisters; up at 4 a.m. daily, the morning is given to study, the day to visiting the hospitals, and the night to teaching a free-school until 10 p.m. She has thus passed five annual examinations with all honours, holds her diploma for chemistry (which many young men have failed to obtain after ten years' hard study), is a licentiate of the National Institute of Vaccination, paid assistant of the Women's Hospital, and directress of the Ladies' Gymnasium in Calle General Lavalle.

Thus enough has already been achieved to satisfy all ordinary ambition, but Cecilia Grierson is one girl in ten thousand; there is nothing light nor frivolous in her nature, and nothing can induce her to stop half way in the great task. Her own future is now secure but not that of her sex, for until duly qualified as a physician, she cannot teach the profession to other ladies, few of whom, however ambitious, could go through half what she has had to bear.

Standing now as Miss Grierson unquestionably does on the threshold of fame, we, who cheered her on in the darkest hour of her struggle, when friends were few and vacillating can ask for her no better fate than that she may prove as equal to the smiles, as she has ever been superior to the frowns of fortune.

«F. H. M.»
in the *Standard*.

HOW TO MAKE WINE.

In order to make good wine it is necessary to have a good cellar, clean casks, press, etc. First of all, have your grapes well ripened; gather them in dry weather, and pick out carefully all the unripe berries and all the dried and damaged ones; or, if you have a proper mill for the purpose, grind them. Be careful not to set the mill so close as to mash the seed, for they will give a bad taste to the wine. If you wish to have wine of a rose color let the grapes remain in a large tub a few hours before pressing. The longer time you leave the grapes before pressing, after they are mashed, the more color the wine will have. For pressing the grapes any press will answer, provided it is kept clean and sweet. After you have collected the must in a clean tub from the press, transfer it into a cask in the cellar. Fill the cask within ten inches of the bung, then place one end of a syphon, made for that purpose, in the bung, and fix it air-tight; the other end must be submerged fully four inches in a bucket of cold water. The gas thus passes off from the cask, but the air is prevented from coming in contact with the wine, which would destroy that fine grape flavor which makes Catawba wine so celebrated. When properly made the must will undergo fermentation. When it has fermented, which will be in fifteen days, fill the cask with the same kind of wine and bung it loosely for one week; then make it tight. Nothing more is needed till it is clear which, if all is right, will be in the June or July following. Then, if perfectly clear, rack it off into another clean cask and bung it up tightly until wanted. If the wine remains in the cask until about November it will improve by racking it again. Be sure to have sweet, clean casks. Do not burn too much brimstone in the cask, much wine is injured by excessive use of brimstone.

Different qualities of wine can be made from the same grape by separating the different runs of the same pressing. The first run is the finest to make use of the first season, but it will not keep long without losing its fine qualities. To make good sound wine that will improve by age, the plan is to mix all up together. The very last run will make it rough, but it will have better body and better flavor when two or three years old, and will improve for a number of years. The first run will not be good after two or three years.

TREATING SUNSTROKE.

As the heated term is now full upon us, and there is a liability to sunstroke on the part of those exposed to intense heat, the following suggestions as to its treatment, which we find in an exchange, may not come amiss:

Sunstroke is caused by excessive heat, and especially if the weather is «muggy.» It is more apt to occur on the second, third, or fourth day of a heated term than on the first. Loss of sleep, worry, excitement, close sleeping rooms, debility, use of stimulants, predispose to it. It is more apt to attack those working in the sun, especially between the hours of 11 in the morning and 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Have as cool sleeping rooms as possible, avoid loss of sleep and unnecessary fatigue. If working indoors and where there is artificial heat, laundries, etc., see that the room is well ventilated. If working in the sun wear a light hat (not black as it absorbs the heat) straw, etc., and put inside of it a wet cloth or a large green leaf; frequently lift it from the head and see that the cloth is wet. Do not check perspiration but drink what water you need to keep it up, as perspiration prevents the body from being over heated. Have whenever possible an additional shade, as a thin umbrella, when walking, a canvas or board cover when working in the sun. When much fatigued do not go to work, especially after 11 o'clock in the morning on very hot days, if the work is in the sun. If a feeling of fatigue, dizziness, headache, or exhaustion occurs, cease work immediately; lie down in a shady place; apply cold cloths to and pour cold water over the head and neck. If anyone is overcome by the heat send immediately for the nearest good physician, while waiting for the physician give the person cool drinks of water, or cold black tea, or cold coffee, if able to swallow. If the skin is hot and dry, sponge with or pour cold water over the body and limbs, and apply to the head pounded ice wrapped in a towel or other cloth. If there is no ice at hand keep a cold bath on the head, and pour cold water on it as well as on the body. If the person is pale, very faint, pulse feeble, let him inhale ammonia for a few seconds, or give him a teaspoonful of aromatic spirits of ammonia in two table-spoonfuls of water with a little sugar.

«SPERANZA»—LADY WILDE.

The name awakens many old memories, and we feel constrained to ask our readers to take a retrospective glance at the eventful period of '48. During the short cycle of six years preceding the momentous occurrences of that year, there shone out a constellation of intellect such as had never appeared before and, perhaps, such as shall never appear again in Ireland. Each particular star in that galaxy of genius gave out a light peculiar to itself, but blending in such harmony with the rest as to form one arch of almost overpowering splendor. It is enough to mention the names Barry, Davis, Dillon, Duffy, Ferguson, MacCarthy, Mitchell, MacNevin, McGeoghegan, Meagher, Meehan, O'Doherty, O'Hagan, Walsh, Williams, etc., as indicative of the leading orators, poets, and writers, but above all these there were two poetesses—Eva and Mary—whose emanations shed the mid radiance of their lyric glory over the rest, producing a perfect union of literary brilliancy. Transcending even

the latter was Miss Jane Francesca Elgee, a young girl whose symmetry of form, loveliness of countenance, gracefulness of motion, gentleness of demeanor, and modesty of look all combined to endear her to those of her acquaintance. Her language, whether prose or poetry, was the embodiment of the purest, noblest thoughts and aspirations of the human mind. Her prose, in its passionate ardor in the advocacy of liberty, in denunciation of tyranny, rose to the majesty of Demosthenic eloquence. We have but space to relate one thrilling incident which will illustrate the intensity of «Speranza's» national feelings. In making his charge against Charles Gavan Duffy in '48, the Attorney-General read from the *Nation* an article under the heading «Jacta Alea Est.» The reading of this production, according to the newspaper accounts of the day, had a visible effect on the dense auditory, and that effect was not to increase the loyalty of the listeners. When this article was urged against Duffy, a clear, musical, feminine voice was heard declaring—«I am the culprit, if crime it be.» That voice was «Speranza's.»

Miss Elgee, in 1851, became the wife of William Robert Wilde, M.D. In 1861 Dr. Wilde was knighted by Earl Carlisle. To the highest degree of skill in his profession Sir William Wilde united an enthusiastic love of country. He was a distinguished archaeologist, and his researches earned him a high place in the estimation of the savans of many lands. He died in 1876 in his 61st year. Lady Wilde is still the central figure of a group of distinguished literati, and is regarded in the evening of her life as an orb whose setting will be as glorious in its subdued brightness as its rising was dazzling in its sparkling effulgence.—*Irish Fireside*.

FOREIGN NOTES.

For Mr. Hendricks' course in publicly supporting Mr. Parnell's efforts for Irish liberation the *San Francisco Alta* finds no less exalted a precedent than that of President Thomas Jefferson, «who, at a State dinner, in the presence of the whole diplomatic corps, filled his glass and drank, «success to the United Irishmen!» The *Alta* adds; «He is a poor patriot who does not encourage a struggling people everywhere to flatter his country by imitating her institutions, and helping them to make the effort.»

The *New York Evening Post* finds the secret of Parnell's power to frighten and influence England in his imperturbability and in the fact that he has «contributed to English politics the very puzzling phenomenon of an Irish agitator who almost equals Lord Harrington in «you-be-damnedness.» He accordingly gets a kind of hearing which was never accorded to O'Connell and excites a vague terror about Ireland in English minds which has not been felt since the armed Irish volunteers demanded legislative independence close on the end of the American war.»

It is announced that the chief poem of Tennyson's new volume will be «a piece in Irish brogue.» He is also said to be engaged upon a drama treating of the subject of Home Rule in Ireland, which Mr. Irving is to put upon the stage. We shall look with interest for the laureate's double experiment in a field so new to him. He has become fantastically anti-Catholic in his latter years, as shown in his «Queen Mary» and «Becket.» and we hardly expect from him a very sympathetic or intelligent treatment of the Irish question.

A very important trial for conspiracy, with the object of overthrowing the present form of government in Italy will soon begin in Rome. This conspiracy has had ramifications throughout all Italy, its centre being at Rome. It was discovered by the arrest of an officer who was propagating its doctrines amongst the soldiers. The most important messages were brought by women from place to place.

There was a considerable amount of correspondence with revolutionists in Switzerland. The plan of preliminary operations included an extensive agrarian agitation, numerous strikes and an ardent propagation of revolutionary ideas among the working and agricultural classes.

His royal mother's son, the Duke of Edinburgh, tried to save a sixpence a few weeks ago by offering to pay the hop-pickers on his Kent estate only a shilling a basket, the regular price being eighteen pence. The thrifty prince waited till the work was all finished before trying to «skin» his workmen, but he made a great mistake, for they arose in their wrath and threatened summary punishment if he did not come down with the balance of the wages honestly due them. Thereupon the royal miser grew frightened and yielded to their demands. Strange how long it takes those German Guelphs to learn that you may with impunity rob an Englishman of anything else, but when you touch his beer, or the sacred hops from which it is made, you arouse the British lion in all his majesty.

The great English agitator, reformer and writer, Cobbett, was in early life a private soldier in the English army. He rose to be Sergeant-Major of the 54th Regiment, the Major of which regiment at that time was Lord Edward Fitzgerald, who, ten years later, immortalized himself by dying as a patriot for the liberty of Ireland. Lord Edward was much attracted to Cobbett, whose great ability he recognized. In Cobbett's famous «Advice to the Young» we find the following passage:—«I got my discharge from the army by the great kindness of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, who was then the Major of the regiment.» Cobbett states elsewhere that in the year 1800 he told Mr. Pitt what he thought of the patriot: «Lord Edward was a most humane and excellent man, and the only really honest officer I ever knew in the army.»

WIT AND HUMOUR.

He handled his gun carelessly and put on his angel plumage— is the latest obituary notice from Arkansas.

Short courting— Rachel, the Lord hath sent me to marry thee: said the Quaker editor. The Lord's will be done: was the submissive reply.

Are you afraid in the dark? asked a mother of her little daughter. I was once, mamma, when I went into the dark closet to get a tart. What were you afraid of? I was afraid I couldn't find the tart.

A man may have his head so stuffed with knowledge that his hair can't grow, and yet have his feet knocked clear out from under him by a question or two from a little midget too small to know an idea from a gooseberry.

«What and When to Eat» is the title of an article in an exchange. This is the subject on which we are posted. The when never gave us any trouble in all our eating, but we have been compelled to do a thundering sight of skimming after the what.

You have a nice selection of books here, Clairette, remarked Gillyspon to Miss Coshanniga, as he stood in the library. Yes; very fair. Suppose the house were to take fire, what book in it would you try to save first? Mamma's pocketbook, of course.

Grocer, who has lately joined the volunteers, practising in his shop: Right, left, right, left. Four paces to the rear; march!—falls down trap-door into the cellar. Grocer's wife, anxiously: Oh, Jim, are you hurt? Grocer, savagely, but with dignity: Go away, woman; what do you know about war?

Tommy was a little rogue, whom his mother had hard work to manage. Their house in the country stood raised a few feet from the ground, and Tommy, to escape a well-deserved whipping, ran from his mother and crept under the house. Present-

ly the father came home, and hearing where the boy had taken refuge crept under to take him out. As he approached on his hands and knees, Tommy asked, «Is she after you, too?»

Prospective Bridegroom (to prospective bride): Would it be possible, do you think, dear, to postpone our wedding until Monday? I am in receipt of a dispatch calling me to Buffalo on important business. Prospective Bride: I'm afraid not, George, dear; the wedding presents are only rented until Saturday.

Young poet: Yes, we men of genius find it very hard to let liquor alone. Admiring friend: That's a fact, look at Poe, for instance. Young poet, with a little cough: Well—er—you would hardly rank my—er—ability with Poe's, would you? Admiring friend: Certainly, I would. I think you at least a bottle better than Poe was at your age.

At court a lawyer pleaded his client's idiocy in defense. The counsel: Gentlemen of the jury, you see before you in the dock an idiot, a miserable idiot, who— The client, interrupting: Hold on, hold on, don't put it so strong as that. The counsel, triumphantly: There, gentlemen, can you doubt it? He contradicts me.

A physician of Fall River was recently called to prescribe for a young miss of seven summers, who was suffering from a severe cold. Some nice powders were prepared, but the little girl declined to even taste one of them. The doctor said in a coaxing tone, «Why won't you take one?» «Because you gave grandmamma some powders once, and she went away and never came back; and I don't want to go away» was the reply.

The dairy maid pensively milked the goat.
And pouting, she paused to mutter:
«I wish you brute, you would turn to milk»
And the animal turned to butt her.

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 affected 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 urinating 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 faintness 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 incipency. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will affect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite is returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effective remedy of this distressing complaint is «Seigel's Curative Syrup», a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 17, Farringdon Road, London, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

TESTIMONIAL.

Dear Sirs,
By chance I obtained from a friend (Mr. Fred. Stearne) one of the Jarabe de Seigel, and since the commencement of the New Year I have taken the medicine twice a day, and now, thank God, I am quite well. For three years I have suffered with a pain in the stomach, so much that I could not straighten myself or ride on horseback, and during that time I was under four doctors and got no relief. You are quite welcome to use my name, as it may 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,
Estacion Florista,
Estacion Altamirano F.C.S.
July 19, 1884.

COMMERCIAL.

| | | |
|----------------------|---------|-----|
| Gold | Nov 26. | 446 |
| Series E | | 814 |
| Series F | | 79 |
| Series G | | 834 |
| National Bank Shares | | |

Gold fell to-day to 45, that is to say 5 o/o less than it was a few days ago. The fall was probably produced by the outlook for gold arriving for both Governments. The wool-market, owing probably to the fall, is decidedly flat. The fall, however, may not last many days, and there is no reason why sellers should be discouraged. We can always depend on the extravagance of the Government to raise the premium. The difference in price for last week is very little, perhaps one or two paper dollars in the arrobe, but there is a fear of a greater fall and buyers are unwilling to invest. Prices are nearly the same as last week. Everybody is complaining of the mismanagement at the Once, and we hear that they are at last making some arrangements to unload with more security. On the whole we think people should not be in too great a hurry to sell at present. Gold will not go much lower, and prices have evidently reached the bottom in Europe.

We have been sharply reprimanded for publishing so many names of those who received big prices for their wool. It is not our fault, as we published the names of those who were paid low prices at the same time, whenever we could get them, but the fact is those who receive low prices seldom wish to give their names. Our weekly summary, however, may always be depended on, as it contains the average prices current on Thursday.

We are requested by an intelligent broker to inform campmen that in sending produce into town they should take care to send the railway "guia" which is required in the new regulations. The old camp "guia" is not sufficient, but the railway "guia" must be sent along with it, otherwise the wool will not be delivered.

An Irishman just arrived here from New Zealand, tells us that the sheep-farming business there is in a very depressed condition owing to the fall in prices. Fat sheep that formerly were bought for £1 now only bring from 8s to 14s; good land there is worth £6 per acre. Wool is generally sent home through the agents of the New Zealand Bank, which is in partnership with the Mercantile Loan Company, and sold for the account of the producer. Government lands are sold at £1 per acre, but good reclaimed lands will bring £6 per acre. Our countryman informs us that he met Father Walsh who was formerly in Buenos Aires. He is now residing in Wanganui, an island situated in the north of New Zealand. Wool in New Zealand is down to half price.

The s.s. "Thessaly," Captain Joseph Booth Gordon, is at present taking in a shipment of 7000 carcasses of frozen mutton in the Riachuelo. The "Thessaly" is a vessel of about 2500 tons, belonging to Mr. D. MacIver, son of the celebrated pioneer of transatlantic steam navigation, and is chartered by the Houston Line. This is her second voyage to the Plate.

Mr. Ancell is asking for a railway concession. He proposes to run a line from Empedrado on the River Parana to San Antonio de M. Buruouya, and from there to extend it to the city of Corrientes. Ytussingo on the Alta Parana, Concepcion and San Roque to connect with the proposed National Line. He asks the Government to expropriate one and a half leagues on each side of the whole length of the line, about three hundred miles, for which he offers to pay \$8000 a league.

The *Heraldo* of San Nicolas says that there are many buyers in that partido who are paying \$65 to 68 % for regular class of wools.

Telegrams from Montevideo announce the sale of 30,000 arrobes of wool from Drabble's, Fel's, and Urioste's establishments at 23 rls, lambs wool 21 rls.

The total amount of the National Budget of expenses authorised by Congress is \$40,787,548 divided among the several Ministries as follows: Interior \$8,248,733, Foreign Affairs \$450,924, Finance \$17,131,987, Justice, etc., \$5,280,412, War \$6,938,445, Marine \$2,752,044.

The above figures do not include the amounts voted by special laws, altogether \$4,350,000, nor the supplementary credit of \$1,200,000.

Neither does the budget of the Finance Department include the loss in exchange on remittance for the service of the public debt and which, taking an average premium on gold of 30 per cent, will amount to \$4,000,000, thus making up a total expenditure of \$50,337,548.

The amount voted by Congress to meet this expenditure is \$42,007,500, but the Minister of Finance trusts to an increase of the customs duties to make up the difference, in which hope he will probably be very much disappointed.

The contract for the 2nd and 3rd series of the loan to the Province for the construction of railways was signed on Wednesday by Mr. Sanford, representing S. B. Hale and Co., on behalf of Morton Rose and Co. of London. It is understood that the loan is taken at 82. The first remittance of £100,000 will be despatched from London on December 2nd by the steamer "Flaxman."

The proceeds of the loan will be received by the Provincial Bank in reduction of the debt owing by the provincial railways. £300,000 will be received before the end of December.

The following steamers are loading frozen meat for London, Liverpool and Antwerp:

Steamer "Borghese" 23,000 sheep in San Nicolas, "Loch Ard" 16,200 do, "Dillberg" 11,000 sheep and 1000 oxen in Zarate, "Meath" 17,000 sheep in part, "Teviotdale" 1000, and "Thessaly" 10,000 do in Barracas, total 86,200 sheep and 1000 oxen.

The Belgrano Tramway has been bought by Mr. Bouwer on behalf of an English company for \$120,000. It is said that Mr. Wanklyn, manager of the Anglo-Argentine tramway, will manage this also.

The sale of seven leagues of camp and some chacras, etc., in Bahia Blanca for 200,000 m/n is reported. The property belonged to Sr. Pronsal.

The following shows the price of Buenos Aires sheepskins for the last eight years in the Liverpool market:

| | |
|------|------|
| | d. |
| 1877 | 7-46 |
| 1878 | 6-92 |
| 1879 | 9-07 |
| 1880 | 7-64 |
| 1881 | 7-73 |
| 1882 | 7-74 |
| 1883 | 7-49 |
| 1884 | 6-41 |
| 1885 | 5-12 |

These figures show how much the article has declined since 1877.

The following were some of the sales of wool made at the Once on Wednesday:

800 sup, 100 Alonso, 4005 do. 100 83 80 77 Casey, 3000 special sup. and good 105 82 79 76 73 Ojea, 6700 do. 110-79 Unzué, 3000 do. 93 78 75 Gonzales, 2900 do. 96 86 85 Ham, 2500 do. 92 74 70 Cernadas, 4000 do. 95 90 83 Garrahan, 3000 do. 86 85 80 65 Elordi, 200 black 70 Fernandez, 5800 good 82 80 77 Duggan Brothers, 2000 borrega 85 Duggan Bros., 200 do. 83 Ham, 1000 borrega 85 83 Unzué, 120 do. 80 Gonzales, 200 borrega 79 Ojea, 500 ar. borrega 76 Casey, 100 ar. bellies 40 Cernadas, 105 do. 40 Fernandez, 200 bellies 40 Gonzales, 150 bellies 41 Ham, 400 bellies 40 30 Unzué.

Mr. John Shannihan of Capilla del Señor sold his wool at 92 % in this market.

We hear of several sales of wool in camp districts. In Bragado Carlos Costa sold 4000 arrobes at 85 %. Francisco Trejo sold 1000 arrobes at 85 %. Don Juan Molinelli 600 arrobes at 85 %. Several sales of wool are reported from Yecino from 74 to 84 %.

Don Miguel Covian sold to Srs. Rufino Basabilbaso the establishment "Los Amigos," distant two

leagues from Lincoln, measuring two and a half leagues of camp well wired in, with proterros, etc., for the sum of 70,000 m/n.

Mr. James Dennin of Salto sold two lots of wool in this market of 4000 and odd arrobes from 72 1/2 to 75 %.

The following commercial telegrams have been received:—

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

| | |
|------------------------------------|-------|
| London, Nov. 18. | |
| National Bonds (1871) | 97 98 |
| Railway Loan (1887) | 97 98 |
| D. do. (1884) | 83 84 |
| Hard Dollars, 6 o/o | 72 73 |
| Pro. of Buenos Aires (1882), 6 o/o | 90 91 |
| Treasury Bills, 9 o/o | 81 82 |

"Liverpool, Nov. 19. Buenos Aires wools No. 1, of 30-32 o/o yield at 5d per lb.

Merino camp sheepskins of 65 to 85 lbs. per doz. at 5d. per lb; merino matadero, 90-100 lb., 5d. per lb. Beef tallow 28s-29s. per cwt. Stock of beef and mutton tallow 7250-7500 pipes. Salted no-villo hides 63 lbs, 6d per lb. Stock 20000-22000 hides. Salted potro hides 30 lbs., 12 1/2-12 1/4 s. each. Stock 22000-25000 hides. Linseed 41-42s per 416 lb. Maize 4 1/4 s. per 100 lb. Wheat 7 1/4 s. per 100 lb. R. Plate bones £5 8s. to £5 9s. per ton on shore. Bone-ash (70 o/o) £4-£4 1s. per ton on shore."

"Antwerp, Nov. 20. Salted ox hides (light) fcs. 61; Heavy do., fcs. 64. Beef tallow fcs. 66. Mutton do, fcs. 65. Wheat fcs. 13. 75. Maize fcs. 12. Linseed fcs. 29. 50."

"Bordeaux, Nov. 24. Sheepskins are quoted to-day as follows:

Long, fcs. 120-125 per 100 kilos; half wool, fcs. 100-102; borrega, fcs. 85-90. Stock of River Plate sheepskins 2500-3000 bales. Dry ox hides mixed with desechos fcs. 105-110 per 50 kilos. Horse-hair, south, good mixed, fcs. 120-125 per 100 kilos. Maize, white and yellow, average price fcs. 10-50-11 per 100 kilos. United States wheat (generally 2 fcs. less than River Plate) fcs. 17-50-18 per 100 kilos.

Hamburg, Nov. 20. Salted horse hides at 12 m.

THE PLAZAS.

| | |
|---------------------|---------|
| Wool. | |
| Superior | 100 105 |
| Good | 82 92 |
| Bellies | 40 |
| Borrega | 79 |
| Hides. | |
| Good camp | 210 200 |
| Matadero | 205 |
| Horse | 63 |
| Hair | 186 |
| Sheepskins. | |
| Superior | 26 |
| Matadero | 27 |
| Desechos | 19 |
| Corderitos | 21 |
| Wheat. | |
| Candela, inferior | 77 |
| Costa | 90 |
| Maize. | |
| Morocho, in grain | 52 |
| Yellow in grain | 48 |
| CONSTITUCION. | |
| Wool. | |
| Superior | 125 100 |
| Good | 95 |
| Regular | 85 |
| Borrega | 76 90 |
| Bellies | 44 |
| Hides. | |
| Good camp | 218 215 |
| Sheepskins superior | 32 |
| Matadero | 26 |
| Inferior | 23 |
| Pelados per doz | 50 |
| Corderitos | 20 19 |
| Horse Hides | 70 |
| Hair | 195 |

MARRIAGE.

On October 14th, at Clonmore Parish Church, County Wexford, Ireland, by the Rev. George Augustus Aleock, Campbell Rutledge, son of James Rutledge, Esq., Castle Villa, County Mayo, to Nannie, youngest daughter of the late William Lett, Esq., of Kilgibbon, County Wexford.

DEATHS.

On the 26th inst., at Calle Zeballos 725, Alexander Fitzgerald, eldest son of Mr. Nicholas Fitzgerald, aged 14 years. B.I.P.

On October 23rd, at Buenos Aires, South America, Christopher Herbert, aged 45, native of Malahide, County Dublin. [Dublin papers please copy.]

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ADOLFO BULLRICH Y CA.

RESUMEN DE REMATES A EFECTUARSE

NOVIEMBRE

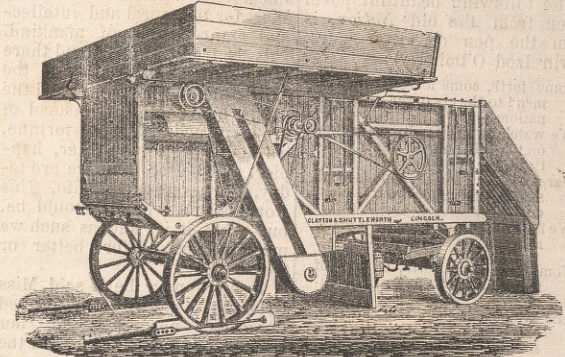
Viernes 27—13,000 hectareas de campo en el partido de Bolivar en Alsina 78 a las 2. Viernes 27—Casa Comercio 316. Base pesos 25,000 m/n, a las 4. Sabado 28—154 manzanas en la estacion Gomez. Base pesos 60 m/n, en Alsina 78 a las 3. Sabado 28—75 cuerdas cuadradas en Moreno, en Alsina 78 a las 3. Domingo 29—Lotes de terreno en las calles Azcuéna, Juncal, Larrea, etc., a las 5. Domingo 29—Terreno en Flores, calles Buenos Aires y La Paz, a las 2. Domingo 29—Casa Andes 225. Base pesos 5000 m/n, a las 4. Domingo 29—Casa quinta en Belgrano calle Santa Fé en Belgrano. Base pesos 15,000 m/n, a las 2. Domingo 29—Lotes de terreno en el Caballito, calle Real de Flores, a las 4. Domingo 29—Judicial—En Flores, casa San José y 9 de Julio. Base pesos 7267 m/n, a las 3.

DICIEMBRE

Martes 1—Judicial—Casa Santa Fé 284. Base pesos 3622-19 m/n, a las 4. Martes 1—Judicial—Casa Santa Fé 290. Base pesos 3311-04, a las 4. Jueves 3—Media legua en Sauce Corto 4000 ovejas, en Alsina 78 a las 2. Viernes 4—100 vacas vaquillonas y Durham, en los Corrales casilla de Linch y Cia. a las 11. Viernes 4—15 toros mestizos en los corrales de abasto, casilla del Sr Guillermo H. Moore, a las 10. Viernes 4—Casa calle Florida 497. Base pesos 30,000 m/n, a las 5.

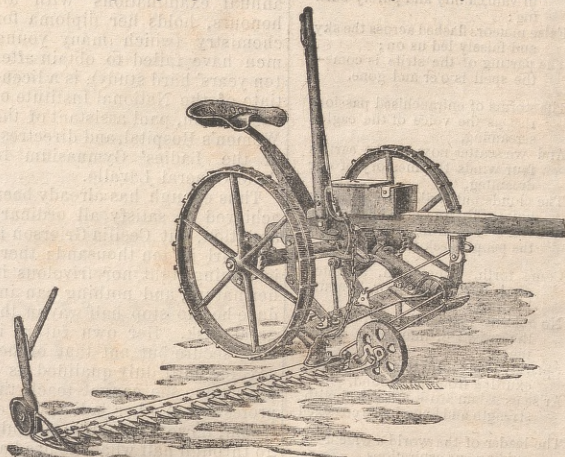
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