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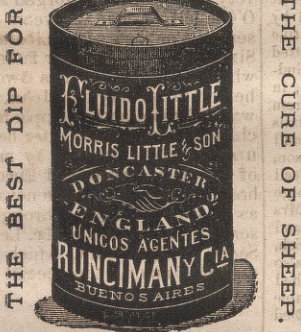
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TO A FRIEND IN BUENOS AIRES.

ON THE DEATH OF
HER ONLY DAUGHTER, A CHILD
OF SEVEN YEARS.

BY EDMUND OF THE HEART OF
MARY, C.P.

[FROM THE Ave Maria.]

I mourn with you--but not your
child.
I weep with you--but not for her
How should I grieve that one
so blest
Has enter'd her eternal rest?
That one so sweet, so undefiled
Shall never walk with feet that
err?
But you--weep on! A mother's
tears
Are sacred ever, nor can wrong
The holiest dead. And well I
know
How keen, dear friend, your
bosom's woe.
The sunshine of your widow'd years
You fondly hoped would cheer
them long.
Has vani'd. Ay, 'tis saddest loss!
But God will make it greater gain.
His grace was with you when
you knew
That she must go, yet, staunch
ly true
To duty, took the proffer'd Cross;
Then knelt beside the bed of pain.

No longer to avert death's stroke,
But rather woo its kind release.
"O dearest Mother, ere I tell
This decade, let my darling
dwell
In Heav'n with thee!" 'Twas
heard. She woke
To meet God's smile of perfect
peace.

An earnest of that peace was yours
Brave mother, as you bow'd and
said,
"My God, I give Thee back my
child!"
Ah, surely, then on you He
smiled,
And blest with purpose that en-
dures,
Your upward yearning, sorrow-
led,
For nobler life. More grace, and
more,
Awaits, the promised crown to
gen.
What sanctifies like loving sor-
row,
For faith's to-day and hope's
tomorrow?
'Twas Calvary brought Our Queen
a store
Of richer "joy" than Bethlehem!

Of richer joy. For Her true Heart,
Through all its Dolours' wave on
wave,
Still sang "Magnificat!" and
still
Rejoiced in God's exacting will.
Deserving thus Her royal part
In Easter's triumph o'er the grave.
And you, dear friend, ev'n here may
know
A foretaste of the bliss to come:
Hold commune with your child,
and prove
A tender, ever-watchful love.
Which will not fail, but daily
grow--
So you draw daily nearer home.

* This is what actually occur-
red.
Buenos Aires,
Feast of St. James the Apostle,
1885.

NOTES FROM IRELAND.

Dublin.
Tasso was a man without judg-
ment or foresight when he de-
scribed our land as «La divina ad-
mondo ultima Irlanda.» Instead
of being *divisa*, is Ireland not
everywhere to-day? And is it
not very probable that she will
be a force to be feared by the
Teuton when the borough and
county elections will have con-
cluded early in December? Not-
withstanding the reports of or-
ganised resistance; notwith-
standing Lord Lanesborough's
Defence Union in Cavan, and the
Irish Loyal and Patriotic Union
about which nobody knows any-
thing, the Conventions go through
the work before them quietly and
thoroughly, lessening the chance,
day after day, that Whig and Tory
candidates will have any exist-
ence worth speaking of when the

elections are «on.» We are told
to prepare for a tug-of-war in
Carlow, where the lieutenant of
the county—Mr. Arthur McMur-
rugh Kavanagh—and Sir Thomas
Butler, Bart., mean to have the
best end of the rope; and we are
warned to expect political blood-
shed in the southern division of
our own country, now that Mr.
Ion Trant Hamilton is arming
himself for the fray. A walk-over
is no victory, or, as the French
have it, *Vainere sans peril c'est
triumphers sans gloire*, so the more
opposition the better for the
cause and the country. Money
pours into the National League
coffers from all sides to help Mr.
Parnell in the struggle, and one
cablegram follows close on an-
other across the Atlantic an-
nouncing the despatch of very
substantial subscriptions from
not merely the centre of civilisa-
tion over there, but also from far
Western States and passive Can-
ada.

It would be difficult to find a
more concise or more searching
historical sketch of the advanced
state of education in Ireland
centuries ago, when ignorance
reigned supreme elsewhere, than
that contained in the speech of
the Rev. Brother Swan, previous
to the distribution of prizes at
the Christian Brothers' Schools,
North Richmond-street. With-
out any needless expenditure of
words he brought vividly before
the minds of his audience a bril-
liant array of distinguished Irish
scholars, whose profound learn-
ing and piety acted on the moral
and social condition of the Con-
tinent in the Dark Ages, as a
strong light acts in dispelling
gloom. What is at present being
done to re-establish Ireland's
character as the home of religion
and learning, is simply testified
by the success of Brother Swan's
boys at the Intermediate Exami-
nations. The prizes and honours
they carried off this year entitled
them fully to the high praise
awarded to their work by the
Lord Mayor and Mr. T. D. Sulli-
van, M.P., Lord Mayor Elect,
both of whom addressed the
pupils at some length.

Another speech to which I
would draw your attention, as
the speech of a rising profes-
sional, is Dr. Cox's inaugural
lecture to the students of St. Vin-
cent's Hospital. «Away with
Conservatism» may be said to
have been the text of his address;
and, starting with an able advo-
cacy of women's claims to be ad-
mitted to hospital clinic, he paid
the sex the compliment of ac-
knowledging their special fitness
for some branches of the service,
and stated as his opinion «that
medicine would gain by the more
intimate knowledge which should
be acquired through the keener
instinct and greater sympathy of
women.» The lecturer passed on
then to the question of medical
education, and recommended
that it should be widened by the
study of literature and history,
particularly native literature and
history. Natural philosophy he
held to be the foundation which
supported the study of anatomy
and physiology, and to a great
extent the principles of medical
and surgical practice. Referring
with point to the triumphs of
Pasteur, and to the world-famed
discoveries of the French and
German medical schools, the
learned young physician con-
cluded his most interesting and
insstructive address by a vindica-
tion of those vivisectionists whose
experiments were fraught with
good not only to the human race,
but to all animated nature, and
performed without pain.

Mr. Kelly, M.P., was present-
ed by the people of Sligo with a
donation of £500 in recognition
of his faithful services to his
country.

The serious misunderstanding
between the South of Ireland
Cattle Trade Association and the
Cork Steampacket Company con-
tinues. Three vessels have been
chartered by the former to convey
their cattle; while the latter are
economising their resources by
dismissing a large number of the
men employed in the yards and
workshops.

Two boats belonging to the
Cork Steampacket Company left
the quays at Cork. The «Falcon»
sailed for Liverpool. She had on
board thirty head of cattle. Of
these twenty-five were shipped
in the name of Sir George Colt-
hurst, one of the organising com-
mittee of the Landlords' Defence
Union. The «Xema» left for
Bristol. Thirty-seven head of
cattle, the property of dealers,
were conveyed in her. A steamer
left Waterford with over one
thousand head of cattle belong-
ing to members of the Cattle
Trade Association for Bristol.
They had been conveyed to Wa-
terford the night before—a *via*
Mallow, and some (which had
been purchased at local fairs)
from Cork. Some progress has
been made in fitting up the pre-
mises intended to be used by the
Cattle Association for the ship-
ment of their cattle at Cork.

SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN MAILS.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

London, Nov. 10.

His Holiness the Pope having
written a letter to the Mikado of
Japan, thanking him for the kind-
ness extended by him to the
Catholic missionaries, His Majesty
has replied in cordial terms, as-
suring the Holy Father that he
would continue affording them
protection, and announcing the
despatch of a Japanese mission
to the Vatican.

Full particulars have come to
hand from Bishop Pugnier re-
garding the martyrdom of the
Chinese priest Cap. For three
days he suffered excruciating
torments. On the fourth day the
mandarin asked him to translate
the Lord's Prayer. When he
came to the third petition, «Thy
Kingdom come,» he was asked of
what Kingdom he spoke. He re-
plied, «Of God's Kingdom.» The
mandarin immediately ordered
him to be buried alive.

In reply to a letter, calling
Cardinal Newman's attention to
the recent revival of the vigorous
old lie which attributes to him
the statement that he regarded
the Established Church as the
great bulwark against atheism in
this country, his Eminence has
written as follows: «My dear—
Thank you for your letter. I
know by experience how difficult
it is, when once a statement gets
into the papers, to get it out of
them. What more can I do than
deny it? And this I have done.
I always refer inquirers to what
I have said in my «Apologia.»
The Anglican Bishops say that
Disestablishment would be a 'na-
tional crime,' but Catholics will
say that the national crime was
committed 300 years ago.—Yours
most truly, J. H. CARDINAL NEW-
MAN.»

The body of the late Venerable
G. B. Vianney, Curé d'Ars, was
exhumed in the presence of the
Bishop of Belley and Mgr. Casor-
ara, *promotor fidei*, and of all
those interested in the cause of
his beatification. The body was
found entire, as it was buried,
and was recognisable at the first
glance. The flesh and hair still
adhered to the upper part of the
head; the hands, shrivelled,
preserved their full form—the
sacred vestments had under-
gone no alteration. To give an

idea of the enthusiasm displayed
by the people, we may say that
every object of devotion to be
bought in the shops of Ars was
sold, so that the people might
bear away with them a relic that
had touched the holy body. Ars
seemed to have recovered its
former happy days, when pil-
grims flocked thither and peni-
tents thronged the venerable
curé's confessional.

Dr. Lyons will be Whig candi-
date for South Dublin.

At a conference held in Liver-
pool at which Mr. Parnell was
present, Mr. T. P. O'Connor was
chosen popular candidate to re-
present a division of that city.

A magnificent meeting was
held at Harold's Cross, Dublin,
at which Sir Thomas Esmonde
spoke.

A great conference of Irish-
men will be held in Chicago on
January 21st. Parnell will be
present.

Mr. Deasy, M.P. intends to sit
for Mayo, and thus a vacancy
will be caused in the representa-
tion of Cork. Some gentlemen
have been named in connection
with the seat, but it is supposed
that Mr. Maurice Healy will be
the selected candidate.

Mr. Daniel O'Connell, DL, Dar-
rynane, grandson of the Libera-
has announced his intention of
joining the National League and
offering himself as a candidate
for South Kerry.

The «loyalists» of Wexford have
resolved to run Viscount Stop-
ford, eldest son of the Earl of
Courtown, as Tory candidate for
North Wexford, and Captain
Lotus Cliffe as Tory candidate
for South Wexford.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

London, Dec. 10.

There are only 7 seats remain-
ing to be decided. The Liberals
hope to win 3 of them, which
would make the entire number
of Liberals 334 against 336 Con-
servatives and Parnellites.

It is said that Gladstone will
not take office, but that he will
take his place in Parliament
in order to assist in giving the last
measure of justice to Ireland be-
fore the end of his life.

Vienna.

Negotiations for peace are
opened on the basis of the union
of Bulgaria and Roumelia, Prince
Alexander being appointed gov-
ernor for five years.

Another telegram says that
the truce between Serbia and
Bulgaria having expired the
news of a battle between the two
little powers is expected. Alex-
ander demands that Servia agree
to the union of Bulgaria and
Roumelia, and Milan is asking
for the *statu quo ante*.

TELEGRAMS.

London, Dec. 8.

The result of the elections up
to six o'clock on Wednesday
shows 319 Liberals, 245 Conserva-
tives and 73 Parnellites.

Mr. Gladstone has expressed
in a recent letter the following
opinions respecting the composi-
tion of the future Parliament:

«I am sure that the Conserva-
tives will be much fewer in this
than in the last Parliament. It
will be impossible for the Con-
servatives to carry on a govern-
ment with their own forces, or to
maintain their post, with dignity
and independence.»

Italy has annexed Massowah
with Lord Salisbury's consent.
This is owing to the intervention
of Russia in Abyssinia, with the
view of acquiring the territory to
the south of Massowah.

Lord Randolph Churchill has
organised the basis of a bill for
establishing Irish autonomy, the

principle being the creation of
four provincial councils with a
central council in Dublin to de-
cide on local legislation and tax-
es, but with powers of interven-
tion in the administration of the
custom-house, military and police.

Five English battalions have
received orders to go to Egypt.
A telegram has been received
announcing the death of Mr.
Vanderbilt, one of the richest
bankers in the United States.

Washington, Dec. 4.

At the meeting of the Repub-
lican caucus of the Senate, the
vice-presidency was unanimously
offered to Senator Logan, who,
however, did not accept.

New York, Dec. 4.

Senator Allison, of Iowa, is
mentioned as a probable candi-
date to the vice-presidency.
Many very pronounced Democrats
accept Allison.

The ordinary sessions of Con-
gress have recommenced. The
Presidential message states the
political and financial condition
of the country, and referring to
the Panama canal says that hav-
ing regard to the advanced state
of that work, that Government
considers it best to abandon com-
pletely the idea of constructing
the other projected canal through
Nicaragua.

Lima, Dec. 3.

The Committee of Dignitaries
have returned to the constitution
of 1850, and named the following
Cabinet: Arenas, President and
Minister of Foreign Affairs; Eu-
sebio Sanchez Governor; Toar,
Justice; Manuel Velarde, War;
Correa, Finance.

The date for the presidential
election is not yet fixed.

Rangoon, Dec. 5.

It is announced by courier from
Mandalay that after King Thee-
baw's departure for Calcutta, a
band of marauders taking ad-
vantage of the demoralization
amongst the troops attacked and
sacked the city. Several English
were killed in trying to save the
country from pillage.

Vienna, Dec. 5.

Latest advices from Belgrade
and Sofia say the negotiations
have come to nothing, and a re-
newal of hostilities is feared
when the armistice expires.

The armistice between Bulgar-
ia and Servia has been prolonged.

Valparaiso, 9.

Caceres has communicated to
the authorities under his orders
that he was victorious in Lima
after two days' fighting, and that
peace has been made in the sense
proposed by him. He recom-
mends the preservation of order
and obedience to the new Coun-
cil of Government.

Rosario.

Telegrams from Santa Fe com-
municate that the managing
committee of the Constitutional
Club has suspended the proclama-
tion of the candidature of Dr.
Zeballos.

The duel arranged between a
member of the Rochista party
and the editor of *La Epoca*, which
was to have taken place at Ca-
ñada de Gomez, was prevented
by the Gefe Politico of that place.
The duellists then went to Fraile
Muerto, where several shots
were exchanged without injury
to either party, and honor was
then declared to be satisfied.

Uruguay, 7.

At the municipal elections
yesterday disorders were com-
mitted and a few shots exch-
anged, no harm being done.

One of the political bands took
the votes and registers that were
not destroyed and took refuge in
a house next to the church, and
proclaimed five municipal mem-
bers that were on the list.

The authorities took active
proceedings to punish the au-
thors of the scandal.

THE WORLD-FAMED

PEERLESS DIP.



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LA PATA AND ENSENADA.

ABRIDGED FROM "LA NACION."

The traveller who for the first time visits La Plata is surprised at the magnificence of the public works constructed there. They are undoubtedly excellent structures, but it is well to take into consideration the amount of expenses incurred, reckoning only up to the end of 1884. The following items of cost are interesting: Government House \$260,000 m/n, Government Ministry House and Ministers' private house 250,000 m/n, Finance Minister's House 280,000 m/n, Legislative Palace 210,000 m/n, Municipal House 190,000 m/n, Engineer's House 180,000 m/n, Police and Prison 250,000, Arch at entrance of park 10,000, Provisional Legislature 10,000, Church of San Pociano 70,000, Palace of Justice 225,000, Governor's Chalet 45,000, Parque Station 17,000 m/n. The entire public expenses incurred in building in La Plata up to the end of 1884 was \$3,932,532 m/n. We must remember, too, that the Government House, Municipal House, police office, prison, &c. are not yet finished, and besides the expenses of the present, will still require large sums before they are completed. There are other edifices of equal cost, such as the railway station, the Provincial and Hypothecary Banks, which are being raised by funds derived from their own revenues; though all is so much lost to the public. In 1884 the buildings in La Plata, under which heading we include Ensenada furnaces, port, &c., gave the following: In 1884 houses built and being built 1169, in 1885 there are 3586 houses of all descriptions, of which by far the greater number are of brick. With regard to the port of La Plata we give the following statistics compiled by Dr. Coni. The works of the port consist of a large basin 1145 metres in length by 140 metres wide at the extremity, which is being built on the shore of Ensenada de Barragan with a depth of 6-40 metres, or 21 feet below the level of the waters of the River Plate. This basin has moles on both sides of 4.80 metres high. The total extent of the moles is 2290 lineal metres. On each side of the basin a piece of land is being prepared for the construction of custom-house, deposits, railways, &c. Communication is established between the basin and the river by a canal 7750 metres in length and 21 feet deep, the direction being N.N.E. This canal is divided into three parts. The first or interior canal on the river commences 4550 metres from the shore of the island of Santiago, protected on both sides by wooden moles. The distance between the moles is 300 metres, and the breadth of the bed of the canal is 150 metres. The second part of the canal crosses the swampy land of Santiago island and is about 50 metres wide. After crossing the island it meets the river Sanago, which will be cleared out and dredged so as to give access to the third canal which communicates directly with the large basins.

ABOUT MATTERS AT HOME.

QUESTIONS TO BE SETTLED BY AN IRISH PARLIAMENT.

FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE *Catholic Herald*.

Dublin, Oct. 6.

In the height of the excitement attending the land agitation not a few of the other grievances have been overlooked. In this communication I shall treat of two—one which relates to the Irish Fisheries, and is second only to the Land Question itself; the other relating to the Poor Laws, has an interest for the whole population of Ireland, and yet seems to be forgotten.

It is generally conceded that there is not a hardier, honest, or nobler people on the face of the globe than the fishermen on the Irish coast. They labor under the severest restrictions and suffer from various impositions that tend to make their lives trials of the most distressing nature. In their own waters they are compelled to fish in their open yaws alongside of the stanch wherries of their neighbors from the Isle of Man. These little boats can not be depended on to carry them to the nearest market town; and owing to the lack of railroad transportation, its considerably lessened—you may ask.

But what is the grievance? It is this. The Fishery Laws are framed somewhat on the principle of the Land Laws. The two are analogous. For instance, a man may pay an exorbitant rent for a little patch of ground, still he would have to ask his landlord's permission to fish from the rocks beneath!

The latest to bring this to public notice were the Musgraves of Belfast, who are known to the world as the evictors of the late Father McGroarty, who had incurred the displeasure of these Orange bigots because the desolate beauty of the mountain side was destroyed by a little garden which he had caused to be surrounded by a fence. These gentlemen lately prosecuted and sent to jail some of their tenants because the latter had the hardihood to fish on the coast off their own little farms in Donegal without asking the permission of their all-important rulers!

The poor men had to pay the Government for the use to fish, they had to make their nets of a certain scale so that the smaller species of fish would pass through, and after that they would have to conciliate their landlords before they could cast a net in the sea that lashes under their cottages, already overburdened with taxes, and which are saved every year from the crowbar brigade only by a system of self-starvation that brings these toilers gradually nearer to the grave in the vain endeavor to save the old homes for the sake of their departed associations. Their bodies are held in slavery by tyrannical ghouls, although their souls are chained on the mountain side.

The Baroness Burdett-Coutts lent to the fishermen in the south £7000, every penny of which has been repaid. The Inspectors of Fisheries have lent *in globo* about £76,000 in small sums to the fishermen, all of which has been repaid at 2½ per cent, with the exception of about £5,000. This speaks well for their honesty; and the Government should be asked to consider the laws affecting interests of these men as well as the laws which affect them as tenants at will.

The work-houses of Ireland loom before the stranger as monuments of foreign misrule and lasting evidence of English oppression. They were established at a time of exceptional distress, when as many as 260,000 sought relief. Many more, than when the population of the country was over 8,000,000 were sundered from the homes of their fathers by eviction's hand, which only could drive them from all their hearts held dear. But that was in the past; we are dealing with the present.

While to-day, with a population under five millions, there is no necessity for the 162 unions

of Ireland, great care should be taken that no new scheme of depopulation should lurk in the means proposed for the remedy of this existing evil.

It may not be generally known that the poorhouses of Ireland are nothing but a cloak for the infamies of a foreign garrison. Some time ago they attempted to clean out these places and send them to American shores, but the authorities rebelled, and the English Government was checked. I say it now—I challenge contradiction—that had there been no murmur by the Commissioners of Emigration, the English Government would have emptied the workhouses and with these, to hide the result of their doings, they would have sanctioned another era of wholesale evictions such as was seen nearly forty years ago.

It costs nearly \$752,000 annually to maintain the present system. And thereby hangs another tale. The tenant-farmers must pay this bill. In some cases the landlord finds a certain part of this. When he draws it from the tenant who pays it with the rent—as in the case of a householder—the landlord pays this tax in his own person. The non-payment of this tax disqualifies the householder from obtaining the benefit of the Franchise Act, and the landlords in the Orange north, knowing this, are not paying the poor law, and by this endeavor to stifle the voice of the Nationalists.

But the Revising Barristers in many instances have sat upon the clerk of the «Unions» who, acting under instructions, made objections to the admission of those Nationalists, who were thus at the mercy of the landlords, and whose manhood you might say was at their disposal. These things must be changed, and should not be lost sight of by the Irish Party.

MARVELLOUS ACTIVITY OF IRISH-AMERICANS.

The latest number of the *Boston Pilot* to hand says:

The Cincinnati Irish Parliamentary Aid Society gave a magnificent entertainment in Music Hall, that city, on the night of October 8. About 15,000 people were present. Mayor Smith presided. A concert, made up entirely of Irish melodies, was given by prominent musicians of Cincinnati. Judge Fitzgerald eloquently presented Ireland's rights to self-government. Father O'Meara spoke forcibly on the same subject. Resolutions in sympathy with Ireland's aspirations, and pledging assistance to hasten their fulfilment, were proposed and carried amid tremendous applause. Judge Fitzgerald announced that receipts up to date were \$1,000. Over \$500 were added thereto before the meeting closed. An enthusiastic meeting in the interest of the same good cause was held lately at the City Hall, Dayton, Ohio. Judge Dennis Dwyer called the meeting to order, and Judge Elliot presided. The Hon. George W. Houk, Father Cusack, R. M. Nevin and others, addressed the meeting. A Home Rule Association was formed, and a considerable sum of money at once subscribed. Committees were appointed in each ward to call upon friends of the cause for contributions. At a meeting of Irish-American citizens in Bridgeport, Conn., Oct. 7, Mr. Bernard Keating presided, and the principal speakers were the Hons. Joseph D. Pinkett, T. J. Fox, and C. T. Driscoll, of Newhaven. Mr. Keating stated his desire to secure \$1000 to the Irish Parliamentary Fund from Bridgeport. The Emmet Club forthwith handed in \$100, Messrs. McMahon and Wren \$100, and the Father Matthew Society \$75. A mass meeting in aid of the Irish Parliamentary Fund was held in Huntington Hall, Lowell, Mass., on the night of Sunday, October 11. The hall was crowded. John J. Hogan, Esq., presided. The Hon. Jeremiah Crowley, the Hon. John H. Morrison and the Rev. Father Joyce, of the Oblate Fathers, made impressive speeches. A fund was handsomely begun, and a committee

authorised to increase it by collections in every ward in the city.

The members of the Manhattan branch of the I.N.L., New York City, promise \$1000 a-year, if necessary, to Mr. Parnell. The various branches of the I.N.L. of New Orleans promise \$2000 to the Irish Parliamentary Fund: the 17th Ward Branch, New York, \$500. The Emmet Branch of Troy, N.Y., lately sent \$400. A new branch in San Francisco, the St. Laurence O'Toole Branch, donated \$200 the first night of its existence. Another branch in the same city reported \$600 in readiness for the like purpose. St. Peter's Branch, Baltimore, a few days since remitted \$430. Several new branches have been established in Philadelphia. The latest founded bears the name of the Thomah Hendrick Branch, San Antonio, Texas, has a new branch whose membership roll of 300 includes Americans, French, Mexicans, Italians, Hungarians, and Scotch as well as Irish. They lately contributed \$300.

A PROTESTANT TRIESTE.

After the most careful examination of influences of «Catholicism» for good and evil, I am persuaded that the worship of the Madonna has been one of its noblest and most vital graces, and has never been otherwise than productive of true holiness of life and purity of character. There has probably not been an innocent cottage home throughout the length and breadth of Europe during the whole period of vital Christianity in which the imagined presence of the Madonna has not given sanctity to the humblest duties, and comfort to the sorest trials of the lives of women; and every brightest and loftiest achievement of the arts and strength of manhood has been the fulfillment of the assured prophecy of the Israelite Maiden: «He that is mighty hath magnified me, and holy is His name.» — *Ruskin's «Modern Painters»*

DEATH OF A TITLED WRETCH.

LORD STRATHMARN.

The world was lately informed by English cable of the death of Lord Strathmarn, who was known twenty years ago as Sir Hugh Rose, successively Commander-in-Chief of the English Army in India and Ireland. During the «Indian Mutiny» Rose controlled the English forces, and under his orders were perpetrated such wholesale atrocities of murder and pillage as probably no land or history could equal. This was the cold-blooded wretch who adopted or originated the dreadful plan of blowing the Sepoy prisoners from the mouths of cannon. Thousands of brave men were thus destroyed. The deepest devilishness of the thing consisted not in the horror of the death but in the fact that the Hindus regarded such a death as barring the soul from heaven forever.

The process of the wholesale murder was as follows, as described by eye-witnesses: A man was chained facing the muzzle of the cannon, the mouth of the piece against the centre of his body; and behind him were bound nine men, close together, all facing toward the gun. At one horrible day's slaughter 40 pieces of artillery were occupied for hours. The discharge of the gun blew the ten men to shreds; and the assembled multitude of Indian witnesses had an illustration of English vengeance that was calculated to ensure submission.

In the days of the Fenian excitement in Ireland Sir Hugh Rose was transferred from India to that country; and in 1865, when the Fenian insurrection was daily looked for, this military ruffian publicly paraded his brutal request to be «allowed to deal with the Irish as he had dealt with the Sepoys.» Had an opportunity offered, the meaning of his transfer from ravaged India would have been made as clear as blood in Ireland. But

he has died without this added glory, and the days are fast passing when in the name of civilisation such a ironster could be let loose on a patriotic people defending their lives and homes.—*Boston Pilot*.

VICTORIA'S PROPERTY.

Last year the Queen made a fresh settlement of her private property after the Duke of Albany's death, and now I hear that entirely new testamentary arrangements have been made by Her Majesty. The amount of the Queen's private property is unknown; but I am told that including the Prince Consort's fortune and Mr. Neild's, it exceeds £4,000,000, and besides these there are the estates in Aberdeenshire which extend to 33,000 acres, the Claremont property which Her Majesty purchased from the country three years ago at a very inadequate price, and the Osborne estate, which has enormously increased in value, to say nothing of property at Baden-Baden and Coburg. Princess Beatrice and her husband, Prince Battenberg, will benefit largely by the royal will.

The Queen quietly took possession of Prince Albert's will, and nothing has ever been known of its contents to this hour, nor does anyone know the amount of property which he left. The Prince had nothing when he came to England but £100 a year or some such paltry sum; but he was very parsimonious (like his uncle, King Leopold), and I have been told that he must have left nearly a million, as he received £655,000 from the country of which he did not spend as many shillings, and certain speculation in which he engaged turned out very profitable.—*Truth*.

DANIEL LATHAM.

(From the «Era», November 7th.)

On Monday last the mortal remains of Mr Daniel Latham, whose death occurred in the Home attached to St Thomas's Hospital on Thursday, Oct. 29th, were borne to the grave at Kensal Green Cemetery, followed by such members of his Argentine dramatic companies as were permitted by their duties to be present, including Mr W. A. Scouler (upon whom, in the absence of any instructions from a single relative or friend, all details in connection with the illness and funeral devolved) Mr Jas. Stevenson, Mr J. P. Sutherland, Mr George Cecil Murray, Mr F. Courtenay, Mr George Lash Gordon, Miss Ethel Arden, Mrs Stevenson, Miss L. G. Gourlay, and Miss Nellie Murray. Mrs F. Parish, Mrs James Brittain, etc., were also present. The outer coffin, of polished elm, bore a brass plate with the simple inscription—«Daniel Latham. Died October 29th. Aged 24 years.»

Several handsome wreaths, crosses and other flowers were deposited with the body by sorrowing friends.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The Maories of New Zealand, a quiet and industrious race, will, it is calculated, be utterly extinct in 25 years. There is only one native race oppressed by England that she has failed to exterminate, and it grows stronger the more it is crushed.

The Irish in Australia have contributed largely to a fund for the relief of distress in China, caused by floods, &c. They remember that during the famine times of 1879-80, the Chinese of Sydney, N.S.W., subscribed £700 towards assisting the poor in Ireland.

The people of St. Thomas, Ontario, talk of erecting a \$25,000 monument to Jumbo. Why not give him a slab in Westminster Abbey, where so many individuals of less intelligence lie?

An excellent Irish magazine, called *Hibernia*, has appeared in London. The contributors so far (third number) have been distinguished Irish writers, such as Justin McCarthy, jr., John O'Hart (author of «Irish Pedigrees»), W. H. Mitchel (brother of John Mitchel), M. D'Alton, and many others. The October number opens with an admirable article by John Sweetman (of the Sweet-

man Colony of Minnesota). There is an article on «The Celtic Irish Race» by John O'Hart; «Farewell to Enniskerry» by A. W. Holmes-Forbes, a poem that would be very notable had the author chosen a less Tennysonian line, and several other interesting papers. It is painfully significant that an Irish magazine should be published in London, but it is a sad necessity.

The disclosures made by the sanitary commission which has been investigating the Chinese quarters in certain places in British Columbia, are additional facts that ought to impress upon all the necessity of enacting more stringent legislation to debae coolies from coming into this country. The commission referred to above discovered that leprosy was by no means an uncommon disease with the Chinese of British Columbia, and it, furthermore, found out that the germs of that disease were being sown broadcast among the whole community. This state of affairs in British Columbia is probably not a whit worse than what exists in this country wherever the Chinese are found in any considerable numbers, and unless Congress wishes to see that most hideous of all diseases, leprosy, introduced into this country, it will pass stringent measures to keep out the Chinese who, according to all accounts continue to come here almost as freely as they did before the passage of the present anti-Chinese immigration laws.—*Republic, Boston*.

Mrs. O'Connell, who has just settled her boycotting difficulties, is the daughter and heiress of a very remarkable man, Charles Bianconi, who came to Ireland as a poor Italian boy peddler of images, and founded the celebrated Bianconi cars, which for many years were the only public conveyances in many districts in Ireland; and the most popular in all. He was a strong Nationalist, and supported munificently all O'Connell's political movements. The boycotted lady when very young wedded Morgan John O'Connell, a man 30 years her senior, a nephew of the Liberator. Since his death, and her father's, which followed, she has devoted herself to her only boy, John, who was deformed and a cripple from childhood, and who, after being unsuccessfully treated by many of the first surgeons of Europe, has been so completely renovated as to ride to hounds, through a series of operations by Dr. Lewis Sayre of New York, which are recorded among the special triumphs of surgery.

Professor H. H. Strong writes: «New Zealand has the very extraordinary property of causing all who have once set foot on her shores to pass beneath the indescribable spell of her witchery. I never met anyone who, having tasted life in his new island home, would consent to change his abode. Switzerland has loftier peaks and fairer towns; Tyrol may boast prettier outlines; Scotland has her classic heather and her brown hillsides; Norway, historic memories that linger in her winding fjords; but having gazed at and fancied myself in love with each of these sirens in turn, I am ever drawn back to my ideal beauty, New Zealand. Nature does not often play the prodigal; to New Zealand she has given all her charms, and keeps them fresh and imperiously beautiful as Cleopatra's. In no other country has she set down towering mountains besides profound fjords, and backed the scene by dense forests sloping down on the other side of the range into fertile pastures. In no other spot does she find so deft a tiring woman as in the climate of New Zealand, who loved to exhibit her mistress in an atmosphere of blue relieved by a carpet of brownish green. Then, was there ever a land of streams so crystal pure, which challenge you to count every pebble that lies beneath their arrowy current? And is there not an unspeakable charm in finding one's self among a sea of snow or cloud-capped peaks, many unnamed and most untrod-den by man?»

Battenberg's mother-in-law, Queen Victoria, got into one of her tantrums the other day. It appears that he is spending his honeymoon in the Highlands of Scotland, at Balmoral Castle, and recently visited the town of Perth. As soon as he appeared in public he was loudly hissed. The hissing was so pronounced that the young princeling took to his heels and ran to his mother-in-law for protection. She became very excited over the matter, and for a while there was a stormy time in the Castle. Since then Battenberg has kept within doors, and has not showed himself among the «loyal Scotch.» Nice honeymoon.

The Board of Trade Returns for September do not show any rift in the gloom that has so long enveloped the commercial world with the black clouds of industrial depression. It exhibits continued contraction in the commerce of the United Kingdom with the rest of the world. The imports amounted to £29,964,000 a decrease of £2,286,000, or about 7 per cent, and the exports to £18,624,664 a decrease of £2,884,281, or about 9 per cent. The falling off in the imports (says the *Times*) is mainly due to diminished landings of articles of food, especially wheat and wheat meal, and of raw materials, particularly cotton and wool. Timber is an exception, the arrivals of this article having been well maintained. As regards wheat, the landings from the Atlantic ports of the United States show a very great decrease, while those from the Pacific States continue to increase. The imports of tea, coffee, spirits and tobacco still continue large. The exports show a pretty general decrease in all branches of trade. In reference to iron and steel, it is worth noticing that although the tonnage shipped shows an increase of about 10,000 tons, its value nevertheless is about £160,000 less than that for September, 1884. Apparently this is chiefly due to the lower prices now accepted for hoops, sheets, plates, and other rolled goods, as well as for cast and wrought articles.

The project which has been agitated in France for some time past, of constructing a canal from the River Garonne to a point on the shores of the Mediterranean will, it appears, be soon undertaken. The length of this canal will be about 150 miles and the channel will be wide and deep enough to allow passage to the heaviest men-of-war and transport ships. The chief importance of this scheme, besides affording a shorter route from the Bay of Biscay to the Mediterranean, will be in the fact that it will flank Gibraltar, and completely neutralise that great fortress should England and France become engaged in hostilities. The command of the straits would in that event be of no benefit to England, as ships could go from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean without passing them. With a French naval station at Narbonne on the Mediterranean, where the canal will terminate, and others in Tunis and Algeria, and with Austria ready to push down to Salonica in the Aegean, and Italy waiting to step over to Tripoli, and Russia pretty sure to get a grip on her end of the Bosphorus, it looks as if John Bull's dream of converting the Mediterranean into an English lake will remain in the realm of the unreal.

Cardinal Manning contributed an article to a late number of the *Dublin Review* on the attitude of Catholics in the elections in England. His Eminence declares himself a supporter of the Parliamentary system of the British Constitution. He praises Liberalism, in so far as it is devoted to the care of the poorer classes, the amendment of the land laws, and the enforcement of Local Option. He especially denounces the secular education system, and warmly urges the entire Catholic body to put the religious question, in this regard, foremost in voting for candidates. He favors the endowment of voluntary schools, and desires protection for parental rights and the dictates of conscience.

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NUM. 37.

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La Plata, Septiembre 10 de 1885.

IGNACIO FREIRE Oficial Mayor.

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If you have old LIVER TROUBLES that the best thing you can do is to use

HOLMAN'S LIVER PAD

It is the most certain cure known, and can never in any case cause the least injury.

Agency—
J. A. BENNET
195 Florida

READ THIS!

Mr J. A. Bennet
195 Calle Florida
Dear Sir
The HOLMAN PAD I bought from your agent here, Mr. A. Barbich, cured me in three weeks of Liver Complaint, from which I had suffered many years, trying all kinds of remedies to no purpose.

You may publish this, and I trust it will induce those patients who still doubt to try the Pad, and thus obtain relief.

Very truly yours,
WM. SINOR.
Baradero,
31st January, 1881

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
A New and Beautiful Assortment of GOLD PLATED

BRACELETS
BREAST PINS
EARRINGS
VEST CHAINS
AND BUTTONS

Just received, and for sale at
195 Florida
J. A. BENNET

MOLY CROSS COLLEGE

595 - CORRIENTES - 595
BUENOS AIRES.

Boarders, Half-Boarders, and Day Scholars received daily.

For further particulars apply to, or address, the Director

DR. JAMES P. KELLEY.
may 1—pm

NOT WORTH A CENT!

THE CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CARDS OF LAST SEASON were really not worth a cent, compared to the immense assortment just to hand, selected by our London Agents.

These cards surpass those of former years in artistic design, quality and low prices.

Before purchasing elsewhere, we would respectfully recommend the English-speaking public to call and inspect our magnificent Stock of Cards.

La Nueva Libreria Europea
136-Calle Florida—136
BUENOS AIRES

The proprietor of this establishment (Mr. ARNOELDO MOEN), is ex-Manager of the house of L. JACOBSEN Co., of the city.

TEA! TEA! TEA!
Scheiner

The best-supplied house in this branch of business. There are always about 50,000 lbs in deposit, of various marks. An immense stock of groceries, preserves, wines, etc., imported directly.

Come and see our Stock

UNRIVALLED PRICES
Corner of Piedad and Reconquista. Opposite the London and River Plate Bank.

LUIS R. SCHEINER.

NOTICE.

Accommodation for camp friends at the house of

MRS. THOMAS SHEIL
15—Venezuela—15
d 9—1m

TIENDA A LA CIUDAD DE LONDRES.

[ENTRE RIVADAVIA Y VICTORIA]
38—CALLE PERU—33

AGUINALDOS, ETRENNES EN REGALOS Para el Año Nuevo 1886

Hoy la mas vasta y la mejor surtida de Buenos Aires, recibiendo los articulos de moda los mas recientemente regalados, por cada paquete de Francia e Inglaterra.

AGUINALDOS, PRESENTS FOR CHRISTMAS, ETRENNES WEINACHTS-GENSCHENKE, STRENNNA, NEW YEAR'S GIFTS, REGALOS D'ANNO NOVO, CADEAU DE JOUR DE L'AN, ESTRENNAC, ETC., ETC.
Para el Año de 1886

CIUDAD DE LONDRES, 38-PERU-38

Confiteria DE PASAJE ARGENTINO

PEDRO DUCASSOU
ANGALLO Y RECONQUISTA.



THE **'Southern Cross,'**

No. 6, PASAJE ARGENTINO
(Entrance by Calle Cangallo 41.)

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

TERMS.

Cash (yearly).....\$8 00 pm
Credit.....9-50 —
Monthly.....0-75 —

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11TH, 1885.

Some of the evening papers published scandalous paragraphs a few days ago about an incident in which a Catholic priest of the parish of Monserrat was said to have taken a leading part. The clergymen of Monserrat protest against the assertions contained therein as a most outrageous lie, and we understand they are about to institute an action for libel against the newspapers that circulated it. There are certain newspapers in this country that will never scruple to calumniate a clergyman or a female, simply because they are not supposed to defend themselves, and therefore the cowardly slanderers hope to escape a horse-whipping.

Some of our readers complain that we do not give more details of the election campaign now going on here. The reason is because we find it impossible to arrive at the truth. We see the most startling statements in the daily newspapers one day, only to be contradicted in the next. The author of «Lossibidos de un vagon» portrays the elections here as a comedy in four acts. The first act is a magnificent display of righteous indignation for wrongs unredressed and injustice practised, and an appeal is made to Republicanism and Democratic principles. In the second act public employes are marshalled and the poor "gauchos" are "dragonnaded" to the polling booths while the "Catos" and "Ciccinnatuses" are all doing a nice thing in the way of a Government job. In the third act there is a revolution, and brave and honest men are led to death for liberty by a pack of imbeciles. The fourth act, the ground is covered with dead bodies; the "jefe" retires to domestic tranquillity and occupies his leisure hours in writing his memoirs. There is a seranble for places; the soldiers are sent to the frontier and the civilians become all "diputados, congresales" &c. There is a truce and all is quiet until the next election, when the same farce of lies and fraud and violence is repeated over again. Shakspeare was right the world, or, at least, a large portion of it, is a stage.

We received this week the sum of \$88.70 m/n, collected by Messrs. Thomas Daley and John Gaynor in the partido of Pila, for the Irish Orphanage. This sum we have handed over to the nuns of the Sacred Heart. We publish the list of subscribers elsewhere, and it is a significant fact that a majority of the names are not Irish.

El Imparcial of Pergamino, says that the public schools of that town are daily becoming the scenes of disorder and "incidents" such as pugilistic fights and combats with knives and pistols, and other innocent amusements. The latest "incident" recorded is a fight during an examination at a girls' school conducted by Miss Salaverry. The

champions were Messrs. Salaverry and Rossi, and after they had "seen the matter out" they were both carried to prison. What an edifying sight for little children to witness!

Governor Fotheringham reports that the colonies of Resistencia, Ocampo and Las Toscas have now sufficient population to entitle them to have Municipalities and Jueces de Paz. So much the worse for them. Both are extremely doubtful blessings. —The Standard.

Last week we published the case of a man who was acquitted of a charge for which he was put in prison in 1881, in the province of Buenos Aires, and another whose case ended in acquittal after two years. Only a few months ago a man was acquitted after an imprisonment of twenty months. These are facts without the addition of any embellishments or the use of adjectives; facts which fairly illustrate the barbarity under which we suffer from obsolete forms of law and procedure which would disgrace the dark ages, and yet we celebrate the fall of the Bastille. —The Herald.

There was another journalistic bubble about Mr. Nicholas Lowe this week, and the old clap-trap of progress, energy, intelligence, &c. was once more repeated, all because Mr. Lowe had sold a lot of wool at a fair price! Only the other day a catalogue of prizes in which he came in for a brass medal and «an honourable mention» a couple of years ago, was ostentatiously paraded before the public, and his speech at Vanity Fair was translated, we are told, into 17 languages with comments in the newspapers about «go-aheadism and march of civilization.» We all know that Mr. Lowe is a very worthy man and, like his neighbours, has some little influence in bettering things around him, but he has too much sense to grasp at the «aura popularis» which the newspapers are constantly offering, or to mistake their «col-au-cent» for substantial bread. Well may he say to the manufacturers of inflated paragraphs: «Save me from my friends.»

The Standard had another column this week specially devoted to outrages and «crime» in Ireland. If this thing goes on we shall again become the subject of «wholesale abuse from the native papers. We beg of our esteemed contemporary either to take its Irish news from Irish newspapers or to give Ireland and the Irish the charity of its silence until other times can do justice to their memory. If outrages and sensational news are wanted, then there are plenty of them in London without crossing the Channel in quest of them. There are, for example, the Pall Mall Gazette's revelations, which are more delectable reading to the aesthetic readers of the day than the hunting of bailiffs and such commonplace doings.

We hold over to our next issue some beautiful verses on the death of the late Miss Annie Maguire, written by one of her relatives.

EDUCATION IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

It is now an axiom universally admitted that education is essential to the prosperity of a nation. Some are in favor of one form of education, some of another, but all are agreed upon the necessity of imparting education of some sort and in some form to the people of both sexes. It was the superior education of the Germans rather than the Krupp guns that opened the gates of Paris to them in 1870. It is education that makes the Japanese so formidable among the Asiatic nations. It is education that has brought about the great national revival in Ireland. It is a want of education that so often turns the image of God into beasts like

the parents of Eliza Armstrong. It is education that consolidated North American union and crushed the head of rebellion. It was education that broke the shackles of old Spain. It is a want of education that keeps many of the colonies of Spain in nearly the same state of political degradation as they were a century ago, when they bore the yoke of the mother country. Education distinguishes the civilized man from the savage; but there are grades of education, and though a refined education is not by any means necessary for the masses, there is a certain amount of knowledge which every man must possess if he would properly discharge the several duties incumbent on him as a Christian, a citizen, and a man. Let us apply these principles, and test their force according to some particular phase of our existence. Take for example the political phase, and let us ask ourselves how it is that people are so remiss in fulfilling their duties as citizens? How men are trusted with power against the popular will? How is it that those in power can appoint successors in defiance of the law? How is it that, politically speaking, we are still where Spain left us in 1810? The answer is because we have not the necessary education. In effect, where do we find ourselves after half a century of liberty? In a very backward state indeed, as the following figures will eloquently show. The Minister of Public Instruction in his report for the year tells us that though there are over half a million of children capable of attending school only 146,500 are really receiving school instruction! This is about one in twenty of the population, which cannot now be less than 3,000,000 souls! We may judge how lamentably small this figure is when we compare it with the numbers attending school in other countries. Take Ireland for example, as it is the country we are best acquainted with. According to Mr. M. G. Mulhall's book of statistics a million names are on the roll books of Irish schools, or about one in five of the population. This will give us some idea of the backward state of education in the Argentine Republic, and if we add to this the fact that the education given by the State in this country is a mere intellectual training without any of the leaven of religion or morality, which is as necessary to man as the rudder or sail to a ship, we can easily understand why the standard of political morality is so very low. There is every evidence to show, apart altogether from the relaxation of morals brought about by the Godless schools, that this country is descending in the scale of intellectual life. In 1883, 20,020 children attended school in this city. In 1884, though the population vastly increased in the meantime, the number was only 20,202. In the province of Buenos Aires, which of course is the most enlightened in the Republic, there were last year only 39,900 children attending school out of a total of 118,540 capable of attending, that is to say children from 6 to 14 years of age. In Entre Rios there were 38,900 children of whom 7,900 attended school. In Corrientes there were 32,466 children of whom only 7,000 attend school. The numbers for other provinces are not much more favorable. All this, though the Republic devotes a very large revenue to purposes of education. There must be some reason for such a deplorable state of things, and after making due allowance for the difficulty of attending school in some of the country districts we believe that the present stagnation is brought about by the selfish and tyrannical system on which the schools are managed. Schools now-a-days are no longer what they used to be. They are no longer foci of light which shed their genial rays on the minds and hearts of children, but rather dark and obscure conventicles from which the sacred emblems of Christianity are entirely banished. Meantime we are raising hundreds of «doctors» at the public expense in this and other cities, while the majority of the people are growing up without even the rudiments of education.

THE ELECTIONS IN IRELAND.

At the time of writing this (Wednesday) it is impossible to say what the exact number of National members in the new Parliament will be. One estimate communicated by telegraph during the week sets down the number at 80, another at 84. This latter is the maximum of seats which the Nationalists hoped to secure, so that their calculation cannot be very erroneous, but as all are agreed that the number will not be under 80 we may accept it as a fact accomplished and a glorious fact it is. What is the significance of this mighty union and concentration of power among our countrymen? It means that the patriotic aspirations of centuries are about to be fulfilled, that the dissensions and bickerings of the past are entirely forgotten, and that the Irish people have made within a few years some great strides on the way to freedom. Since that gallant struggle under King James, when "the truest, the last of the brave," perished on the fatal field of Aughrim, we know of no epoch in our country's history in which the heart of the patriot had more reason to rejoice and bless God for His goodness, than in this the year of grace 1885. Grattan's Parliament was based on exclusion and bigotry, and bore within it the seeds of dissolution. The Volunteers were only a meteoric effulgence, which cast one lucid ray and disappeared for ever. The movement of the United Irishmen was ill-fated and premature. The winds of Heaven conspired against the plans of the immortal Wolfe Tone, and scattered the fleet of gallant Hoche. The stupendous efforts of the brave Wexford pikemen to shake off the yoke of their tyrants were partial and isolated. The constitutional struggles of O'Connell were based on truth and justice, but truth and justice were trampled under foot by Peel because they were not backed up by cold steel. The Young Irelanders were ardent and enthusiastic, and so were the men of '67, but they, too, failed because they did not calculate the forces opposed to them. But to-day we can say that Ireland for the first time in her history presents an impregnable front to her enemies and pursues a fine of action in which, if she continues, she is positively invincible. O'Connell in his palmy days could not count on more than 50 followers in the House of Commons, and they were all more or less tainted with Whiggery. Their highest aspiration was to get some little Catholic concession or to secure Government places for themselves or their relatives. Isaac Butt had only 60 Home Rule members attached to his standard, and not more than half of them could be counted on to vote in any matter of moment to Ireland. Suffice it to say that there were traitors amongst them like O'Donoghue and Power, Catholic Whigs like Sir George Bowyer, Errington and The O'Connor Don, and territorial magnates like Colethurst and Blennerhassett. We can easily see then that the numbers of patriots counted in previous Parliaments were more apparent than real. When George Henry Moore and John F. Maguire made the first organised opposition to coercive legislation they could only get ten Irishmen to back them up. Parnell said that with 60 honest men in the House of Commons he could make coercion practically impossible, and even with only 39 men he was able to counteract the designs of Ireland's enemies and overthrow one of the strongest Governments of modern times. What may he not now effect with 80 men, all imbued with Irish democratic spirit, all well trained and disciplined, and all sworn to obey the word of command? As if Providence wished still further to strengthen the hands of the Irish Party we find that the Conservatives and Liberals are nearly evenly balanced, so that Parnell, going in opposition, can make the strong side weak and vice versa as he may think fit. He will therefore be the real arbiter of the House of Commons, and as he owes no allegiance to Whigs or Tories he can always consult what is best for the in-

terests of his own country. At the same time his countrymen at home, the rank and file of the Irish people, are organised in a way that has never before been witnessed. Irishmen to-day have reason to be proud of their country. It is a sight to waken the dead from their graves—a sight at which our martyrs in Heaven must rejoice—

For 'tis for this Lord Edward died
And Wolfe Tone sank serene,
That they might pull the foreign flag
Below the Irish Green.

And 'tis for this that Owen fought,
And Sarsfield nobly bled,
Because they longed to see the green
Float freely o'er the red.

THE IRISH ORPHANAGE.

By the balance sheet, which we publish below, it will be seen that this institution is fast running into debt, and its friends and supporters will see the necessity of coming at once to the rescue. We expected after the organization made by the committee, this year, and the appointment of collectors, which was done with great care, that the institution would be placed beyond the reach of want. \$2,437 m/n is a very large deficit for the end of November and, by all accounts, the deficit is still accumulating. We firmly believe, however, that this is owing to the peculiar circumstances of the season and the fact that many of our people have not yet sold their produce. We are certain that there is no man or woman of Irish blood in the River Plate who will not make some offering, however small, towards the benefit of this orphanage, and, indeed, we know of no more sacred duty at the approach of the holy season on which we are about to enter, than of the Nativity of our Redeemer, nor one more calculated to bring down God's blessing upon us than that of contributing to the support of God's chosen ones on earth. Remember the Babe of Bethlehem and His promise to those who will receive Him: "Come, you blessed of My Father, for I was hungry and you gave me to eat, I was thirsty and you gave me to drink, I was without shelter and you took me in. Amen I say unto you, what you gave unto these little ones you gave unto Me; enter into joy everlasting."

MONTHLY REPORT.

November, 1885.

RECEIPTS.	\$ m/n
Collections	158-00
Subscriptions	541-00
Sums given for certain children	172-00
Receipts of Month	\$871-00
EXPENSES.	\$ m/n
Board	708-00
Fuel, lighting & washing	53-59
Medicine, remedies, &c.	1-50
Wearing apparel	20-00
Shoes	105-00
Furniture, carpeting, &c.	23-41
Books, stationery, postage	17-37
Total Expenditure	\$928-87
Receipts of Month	871-09
Deficit November	\$ 57-78
Deficit October 31st.	2430-08
Total deficit Nov. 30th.	\$2487-86

THE IRISH CLUB.

We are happy to hear that the Committee of the Irish Club have secured magnificent premises in Calle Reconquista, where we hope to see an institution rise which will give shape to the many sterling qualities which have distinguished the Irish residents of the Plate ever since the days of Admiral Browne, and made them individually powerful in all the most distinguished walks of life. There appears to be some kind of an unaccountable fascination to the Hibernian mind in Calle Reconquista, and if we add on Calle Defensa, which is but the extension of the same we might collect reminiscences of Irishmen who have lived and won renown in the Plate which would form quite an interesting history, speaking

of the Very Rev. Canon Fahy, Mr. Duffy, the Librarian; Terry Moore, the tea and sugar king; Parker and Fleming, the men of leather; Barry, the grocer, and a score of others whose names are alive in many memories though their bearers may long since have been gathered to their fathers. Why, the little Church of San Roque (the Irish Church) might unfold a tale, could it only speak, that would kindle more sympathies in favour of the Plate than all the emigration agents that ever were commissioned to sound the praises of Argentina, what may we not expect therefore from the Irish Club, which appears in these momentous times as another Irish monument in Calle Reconquista, and as a testimony to the good spirit of union and fraternity which join Irishmen together in this country? We wish the Club every success and hope its labours may correspond in every way to the influence and intelligence of its public spirited promoters. The premises are at present being painted and furnished, and we will announce their opening in due time.—*Argentine Times.*

MONTEVIDEAN NEWS.

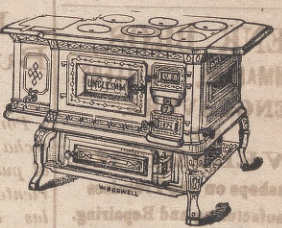
In spite of the apparent division amongst the members of the Spanish Club they were all present at the official fetes at the Prado on Sunday. Over 10,000 persons, it is computed, attended. The managing committee of the festivities visited the *fetura* and were presented with a gold medal and *refrescos*, which were highly appreciated. Messrs. Brian, Amaro Carve, and the President of the Spanish Association delivered brilliant speeches. A disagreeable accident occurred at the Prado. Two trains collided, several horses being killed, and many passengers thrown violently out of the coaches. No personal accidents. On the subject of the Presidential election nothing for the moment can be said with any degree of certainty, although many assert that the re-election of Santos is an accomplished fact. Robbers are disagreeably numerous at the present moment. The Chilean Minister was relieved of some very valuable jewels a few nights ago. The *'Britannia'* arrived here on Sunday, the *'storeros'* were on board. The report of the rising in Mercedes was all a joke, and nobody believed it. Already large numbers of people have come to Montevideo for the bathing season. Carpenters and laborers are hard at work in the Plaza Ramirez repairing the damage done by the late storm. The other day a sad accident happened off Colonia. The schooner *'Luis'* with a full cargo of wheat was surprised and caught in a sudden gale. The sailors had no time to execute the orders of the captain, and the vessel unable to resist the pressure of the wind in her sails, turned on her side and disappeared in three minutes; the captain and crew perished. This, however, was not the only loss, as several other boats were driven ashore by the same gale. The tyrant Santos ordered the editor of *La Tribuna*, the popular Don José A. Lapide, to be arrested because the newsboys in selling Mr. Lapide's paper shouted *'Revolution.'* A new vessel, *'El Quebracho,'* has just come out for the Platense Company. The public debt continues to fall, it is quoted at 45%. Monsenor Estrazulas entertained General Santos at dinner on Monday. The steamer *'Provost,'* which has been contracted by the *empresario* Ferrari, has arrived from the Pacific. The administrator of *La Tribuna Popular* has been released on bail.

GENERAL ITEMS.

On Sunday, Colonel D. Manuel Campos took some friends to spend the day with him at his quinta at Las Conchas. In the evening they were bathing in the river, when suddenly Lieutenant José Mendez was seen to be sinking. Colonel Campos swam towards him and caught him by the hair, and had nearly brought him to land when he himself had a spasm which compelled him to let go the lieutenant, who was carried off by the current and whose body has not yet been found. The Provincial Government is preparing a scheme which will appear in a few days, for granting certain privileges to all the meat preserving companies established in the province. A decree has been issued referring to the payment of "patentes" in the capital. The term for payment of this tax will begin on the 13th of January and terminate on the 15th April. Mr. Hector Alvarez, the Argentine Minister in Berne, has sent a most interesting letter to the Government announcing that 300 emigrants of Switzerland are now on their way out to the Plate. Bargossi's remains arrived from La Plata on Saturday morning by the first train, and were taken to the Recoleta Cemetery for interment. An Italian society took charge of the funeral, and will pay Mrs. Bargossi's passage to Europe. From the *'Era'* of Nov. 7: "On Wednesday night last Miss Ethel Arden, who was playing Juliet at the Theatre Royal, Stratford, stabbed herself accidentally under the left breast, causing a nasty flesh wound. She was conveyed home in a carriage, but we are glad to say she was able to perform the following night." The line of railway from Campana to Rosario is now undergoing close and minute inspection in anticipation of its being opened to the public. Several respectable inhabitants of Junin have asked permission to establish graserias in that town. This is good news for the outside sheep-farmers. The provincial meat factory, La Uruguay, commenced working on the 1st inst. The meat of the 10,000 animals contracted for with the Mocoreta Saladero is already being delivered. A girl 12 years of age, living in a *'conventillo'* in General Viamonte, was terribly burnt last week by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. Suicides are becoming more numerous every week. A young man named Lagamosino, from Montevideo, shot himself in the Recoleta on Monday night. He had been disappointed in some bright expectations, and therefore had recourse to this wicked finale as a remedy. An Italian named Barlasini also attempted to do away with himself in the police prison where he was confined on a charge of robbing. On Saturday a funeral Mass of Requiem was celebrated in the Cathedral for the repose of the soul of the late Dr. Nicholas Avelenada. The attendance was very large. Sr. Garcia Merou resigns the post of Secretary of Legation in Paris, and will from January 1st become Pro-Secretary of the President of the Republic, in place of Alberto Navarro Viola, deceased. Sr. Ortiz Viola, new Secretary of Legation in Belgium, will be transferred to Paris, being replaced in Belgium by Sr. Horacio Harilaos. Mr. E. Casey had a long interview on Friday last with the President of the Republic, respecting the new British Hospital. General Roca has promised to lay the foundation stone of the new building. The ceremony will take place very shortly. Reports of the failure of the flax crop are confirmed. The crop in Zarate, which was unusually large this year, is entirely lost, some of the chacareros, foreseeing the danger in time, have ploughed up the land and sown maize with the hope of securing some recompense. D. Francisco Hansen, whose services have been so useful in connection with the post-office and telegraph, has sent in his resignation of his office. A large number of post-office employes have petitioned that his resignation be not accepted. It will be remembered that Mr. Hansen was recently in Europe, commissioned by Government to report on the

management of post-offices and telegraphs. He procured a large amount of valuable information, and compiled a most excellent report, but was not at all adequately rewarded for his services. This, we believe, is the motive of Mr. Hansen's resignation. It is to be hoped that the authorities will see the justice of recompensing Mr. Hansen for his labor and retaining him in his office. An Englishwoman, Margaret Honey, 23 years of age, died on Saturday just before the train in which she was travelling to Guayini arrived at Shaw station. Her body was taken back to Azul on Sunday, to be buried in the cemetery of that town. She was in the last stage of consumption, and was on her way to Buenos Aires for medical advice. The wedding of Mr. Salvador Gomez to Miss Smith on Saturday night was the grandest Buenos Aires society has seen for a long time. The lovely bride looked charming, and the bridegroom wore the Cross of Isabel sent to him some time ago by the late King Alfonso. His presents to his bride were of the most costly kind, valued at 15,000 nats. Amongst them was a double Empress diadem with no fewer than 500 diamonds in it. The fair bride received from hosts of friends innumerable costly gifts of all kinds. We congratulate Miss Marie Erhart on her new song "Sometime." We have heard it sung, and must confess it surpasses her previous efforts, and can compare with any of the latest English songs to hand. The words of the new song are touching and poetic, and the music charmingly original as well as exceedingly melodious. We most unhesitatingly recommend it to our lady readers.—*Standard.* On entering the Boca on Sunday night on her return from Colonia, the small steamer *'Adriatico'* which had more than 500 persons on board, including several ladies, was run into by a tug steamer. The *'Adriatico'* was run ashore, and another tug came to her assistance and took off her passengers. The examinations at Holy Cross College commence to-day and continue during the week. The examinations are public, and parents and guardians of children and all who wish to be present are invited to attend. Distribution of premiums will take place on the 18th inst. Dr. Kelley has recently made many improvements in the college in the way of providing further accommodations for pupils and boarders, etc. Vacations will commence immediately after the distribution of premiums, and the school will reopen on the 4th January, 1886. The rain this week was the coldest ever felt in summer in this country; top-coats and heavy clothing were in great requisition. It rained incessantly in town during Tuesday and Wednesday, and continued raining all Wednesday night. It is feared that there are great losses of sheep in the camp. Notwithstanding the heavy rain which fell on Wednesday, the Feast of the Immaculate Conception, the churches of the city were crowded with pious worshippers, and many of the faithful partook of Holy Communion. The examinations in the "Colegio Americano" under the direction of Miss Conway, will take place on the 16th and 17th inst. from 8 to 10 a.m. and from 3 to 6 p.m. The school has lately been removed to much larger and more commodious premises, and owing to the alterations which were necessary to be made and which are not yet finished, the directress felt obliged to dispense with the usual decorations, paintings, drawings, etc, which were in exhibition on former occasions. For this reason no formal invitations have been issued this year. A very edifying ceremony was announced to take place at Holy Cross Church on Tuesday, the Feast of the Immaculate Conception, namely, the reception of Mr. Percival G. Hill, brother of Father Edmund, C.P., into the Catholic Church. Owing to the

unfavorable weather the ceremony had to be postponed, and we believe it will take place next Sunday at the afternoon service. We congratulate Mr. Hill on his adoption of so noble and heroic a resolution, and we congratulate the good Passionist Fathers on the prospect of adding another worthy member to their numerous flock. The races, which were to have been held at Palermo on Tuesday, but which were postponed on account of the rain, will come off next Sunday if the weather permits. Telegrams from Genoa say that the Italian steamer "Abyssinia" which left Genoa with 1200 passengers for the River Plate, ran aground on the coast of Morocco. The passengers were transferred to another steamer. THE PARLIAMENTARY FUND. SUBSCRIPTIONS, &c. \$ m/n Previously acknowledged 270-20 Collected by Don Diego Cunningham of Juarez: Diego Cunningham 5-00 Thomas McGoey 5-00 A Friend 5-00 James Ward 1-00 Peter Kiernan 2-00 John Mehan 1-00 Michael Gannon 1-00 Brisio Koo 2-00 Total \$292-20 THE IRISH ORPHANAGE. SUBSCRIPTIONS. Collected by Mr. Thomas Daley and Mr. John Gaynor, partido de Pila: Thomas Daley \$10 m/n, John Gardner 4, James Codd 5, James Gardiner 4, Juan F. Casco 4, Mercedes C. de Castells 4 m/n; the following \$2 m/n each: Manuel A. Casco, Andrew Daley, Thos. Daley, Dennis Daley, Patrick Byrnes, Richard Kehoe, James Cruise, James Robeson, A Friend, Geronimo Croom, John Ross, Thomas Gerrity, Miguel Maguire, Maxima P. de Casco, Eleuterio Martinez; the following \$1 m/n each: Nicolas Kehoe, Thomas Kehoe, Patrick Kehoe, Samuel Whalen, Mrs. Fitzpatrick, Edward Fitzpatrick, Mrs. Murray, Adelina M. Castelle, John Henry, Mrs. Lorentzon, Claudio Pinedo, Candelario Bario, Silvano C. de Gavanchu, Pedro Gavanchu, Gregorio Planes, Matildo Planes, Miguel Rasquin, Justo Ganz, Pedro Oyonarte, Jerry Jindle, Vicenta Gonzales, Isidro Alonso, Pedro Oyonato; the following 50 cents: Antonio Costancio, Claro Gouno, Juan Echevere, Estevan Ayala, Martin Ondicol, Claudio Martine, Alfredo Evens, Juan Carvalla; Juan Almiron 40 cents; Marianita Noblia 30 cents.—Total \$88-70 m/n.



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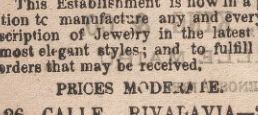
T. H. JONES, Manager. Buenos Ayres, November 18, 1885.

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Buenos Aires, Marzo 3 de 1885. R. A. DE TOLEDO, Secretario.

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177—CALLE 25 DE MAYO—177 Large assortment of Second-hand clothing, records, saddles, boots, oils, skins, etc. Suitable for camp use.

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Tenemos el honor de avisar al público que hemos recibido un gran surtido de paños y casimires de última novedad de las principales fabricas de Inglaterra y Francia. 40 SAN MARTIN BUENOS AIRES. L. GARRAHAN Y HNO., CONSIGNATARIOS DE FRUTOS DEL PAIS, ESCRITORIO. Calle Ecuador No. 2, esquina Rivalavia, Plaza Once de Setiembre, Barraca del Plata. NÁNDUBAY DEPOSIT EDUARDO CASEY 335 CALLE MENDOZA BOCA

LA PREVISORA

COMPANIA NACIONAL DE SEGUROS SOBRE LA VIDA

29—CALLE PIEDAD—29 ALTOS Capital Social ps. 2,000,000 m/n Capital suscrito ps. 500,000 m/n

Los Estatutos fueron aprobados por el Gobierno Nacional en Abril 21 de 1885. Esta es la Primera Compañía Argentina de Seguros sobre la vida. Se emiten toda clase de pólizas con tarifas más bajas que cualquier Compañía extranjera, pues se localizan los capitales en este país donde producen mayor renta, con menos gasto.

ES UNA INSTITUCION PATRIOTICA: Porque contribuye á detener en el país los capitales que antes se llevaban á Europa ó Estados Unidos.

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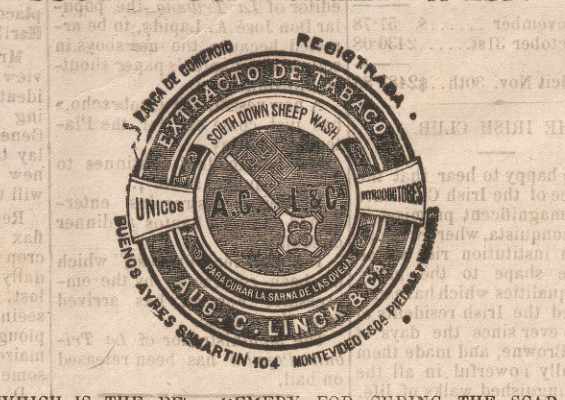
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WHICH IS THE BEST REMEDY FOR CURING THE SCAB. LINCK'S EXTRACT OF TOBACCO. It is the cheapest and best cure for the Scab, approved of and adopted by all the principal estancieros, from whom we will publish certificates of its unrivalled qualities, in a few days. MANNER OF USING.—One part to 150 parts of cold water. AUG. C. LINCK Y CIA. AGENT IN BUENOS AIRES, J. B. GAHAN, 78 CALLE RECONQUISTA.

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ALBERT GEBBIE DEFENSA, Nos. 47, 49 & 53. One square from PLAZA VICTORIA

I have always in stock goods suitable for camp use, such as Woolen Blankets, Quilts, Wincies, strong and serviceable Dress Goods, Corduroy and Molekin, Flannels, Crimean and large Cotton Shirts, Woolen and Cotton Shirting, a large assortment of Hosiery, Stays, etc.

In the Grocery we have just received our New Season's Tea. (As a rule, our Teas have given great satisfaction.) All articles kept of good quality. Also an assortment of useful Crockery.

AGENTS FOR Linck's Extract of Tobacco. Sold on Importer's terms.

Advertisement for J & E. Atkinson's Perfumery. Includes text: 'J & E. ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY', 'ATKINSON'S CHOICE PERFUMES FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF', 'ATKINSON'S GOLD MEDAL EAU-DE-COLOGNE', 'ATKINSON'S OLD BROWN WINDSOR SOAP'.

Advertisement for Holloway's Pills. Includes text: 'HOLLOWAY'S PILLS', 'This great household medicine ranks amongst the leading necessities of life. These famous pills purify the BLOOD and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS and BOWELS, giving tone, energy and vigor to those great MAIN-SPRINGS OF LIFE.'

Advertisement for Holloway's Ointment. Includes text: 'HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT', 'Its Searching and Healing Properties are known throughout the world. For the cure of BAD LEGS, Bad Breasts, OLD WOUNDS, SORES AND ULCERS', 'It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the neck and chest, as salt into meat, it cures SORE THROAT, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, GOUT, RHEUMATISM', 'And every kind of SKIN DISEASE it has never been known to fail.', 'The Pills and Ointment are manufactured only at 78 NEW OXFORD STREET, LONDON.', 'and sold by all Vendors of Medicines throughout the Civilised World, with directions for use in almost every language.', 'Purchasers should look to the label on the Pots and Boxes, if the address is not 78 New Oxford Street, London, they are spurious. au 26—pm', 'COLEGIO LITERARIO, 249, BOLIVAR, Incorporado al Colegio Nacional', 'Directors: W. G. FRECKER, Oxford, W HUT-HISON. pm', 'JOHN O'HALL & CO., Tea Merchants 32—RECONQUISTA—32'

ERIN.

BY MRS. A. M'D.

[The following stanzas by an Irish Presbyterian lady, long resident in America, have been addressed to a priest of her acquaintance in Ireland. They prove that neither time nor distance has been able to extinguish the fire of her patriotism.]

My Father, the bright streams of Eric,
Have hope in their sparkle and shine,
The shamocks a glad green are wearing
In the land that is thine and is mine!

The lark from the green sod up-springing—
Heaven's light on his fluttering wings—
Feels no gladness in soaring and singing.
For it is a new song that he sings.

No longer with sore lamentation
Erin sits with green banner furled—
She is heard in the Congress of nations—
In the Parliament of the wide world!

Her voice will grow louder and stronger,
And right shall prevail over might,
What has been shall now be no longer—
Wrong dies when dragged out of the light!

Erin lifts up her head with the living,
Shakes off the dumb anguish of years;
And the daisies look up with thanksgiving,
Blushing crimson with joy through their tears.

If we have but one kind word of cheer
Verse to write, deed to do, song to sing,
For the love of our dear mother Erin
Let us have our tribute to bring.
Let me carry my colors about me,
Plead her cause through applause and frowns,
Lest the laurels be gathered without me,
And I share not the palm-woven crowns.

From my home by far western waters
Shall I gaze over ocean's white foam,
Till the glory which freedom's sun scatters
Lights the land which I still call my own.

And while death's icy fingers are pressing
Life and thought from my once busy brain,
My last sigh shall be a fond blessing
On Ireland—a Nation again!
—*Derry Journal.*

MONTH'S MIND FOR THE LATE MR. JAMES CULLEN.

San Nicolas delos Arroyos, Dec. 6th, 1885.
To the Editor of the Southern Cross.

DEAR SIR,
The Month's Mind, consisting of a chanted Office for the Dead and Solemn Mass of Requiem for the eternal repose of the soul of Mr. James Cullen, Pavon, took place, as previously announced in your paper, at the Salesian College Chapel here. Nothing particular distinguished this function from similar ones which your readers may have often witnessed, if I might except the number and character of the assistants who, mostly, I believe, composed of Mr. Cullen's neighbours, were all mourners of a similar loss to his. You received last year a touching narrative of the sad havoc caused in Pavon, within a brief period, by the ruthless hand of Death, of the homes it laid desolate and the hearts it left nigh broken. The fact that most, or, at least, very many of those present at the religious function of the 3rd inst. were such as could heartily sympathise with the Cullen family, for having lately experienced affliction similar to theirs, lent additional sadness to the event, and is a circumstance in itself which I consider worthy of note. Many there were on the present melancholy occasion whose tears for dear deceased relatives or friends, dried up for a while, were again caused to flow at the contemplation within the holy sanctuary of objects calculated to impress their minds with sad feelings and recall to their memory doleful recollections. For my part, I assure you, I was deeply moved

at the sight that met my view when the numerous friends of Mr. P. Cullen, and of his deceased son, knelt round the altar and offered up their silent, but evidently fervent prayers for the eternal happiness of him who but yesterday, as it seems, was amongst us full of life, and vigour, and hopeful youth, and who to-day hurriedly snatched away, without, as it were, a moment's warning, by that awful minister of God's will, woeful Death. Yes, most unexpectedly, indeed, was their fond child, who was to be the prop of their old age, the comfort of their already declining days, torn away from the arms of Mr. and Mrs. Cullen. Heavy blow! which the Christian sentiments within their truly Irish, Catholic hearts alone will enable them to endure with becoming resignation. May our Blessed Lord, who in His infinite goodness and mercy ordains all events, whether joyful or sorrowful, for man's greater benefit, bestow abundance of His Grace on the Cullen family of Pavon, and their friends and neighbours, to enable them to bear in a Christian manner the sore trials they have of late severally been visited with by the merciful hand of Providence, is, and shall be, the prayer of the humble writer. The consideration of the heavenly visitations of my Pavon friends, and the sorrowful celebration of Thursday last, recalled to my mind the following lines:

Yours fly, oh Lord! and every year
More desolate we grow;
Our circle of friends thin round us fast,
Love after love lies low.
There are fresh gaps around the hearth,
Old places left unfilled,
And young lives quenched before the old,
And the love of the old hearts chilled.
Dear voices and dear faces missed,
Sweet households overtgrown,
And what is left more sad to see
Than the sight of what is gone?
All this is to be sanctified,
This mixture with the past:
For thus we die before our deaths,
And so die well at last.

I am, dear sir,
Yours respectfully,
P. J. O'G.

RELIGIOUS ORDERS.

We give below the names of the principal Religious Orders in the Catholic Church and the special duties to which each of them devotes itself:

The Carmelites, Augustinians, Benedictines, Redemptorists, Carthusians, Dominicans, Franciscans—an order with many offshoots—Servites, Jesuits, Barnabites, etc., are regularly constituted orders, composed of priests and lay brothers. Their functions are teaching, preaching, giving retreats, missions, etc. The Trappists are the austere order in the Church. Both priest and brothers spend much time in manual labor, field work, brick-making, stone-cutting, etc. They reclaim great tracts of barren country, and promote the material welfare of the world by their industry as they aid its spiritual interests by their prayers and penances. There are also a number of religious congregations of men. The following add to the obligations of the priesthood the three simple vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience: the Passionists, Redemptorists, Fathers of the Mission, better known as the Lazarists or Vincentians, the Oblates of Mary Immaculate, the Oblates of St. Charles, the Fathers of Mercy, Fathers of the Holy Ghost, Fathers of the Holy Cross, Congregation of St. Paul—usually called Paulists, etc. These priests preach, teach, direct colleges, give missions, and take pastoral charge of parishes, much as their brethren of the great Orders do. There are also several congregations of secular priests, living together under a common rule but without the vows of religion, such as the Sulpicians, the French Oratorians, the priests of the Oratory of St. Philip Neri, etc. Then there is a multitude of brotherhoods. Some devoted exclusively to teaching, others to teaching and works of mercy, as the Brothers of the Christian Schools, the Xavierian Brothers, Brothers of Mary, Brothers of the Holy Cross, etc.

ST. FRANCIS OF SALES ON THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

James the First, of England, used to ask why none of his Bishops could write like Francis of Sales, at that time the gentle Prince Bishop of Geneva. If the King was charmed with the writings of his contemporary, even though they were clothed in the quaint old French of the time, what would be James' pleasure if he could now read them in the expressive and polished language of the France of to-day? The following shows how St. Francis could write—nearly three hundred years ago—on the Immaculate Conception.

ON CERTAIN SPECIAL FAVORS EXERCISED BY THE DIVINE PROVIDENCE IN THE REDEMPTION OF MAN.

God indeed shows to admiration the incomprehensible riches of His power in this great variety of things which we see in nature, yet He makes the infinite treasures of His goodness still more magnificently appear in the incomparable variety of the goods which we acknowledge in grace. For He was not content in the holy excess of His mercy, with sending to His people, that is, to mankind, a general and universal redemption, by means whereof everybody might be saved, but He has diversified it in so many ways, that while His liberality shines in all this variety, this variety reciprocally embellishes His liberality.

And thus He first of all destined for His most holy Mother a favour worthy of the love of a Son who, being all wise, almighty and all good, wished to prepare a mother to His liking; and therefore He willed His redemption to be applied to her after the manner of a preserying remedy, that the sin which was spreading from generation to generation, should not reach her. She then was so excellently redeemed, that though when the time came, the torrent of original iniquity rushed to pour its unhappy waves over her conception, with as much impetuosity as it had done on that of the other daughters of Adam; yet when it reached there it passed not beyond, but stopped, as did anciently the Jordan in the time of Josue, and for the same respect; for this river held its stream in reverence for the passage of the Ark of Alliance; and original sin drew back its waters, revering and dreading the presence of the true Tabernacle of the eternal alliance.—S. Francis de Sales Treatise de C. Dei. Book 4, ch. 8.

HOW THE PERUVIANS LIVE.

The roofs of the Peruvian dwellings are always perfectly flat, and among the common people are used as barn-yards and henneries. Very often a cow spends all her days on the roof of her owner's residence, being taken up when a calf and taken down at the end of life as fresh beef. In the meantime she is fed on slops from the kitchen and bundles of alfalfa, the South American clover, which the Indians bring in from the country on their shoulders or on the backs of mules. Chicken-coops are more common on the roofs of dwellings, and in the thickly populated portions of town your neighbors' cocks waken you at daylight with reminders of St. Peter.

THE HUMAN MANUFACTORY.

A man may eat and drink heartily all day, and sit and lounge about and do nothing, in one sense of the word; but his body must keep hard at work all the time, or it will die. Suppose the stomach refuses to work within ten minutes after a heavy dinner, the man would die of convulsions in a few hours; or cholera or cramp colic would rack and wreck him. Supposing the pores of the skin—meaning thereby the glandular apparatus with which they are connected—should go on a "strike," he would in an hour be burning up with fever; oppression would weigh upon the system and soon become insupportable. Suppose the liver became

moderation and discretion.» The hot milk cure for diarrhoea has been in use in Mexico for centuries. On the table lands, where the water is strongly impregnated with minerals, this complaint is common. No other cure is known for it, ginger being added instead of laudanum when severe pain is to be overcome.—American Paper

THE HOT MILK CURE.

«Hot milk for summer» has become quite a common sign in windows of our drug stores. The proprietor of a large University Place pharmacy says: «The beginning of summer is always the signal for a sort of epidemic of diarrhoea and bowel complaints in New York. The excessive heat and the enormous quantities of ice-water people drink, are principally to blame. In every case I have had to deal with, warm milk has effected a cure. There is no secret about the process. You need simply warm the milk up, being careful not to let it boil, and then drink it before it cools. In acute cases, where the disorder is accompanied with severe pains, a few drops of laudanum added to the milk will be found especially valuable. Anyone can prepare the hot milk cure at home. In using the laudanum a druggist should be got to measure it out, or, at any rate, to tell you how much to use. The public should be especially warned against the excessive use of ice-cold milk at this season. Children are often fed with milk till they fall sick, under the mistaken impression that it is both refreshing and nourishing. On the contrary, only a very strong stomach can endure any considerable quantity of milk. It is at best a rich, heavy, and bilious beverage. In little children it frequently produces the worst effects. Just as warm milk will cure diarrhoea, frozen milk will produce it unless used with milk, the appetite would be annihilated, food would be loathed, torturing pains would invade the small of the back, and the head would ache and bursting. Suppose the kidneys shut up, shop, danger most imminent, sufferings unbearable, and death more certain, would be the speedy and inevitable result. If the little workshops of the eye should close, in an hour he could not shut nor open them without physical force, and in another hour he would be blind; or if those of the tongue should close, it would become dry as a bone and stiff as steel. To keep such a complication of machinery in working order for a lifetime is a miracle of wisdom; but to work them by the pleasures of eating and drinking is a miracle of beneficence.—Medical Journal.

DOMESTIC.

For nose bleed, get plenty of powdered alum up into the nostrils.
The fumes of burning coffee are a powerful disinfectant. Pound the coffee in a mortar and then strew it on a hot iron plate, which, however, must not be red hot.
The Scientific American states that plush goods and all articles dyed with aniline colours, faded from exposure to light, will look bright as ever after being sponged with chloroform. The commercial chloroform will answer the purpose very well, and is less expensive than the purified.
When it is not convenient to take a lock apart to fit a new key, the key blank should be smoked over a candle, inserted into the hole and pressed firmly against the opposing wards of the lock. The indentations in the smoked portions made by the wards will show where to file.
To make a pretty pillow-sham holder: Take an old broomstick and cut the length required, cover with shade that suits room intended for, it can be either ribbon or selicia, then over that put a pretty lace, and on ends tack ribbon about two inches long, and hang in a corner. If desired, when it hangs on a nail, you can fasten a pretty bow of the same ribbon. This is ornamental and useful at the same time, and has the advantage of being inexpensive.

An excellent preparation for removing grease spots and stains from carpets and clothing is made of two ounces of aqua ammonia, two ounces of white castile soap, one ounce of glycerine, one ounce of ether. Cut the soap fine; dissolve in one pint of water over the fire; add two quarts of water and the other ingredients. For washing soiled garments, mix with water in the proportion of a teacupful to one ordinary-sized pail of water. For removing spots use a sponge or clean flannel cloth, and with a dry cloth rub as dry as possible. Woolen goods may be made to look bright and fresh by being sponged with this.

The Medical and Surgical Reporter considers that gray hair is not necessarily a sign of age. Many persons become gray while yet in their twenties, or even in their teens, and this by no means argues a premature constitutional decay, but is simply a local phenomenon, and may be co-existent with unusual bodily vigor. Many feeble persons, and others who have suffered extremely in body and mind, do not blanch a hair until past middle life; while others, without assignable cause, lose their capillary coloring matter rapidly when about forty years of age. Race, too, has a marked influence. A bald or gray-haired Indian is a «rara avis.» Negroes also are slow to blanch. Sex, in this country, appears to have little influence. In men the hair and beard rarely change equally; the one is usually darker than the other for several years, but there seems no general rule as to which darkens first.

WIT AND HUMOUR.

Are there any fools in this town? asked a stranger of a newsboy lately. I don't know, are you lonesome? replied the newsboy.
Perplexity extraordinary. First belated sportsman: Is that the sun or the moon rising over the hill? Second b. s. (perplexed): Really, can't say, I'm a stranger hereabouts.

A modern philosopher thinks it a mistake to suppose women have stronger attachments than men. A man is often attached to an old hat, but he asks—'Who ever heard of a woman being attached to an old bonnet?'

An old Dutchman, who was some years ago elected a member of the Canadian Legislature, said in his broken English style: Ven I went to the Lechislature I tought I would find dem all Solomon dere, but I soon found dere vas some pick fools as I vas.

Are you superstitious, my dear? said Miss Birdie Morris to a newly arrived stranger in Austin, to whom she had become engaged. Not a bit. But why do you ask? replied the youth. Nothing, except that you are the thirteenth young gentleman to whom I have been engaged.

In Italy it is customary for three or four married women to drag a bride to her would-be husband. She pretends to struggle desperately to get away. A wise journalist points out that it would take all the married women in the country to hold back an American girl who had concluded to enter the conjugal state.

Mrs Blinker asked Matilda, the house servant, a few nights ago:

"What dreadful scratching is that out in the kitchen? It must be the dog trying to get in. I never heard anything like it in my life."

"Dat's no dog scratching the doah. Dat's de cook writin' a lub letter to her honey-suckle who works ober in Covington."

As Colonel Billson was going down the steps he met a suspicious looking boy with a lot of bills. «Is Colonel Billson's office upstairs?» «Yes, but I'm not in—» or rather the colonel's not in." «Ain't you the man?» «No, my son." «I'd like to find him. I've got a telegraph money order for him.» «Let's see. Who is the man you want?» «Colonel Billson.» «I thought you said Colonel Billings. I am Colonel Billson.»

According to Rev. Dr. Buckley, this notice was displayed by public-house keepers in 1786: You may here get drunk for a penny, and dead drunk for twopence, and have clean straw for nothing.

Miss Mamie Larkin Hatchett, editor of a southern magazine, says in her salutatory, «A callow birdling nestles among you, its unfledged wings eager for flight, eager to penetrate the mysteries of the bright, far-off canopy of blue, and revel amid the dreamed-of beauties of the wide, wide world.» A queer sort of journalistic bird that.

Some years ago a lady engaged a domestic servant from the Highlands. In the evening the lady wanted supper brought in, so she rang the bell. Getting no answer, she repeated the summons, but with the same effect. She then proceeded to the kitchen where, to her amazement, she found her servant almost convulsed with laughter. She pointed to the bell and exclaimed, «As sure's as I leave, I never touched it, an' it's waggin' yet.»

A young lady painted a picture of a Jersey cow that she thought a wonderful work of art, and so did the family. After the household had admired it to their heart's content the fair artist carried her sketch into the kitchen to get the opinion of Aunt Dinah. «Law! missus,» was the delighted response, «it is bootful, I fear. What is it—a sheep?» The young lady has now turned her attention to darning stockings.

A simple-hearted and truly devout country preacher who had tasted but a few of the drinks of the world, took dinner with a high-toned family, where a glass of milk punch was quietly set down by each plate. In silence and happiness this new Vicar of Wakefield quaffed his goblet, and then added: Madame, you should daily thank God for such a good cow!

AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFECTING A NUMEROUS CLASS.

The disease commences with a slight derangement of the stomach, but if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and, in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints; but if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to determine whether it is the disease to which he is alluding. Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling, attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky mucus gather about the nose and teeth in the morning, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pain in the side and back? Is there a fulness about the right side as if the liver was enlarging? Is there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly colored, 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 incipiency. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will effect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite is returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effective remedy of this distressing complaint is «Seigel's Curative Syrup,» a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 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) some of the Jarabe de Seigel, and since the commencement of the New Year I have taken the medicine twice a day, and now, thank God, I am quite well. For three years I have suffered with a pain in the stomach, so much that I could not straighten myself or ride on horseback, and during that time I was under four doctors and got no relief. You are quite welcome to use my name, as it may benefit others. My son is also taking the medicines as he is suffering from the same complaint, may say that on no account would I remain without this remedy and I will be glad to receive a box of the same.

Cuidados JOHN BROWN,
Estancia Florista,
Banco Estancia Altamirano F.C.S.
July 19, 1884.

COMMERCIAL.

Gold	Dec 10
Series A	143.50
Series E	98 1/2
Series F	81
Series G	78 1/2
National Bank Shares	83 1/2
	135

Little business done this week owing to wet weather, and stagnation in prices, good wool is selling as low as \$75 to 80 %.

There is good news from London from the auctions, but on the other hand gold is somewhat flatter. To-day it ruled at 43. A big quantity of gold is soon expected out on the strength of the much-talked-of loan. Many lots of wool went in deposit. Holders expect better results at a later date. A good deal will depend on the turn of gold quotations and the Bolsa gamblers. In any case we do not expect that much business will be done until after the holidays.

The London wool auctions closed on Tuesday with a rise of from 2 1/2, to 5 per cent on opening prices. 180,000 bales sold, the best wools being from Australia. The market closed firm.

We have to announce the arrival back, after a month's absence, of Mr. C. P. Hayward from the Banda Oriental, where he has been prosecuting the advantages of the celebrated 'Específico de Glicerina' by giving six public trials of his remedy, but he informs us that a small amount of «sarna, manquera», &c., exists amongst the fleeces in those camps as the estancieros take great care of their sheep without bringing them home at night to sleep in dirty corrals, very often the hotbeds of disease. Notwithstanding the camps are not so good as the Buenos Aires camps the sheep are more healthy, of larger size, and the wool cleaner.

The prospectus of a new commercial paper, called *El Comercial*, has been given around. Messrs. Richard and Brabo editors.

Two meat steamers cleared by Samson and Co. The «Lockhart» from San Nicolas, 13,000 capones, 200 pigs, 500 frozen turkey, 400 frozen ducks, also dorados. The «Meath» 13,000 capones, also pigs, poultry, etc. frozen, and tongues, kidneys, etc.

The «Thessaly» sailed from the Boca on Tuesday with a full frozen mutton cargo. Mr. Johnson broker, who has also cleared the steamer «Newcomen» for Dunkirk with 2500 bales and 800 tons maize.

The steamer «Canadian» of the Allan line reached Montevideo on Wednesday. She brought mails from Lisbon to the 14th ult.

It now appears that the negotiations made to sell the vessels of Sr. Rives to the Platense Company have not been successful. Rives asked 10,000,000 francs and was offered 8,000,000, which he refused. So much the better for the public. If the two were joined there would be no competition, which is the life of trade.

The Lamport and Holt's steamers «Hevelius» and «Horrox» arrived at Montevideo on Tuesday from London.

The English Bank of the River Plate in Montevideo will emit from the 1st of January its own notes.

Messrs. Figari, Butner, and Co. have petitioned the Lord Mayor to allow in, free of duty, 350,000 granite paving stones.

A new diligence has been started, running from San Pedro on the Southern Railway to Tandil, and touching at Rauch and other important towns along the route.

The 1400 immigrants that came out in the Italian steamer «Orione» were landed at the Martin Garcia lazaretto on Tuesday. The immigration figures for this year will be over 100,000.

The «Dilsberg» is loading at Zarate several thousand sheep and a considerable quantity of beef, which will be conveyed to Europe on a new frigorific system.

Telegrams were received from Villa Pilar, Paraguay, saying that the steamer «Montevideo» which left the Riachuelo last week for Asuncion, has foundered at a place named Monterita above the mouth of the Bermejo. The cause of the disaster is

having run into some old stumps of trees. The national transport «Roselli» went to her assistance, and managed to rescue the passengers and crew. Part of her cargo will be saved. The «Montevideo» was the ex «Goya» and sister boat to the «Taraguay» of the Lloyd Argentino Company.

The sale of a neat dwelling-house with a fine site 25 x 75, in Calle Rio Bamba, in front of the Irish Convent, is reported for \$16,200 m/n. The property is well situated and considered a bargain; all property in that locality rising in value.

The Provincial Land Office in La Plata notifies parties who have rented land from the Government that if the rents due on same are not paid up before the 1st of January these concessions will be annulled.

Mr. Manuel J. Aguirre sold from his establishment in Bolivar 3500 head of cattle at 7 1/2 %.

We note the sale in Pergamino of 4049 hectares of land for 8500 m/n, and 2666 hectares in Coronel Suarez for 41,343 m/n.

Mr. Carmelo Libaros, of Paysandú, has made the following purchases: 2000 head of cattle from F. G. Zorilla at \$13 m/n per head, the novillos from the establishment of Cleto, Lopez, Serra and French at same price, also from the establishment Lorenz, Walton and Jardim at same price. The total number of animals amount to 13,000 head.

Don Lucas Simosa has sold to Lorenzo Moreno a camp in Santa Fé district of Rosario with buildings, plantations, &c., measuring one league frontage by two in depth, for the sum of \$40,000 m/n.

A camp in Chacabuco measuring 3000 squares has been sold for \$9000; buyer, Robinson.

The sale of a large tract of estancia land in Mendoza at the rate of 2000 m/n per league is reported. Messrs. Godoy and Rojas buyers; broker C. M. Videla.

We note the sale of a camp in Mercedes measuring 276 squares, belonging to Fermin Pacheco, for the sum of 420,000 %, buyer Martin Canessa.

The greater part of the wool in the partido of Chacabuco has been sold at prices varying from \$70 to 80 %. One lot there is said to have brought 90 %, belonging to Mrs. Jerdan. Mr. John Cotter of Chilicoy sold his wool at 94 %.

On the camps of Los Nogales in the Montes Grandes wool has been sold at \$104 % per arrobe.

360 arrobes of wool from Cambaceres' establishment in Bragado was sold in the market at \$4.44 per arrobe.

Some camps on the coast of Decimante, Entre Rios, have been sold at 2000 m/n; buyers Godoy and Rojo.

The sale of a nice quinta property in Flores, a few squares from the railway and adjoining Mr. M. G. Mulhall's quinta, is reported for 14,500 m/n; the legal valuation was 12,000 m/n. The premises measure 30 x 120, with a fine new dwelling house.

The following commercial telegrams have been received:—

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

London, Dec. 3.	
National Bonds (1871)	97 98
Railway Loan (1881)	93 94
Do.	(1884) 82 83
Hard Dollars, 6 o/o.	73 74
Do.	(1882) 90 91
Treasury Bills, 9 o/o.	81 82

«Bordeaux», Dec. 5.

Three-quarter part of the R. Plate sheepskins sold. No change in prices.

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 1500-2000 bales. Dry cow hides mixed with desechos fcs. 105-110 per 50 kilos. Horse-hair, south, good mixed, fcs. 120-125 per 50 kilos. Maize, white and yellow, average price fcs. 10-10-11 per 100 kilos. United States wheat, which regulates the market, generally quoted fcs. 2 over that of the River Plate; fcs. 17-17-50 per 100 kilos.

Special wine cargo for the R. Plate fcs. 10-5-30 per ton of 4 bordelesas.

THE PLAZAS.	
Wool.	ONCE.
Superior	402 95
Good	385
Bellies	40
Borrega	76
Hides.	
Good camp	215
Matadero	206
Horse	60
Hair	475
Sheepskins.	
Superior	26
Matadero	22
Desechos	18
Corderitos inf.	16
Wheat.	
South	112
Costa	90
Maize.	
Morocho in grain	60 58
Yellow in grain	48
CONSTRUCCION.	
Wool.	
Superior	115 400
Good	93
Regular	87
Borrega	72
Bellies	37 45
Hides.	
Good camp	290 214
Sheepskins superior	32
Matadero	25
Inferior	22
Corderitos	19
Horse Hides	70
Hair	480

Mr. Manuel J. Aguirre sold from his establishment in Bolivar 3500 head of cattle at 7 1/2 %.

Superior	115 400
Good	93
Regular	87
Borrega	72
Bellies	37 45
Hides.	
Good camp	290 214
Sheepskins superior	32
Matadero	25
Inferior	22
Corderitos	19
Horse Hides	70
Hair	480

SHIPPING LIST.	
Steamers expected in December:	
12 Strasburgh	Bremen
13 Bessel	Liverpool
14 Pampa	Havre
14 Menes, Montevideo	Hamburg
14 Albany	Liverpool
15 Tasso	Antwerp
16 Gironde	Bordeaux
19 Abyssinia	Genoa
19 Lamport	Newport
19 Holbein	Liverpool
20 Sully	Havre
20 Hamburg	Hamburg
21 Canadian	Glasgow
22 Pasco	London
24 Magellan	Pacific
24 Elbe	Southampton
26 Fluxman	Liverpool
28 Adria	Genoa
30 Orenoque	Bordeaux
Steamers to sail in December:	
13 Congo	Bordeaux
14 Caxton	Liverpool
14 Herschel	Antwerp
15 San Martin	Havre
15 Horrox	New York
15 Orione	Genoa
16 Valparaiso, Mvideo	Pacific
17 Wexford	London
17 Tagus	Southampton
17 Zephyrus	London
18 Rio Negro	Havre
18 Matteo Bruzzo	Genoa
18 La France	Genoa
19 Maurice et Reunion	Mars lies
20 Hogarth	Antwerp
22 Hevelius	Antwerp
23 Ana de Sala	Barcelona
28 Pascal	New York
28 Pampa	Havre
28 Gironde	Bordeaux
30 Ville de B. Aires	Havre

On December 2nd, at the Parish Church, Junin, by the Revd. the Cura, William He'ps, Locomotive Engineer, Buenos Aires and Pacific Railway, to Maggie, youngest daughter of Mr. J. Boland, Junin.

On November 23rd, in the partido of Ajo, Dionisio Daly, aged 55 years. Deceased was a native of Multifarnham, county Westmeath, Ireland, and leaves a wife and family. R.I.P.

On November 28, Thomas, son of John Rooney, aged 42 years, killed by a kick while falling from a horse. R.I.P.

On December 4th, at 800 Bolivar, Cecil Henry, infant son of Samuel and Jane Abbott. R.I.P.

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

FOR SALE.
Two Flocks of fine SHEEP, and to be Rented Two PUESTOS with Houses and Corrals.
Apply to
MICHAEL TYRRELL,
Mercedes.
n 19-2m

TO BE SOLD
In the Partido of Mercedes, 2000 of the BEST SHEEP in the country. For further particulars apply to—
THOMAS O'REILLY,
Mercedes.
n 20-1m

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

FOR SALE.
An excellent BUILDING SITE, 39 varas deep by 10 varas frontage, in the Calle Caridad. One square from the Passionist Church.
For particulars
Apply at this Office.

TO BE SOLD
IN Pergamino, 6600 GOOD MESTIZA SHEEP by the cut to suit the buyer. Also 70 head of Tame Cows, a Mowing Machine with good harness, 4 machines for Raising Water, 10 Troughs a short time in use. Apply to—
THOMAS McCABE,
Campo de Mariano N. Benity
One league from
ACEVEDO STATION.
n 20-1m

FOR SALE
FOUR LEAGUES OF LAND in Gainza, excellent pasture for cattle and sheep. The land was originally taken on the condition of paying a deposit and eight annual instalments. Of these the deposit, which is a little more than the yearly instalment and three yearly instalments of 462 m/n each have been paid making the land free of all charge until May '87. The Pacific Railway passes within two leagues of the land, and it is only seven leagues from the town of Gainza.
For further particulars apply to—
Sr. CERNADOS
Calle Piedad 178

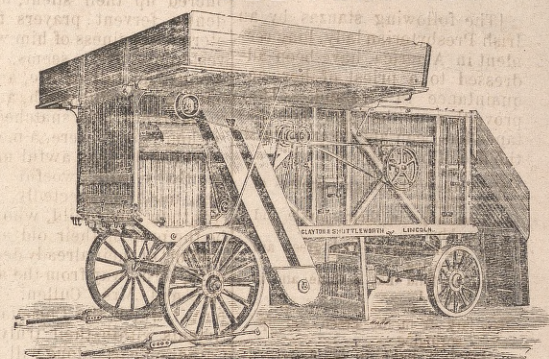
COLONISTS!
Families of agriculturists who may be desirous of taking land in the colonies of Curumalan may make application to the undersigned. The conditions are advantageous, the land is excellent, and the location of the colonies could not be better, surrounding ARROYO CORTO and PIQUE stations on the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

EDWARD CASEY,
80 RECONQUISTA.
ADOLFO
BULLRICH Y CA.
RESUMEN DE REMATES
A EFECTUARSE
DICIEMBRE

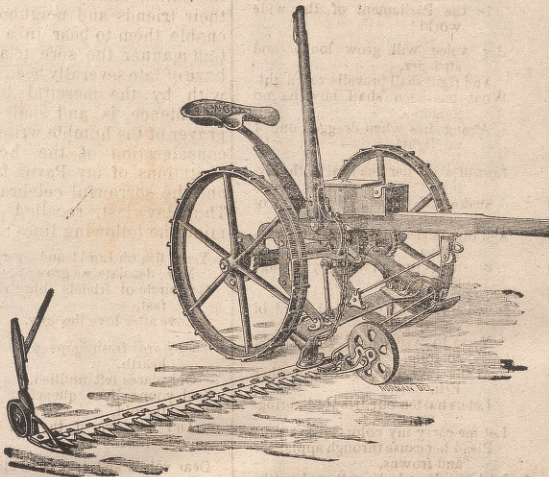
Domingo 13—22 casas en Belgrano calle 25 de Mayo 188, 190, a las 5.
Domingo 13—Campo y haciendas del establecimiento La Florida, en el Bragado a las 2.
Miércoles 16—50 toros en los Corrales de Abasto, casilla de G. H. Moore, a las 11.
Jueves 17—1000 vacas mestizas en el establecimiento Las Mulass, partido de Chascomus, a la 1.
Domingo 20—Judicial—Casa General Viamonte 755. Base ps 8000 m/n a las 5.
Martes 20—El Hospital Francés calle Libertad 461 a las 459. Base pesos 80,000 m/n, a las 5.
Miércoles 30—Judicial—Casa General Lavalle 464 a 469. Base pesos 20,000 m/n, a las 44.
Miércoles 30—Judicial—Casa Moreno 82 y 84. Base pesos 38,332 m/n, a las 4.

78-ALSINA-78
NOTICE.
Commercial Travellers, Estancieros, and others visiting Buenos Aires, can be accommodated with furnished rooms, board, etc. Terms moderate. At—
Miss KILLIONS,
328-Calle Lavalle, Buenos Aires.
N.B.—Particular attention paid to emigrants.
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Fierro galvanizado para techos
Alambre de fierro y acero para cercos
Postes y medios postes Nandubay
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Tejas francesas varias marcas
Piedras para veredas
Tierra Romana y Portland
Cal viva y apagada
Sal de Roca.
Maquinas de Agricultura
FERRETERIA EN SURTIDO COMPLETO

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So why don't you use it for drawing water instead of employing men and horses for that purpose?
The
HALLIDAY STANDARD
is the BEST WIND-MILL manufactured because being self regulating it requires no attention except oiling once a week.
Tell the agents what quantity of water you want and they will sell you a Mill guaranteeing satisfaction
HAND-PUMPS, PIPING, and TANKS FOR WATER constantly on hand.
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SHEEPWASH
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