

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

VOLUME XII, No. 1.

BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1886.

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LETTER FROM MONTEVIDEO.

One of our friends who is en-
joying his *otium cum dignitate*
in Montevideo sends us the fol-
lowing scraps of news:

Things are going to the dogs
here. Business is entirely paral-
ysed. The Government have not
paid employes for the past twelve
months, except, of course, Santos
and a few of his satellites who, I
think, are rather numerous just
at present.

It is generally believed here
that we are to have a revolution
on your side of the river before
the conclusion of the presidency
struggle. It is also the opinion
here that the revolution will be
conducted by a general who is
very much attached (or was) to
the Mitre policy.

I and a few friends went to
that sanguinary amusement, a
bull fight, yesterday. What we
saw in Colonia, last year, was
much better, with the exception
that there was a much more
numerous set of apes looking on.
The only good part of the per-
formance was the last bull, who
managed to get across the fence
and in amongst the people, when
there was a regular stampede;
but, fortunately, the brute fell
over the enclosure and was there
put an end to by a brave "tor-
rero."

There are not very many Por-
teño families here just now, prob-
ably owing to our depreciated
currency. If any of your friends
should come here I would advise
them to bring paper money with
them and have it changed here;
they will always be the gainers by
about 8 or 9 per cent.

SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN MAILS.

London, Dec. 11.
East Tyrone was captured from
the anti-Nationalists by Mr. Rey-
nolds the national candidate. The
counting of the votes took place
in the court-house, Dungannon,
and at the conclusion of the count
the high sheriff declared the re-
sult to be:

Reynolds (Nationalist) ... 3919
Stuart (anti-Nationalist) ... 3361

Majority for Reynolds ... 558
Great enthusiasm prevailed
when the result was known, and
stirring speeches were delivered
by the successful candidate and
his friends.

The following declaration of
the voting in seven Irish con-
stituencies has been made. They
show an unbroken series of vic-
tories for the national cause, and
the result in the four Ulster con-
stituencies named gives the popu-
lar party a clear majority of the
northern seats:

South Monaghan—
Sir J. N. McKenna (Nation-
alist) ... 4735
E. Shirley (anti-Nationalist) ... 963
Majority for Nationalist ... 3772
South Down—
J. T. Small (Nationalist) ... 4945
W. H. Kisby (anti-Nation-
alist) ... 3745

Majority for Nationalist ... 1200
Donegal, South (1)—
B. Kelly (Nationalist) ... 5054
A. Foster (anti-Nationalist) ... 1369

Majority for Nationalist ... 3686
North Roscommon—
J. J. O'Kelly (Nationalist) ... 4664
Patrick Mullany (N) ... 1438
Colonel Robertson (anti-
nationalist) ... 863

Majority for Mr. O'Kelly
over Mullany ... 3226
Majority over Col. Robert-
son ... 4298
North Westmeath—
J. Tuite (Nationalist) ... 3368
J. Wilson (anti-Nationalist) ... 259
Majority for Nationalist ... 3383

South Leitrim—
L. P. Hayden (Nationalist) 4775
J. O'Lander (anti-Nation-
alist) ... 489
Majority for Nationalist ... 4286
West Cavan—
I. Biggar (Nationalist) ... 6425
S. Saunderson (anti-Nation-
alist) ... 1779

Majority for Nationalist ... 4643
Mr. O'Brien, M.P., returned to
Dublin after winning South Ty-
rone from the anti-Nationalists.
On his arrival at Amiens-street
station Mr. O'Brien was made the
central figure of an extraordinary
demonstration of welcome. Thou-
sands of people thronged the
station and its approaches.

The largest number of votes
recorded for any candidate in Ire-
land at this election was given to
Mr. Clancy in North Dublin. He
got 7568 votes. The smallest was
that scored by the London carpet-
bagger Robertson in Kerry. He
got only 30.

At the meeting of the National
League it was announced that
nearly £6000 had been received
during the week from America
in support of the Parliamentary
Fund.

Mr. Healy is invincible. He
storms constituencies in Ulster
as easily as he carries amend-
ments in the House of Commons.
He wrested Monaghan, as will
long be remembered, from the
hands of both Whigs and Tories,
and he did the same thing in
South Derry. In a poll of 8882
he beat his Tory opponent by 2381,
he crushed the Whig with a ma-
jority of 2907, and he secured a
majority over both of them com-
bined of 555. After securing
such a brilliant victory it is not
to be wondered at that the *Stan-*
dard should write of him in these
words: "The eminent crusader
who commenced the conquest of
Ulster by wresting Monaghan
from the Unionists has now the
honor of carrying the banner of
Home-rule within sight of the
central citadel."

Mr. O'Brien's victory in South
Tyrone, when he beat his Orange
opponent Captain Maxwell by 53
votes, emancipates the patriotic
men of Tyrone from the galling
and hateful yoke which they and
their fathers have borne for so
long. It was a bitter, stubborn-
ly fought-out contest, and Mr.
O'Brien certainly labored for his
triumph. We heartily join with
the remainder of his fellow-
countrymen in congratulating
Mr. O'Brien; and we feel confi-
dent that the result of the poll-
ing will have effects that will
reach far into the future to the
advantage of the national cause.

Seventeen out of the thirty-
three Ulster seats have been won
by the national party, leaving the
minority of sixteen to the Tories.
This is, indeed, a cheering result
from the first general campaign
of the national forces in the north-
ern land. The majority of the
Ulster members are pledged and
ardent followers of Mr. Parnell
and his policy.

The Sexton fund reaches £1600.
It appears that at present there
are 1,600 branches of the League
in existence, each having a mem-
bership reaching 300. These
branches alone during the last
twelve months have contributed
to the exchequer of the League
about £12,000.

TELEGRAMS.

London, Jan. 13.
The subscription to the new
Argentine loan has closed. The
exact amount of applications for
the loan is not yet known,
but it is certain that the loan has
been more than covered, and a
proportionate distribution will be
made.

The Governments of the great
powers have by their diplomatic
representatives directed the im-
mediate disarmament of the bel-
ligerents in the Balkans. It is
hoped that this order will be obey-
ed.

The Bank of Jersey has sus-
pended payment.

News has been received that
Germany has taken possession
of the Samoa or Navigation Isles
in the Pacific Ocean.

The king and his chiefs were
insulted and had to run away.
A detachment of marines was
landed from the German man of
war "Albatross."

The Samoans have threatened
war.

The American consuls protest
against the conduct of the Ger-
mans.

The Spanish Government has
refused to give England a coal-
ing station on the Caroline Is-
lands.

The *Daily Telegraph* states
that the powers demand that
Greece, Servia, and Bulgaria
should dismiss their armies.

The Greek Government has
made propositions to Montene-
gro for an offensive and defen-
sive alliance against the Porte.

Prince Bismarck is the first
Protestant who has ever received
the decoration of the Order of
Christ, this decoration is worth
£600.

A special telegram sent from
Dublin to the *Daily Telegraph*
states that the excitement be-
gins to cause a panic, and it is be-
lieved that there will be disturban-
ces during the next three months.

The members of the League
are in imminent danger.

The Greek Government has re-
ceived from Prince Bismarck the
answer to the note sent lately to
the great powers on the Balkan
questions and as to their attitude
in case of war between Greece
and Turkey.

The answer states that what-
ever Greece does will be on her
own account and risk, because
she cannot expect any assistance
from the great powers which
hold themselves aloof from the
conflict.

Parliament has opened. The
former Speaker of the House of
Commons, the Right Hon. H. B.
W. Brand, has been unanimously
re-elected.

[NOTE.—This is a mistake; Mr.
Brand resigned the speakership
and was created a peer. The
late Speaker was the Right Hon.
A. W. Peel, and no doubt he has
been re-elected.]

Paris, 8.

M. de Freycinet has organized
his Cabinet as follows:

Freycinet, President of the
Council and Minister of Foreign
Affairs; Sarrien, Interior; Sadi
Carnot, Finance; Demole (Senat-
or), Justice and Worship; Gen.
Boulanger, War; Vice-Admiral
Auber, Marine and Colonies;
Goulet, Education; Baihaut,
Public Works; Davelle, Agricul-
ture; Lockroy, Commerce;
Granet, Post-office and Tele-
graphs. Lockroy and Granet be-
long to the Radical Party, and
the others to the Democratic
Union and the Republican Un-
ion.

General de Courcy, comman-
der of the French troops in Ton-
kin, has telegraphed stating that
during the last days of the year
the rebels destroyed the Catholic
missionaries' houses and assassi-
nated a missionary and 599
native Christians. A column of
French troops was sent in pur-
suit of the rebels and defeated
them, capturing arms and ammu-
nition.

The works on the Suez Canal
have been stopped owing to the
Egyptian Government having re-
fused to sanction the alteration
of the treaty, or to allow the in-

terest of the proposed loan of £8,-
000,000 to be paid out of the
loan, instead of taking it from
the canal receipts. The absence
of M. de Lesseps will cause fur-
ther delay.

The total amount of the sub-
scription to the new Argentine
loan here and in London has ex-
ceeded £10,000,000.

The syndicate has resolved to
concede only one-third part of
the large amounts asked for,
and the whole or one-half of the
smaller amounts.

M. Floquet, of the Radical
Left has been elected President
of the Chamber of Deputies.

Berlin, 11.

The Government bill for the
construction of a canal between
the Baltic and the North Sea has
been sent to a special commit-
tee.

The Emperor has signed the
law establishing a Government
monopoly in alcoholic liquors
submitted to Parliament.

Valparaiso, 7.

General Iglesias and the Ar-
gentine Minister Villegas have
arrived here, they will leave for
Montevideo on Saturday next by
the steamer "Valparaiso."

Great excitement is felt all over
the country, and more especially
in this city and port, where the
suspension of taxes is causing
immense injury to trade. All the
public services except those of
the railways and the telegraphs
have suspended operations.

Another protest has been made
in the Senate against the illegal
acts of the two Chambers. The
opposition showed itself disposed
to make a political question of
the estimates if the law of elec-
tions for supplying vacancies in
the Chamber were not previously
approved. The public services
have been re-established.

Exchange is 26 1/4.

Sr. Elias, the Peruvia Minister,
has arrived.

The convention of the Govern-
ment party will assemble on the
17th inst. to proclaim a candi-
date for the presidency, who will
be Balmaceda.

Kansas City, 8.

This morning the temperature
fell to 15 degrees below zero.
Traffic is completely paralysed.

This morning a train arrived
with seven cars loaded with pigs
all frozen to death.

Columbus, Ohio, 8.

Last night a meeting was held
of the republican members of the
Legislature. Mr. Sherman was
elected to stand as candidate for
the Presidency of the Chambers.

Madrid, 11.

A military revolt has occurred
among the troops in garrison at
Carthage. Owing to the en-
ergy displayed by the Govern-
ment the rebellion was at once
suppressed. The movement is
owing to republican schemes.
The leaders have been arrested.
General Fajardo, commander of
the Government forces, was
wounded but not seriously.

The inhabitants of the Phillip-
pina Islands have subscribed
£400,000 for the purpose of buy-
ing torpedo boats to defend them-
selves against any power attack-
ing the said islands.

Most of the donations come
from the religious or lers.

A pamphlet has been published
by Sr. Paul y Angulo accusing one
of the Montpensier family of
having instigated the assassina-
tion of Prim, and of having paid
the assassins and bribed the judges.

There are seventy Republican
candidates in the field, including
Messrs. Sorilla, Castelar, Salme-
ros and Ugarte.

The Carlists have resolved to
take part in the elections. It is
believed that the Vatican will
order the priests to abstain from
taking any part in them.

General Lopez Dominguez has
accepted the post of Ambassador
in Paris.

New York, Jan. 10.

The barometer has fallen lower
than has been recorded since
1877, viz., to 18.76 inches, equal
to 470 millimetres. The wind
had a velocity of 64 miles an
hour.

Such a fall of snow has occurred
here as has not been known for
many years. The mails have
been much delayed by the bad
weather. The snow has been
general all over the Republic.

Connat Grove, Kansas, 9.

The temperature was 22 de-
grees below zero.

At Blessard the train that re-
mained there last night has been
buried in the snow.

Santiago de Chili, 11.

The Senate met yesterday, the
President announcing that the
object of the session was to dis-
cuss the bill on taxes which had
been sanctioned by the Chamber
of Deputies.

The minority contended that
the bill had not been legally
sanctioned by the other Chamber
and that consequently the Senate
could not take it into considera-
tion. The question was put to
the vote and 18 Senators voted
in favor of the discussion and 11
against it.

Senator Altamirano said that
the minority could not discuss a
bill which reached the Senate
by an act of violence truly criminal
and by a shameful abuse,
and therefore they had decided to
retire from the Chamber, so that
they might not appear to sanc-
tion even by their presence such
an improper proceeding. He
concluded by reading a protest
signed by 11 Senators, which he
requested might be entered in the
minutes. The 11 Senators then
marched slowly out of the Cham-
ber, and were greatly applauded
by the people assembled outside.

The majority then approved the
bill unanimously.

A public meeting was held yes-
terday, and resolutions were
passed applauding the conduct
of the parliamentary minority,
and censuring the proceeding
adopted by the majority in re-
ference to the bill on taxes.

Montevideo, 13.

There was a meeting yesterday
in the house of General Santos of
all the colonels of regiments and
it was agreed that Dr. Vidal's
candidature should be supported.

A Cabinet meeting has been
held for the purpose of endeav-
oring to find money to meet the
expenditure of the 31st inst.

The merchant whose failure
was announced yesterday is An-
tonio Bocardo, a wholesale gro-
cer. His liabilities are estimated at \$100,-
000.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

London, Jan. 14.

It is now certain that the Con-
servatives will not bring in a bill
for Home-rule in Ireland, but it
is probable that Mr. Gladstone
will move an amendment to the
address from the throne, and
that he will be supported by the
great body of the Liberals and all
the Home-rulers.

The Marquis of Salisbury will
propose in Parliament to put an
end to the office of Viceroy in
Ireland.

Bradlaugh offered to take the
oath in the usual way, and he
was at once admitted into the
House of Commons.

Prince Alexander and the Porte
have come to a friendly arrange-
ment.

Dublin.

The British sycophants in this
city who call themselves loyalists
are about to hold meetings to try
and prevent a Home-rule bill
from being carried.

THE WORLD-FAMED

PEERLESS DIP.



SNELL & CO.,

203 Rivadavia 203.

LETTER FROM FATHER FORAN.

Stanley, Isles Mavinas,
December 18th, 1886.To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

The mail from England arrived at 10 o'clock last night. As usual, the mail brings some news which troubles or disappoints most or all. This time we receive the sorrowful news of the death of Colonel D'Arcy, who had been Governor of the Islands from 1870 to 1876. He was a great favourite with all classes, had the good of the colonists at heart, and was ever ready to spend his own private fortune to relieve the poor and all who were in need.

A few ships from England chartered by the farmers are a month behind time, to the great disappointment of those who chartered them. The steamship *«Selenbrina»*, which was expected about this time to receive the first cargo of 30,000 sheep, is only leaving England at this date. As she should be here for another cargo in June or July, she will find it difficult to come up to time. On this, her first trip, she is to carry out material for erecting slaughtering sheds in three or four harbours, so that she can't go in immediately to take in frozen sheep. Farmers are rather afraid there may be some disappointments this year in the promised supply, as there have been two very severe winters with little or no mild weather between; consequently, there have been heavy losses and a bad lambing. The only mild weather for two years was in the past week. To-day cold has returned. Her Majesty's gunboat *«Ready»* has been in Stanley harbour during the past month or more. The captain (Echlin) is to be married on the 24th inst. to Miss Lilly Kerr, the amiable and accomplished daughter of Governor Kerr.

The first engineer of the same ship is to be married to Miss Grace Purchase, niece to the Honourable George M. Deane; date not fixed; but will, of course, take place before the departure of the *«Ready»*.

The land about which I had some trouble is now in care of trustees for the Catholics of the Islands. I intend in a few days to begin the removal of the chapel from its present site to this plot. I had no trouble at all with Mr. Deane, who had possession of this land. He handed it over with great generosity; made no objection whatever.

I have returned from my visitation of the West Falklands and adjacent islands. I intend to remain in Stanley until after the arrival of the next mail from Sandy Point, viz., 10th January. I then go to the camp for a few weeks. I don't intend to leave for the River Plate until the 1st March. As soon as I arrive I shall make ready to go to Europe. I am in good health.

I am, dear sir,

Yours faithfully,

James Foran.

P.S.—I have just this moment learned that two boats laden with crew and passengers of a wrecked ship called *«Monarch of the Sea»*, bound from British Columbia, have come into Stanley. She foundered on Wednesday the 16th near the Sea Lion Islands, about 20 leagues S.W. of Stanley.

NOTES FROM THE SALADOS.

RACK RENTS.

Jan. 5, 1886.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,
«Did you ever see such weather?» is the mode of salutation at present adopted by people out here for the more genial «How are you?» of bygone days. And very good reason have they for keeping the weather topic first in their minds, for during some weeks past rain has fallen in such torrents as to throw completely into the shade the «wet» memories of the oldest inhabitant. The camps about here were all turned into swamps.

A short time ago I had occasion to visit a friend who lives about four leagues from here. The day I chose for this trip was a most beautiful one, and Dame Nature was in one of her most charming moods. My heart rejoiced at the thought of a glorious gallop across the pampas, and the prospect of receiving a warm welcome and a kind greeting at the end of my journey. Alas and alack! little I knew the miseries that awaited me on my journey, some particulars of which, with your permission, I beg to present to your readers.

Lighting my «dhudeen» and mounting my horse I gaily set forth on my journey. All went as merrily as a marriage bell with me; the ground, though soft after the heavy rains, was still in fair order for galloping, and my good steed bore me bravely onwards until I had to pull up, stopped by a wide spreading «laguna» on that far-famed camp yclept Trejo's estancia. This «laguna» was surrounded with paja, and several islands of the same valuable grass were studded over its surface. Not caring to follow the road through this inviting prospect I resolved to «cut camp», and—but my pen fails to describe the miseries of that ride. Wading through «lagunas», picking his steps through dense forests of black thistles, my poor horse shambled along; he and I surrounded on all sides by thousands of mosquitoes, who by the use they made of their stings, would have their New Year's gifts from us both, willing or not. There was no such thing as galloping on this camp, your pace must be solemn and slow. When I could spare a moment from my friends, the mosquitoes, I rubbed my eyes and inwardly exclaimed, «Surely, I must be dreaming; this cannot be the Trejo's camp I knew of yore, this howling wilderness of paja, lagunas, and cardos negros cannot be the once smiling and luxuriant «Campo de Trejo.» Only I recognised certain familiar landmarks I would have doubted my senses. But why weary your readers with any more details of my miserable journey? Suffice it to say, I arrived at my friend's house with my face as round and as large as a full moon, caused by the attentions of my friends, the mosquitoes.

As yourself and most of your readers are already aware, this camp of Trejo's is occupied almost exclusively by our countrymen. They are honest and industrious, and in any religious or patriotic movement they are ever foremost. Let a countryman of theirs, even though he be a stranger, call up to any of their neat dwellings, he will be warmly welcomed and hospitably entertained. Their habitations are a bright example to the rest of our countrymen in the Plate. Every «rancho» has its little «alfalar» its sheltering «monte», and in many cases its neat little flower garden and vegetable plot. Allow me to tell your readers how these very traits of industry and neatness have been made use of by their kind and indulgent landlord against these occupiers. Knowing well that they would regret leaving a place they have come to consider as their home, and where many of their children have been born, this South American bashaw is about to raise their rents from \$11,000 % to \$14,000 % per run. The tenants have no other option but to yield to this unjust demand, as places are not easily obtainable at present, and it is at

all times a hardship for a man with a family to move. In the course of my journey I had to pass by this man's estancia house. I notice that he has lately cut down the trees in front of his dwelling in order, I presume, to afford himself a better view of a large laguna which stretches from afar up to his very «palenque.» Owing to the slow pace at which I went I had a good opportunity of taking observations, and I must confess that I was puzzled to find where the \$14,000 rent is to come from after paying the other expenses. Perhaps the tenants imagine that they will all take out big prizes in the next Irish lottery. I am sorry to say that the sheep appear poor, and lame, and scabby on this camp—and how can they be otherwise? for a high bog in Ireland is the only land you can compare this once verdant camp to. The landlord of this estate is a high and mighty individual, and I am but a poor and humble scribe, still I would venture to make the following proposition to his highness: «Most potent, grave, and learned signor, would your high-mightiness deign to appoint a valuator, whom you may select from your own class, provided that he has that necessary appendage in a case like this, viz., a conscience; your rack-rented tenants will appoint theirs; let those two valuers fix a fair rent for each sheep-run, I promise you the tenants will gladly abide by this arrangement.» But there isn't the smallest chance that his bashawship will agree to this reasonable proposal. As for myself, when next my journey lies across this rack-rented estate I intend to make the voyage either in a boat or a balloon.

I remain, Dear sir,
Yours sincerely,
Dragman.

IRELAND'S COMING STRUGGLE

BY PROFESSOR ROBERT ELLIS THOMPSON,
PENNSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY.

Whatever other results may come from the election across the water, there can be no doubt that the English will have learnt something about the Irish people. The English notion of the Irish character is borrowed mainly from comic novels of the Handy Andy type, and from stage plays in which Paddy dances and makes jokes on his own oddities. The English have been very much disappointed in Mr. Parnell and his friends that they did not make any efforts to be comic in their struggle for Irish rights. They talk of the «decay of humor» in the Irish character, but they are rather disposed to think that the Irishmen who go to Parliament are exceptional men who have suppressed in themselves the national tendency to regard everything as a laughing matter. They always have declined to take the Irish seriously, and have treated the outburst of national feeling as a temporary enthusiasm which would soon wear itself out. Behind all their bluster about the «integrity of the empire» has lain the hope that some day soon the Irish would stop caring about these questions and begin to behave like Mickey Free, Handy Andy, and other supposed types of the true Irishman who had no politics that interfered with «loyalty.»

The spectacle of the Irish preparations for an election of members of Parliament has made a profound impression in England. This is the deeper for the contrast it presents to what has been going on in England itself. In England nobody can tell how many parties there are, or who is leading, or what are the principles for which any voter is asked to cast his ballot. There used to be a Tory or Conservative party arrayed against a Whig or Liberal party. There are now two sorts of politicians who call themselves Tories and two sorts that call themselves Liberals. There are democratic Tories, who believe in outbidding the Whigs for the workingman's vote, and there are old-fashioned Tories who want everything kept unchanged. There are Whiggish Liberals who want the old policy of Cobden and his faction, and there are Radical Liberals who

tell the party that it must go far beyond anything Cobden and Co. ever dreamed of in holding the poor man to «three acres and a cow.»

In Ireland, outside of a few garrison constituencies, there is but one party and that is the party of the Irish people. Its nominations are recognised as equivalent to an election, so that the representatives of Ireland are chosen not at the polling places but in the district conventions and after a frank discussion of their respective claims. That the advice of Mr. Parnell and his associates in the leadership of the Home-rule party is sought and taken in making the selections is not merely just. It is a most impressive proof of the earnestness of the Irish people and their fitness for self-government.

This harmony and unanimity, this suppression of self for great ends, has shown the English that the Irish people are a much stronger race than they had supposed. They begin to see that they must take the Irish seriously. The Irish mean business and not fun in the next Parliament. And the English know enough arithmetic to be able to count up the cost that this seriousness will be to themselves. If a small delegation, picked up at random, was able to paralyse the big majority Mr. Gladstone got in 1880, what will be the power of eighty members and more, all of them picked men against the much feeble majority of either Whigs or Tories which will undertake the government of the Empire next February?

LEO TAXIL ON FREEMASONRY

A DISTINGUISHED
FRENCH EX-MASON EXPOSES
THE ORDER.

Paris, Nov. 12, 1885.

The celebrated anti-clerical leader whose conversion, or rather return, to Catholicity created such a sensation a couple of months ago, has undertaken to issue «Complete Revelations of Freemasonry», the object of which is «to tear all its masks from a sect too famous for its political and other crimes, established to combat the Catholic religion.» The first volume of this important work has just appeared, and a second and concluding volume is promised in a few days. Believing that the best method of conquering «the mysterious soldiers of the darkness» is to throw light upon them and thereby weaken the forces of Freemasonry by withdrawing the people from its occult power, the author addresses himself to the persons who come in contact with the people. He declares that his work will demonstrate unquestionably that Freemasons when they put themselves forward as discreet philanthropists are hypocrites, that they lie with the most audacious impudence when they present their tenebrous sect as a sort of anodyne association having no heed for politics and religion, that when they say that liberty, equality, and fraternity prevail amongst them they are impostors. «Freemasonry», he says, «with its pantheistic liturgy of chapters and its execrable evocations of the Areopagi, is nothing else than the worship of Satan.»

The work begins with an extract from the encyclical of Leo XIII., *Humanum genus*, wherein the Holy Father counsels the unmasking of Freemasonry and the showing of it as it is; the instruction of the people, making known to them the artifices employed by that sect to win over men and attract them into its ranks, the perversity of its doctrines, and the infamy of its acts. The author confesses, to his shame, that he belonged to Freemasonry, and by the special study of it to which he devoted himself he was enabled to penetrate all its secrets. He, a repentant sinner, makes a solemn reparation to the Church for his responsibility for the detriment he brought to it in this period of impiety; he would die happy if he could give his life for the holy and dearly beloved religion of his childhood, and he joyfully confronts the rage which his revelations cannot fail

to raise up against him, and the effects of which may perhaps be put in execution.

The most important chapter is that which furnishes a summary of Universal Masonry, giving in most cases the number of lodges of the several rites and the number of members in the several countries of the world. England, Scotland, Ireland, the United States, Germany, France, and Italy, stand high in this secret society. The Grand Lodge of England, York Rite, has its Grand Master of the Rite called Herodotus, Albert Edward, Prince of Wales; as its substitute acting Grand Master, Earl Carnarvon, Royal Arch; it was established in 1887, has 2019 lodges dependent on it, and numbers about 105,000 Masons. The same Albert Edward is Grand Protector of the Grand Lodge of St. John of Scotland, and of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, of which the Duke of Abercorn is Grand Master, the Marquis of Headford, Royal Arch, the Earl of Bandon, Grand Secretary, and which was constituted at Dublin in 1729, has 1014 lodges and about 75,000 members. This practise of having royal personages at the head of great lodges is also seen in Denmark, where Christian IX., King of Denmark, is Grand Protector of the National Grand Lodge of Denmark, and where the Prince Royal Christian William Frederick Charles is Grand Master. Oscar II., King of Sweden and Norway, is Regnant Grand Master, and Gustavus Adolphus, Prince Royal, Grand Master; Alexander, Prince of Orange, is National Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the low countries; Prince Royal Frederick William of Prussia is Grand Master Protector of the Mother Lodge of the three globes, and fills a like office in lodges of minor dignity.

The general total, gathered from the official records, of Masons throughout the world in 1885 is, according to M. Taxil, 1,000,095, divided into 17,017 lodges—in round figures, 17,000 lodges and 1,000,000 of Masons. In the opinion of this author there are no real Masons except those who are active members. The easiest way to get rid of Masonry is to cease attendance at the lodges and to neglect the payment of the usual fees. But if a man be useful to the sect every means is made use of, even solicitations which greatly resemble threats, to retain him. A million of Masons frequenting the lodges is sufficiently serious a peril without increasing it by fear of others. If only nineteen-twentieths of these were to know the purpose of those who deceive them and turn them to account they would abandon their leaders. If the people knew how they have been imposed upon by a handful of individuals whose principal force lies in the mystery which surrounded them, they would themselves overthrow this tenebrous power—that power which their ignorance of facts has established, and which their blind simplicity maintains.

The third part of this strangely interesting work is occupied entirely with a voluminous account of the organisation of Masonry in France, its constitutions, statutes, and official regulations. This, of course, is technical and practical, and therefore less generally interesting to the casual reader, though of the most profound interest to the student of the history of human error, folly, and malice. The revelations which are yet to be made, and which are the more important, will show how false are those pompous declarations which Freemasonry affects to put at the head of its constitutions, which it displays to the eyes of the profane world by means of journals drawn up by its members, and which it has the effrontery to speak of in its lodges wherein the Masons of recent initiation can comprehend nothing of the odious farce which is played. In conclusion M. Taxil writes: «If on the one hand the confusing ceremonies which have been plentifully adopted for the simpleton who enters the sect do not satisfy him, he has the joyful satisfaction on the other hand of hearing a «Venerable» who is often notoriously known in the

town as a hardened atheist and materialist, speak with compunction of a Supreme Being and invoke the grand architect of the universe. Finally, if this sweet confraternity of persons who mingle in a fashion, fantastic at the very least, has succeeded in extracting from the pocket of the initiated 150 or 200 francs as a recompense, it has taught him how he may win applause by saying *Houze* three times and by spelling letter by letter J-A-E-I-N.»—Correspondent of the *Boston Pilot*.

FOREIGN NOTES.

In the general annual return of the British Army, there is a table giving the nationalities of the rank and file since January 1st, 1868. At that date the proportion per 1000 men was 593 English, 94 Scotch, 308 Irish, and 5 foreigners. Comparing this proportion with the respective population of the three kingdoms, the Irish were represented by far the largest number. But lately a marked change has taken place. The number of English recruits has been increasing year by year, while the number of Irish recruits has been growing beautifully less. This tendency still continues, so that on the 1st of January of last year, the English proportion was 730 per 1000, while the Irish had fallen to 187. Up to 1875, Scotch recruiting diminished somewhat, but has since remained stationary. The numbers of the respective nationalities on the 1st January last were: English 128,022, Scotch 13,720, and Irish 31,133—a striking contrast to 1868, when they were 160,810, 17,011, and 55,583. «It is noteworthy», says the *London Journal*, «that more than half the Irish diminution has taken place since 1880, indicating that Mr. Parnell's teaching has had some effect in restraining men from enlisting.»

It is apparent that the Chinese question is beginning to present a thin, sharp edge. The Irrepressible Conflict between freedom and the new form of slavery has heretofore been, in a sense, muffled. The coolies, by offering to work more cheaply, were simply being pushed in detail into the places of the white labourers. But now as they have in many branches of industry mastered the business, the movement is on the employers. This is particularly the case at this moment in the cigar business, which gives employment in all to over 8,000 persons. The strike of a group of Chinese cigar-makers against white cigar-makers is the latest development. The outrageous impertinence on the part of Asiatic interlopers was the feature of the proceeding which first challenged the public attention. But the real purpose is cloaked in accordance with the canons of Chinese duplicity. The blow is apparently aimed only at a few white men who appear to be guilty of the offense of trying to labour in their own country to support themselves and their families. But the real parties against whom the movement is directed are the employers. . . . The anti-Chinese movement is daily growing more irresistible. It can only be checked by foolish suggestion of any but lawful measures. Order is the supreme law. All other questions sink into insignificance when it is assailed.—*Bulletin. San Francisco.*

The following, from Thackeray's recently published essays, shows how one keen, and none too friendly critic was impressed by the Irish character: «A characteristic of the Irish writers and people which has not been at all appreciated by the English is, I think, that of extreme melancholy. All Irish stories are sad; there is never a burst of laughter excited by them, but, as I fancy, tears are near at hand, and from «Castle Rackrent» downward every Hibernian tale that I have read is sure to leave a sort of woeful tender impression. Mr. Carleton's books—and he is by far the greatest genius who has written of Irish life—are pre-eminently melancholy. Griffin's best novel, «The Collegians», has

the same painful character, and I have always been surprised while the universal English critic has been laughing over the stirring stories of 'Harry Lorrequer,' that he has not recognized the fund of sadness beneath. The most jovial song that I know of in the Irish language is 'The Night Before Larry was Stretched,' but along with the joviality you always carry the impression of the hanging next morning. 'The Groves of Blarney' is the richest nonsense that the world has known since the days of Rabelais; but it is not very pathetic nonsense? The folly is uttered with a sad look and to the most lamentable wailing music; it affects you like the jokes of Lear's fool. An Irish landscape conveys the same impression. You may walk all Ireland through, and hardly see a cheerful one; and whereas at five miles from the spot where this is published or read in England you may be sure to light upon some prospect of English nature smiling in plenty, rich in comfort, and delightfully cheerful, however simple and homely, the finest and richest landscape in Ireland always appeared to me to be sad, and the people correspond with the place."

WIT AND HUMOUR.

The immediate delivery system—your money or your life.

"I am the power behind the throne," soliloquised the mule, as he pitched his rider heels over head to the ground.

The matrons of a certain town have erected an illuminated clock in order that their husbands may have no excuse for "not thinking it was so late."

At a fireman's supper, recently, the following toast was given: "The firemen of our city may they be like old maids—ever ready, but never wanted."

A philosopher remarks that no man can afford to make a fool of himself. But he forgets that some men are utterly reckless of expense.

An aristocratic Fifth-avenue papa, on being requested by a rich and vulgar young fellow for permission to marry "one of the girls," gave this rather crushing reply: "Certainly; which would you prefer, the waitress or the cook?"

"Wherever you find many men you will find many minds," exclaimed a public speaker. "Tain't so," responded one of his auditors, "if you'd only ask this crowd out to take a drink, you'd find 'em all on one mind."

A young widow married again. An old friend of the family reproaches her discreetly. "I am sure, my dear," she says gently, "that you have not chosen as you might have done. Had your poor husband been alive, he would never have let you make such a match."

At a wedding-breakfast a clumsy waiter contrived to upset a tureen full of rich soup over the satin dress of a lady, who took it to heart terribly, and threatened hysterics. "Don't worry, ma'am," said the waiter kindly; "there's bits more soup in the kitchen."

A factious boy asked of his paymate why the boss of a hardware store was like a bootmaker? The latter, somewhat puzzled, gave it up. "Why," says the other, "because the one sold the nails and the other nails the shoes."

Good day, Moses. How you've changed. Wouldn't never have known you.

But my name is not Moses.

Good gracious, your name changed, too.

Shopkeeper of Doncaster had for his virtues obtained the name of 'the little rascal.'

A stranger asked him why this application had been given to him.

To distinguish me from the rest of my trade, who are all great rascals—quoth he.

Feather beds having gone out of fashion, the economical fair ones ilse the contents of their old mattresses by piling them upon the head gear. The plumage of twell filled ticks is quite sufficient for the average bonnet.

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TO 179 CALLE PIEDAD.

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179--PIEDAD--179

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

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What a Rojo Estanciero says:

In addition to my order you already have please send me 500 lbs. more of the Glycerine Dip.—All the neighbors who have given it a trial speak most highly of it. I am pretty sure it will drive all other remedies out of the market, even in this district where adulterated Extracts of Tobacco have reigned supreme for some time. I cured my sheep nineteen times last year with tobacco and I am sure if I had used Glycerine Dip thrice I should have been better off.

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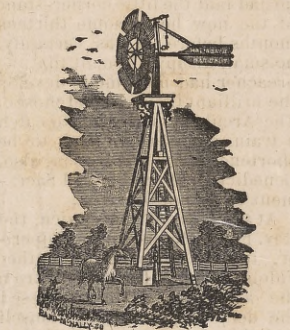
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SPECIALITIES of Paraguay such

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BONNETS AND HATS

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There are letters lying at this office for—Mrs. Jacob Walsh, Miss Sally Moore, T. Daly of Chascomus, Mary Ann Keegan,

IRISH CLUB

Members are notified that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, for the Election of Officers in place of the out-going Committee, will be held on January 30th at 8 p.m., at the Club, 233 R-conquista.

M. DINNEEN, President

JOHN E. O'CURRY, Hon. Sec.

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

TERMS.

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THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, JANUARY 15TH, 1886.

La Nacion published the following bogus telegram:

«A telegram to the Telegraph says that excitement in Dublin is producing a panic. Hopes are failing, and it is feared there will be disturbances in Ireland for the next three months. The members of the League are in imminent peril. Parnell's life is in danger.»

We take it for granted that with the author of this wish was father to the thought. Parnell and the National League have 95 per cent of the people of Dublin and all Ireland at their back, and any attempt on their lives would only react with terrible vengeance on the scoundrels who should attempt it. The landlords have hitherto been allowed to live in peace in Ireland notwithstanding their odious exactions, but should they dare touch a hair of Parnell's head the whole tribe of bloodsuckers would be driven into the sea as St. Patrick drove the snakes. Everything indicates that extortioners are fast succumbing before the pressure of the national will. We have just received a private letter from a friend in the south of Ireland, informing us that Mr. W. B. Sealy, a landlord residing in the neighborhood of Bandon has consented to give his tenants a reduction of 25 per cent on the rents. Mr. Sealy is, or was, the worst type of a landlord that it is possible to find in all Ireland, and when he gives such a reduction we may well open our eyes with astonishment.

El Censor is constantly complaining of the ingratitude of foreigners residing here who refuse to become citizens. El Censor should remember that foreigners in the Argentine Republic are not unlike mankind in other parts of the world. When men become citizens of a country which is not their native place they do so with a hope of benefiting by it. Foreigners can derive no benefit unless in very marks I would have doubted my senses. But why weary your readers with any more details of my miserable journey? Suffice it to say, I arrived at my friend's house with my face as round and as large as a full moon, caused by the attentions of my friends, the mosquitoes.

As yourself and most of your readers are already aware, this camp of Trejo's is occupied almost exclusively by our countrymen. They are honest and industrious, and in any religious or patriotic movement they are ever foremost. Let a countryman to suppose that men will sacrifice their own nationality and forfeit the protection of the representatives of their country without the hope of receiving some equivalent through their love for Argentina and for the exquisite pleasure of voting at the elections, when all know that the elections are a farce, is to suppose them endowed with more than ordinary virtue and generosity.

Mr. Callan's defeat in Louth is one of the most extraordinary results at the elections, and the fact that Mr. Parnell met Mr. Callan face to face in his own little town of Dundalk and dared the hired mob to touch him, is another proof of Mr. Parnell's extraordinary influence and manly courage. He accused Mr. Callan of not keeping the counsels of the party:

«The only time,» said the tribune, «when we were safe that our counsels would not be divulged was while Mr. Callan was away in Buenos Aires. We ought

just as well admit all the reports in London into our meetings as to admit Mr. Callan. There is another point, and that is Mr. Callan's truculent and unmanly disposition. It is utterly impossible for any Irish party to control Mr. Callan in the House of Commons. Either in act or in word he will have his own way in everything. He will not be guided by the advice or by the counsels of any of his colleagues. He will say what he pleases, he will speak when he pleases, he will do what he likes, and the devil may take the cause says he. It is Mr. P. Callan first, and the rest of the world after.»

The captain of a mail steamer remarked to a friend of ours the other day: «There they go again, the same red boxes of sovereigns which I have been carrying backwards and forwards for the last few months to and from Buenos Aires. I question if they have ever been opened. How can business stand the heavy charges for freight and insurance?»—South American Journal.

THE
NEW PASSIONIST MONASTERY.

The opening of the Passionist Monastery, in Calle Caridad, last Sunday, was a joyous event not only for the religious themselves, who have now a comfortable home, but for all the kind friends to whose generosity the Fathers proclaim their indebtedness. A goodly number of these friends assembled in Holy Cross Chapel between 2 and 3 p.m., in spite of the great heat; and during the short service a thick canopy of clouds made the temperature quite pleasant for the ceremony which followed.

His Grace the Most Rev. Archbishop went out of his way to be present; and the Ven. Dean Dillon paid an eloquent tribute to the little community for whom he had laid the little corner-stone of the new house some thirteen months before. It was, certainly, no small disappointment that the preacher had not time to develop the brilliant theme he had chosen. The Archbishop leaving to catch a train, the sermon had to be shortened. For this reason, also, Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament could not be given.

At the close of the service, the Rev. Father Louis, acting Superior, in the absence of Father Fidelis, said a few words from the altar-steps. He expressed the deep regret felt by himself and his brethren that Father Fidelis was not present; but stated that the opening of the Monastery without further delay was perfectly in accord with the Superior's intentions—in fact, simply carrying out his orders. He then thanked the Archbishop for his kind attendance, and Dean Dillon for his sermon; and, further, took occasion to make public acknowledgement of the patient, untiring interest shown by the architect, Mr. Carlos Ryder, to whose professional art the Monastery is highly creditable.

The procession to the Monastery was now begun; the Archbishop at its head. His Grace blessed the house in the usual manner; first reading the appointed prayer near the front entrance, then sprinkling corridors and rooms with holy water as he recited the *Miserere*. On descending the stairs, after blessing the upper floor, he paused, and delivered a discourse most gratifying to all his hearers, and especially to the Passionist community.

The ceremony of the blessing being ended, all present were invited to go through the house and inspect it to their satisfaction. First the lower floor, with its spacious corridor and airy rooms, was duly traversed; then the throng pressed up the marble stairs to see what sort of cells the religious were to occupy. The «quinta,» too, was thrown open to all who wished to walk in it.

Everybody seemed well pleased. We heard none but complimentary remarks, such as a wish that the religious might enjoy many years of health and comfort in their long-needed home. And with regard to the building itself there seemed to be but one opinion: that it was admirably

designed and solidly constructed—the ornamentation being all in good taste, and, particularly, the upper floor, quite in keeping with religious plainness and simplicity.

The handsomest thing in the house by far is the stair-case of blue-grey marble, the magnificent gift of a single benefactor. The vereda, again, leading from the front door to the gate, is another generous donation, as are also the gate itself and the vereda outside the gate. The lamps and bells, too, in the corridors are special donations.

After inspecting the building, all were invited by the good Fathers to partake of refreshments, which were served up in different apartments, one for the ladies, and the other for the gentlemen. Mr. Hine waited on the ladies in a way that merited the gratitude and applause of all, and the good fathers themselves were all attention to their guests.

The Hon. Mr. Hanna, American Minister, Mr. C. Bowers, and several other non-Catholic gentlemen were present from the commencement of the ceremony, and they expressed their surprise at the great work done by the Passionist Fathers in so short a time, and admiration of the English-speaking Catholics of this city, who had so generously contributed to establish a peaceful retreat for a religious community residing among them, which will last, we hope, for many ages a worthy monument of Christian charity.

For want of space, we are obliged to reserve for another occasion a more full description of the new Convent. Meantime, we congratulate the Passionist Fathers on their possessing, at last, a suitable abode, the home of peace and sanctity, to which Catholics can apply for all the consolations of their holy religion.

We shall publish a part of Dean Dillon's sermon next week.

ENGLISH OR SPANISH.

It is a question among English-speaking people in this country as to whether the English or Spanish language should be made the medium of education. Some think that Spanish being the language of the country and the one in which the principal part of everyday business is transacted, the study of that language is of paramount importance, other languages only being of secondary importance. On the other hand those who give a preference to English, and they are the great body of our people, argue that a knowledge of Spanish will be sure to come in the intercourse with the native population, that the system of English education is better, that the English literature is superior to Spanish, and that the child who is brought up in an English, or rather we should say Irish, school will more than compensate for the loss he may sustain by the retention of the manners, ways and ideas of his ancestors. We should not like to give an opinion on these theories, but we see no reason in the world why Irish boys and girls brought up in this country should not learn both languages, and speak them correctly. The knowledge of one language is always a great assistance to the acquirement of another, and persons born of foreign parents (not Spanish) in this country are highly favored in that respect. They can almost without an effort learn two languages differing entirely from one another—a task which others can only overcome by a great deal of labor. Should anybody, having an imperfect knowledge of one or both languages, wish to improve himself in either, he can easily make the other the medium of his advancement. Suppose he wishes to acquire an excellent English style, let him take a good literal translation in Spanish of any standard English work and then by the aid of a dictionary alone make out a translation of his own of any portion thereof. If he afterwards compares his translation with the original work in English he will at once see his own errors, and will thus be able to point out the beauties of style and mark the propriety

of expression as clearly as if he had the ablest professor of rhetoric by his side. At the same time he cannot fail to derive many other advantages from his work. He will mark the peculiar characteristics of both languages. He will be struck with the grace, uniformity, and sonority of the one, and the flexibility and unlimited power of combination of the other. We know of no intellectual exercise more profitable than this. It is one which does not require the aid of a teacher, and which may be practised by anybody having even an elementary knowledge of the two languages. As regards the learning of Spanish or English we consider the latter much more difficult to be acquired. Spanish letters have only one sound, and any boy by paying attention to a few lessons can pronounce Spanish words and read a Spanish book all through without an error. The sounds of English letters, on the contrary, vary so much, and there being scarcely any rules to guide the learner, the language can scarcely be learned from books or without the aid of a teacher and long practise.

This may be the proper occasion to refer to a pernicious custom prevalent in many of the schools of Buenos Aires in which English is taught. English-speaking parents send their children to a school in which Spanish is the basis of education. At the same time they wish their children who already speak the English language to be taught English. In compliance with this desire the boys are sent amongst the natives, who learn English according to Ollendorf's system. We detest Ollendorf's system, but it may be necessary for very young children or those who have weak intellects. Lessons to be learned should be made as attractive as possible, and as far as practicable the mind of the child should think for itself and form the necessary combinations, but nothing can be more stupid or disgusting to a child than that constant repetition and parrot cry of the Ollendorf lessons. «Tiene Vd. el sombrero de mi padre? Yo no tengo el sombrero de su padre. Que sombrero tiene Vd.? Yo tengo mi sombrero,» etc. This is stupid enough, even for a child who has no knowledge of the language, but it is a cruelty besides a loss of time to oblige a boy who can speak the language fluently to go through this stupefying ordeal. He derives no benefit whatever therefrom and the only effect on him can be to render the study of language disagreeable.

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THE PARLIAMENTARY FUND.

The collection for the Irish Parliamentary Fund goes on apace, and our good friends in the Argentine Republic are proving in the most practical way that they are still true to the good old cause, and determined to assist the men who are so nobly fighting—rather we should say, who have already fought and won the battle for Irish rights and Irish freedom. We have the intense pleasure of publishing to-day lists of subscriptions from three districts in this province, Salto, Saladillo, and Capilla del Señor, and we are informed that collections are being made in other districts for the same purpose. Next week the committee intend to call on our friends in town, and we hope that these latter will not be behind hand in contributing for so patriotic a purpose. In doing so they will show that they are one in feeling with their brethren and compatriots in North America, whose generous contributions enabled the Irish party to secure so brilliant a victory at the late elections. It is by money and not men that England managed to keep Ireland so long under her foot, and if she did not succeed this time it was because the cause of Ireland (which is the cause of justice) was backed up by money and men.

«The English allies of the Irish landlords,» said Mr. Parnell, «supplied £16,000 to start bogus candidates with the plain object and hope of emptying our exchequer.

They threw upon us an expenditure of about £15,000, which is undoubtedly a very serious drain. But the hope of the landlords has been defeated by the large and opportune remittances from New York, San Francisco, Chicago, and other parts of America. The necessity, however, of continued subscriptions is more pressing than ever, because a considerable number of the members of the new party will require financial help to enable them to maintain a constant attendance in Parliament.»

The National candidates were obliged to bear all the expenses of an election, even in places where their enemies had not half a dozen followers, but even this is not to be regretted, for (it is the Irish leader who again speaks)—

«The contests forced upon us have effected one great gain. They have served as an extraordinary demonstration of the weakness of the so-called Loyalists in the three provinces of Leinster, Munster, and Connaught, as the polls given for their candidates everywhere there, except in one division in the city of Dublin and one division of the county of Dublin, have been insignificant to the last degree—as witness their 30 votes to 4000 Nationalist votes in a division of Kerry, then 133 to our 5000 votes in one division of Mayo, and so on. You can pick up a score of similar, or nearly similar, instances for yourself. These results in the hands of an English leader who may propose a constitution for Ireland, can be handled with enormous effect, as showing the overwhelming preponderance of the National party in Ireland and the utter insignificance of the minority, to the defense of whose unjust privileges the forces of the empire have been directed for so many centuries.»

If the collections go on then as at present we hope in the course of a few weeks to send a respectable sum to the proper quarter in Dublin, and we are certain that the moral effect of that massive will not be less than the material one, for it will gladden the hearts of our countrymen at home to know that we are not unmindful of them or indifferent to the fate of old Ireland.

OVERPRESSURE.

In the race for life we witness around us and in which, perhaps, we ourselves take a part, would it not be wise to pause awhile and consider whether we are drifting, and whether the rate we are going at is consonant with safety. The *auri sacra flammæ*, the morbid itching some men feel to be ever at their particular work, or to watch with bated breath and feverish anxiety the barometrical condition of the stock market—are sad examples of how good things can be abused to the detriment of others equally necessary, and more so. Are there not men who, on Sundays and public holidays, actually feel as if they had stepped on the wrong planet, or as they themselves describe it «like fish out of water?» Why should this be, and was it always so? Certainly not. There was a time, when throughout Christendom the happy distribution of the hours devoted to God, the duties of one's state of life, and healthful recreation bred cheerfulness of soul and health of body. Dyspepsia and the other concomitants of overworked minds were not yet invented. Some will acknowledge the necessity for greater relaxation, but will adduce as an excuse the keen competition in their line of business which fetters their will. Others will say that they don't know what to do with themselves when out of harness—as the elegantly term an occasional escape from all absorbing work! To this state of things a reaction must evidently set in soon or later; and it is the duty of all thinking men, who have a heart for their own interest and that of their neighbors, to lend a helping hand in ushering in such a reaction. What sanitary results will follow the restoration of a healthy equilibrium in the component parts of humanity daily life, the future, like the past, will show.

DEATH OF MRS. K. PERRY.

We deeply regret to announce the death of Mrs. Perry, of Cordoba, at the early age of 24 years. It is only two years ago since we announced her marriage in this paper, and we chronicled the joy of her numerous friends who presaged for her a long and happy life, encompassed by all the associations that make home dear and earth an Elysium. They heaped presents upon her as a token of their love and esteem, and a thousand blessings followed her as she left her parent's house for her new home. The blessings, no doubt, were heard, but man proposes, and God disposes of His creatures here on earth according to His own supreme will. It was the will of Providence that Mrs. Perry should suffer the pangs of cruel bereavement before she departed this life, that her pure soul might be still more purified by trial and affliction. Only a few months ago she lost her infant child, and on Tuesday her bright soul took flight from this sad world to a better one, where her little angel was waiting to welcome her. The cruel disease which for a long time had preyed on her struck a final blow and a merciful God released her from sorrow and trouble. Mrs. Perry was a universal favourite with old and young. A few months ago she visited her friends in this city, and such was the havoc made by disease, in her appearance, that the worst fears were entertained and her early demise predicted. It came even sooner than it was expected. We sincerely tender to Mr. Perry, to Mrs. Butler, and to the several members of her family our condolence with them on the irreparable loss they have suffered.

BARBAROUS TREATMENT.

Rosario,
January 13, 1886.
To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,
Will you kindly publish the following in your valuable paper? Yesterday, the 12th inst., as I was walking through the streets of this town I was accosted by two boys, apparently of the ages of 12 and 14 years respectively, who begged for a piece of bread to eat as they were very hungry, having been thrown on shore here by the captain of the vessel in which they came. It appears the boys stowed away in England on board the steamship *Ingram*, chartered by the Houston line, and upon the vessel's arrival here the boys were thrown on shore, being bare-footed and almost naked. Where are the English representatives, Minister or Consul, that a brutal master of a vessel is allowed to violate the laws of humanity in this manner? I leave the judgment of this cruel man to the public, merely asking if this man who is so careless of human life is fit to be trusted with an important public position?

I remain, dear sir,
Yours sincerely,
W. F. Stewart.
La Concordia,
Calle Guemes,
Entre Buen Orden y Uruguay,
Rosario.

P.S.—Other English papers please copy.
W. F. S.

MONTEVIDEANO NEWS.

Senator Freire has presented a proposal calling for tenders for the coining of \$150,000 in five cent pieces made of nickel, 100,000 two cent pieces and 50,000 of one cent.

Although the official papers have tried to dissipate the alarm, the debt keeps falling, and it has been offered to-day at 39 without buyers.

In London the Uruguayan bondholders are greatly alarmed. The Government is taking strict measures of precaution on the coasts of Uruguay and the Brazilian frontiers.

Minister Herrera supported the treaty with Italy and said that the Red party had always been friendly with foreigners.

It is considered as resolved by Santos and his friends that Dr. Vidal shall be President of the

Republic. The majority of the Senators and Deputies have been informed of this resolution.

A noted Government employé has been accused before the Tribunals for carrying off and seducing a girl only 14 years of age.

Nothing has yet been decided about quarantine on vessels from Brazil, there being a difference of opinion on the subject between the Boards of Health of Buenos Aires and Montevideo.

The police have discovered in the house of Valdora and Queirolo, the proprietors of a shop lately burnt, a quantity of articles hidden away, and valued at \$2000. The store was insured for \$9000. Valdora and Queirolo are in prison, and will have to answer not only the criminal charge, but also the claim of the owners of the premises for the damage caused by the fire.

The *Tribuna Popular* states that the Judge of Crime has a list of citizens who are to be arrested. It is rumoured that the list contains 100 names.

The Unified debt has fallen to 35; this fall is attributed to the telegram received from London stating that two large brokers dealing in the stock had failed.

General Santossent to Tezanos, when the latter was at the point of death, \$1000 fuertes.

The official newspapers deny that the Government is trying to raise loans through Maua and others. They state that the notes of the Commercial Bank will not be received in the public offices.

It is announced that General Mitre will come here for the benefit of sea-bathing.

A society has been formed for mutual defence against the imposition of the new taxes. The members undertake to accompany to the Cabildo, *en masse*, and with a band of music, every member of the society who may be imprisoned for refusing to pay the taxes. The society was installed on the 7th inst. Shortly afterwards the member Emilio Cairo refused to pay the sanitary tax, and he was taken to prison, accompanied by the society in procession and a band.

On board the *Galicia* the Viscount of Maua has arrived. On Monday, a young man named Pedro Caridad was drowned at Playa Ramirez while bathing.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

SANTIAGO.

A meeting has taken place of the committees of the united popular parties, numbering more than fifty of the leading citizens of the province. After a most enthusiastic and energetic speech from Dr. Barraguer, who opened the proceedings on behalf of the presidents of committees, and from Doctors Lucero, Leucinas, and Godoy, and Señores Palacios, Garcia and King, it was resolved by acclamation to form a general committee to conduct the work of the electors.

A grand banquet will take place on Monday next to celebrate the union.

MENDOZA.

It rained here during three days, Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, and there was a strong hailstorm in some departments which did much damage to the vineyards.

CORDOBA.

The Assembly will meet on Sunday next at noon to choose the Governor and vice-Governor. Opinion is unanimous in favor of Ambrosio Oximos and José Eche-
nique.

GENERAL ITEMS.

The death of Don Francisco Balbin, who commanded considerable influence in this city, took place yesterday.

The Delegates of the coalition parties met yesterday at 9 o'clock in the morning, and decided to send to Congress an Irigoyenista as Senator (Dr. Saenz Peña) and two Rochista and two Gorostiaga Deputies. Of the nine candidates on the list the Gorostiaga party is to name three.

The announced conference of Opposition parties was held on Thursday week, in the house of Dr. Saenz Peña. There were present: Drs. Del Valle and Manuel Gorostiaga, representing the

Rochistas, Sr. José Estrada and Dr. Bonifacio Lastra, representing Gorostiaga's party, and Drs. Delfin, Gallo, and Luis Saenz Peña for the Irigoyenistas. They agreed that it was desirable to unite the forces of the Opposition against the candidature of Dr. Juarez Celman, and to establish uniformity of opinion throughout the Republic by putting themselves in communication with the political clubs of the interior which have not yet agreed to sink their differences for the common good.

Mr. William Casey, who was appointed President of the Municipality at Las Heras, has resigned that office. The good people of Las Heras, and all who have in view the improvement of that district, will be sorry to hear this news.

As the period fixed for the election of President approaches alarm is becoming more rife. On Saturday the authorities got notice that a ship laden with arms had started from Montevideo for some port in this Republic. The national steamer *Atlantic* was sent in quest of the supposed contraband vessel, but no trace of her could be found. The story, like most of those circulated in reference to present political movements was probably a canard.

Alarming rumours were circulated towards the end of last week, both here and in La Plata. On the one hand it was said that the National Government were preparing a *coup d'état* to federalise the province of Buenos Aires. On the other hand, it was reported that some persons had conspired to take the life of President Roca. On Friday night the police was on the alert and every precaution was taken against danger. It was no doubt with a view to dispel the alarm that President Roca drove in his carriage to Palermo next day.

A meeting of Dr. Rocha's followers was held at the Goldini theatre. The edifice was completely crowded and many remained outside unable to secure entrance. A picture of Dr. Rocha was suspended from one of the stage boxes. On the arrival of Dr. Rocha himself he was vociferously applauded, as were also Generals Campos and Uriburu, who accompanied him. Dr. T. Varela made a speech; so did Dr. Rocha. He exhorted his followers to be firm in the vindication of their rights, and he protested against the imputation of intended assassination made against him and his party.

La Nación is responsible for the following rather bellicose news: Passengers from Cordoba relate that Dr. Orellano, a Juarista, took two boxes full of arms with him in the last trip of the *Tridente* up the river, and when the Dr. was questioned about them he presented a card from Don Ataliva Roca authorising him to take the arms free through the custom-house. A Catamarca newspaper reports that arms are being accumulated in the house of a future president. A San Juan newspaper complains that the railway is being made use of to transport soldiers in disguise. In this city troops are being moved. Colonel Donovan's regiment has been ordered to Palermo, where the soldiers camp out in tents. The regiment under the command of Colonel Sosa is stationed at Maldonado Bridge, and there is a troop of cavalry hard by.

If we add to this the report of the intended assassination of President Roca, and the precautions taken to protect his house, one would think that we were awaiting a conflagration. Sensible people pay no heed to these rumours.

It is now well ascertained that there was no truth in the reports of political disturbance that have been freely circulated during the past week.

A man named Clunin was killed by lightning at Lobos on Sunday. This is the second case of death by lightning recorded among our countrymen during the week.

Owing to the heavy rains which fell on Sunday the streets of La Plata were entirely flooded. The ground and gardens surrounding the Ministry of Government were a yard deep in water, and the

cellars underneath the building were flooded, as also were the houses of the employes near the Ministry. The Arroyo del Gato overflowed through some of the avenues.

About noon, on Tuesday, a robbery was effected in the large corralon of Messrs. Zemborain Martinez and Co. in Rivadavia 1316. All the men employed in the corralon had then assembled in the dining-room, except one, Angel Alonso. The robbers broke into a large house adjoining the corralon where some of the employes sleep; they opened all the drawers, boxes, &c., and stole the money and jewelry contained in them, and they were just leaving when they were met by Alonso; they attacked him at once and gave him two terrible cuts on the head, and then ran away, and they have not, as yet, been captured.

The Lamport and Holt steamer *Hipparchus*, which left England in December, brings £500,000 to the Government from Baring Brothers on account of the loan.

We have received an invitation to be present at the Exhibition of New Orleans on "the American Press Day" to meet the journalists of the three Americas. Representative editors of Mexico and the 15 sister Republics have also been invited.

Mr. Cooper, Administrator of the Great Southern Railway, has presented his resignation, which has been accepted.

The population of the province of Santa Fe is estimated at 200,000. The city of Rosario has certainly 50,000. The colonies already established are 90 in number, and 10 more are being formed. Their aggregate population is 68,816, of whom 40,000 are foreigners, mostly Italians.

The Right Rev. Dr. Gagliero of the Salesian Community has arrived from Patagonia to this city.

The *Sud America* throws serious doubts on the manner of the death of Sr. Jacobo Varela, who was supposed to have committed suicide, and hints very plainly that it was a murder, not a suicide. The position in which the body was found in bed, and the fact that the people in the house heard three shots, have led to a suspicion of foul play. The police should sift the matter vigorously.

The Opposition parties in San Juan have resolved to put forward General Sarmiento as candidate for the national deputyship of that province.

El Diario states that Dr. Paz will resign the Ministry of the Interior and be elected Senator to Congress for the province of Tucuman, in place of Dr. Avellaneda, deceased.

It is stated that Dr. Filemon Posse will succeed Dr. Paz in the Ministry.

Don Emilio Bunge, on behalf of a German-Argentine Syndicate, has proposed to the National Government to colonise 100 leagues of land. The basis of the proposal are:

That the colonists pay the Government from 3 to 5 m/n per hectare of public lands, and bind themselves to establish at least fourteen families on each league of land. At the same time the Government must lend 125 m/n to each family thus established.

The E.P. has issued a decree fixing February 7th for the election in the province of nine deputies to the National Congress, in place of Sres Roberto Cano, Julio S. Dantas, Daniel Solier, Epifanio Portela, General Mansilla and Drs. Diego de la Fuente, Juen Darquier, Alfredo Lahitte and Bernardo Solveyra.

A telegram from Rio states that the revolt of the slaves in the North of the province of San Paulo has not yet been suppressed. The Minister of Agriculture has left for that place with 100 soldiers.

Don Torcuato Alvear has contributed 1000 m/n for the building of the new church of Santa Lucia.

The Basque ball alley in the Calle Caridad is crowded on Sunday evenings by persons who come to witness the matches played. Last Sunday a great match was played between Chi-

quito de Eibar and Vega on the one side, and Bran and Manco de Villabróna on the other, which was won by the latter.

The steamer "Rio Chabut" has brought alarming news from Patagonia respecting Lieutenant-Colonel Fontana, who marched into the desert with a few followers, about two and a half months ago, on an exploring expedition, and has not since been heard of. His party was ill provided with ammunition and horses.

The Judge of Commerce declared bankrupt D. Felix Cabo de Vila, proprietor of the drapery shop La Florida, Defensa 481. The bankrupt has absconded, and little has been found in his shop except empty boxes.

We hear that Dr. Colbourne intends to leave on a short trip to Europe in the R.M.S. "La Plata" on February 17th. Dr. Leeson will take charge of his practice during his absence, and will take it over on the 1st prox.

It is reported from Patagonies that the crew of the steamer "Villarino" met with 60 Chilians who were working a gold mine about 25 leagues from Gallegos. The Chilians ran away when the Argentines ship came in sight.

On Sunday the police got orders to keep a close watch on the Rochista Clubs in this city, and the soldiers on guard at the Red House were seen with revolvers in their hands as if they were afraid of being assailed and prepared for any emergency.

A telegram from Montevideo to the *Standard*, on Monday, announced that Dr. Kelly, rector of Holy Cross College, carried off the palm in swimming and diving of the Pocos. We congratulate Dr. Kelly.

Mr. G. Palgrave, British Minister at Montevideo, will shortly publish a new work entitled: "Montevideo and Paraguay."

Mr. Langworthy was this week on a visit to Mercedes, buying sheep for his estancia in Curumulan. He bought of Mr. Cañas 4000 sheep, *al corte*, at 30 % each.

The following gentlemen connected with South America have been elected to the new English House of Commons:

Mr. Lawrence A. Baker, chairman of the East Argentine Railway, has been elected for Frome; Mr. Joseph Pulley, a director of the Buenos Aires Great Southern Railway, for Hereford; Mr. Lionel L. Cohen, of the banking firm of L. Cohen and Sons, for North Paddington; and Mr. Robert Barber, formerly of the firm of Barber, Barclay, and Co., of Buenos Aires, for Paisley.

The splendid house known as *Meora's Corner*, recently purchased by Messrs. S. B. Hale and Co., will soon be thrown down and rebuilt. Mr. Scheiner, the well-known wholesale grocer and importer, has made a contract with the purchasers to retain his present premises for several years, but they will be completely remodelled. The rest of the ground floor and the whole of the first will be devoted to offices in the London style. The second floor will be a handsome private residence for Mr. Scheiner and his family. All the tenants except Mr. Scheiner have already received notice to quit.

We have already informed our readers of the steamer *Limay* having grounded at Punta las Piedras, and that the steamer *Neuquen* had gone to her assistance.

Lieutenant-colonel Rivadavia, commander of the squadron, telegraphed to the Minister of Marine that the *Limay* is a total loss, but that the cargo has been saved and taken by the *Neuquen* to Fort Roca.

A private telegram received from Greenock announces that the steamer *Buenos Ayrean* of the Allan Line, on leaving the Clyde for the Plate, grounded at Garrel Point. It was expected that she would be got off and resume her voyage. Heavy fogs had prevailed for two days previously, but at the time the steamer struck the weather was tolerably clear.

The Italian steamer *Sirio* brought out 1450 immigrants to this country.

THE PARLIAMENTARY FUND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS, &c.

| | \$ m/n |
|--|----------|
| Previously acknowledged | 479 55 |
| Received from Mr. W. Joyce (Saladillo) | 43.00 |
| Received from Mr. Bernard Martyn (Salto) | 56.20 |
| Received from Mr. F. M. Phelan (Capilla del Señor) | 52.00 |
| John Stafford, Suipacha . . | 10 |
| John McDonnell | 1 |
| Total | \$641.75 |

Capilla del Señor,
January 10th, 1886.
To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,
Enclosed is a list of the names of those who subscribed from this district, with the amount they gave, towards the fund for the Irish Members. These subscriptions raised in the province of Buenos Aires, though small, prove that sympathy is to be found in the Argentine Republic for the condition of Ireland. When gauging this sympathy, it is necessary to take into account the disassociating influence of a foreign language and connections, and then, perhaps, we can find no other Irish population so circumstanced to respond more cordially to the call of Ireland. We hope she will soon be in a position to control her own revenues and administer them for the benefit of her own people.

I remain, dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
F. M. Phelan.

| | \$ m/n |
|-----------------------------|--------|
| John Tormey | 5 |
| Nicholas Mahon | 4 |
| James Gaynor, junr. | 4 |
| James Byrne | 4 |
| James MacGuire | 4 |
| Francis Phelan | 4 |
| John Shanahan | 2 |
| Daniel Morgan | 2 |
| Andrew Mahon | 2 |
| James Murray | 2 |
| John Scully | 2 |
| James Fox, junr. | 2 |
| William Kenny | 2 |
| George Barber | 2 |
| Thomas Mahon | 1 |
| James F. Tormey | 1 |
| James Moran | 1 |
| Philip McKeogh | 1 |
| William Vinicombe | 1 |
| Thomas Donlan | 1 |
| Charles Bird | 1 |
| John J. Murray | 1 |
| James Fox | 1 |
| Patrick MacGuire | 1 |
| John Kelly | 1 |

| | |
|--|------|
| Collected by Mr. W. Joyce (Saladillo): | |
| George Comyn | 5 |
| George Washington Irving | 5 |
| Mrs. Frank Kelly | 2 |
| Michael Scally | 1 |
| Bernard Nolan | 2 |
| Malachy Cleary | 1 |
| Edward Killian | 3 |
| John Denigan | 1 |
| Michael McCormack | 1 |
| William Leaden | 2 |
| William Leaden (hijo) | 1 |
| Luke Leaden | 1 |
| John McCormack | 1 |
| Patrick Killian | 4 |
| James Seery | 1 |
| Mrs. James Seery | 1 |
| Patrick Scally | 1 |
| James Leaden | 2 |
| Philip O'Reilly | 2 |
| Patrick Leaden | 2 |
| Willie Leaden | 1 |
| Patrick Cloak | 0.50 |
| Mrs. Burke | 0.50 |
| Michael Killian | 1 |
| John Molloy | 1 |

| | |
|--|------|
| Collected by Mr. Bernard Martyn (Salto): | |
| John Lynam | 1 |
| Pat McDermott | 1 |
| Paddy O'Blas | 2 |
| A. Ballantine | 2 |
| Michael Keenagh | 1 |
| Pat Rodgers | 2 |
| Michael Early | 0.20 |
| Joseph Regan | 1 |
| Tom Loughlin | 1 |
| Pat Costello | 2 |
| Francis Crinnigan | 1 |
| No Name | 2 |
| Joe McLoughlin | 2 |
| James Dinanny | 2 |
| Pat Keane | 2 |
| Bryan Rodgers | 2 |
| Bernard Martyn | 10 |
| James Kenny | 5 |
| Peter Hyland | 5 |
| Michael Geoghegan | 4 |
| Michael Neville | 5 |
| Peter McGuire | 3 |

A NOVELETTE IN FOUR CHAPTERS.

CHAPTER I.

A second's touch
Of hands—not much;
But listen:
A maiden sighs,
And see her eyes.
They glisten!

A thrilling dance,
A killing glance,
A capture!
A snowy glove,
The pledge of love—
Orapture!

A twilight shade,
Where plans are made:
Delightful!
A fond embrace;
A prying face—
How spiteful!

A swift good bye,
A stifled sigh:
Conjecture.
A mother's room,
A daughter's gloom:
A lecture.

CHAPTER II.

A hurried flight,
A darksome night.
That covers:
A heartfelt prayer,
Breathed by a pair
Of lovers.

A second aisle,
An angel's smile,
A marriage;
A vow for life,
A happy wife,
A carriage.

CHAPTER III.

A mother's tears.
A father's sneers:
"Forget her!"
A postman's knock,
A dreadful shock:
A letter.

A new-found son,
Two parents won:
A dowry!
A little cad—
Their nephew—sad
And sour.

CHAPTER IV.

A baby-boy,
Ma's precious joy,
Is sleeping;
A little girl,
Pa's precious pearl,
Is peeping.

A happy pair
Upon one chair
Conversing;
While grandpapa
And grandma
Are nursing!

—Chambers' Journal.

THE IRISH IN SOUTH AMERICA.

PAST AND PRESENT.

BY JOHN A. BLAKE, ESQ.

[CONTINUED.]

Buenos Aires,
November, 1, 1885.

Captain O'Hara Murphy performed great feats of gallantry in an expedition to Rio Negro in a conflict with the Portuguese Government. The same Murphy became Colonel and Governor of Paraguay. He suppressed a patriotic revolution in Corrientes. He was charged by his enemies with witchcraft, probably from being cleverer than they were. He was descended from an Irish officer who fought on the side of King James at Limerick. When General Belgrano with a Buenos Ayrean army invaded Paraguay Colonel Thompson, an Irish officer, greatly distinguished himself by his defense of the fortress of Itapua. Field Marshal Copinger, descended from a Cork family, who had been for some time a Brigadier General in the Spanish army, about this time distinguished himself in Mexico, and was the last defender of the fort of San Juan de Ulloa, which earned for him a marshal's baton. As glorious was O'Donoghue's short rule in Mexico. But the achievements of these and other distinguished officers in Mexico cannot be here further referred to, as being outside of South America. When the War of Independence broke out in 1813, which resulted ten years afterwards in the emancipation of the South American colonies from the yoke of Spain, there were several adventurous and brave spirits in England and Ireland who joined the colonists in their efforts to rid themselves of a rule at once cruel, unjust, corrupt, and retrograde. Unfortunately that which succeeded it was in most respects just as bad, and in nearly all the republics continues so to the present. Those, however, who spilt their blood in the cause of liberty hoped for better things.

This paper has only to do with the motives and exploits of the Irish who took part in the movement, and both merit the highest admiration.

The Irish served in two legions, the Anglo-Irish, mainly composed of Englishmen, and the exclusive Irish Legion, consisting of nearly 2000 men, raised in 1819 and commanded by General Devereux, called the Lafayette of South America. These were subsequently incorporated with the survivors of the 800 British under General Payez and formed into regiments under Bolivar.

It is impossible within the limits of a short paper like this to notice a quarter of the brilliant feats recorded by Mulhall of the Irish while the war lasted. They cheerfully endured the most terrible hardships. One-third of them died in hospital; as many perished on the battle-field; some were carried off by tigers and crocodiles. One of their greatest achievements was the defense by 50 of them of Turbaco against 800 trained Spanish troops on whom they rushed with such fury that only a few regained their trenches leaving large spoils in possession of the handful of Irish victors. At the decisive battle of Carrabobo, won by the Anglo-Irish Legion, of 1100 strong only 500 were left. At the eventful battle of Boyaca it was their desperate bayonet charge that won the day and secured the independence of New Granada.

Although Devereux probably brought under 2000 men with him from Ireland, General Halston says that he fulfilled the commission that Bolivar gave him of raising 5000 men altogether in Ireland. Amongst the few and scattered accounts of the war which gave the Spanish portion of this mighty continent its liberty, or perhaps more properly its exchange from one despotism for another, under bloody, worthless tyrants of which Rosas and Lopez are fair examples, the Irish name has foremost place for regimental as well as individual gallantry. Bernard O'Higgins, son of "the great Viceroy" by a Spanish mother, Isabel Requelema, was proclaimed Dictator of Chili by its citizens for driving the Spaniards out of that country. General Daniel O'Leary was the gallant and most trusted of Bolivar's lieutenants, both as a diplomatist and a soldier. Colonel Ferguson, another Irishman, began like Murat as a drummer, and like him was shot. He was the officer of the guard at the palace where his friend and chief, Bolivar, resided. A party of insurrectionists sought to gain admission, and Ferguson was shot through the heart by their chief for bravely defending his post. Major Talbot, of Dublin, was one of the last survivors of the Devereux Legion. He too suffered for his devotion to Bolivar, as the enemies of the Liberator confined him in consequence for some years in a dungeon upon a desolate island in the Caribbean Sea.

General Thomond O'Brien, who crossed the Andes with San Martin for the liberation of Chili, amongst other great achievements rushed into the Spanish lines and captured the Royal standard.

General O'Connor, who came from Ireland as an ensign in Devereux's Legion (claimed descendant from Roderic O'Connor last King of Ireland) was made General for gallantry on the field of Ayacucho, and subsequently became Minister of War for Bolivar and governor of Tarija.

In addition to the English and Irish legions there was a rifle battalion in which several English and Irish were enlisted. The Albion Rifles, as it was called, fought throughout the war with great distinction.

In common with the rest of the army it endured such privations during a year spent in the plains of Arauca and Apure that they had neither salt, bread nor vegetables, only beef. The rifles were almost destitute of clothing—the only officer with a pair of boots was Captain Thompson, an Irishman. His comrades admired them and envied their possessor so much, that one day he said, "Although they are worth their weight in gold to me, I see no reason why I should be better off than the rest of you," and

took them off and threw them into the river, and made the march over the snow-covered Andes in bitter cold, bare-footed. He subsequently did much to win the battle of Boyaca.

It is calculated to arouse indignation, after so many brave fellows had perished from hardships or died on the battle-field, with "their backs to the ground and their feet to the foe," to learn the ingratitude of those for whom they fought and gave a liberty that was sadly misused. As Mulhall eloquently says—"No brighter pages occur in the history of the New World than those which commemorate the gallantry and self-devotion of the English and Irish Legions in aiding South Americans to throw off the Spanish yoke. Yet their labors were not appreciated, and they were regarded as a set of greedy adventurers, although several of them had sacrificed large fortunes, and all of them had shed their blood freely for the cause in which they had embarked."

It was the misfortune of South America to surpass the republics of antiquity in the ingratitude shown towards its greatest benefactors. Bolivar was banished, Sucre fell under an assassin's dagger, San Martin closed his eyes in a strange land, Belgrano dragged out a life of poverty. We must not be surprised to find that the Father of his Country as O'Higgins is affectionately styled, was deposed by a military revolution and obliged to take refuge in Peru, from which he never returned. It is but just to give the following passage from Mr. Mulhall's work to show that after many years had passed over, and that a very few of the foreign heroes who mainly achieved the independence of South America remained on its (up to then) ungrateful soil, that some reparation was made—"There are now hardly a dozen survivors of the military and naval heroes of fifty years ago. Many of those who braved the sword of the enemy and the swamps of Orinoco, where 'Death rides in ever passing breeze, and lurks in every flower,' were suffered to drag out their declining days in poverty."

"But as years rolled on, a sense of gratitude or justice towards their English benefactors grew up among the emancipated nations of South America, and in most cases public honors and rewards were freely poured upon those who still remained as living witnesses of the triumph of Ayacucho, Carabobo, Junin, and Ayacucho." These tardy and very few rewards must have been mainly, if not altogether, confined to Englishmen. It would be difficult to discover any Irish who participated in them. Indeed, hardly any of the latter remained after the war.

Although unconnected with the War of Independence any account of the warlike exploits of the Irish in South America would be incomplete without a reference to the gallantry of the Connaught Rangers, under the most adverse circumstances, during the English occupation of Buenos Aires.

Space forbids anything approaching an adequate account of the Whitlock expedition of 1807, resulting in the capture of Buenos Aires and Montevideo and the subsequent expulsion of the British troops. England then gained possession of that important portion of South America, the key of the entire, and could have kept it only for the incompetency or, as it was generally believed, the treachery of the British commander, Gen. Whitlock.

When the final combat took place the Connaught Rangers, then nearly Irish to a man, formed part of the assaulting column. It was found that their muskets (the only ones) had been deprived of their flints. Under such a disadvantage they left half their number dead before they could come to close quarters with the enemy, and fought with the bayonet until they were almost annihilated. Whitlock was dismissed the service, and would have been shot only that he was an illegitimate son of a member of the royal family.

For many a day after this reverse of the British arms it was a favourite toast, "Success to

grey hairs, but bad luck to Whitlocks." The captured British colours hang, framed and glazed, in the Church of Santo Domingo, at Buenos Aires. In the strife which took place between the different Republics which were formed when the Spanish power was destroyed the few Irish who remained or who subsequently arrived do not appear to have taken a very prominent part, and there is no record of what they did.

It must in consequence be left to some industrious collector of traditions to tell of the exploits of The O'Gorman Mahon, the gallant present and, of course, the future member for Clare, in Chili and Peru, where his biographers at home say he showed himself another Raleigh in courage and versatility, exhibiting all the virtues of the latter without his vices, equally a favourite in boudoir and bivouac. It is manifest from the very few descendants of the Irish survivors of the War of Independence to be found in South America that, save in rare instances, the former did not make it their home at the termination of the struggle, to the successful issue of which their military genius and valour had so much contributed.

The next paper on the Irish in South America will deal with the many thousands from Ireland who have since settled there.

HOW TO MAKE HOME BEAUTIFUL.

SOME VERY GOOD IDEAS
ADVANCED BY PROFESSOR PAUL
S. HINZE, OF THE BROOKLYN
ART SCHOOL.

The question of making home attractive is one that is being daily discussed by persons who recognise that in such attractiveness depends the safety of the members of the family. On this topic Professor Hinze says:

"To render beautiful our homes," said the speaker, "to make attractive those places where so much of our time is or should be spent, should be one of the first thoughts in the minds of the inhabitants of our lovely city of homes. Let us seek a few instances in practical life of the universality of art, showing at the same time how some classes of men recognise its power to attract others, while their uneducated tastes fail to perceive the beauties it unfolds, the long vision of loveliness and harmony which it opens to the vision. How many of the youth of our land are lulled to destruction by the siren, clothed in the habiliments of art, loitering in the dram shops with which our city is infested. What a tribute to the attractive power of art is the use the proprietors of these places make of it, even though their hearts beat no responsive chord. Everything that is beautiful in all the departments of art they have pressed into their service, paintings, sculpture and bric-a-brac adorn their walls; fill their walls, fill their noiches, and places on their mantels. If this can be done by them there, can we not do as much or more for our homes?"

"Let us accept the lesson thus drawn and employ every means to make home enchanting, not gaudy and glittering, but in a way at once tasteful, beautiful, and harmonious; in short, put everything in it that we can that may be pleasing to the eye, ennobling to the mind. Let us bring out another instance; let us ask our practical business men if it pays to decorate their stores? Does he not endeavor to attract the eye of the passing multitude? Let him fail to do so, and it needs no seer to tell us that his store will be passed for that of those who, wisely than he, spare no expense in the matter of decoration—money wisely spent. Let us do likewise at home. Educate your children to appreciate true art, which is quiet, unobtrusive, harmonious, but potent and all-pervading, and that like charity it begins at home: teach them how, by a harmonious blending of colors, by a disposition of light and

shade, by changing the position of a painting here, that of a statue there, by 'browsing a little more light in one place, a heavier shadow in another, they can at once educate their manners and add beauty to their homes."

"Look at another side of home life—the home of the ignorant and consequently vicious. Enter with me that dismal abode whose counterpart can be found in hundreds of places in this and other cities. We enter a room which serves at once as parlor, kitchen, and bedroom; disorder and confusion reign supreme, the floor is littered with a broom, several old chairs devoid of paint, innocent of back—some standing up, some lying down. The uncarpeted floor is a receptacle for everything. See the mantel adorned with an old tin box, a rusty spoon, an empty beer-bottle. Perhaps cuts from some of the various sporting papers are plastered on the sooty walls; the clock, if there is one, doesn't go. In the whole place you can find nothing cheerful or inviting. Can the nightly return of the head of the family to such a home contain one single element of comfort or pleasure to him? When weary from the labors and cares of the day he longs for rest and good cheer. Such he cannot find in that home. Is it strange he seeks it elsewhere?"

"When the sun of art shines forth in its noonday brightness, as it must and will some day in the near future, you will not find many homes, however secluded, but where some of its refulgent beams have fallen to cheer the old, to make happy the young."

THE BODY AND ITS HEALTH.

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

According to a recent observer consumption is often inherited through an heir taking for his personal use the consumptive decedent's old mattresses, carpets and upholstered chairs.

M. Cortes, the distinguished microscopist, has been experimenting upon the effects of various condiments on the tissues of the oyster. He recommends lemon juice as the most valuable of these relishes, as it has the property of destroying the animalcules.

The *Lancet* expresses the opinion that England is safe from cholera for another year, and congratulates its readers on a scare which has been productive of so much needed cleaning up and sanitary improvement, the effects of which will be quite as useful against other diseases as in withstanding cholera.

No plant or animal can digest in the dark. Try it. Plant a potato in your cellar. See how slender and pale it grows. Now open a window in another part of the cellar and notice how the poor hungry thing will stretch that way. The process of digestion, the great function of assimilation, cannot go on without sunshine.

In *La Temperance*, Dr. Magnus Huss, the celebrated Swedish physician, is quoted as saying that people of the northern States of Europe who abuse alcohol degenerate visibly and afford more frequent than others examples of monstrosities at birth. In London, at the beginning of the eighteenth century, there was an alarming decrease of the birth rate which, on inquiry, was shown to be caused by the use of brandy.

In the *British Medical Journal*, Dr. Fothergill says that a patient dying of exhaustion is generally dying of starvation. "We give him beef tea, calf's-foot jelly, alcohol, seltzer and milk; that is, a small quantity of sugar, milk and some fat. But the jelly is the poorest sort of food, and the beef tea a mere stimulant. The popular belief that beef tea contains 'the very strength of meat' is a terrible error."

Dr. Barthelemy, of Paris, is of opinion that the symptoms of hydrophobia in man are mainly due to the imagination and the irritability of the patient. He himself had introduced his finger into the throat of a mad dog and

drew it out covered with frothy saliva; in drying it he observed that he had a slight excoriation on his finger. He lightly cauterized it, but, ten days after, he experienced a sense of constriction about the throat. He felt alarmed; the difficulty of swallowing increased until he could not drink anything, and the sight of water caused spasms. The will, however, was strongly exercised, and at the end of three weeks the attack was mastered. This is not an unsupported experience, there being at least one other notable cure by sheer will power. Will power, by the way, has also been successfully exerted to overcome the effects of a venomous reptile's bite.

OUR BOYS.

The particulars in which the average boy of to-day is inferior to the average boy of a quarter of a century ago are mainly these: The lad of the present has a morbid dislike for authority unless it is exercised by himself; he heartily despises discipline unless it is to be enforced upon his superiors; he is a living illustration of the fact that self-help is a lost art; he believes that productive industry can safely be left to his father's hired man; he has an abiding faith in the sufficiency of fine clothing to make a gentleman; his creed teaches the one doctrine that the earth and the fatness thereof were made for the elect, and that he is one of the elect; he regards with contempt that modesty which is the symbol and charm of genuine boyhood, and without which a boy becomes a sort of brazen mondescript, having the faults of both youth and manhood, without the virtues of either; he looks out upon the world with an exclusive view to what he can extract from it, with never a thought as to what he shall contribute to it; in a word, he does substantially as he pleases, and in too many instances he pleases to do very ill.—*Ex.*

AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFECTING A NUMEROUS CLASS.

THE disease commences with a slight derangement of the stomach, but if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and, in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints; but if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted: Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling, attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky mucus gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pain in the side and back? Is there a fullness 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 diseases progress. If these be one of long standing, there will be dry, hacking cough, loss of appetite, a time of expectation. 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 only remedy for this malady is indigestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipient stage. It is most important that a 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 reliable preparation sold by all Irish and medicine vendors throughout the world. The only proprietors, A. J. Wget a bit of Farrington Road, London, and a law chemist, 10, Abchurch Lane, London, will be pleased to facilitate the sale of the medicine.

TESTIMONIAL.

Dear Sirs,
By chance I obtained from a friend (Mr. Fred. Stearns) some of the Curative Syrup, 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 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.

JOHN BROWN,
Estancia Floresta,
Estacion Altamirano F.C.S.
July 19, 1884.

COMMERCIAL.

| | |
|----------------------------|-------------|
| Gold | January 14. |
| Series A | 142.90 |
| Series B | 794 |
| Series C | 764 |
| Series D | 804 |
| Cedulas | — |
| National Bank Shares | — |

The wool market is firmer, and though it cannot be said that there is a great rise in price from last week, nevertheless sales are made more readily and there is more demand. Arrivals at the Once are falling off, probably on account of the bad roads, but there must be a large quantity of wool still in the camp unsold. Prospects are looking better, and men who only shrugged their shoulders a fortnight ago are now purchasing. Gold closed at 43 this evening.

The direct tax in the Province of Buenos Aires amounted in 1884 to \$1,258,521, the patente tax realised \$443,440, and stamps \$703,226, the total amount of the taxes being \$2,475,700.

In La Plata 15,625 urban properties, 1905 quintas, and 520 chacras pay \$60,255 for direct tax, the properties number 17,050.

The following is the report of the English Bank of the River Plate, Limited:

Accounts show, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts, a net profit of £62,430 1s 4d. After writing off £508 11s 10d for depreciation of furniture, and deducting £13,874 16s 7d for rebate on bills discounted not yet due, and carrying £10,000 to the reserve fund, thereby raising it to £30,000, there remains an available balance of £37,985 12s 11d.

Of this sum £7500 was paid (being 3s per share) in June last as interim dividend, and the directors now recommend a distribution of 10s per share free of income tax, making a total dividend for the year of 13s per share, or nearly 7½ per cent, leaving £5,466 12s 11d to be carried forward.

It will be borne in mind that the call producing £100,000 was made payable in April last, and has consequently only been employed for a period of six months.

The directors who retire on this occasion are Messrs. H. H. Moses and William Rho being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

The Paraguayan Government, according to latest advices received, has revived its fallen credit in London. Some time ago this Government sent Mr. J. S. Decoud to arrange for the payment of their debt which amounts to \$15,000,000, and on which the interest, 8 per cent, has not been paid for some time. Mr. Decoud, according to the new contract, a most favorable one for the Government, reduces the debt to about 4,000,000 dollars. The principal conditions of this contract are: that the Government will pay to the bondholders 2 per cent interest for the first 5 years, and for the 5 following years 3 per cent. At the end of the ten years the Government will pay a per cent interest and a per cent amortisation until the whole debt is paid off. The Government will also hand over to its creditors 600 leagues of fiscal land besides the Government Railway as it now stands.

Messrs. C. de Murrieta and Co. announce that they are authorized to receive subscribers for issue of £664,500 in 664 five per cent mortgage bonds of 100 each of the Northern Colonies Extension Railway of Santa Fe. These bonds are issued directly by the Government under its general responsibility, and in addition are secured as a first mortgage on the Northern Colonies Extension Railway of Santa Fe, of the intended length of 162½ kilometres, and a second charge on the existing line of 100 kilometres, the latter having been open to traffic since the 1st July, 1885.

49,000 nats have been deposited by order of the Government in the Provincial Bank of La Plata, representing the value of land in Ensenada expropriated by the Government and belonging to the succession of Carlos M. Davies.

The steamer "Wexford" left here on Friday last with 16,000 frozen sheep for London and bales for Antwerp.

The "Lucerne" left on Friday last with 1500 bales, and fills up in Montevideo with 1300 more.

The "Canadian" left on Monday morning with 3000 bales and will load another 200 in Montevideo.

The "Buenos Ayrean" is at present in Montevideo unloading. She came up on Wednesday and will load here for French ports.

The Montevideo saladeros slaughtered 79,907 head of cattle up to the 9th inst.

Mr. Patrick Curry of Veintecincos sold his wool in this market, bellies included, at 95 %. Mrs. Campbell of Saladillo sold at the same price.

Dr. Curuchet has purchased a valuable establishment near Junin belonging to Mr. Scully for the sum of \$100,000 m/n. The establishment measures 5½ sq. leagues, wired in. Also the following animals: 4300 head of cattle, 500 mares and 3900 sheep.

The Stud Buenos Aires have sold, privately, the mare "Diana" for the sum of \$2000 m/n. She will be sent to Brazil.

The following is the result of the auction held on Wednesday of all the stock belonging to the estancia La Larga, in La Plata:

Cattle al corte were sold from 6 m/n to 6.20 each. Sheep al corte 1.07, 1.25 and 0.82.

292 Rambouillet sheep (galpon) 11 m/n. Buyer Sr. N. Anchorena.

300 do do \$4.30. Buyers Srs. Rocha y Ca.

3 pure Rambouillet rams (galpon) 90 m/n. Buyer Sr. N. Anchorena.

2 do do 00 do. Buyer Sr. Amari.

33 Rambouillet sheep \$5.50. Buyers Sr. Rocha y Ca.

300 criolla mares \$4.55. Buyer Sr. Luis Bousom.

Total amount of sale \$69,096 m/n.

From a saladero at Salta have been sold for Buenos Aires 5000 ox and cow hides at 64 cents the 65 lbs ox and 50 lbs cow hides.

During the last fortnight we note the following camp sales:

In Buenos Aires, partido of Azul, 2 leagues on the arroyo Los Huesos for 40,000 m/n per league. Buyer José Berystain.

Partido 3 Arroyos, 2 leagues at 32,500 m/n each.

Partido Coronel Suarez, 2 leagues at 20,500 m/n each.

Partido Chacabuco, 300 squares at 30 m/n each. Buyer Sr. L. Belinson.

Partido Exaltacion de la Cruz, 200 squares at \$57.60 per square.

Partido Palagones, 160 squares on the Rio Negro for \$280 m/n.

Partido Suarez, 5½ square leagues at 52,600 m/n per league. Buyer Juan Roo.

Section 3, 4 square leagues, lot No. 80, for 10250 m/n per league.

In the province of Cordoba, 14 square leagues in the department of Rio Cuarto, for the sum of 91,000 m/n.

The sale of 4000 cows and novillos for saladero purposes is reported, price 12 nats per head.

Mr. Carlos Casado has bought from Ma lame Nicolasa Cañesa 49 leagues of camp to the north of Santa Fe at the rate of 1000 m/n per league. A remarkably cheap price if the camp is not a saltral.

The following commercial telegrams have been received:—

"London, Jan. 8.

Bank rate of discount 4 1/2 o/o.

Silver bars at 46 1/2 d. per 100.

British Consols 30 o/o 99 1/2

Treasury Bills, 90 o/o 84

Hard Dollars, 6 o/o 73 1/2

Railway Loan (1881) 94

Do. do. (1883) 82

Pro. of Buenos Aires (1870) 96 1/2

Do. (1882) 90

Ex. Paris on London fcs 25-27

The new Argentine Loan is favorably accepted."

"Havana, Jan. 9

R. Plate jerked beef is quoted at 13-13½ rls. per arroba.

Stock of jerked beef in Havana, Matanzas, Cardenas and Cienfuegos 55000-60000 quintales.

Exchange on London at 60 days' sight at 19-19½ o/o premium."

THE PLAZAS.
ONCE.

| | |
|-------------------------|---------|
| Wool. | |
| Superior | 99 103 |
| Good | 75 85 |
| Bellies | 44 |
| Borrega | 50 70 |
| Hides | |
| Good camp | 185 200 |
| Matadero | 181 |
| Horse | 55 |
| Hair | 175 |
| Sheepskins | |
| Superior | 28 |
| Matadero | 21 24 |
| Corderitos inf | 10 |
| Wheat. | |
| Candela | 130 |
| Maize | |
| Morocho, in grain. | 74 72 |

| | |
|---------------------------|---------|
| CONSTITUCION. | |
| Wool. | |
| Superior | 410 409 |
| Good | 85 95 |
| Regular | 90 |
| Borrega | 43 46 |
| Bellies | |
| Hides. | |
| Good camp | 205 320 |
| Sheepskins superior | 30 |
| Matadero | 24 |
| Corderitos | 17 |
| Horse Hides | 56 60 |

SHIPPING LIST.

| | |
|-------------------------------|------------|
| Steamers expected in January: | |
| 15 Petropolis | Hamburg |
| 15 Don Pedro | Havre |
| 16 Niger | Bordeaux |
| 17 Uarda | Valparaiso |
| 19 Dryden | Liverpool |
| 20 Hipparchus | Antwerp |
| 20 Umberto I | Genoa |
| 21 Valparaiso | Pacific |
| 23 Fotmea | Hamburg |
| 24 Mondego | Antwerp |
| 25 Masquelyne | London |
| 26 Araucania | Liverpool |
| 26 Leipsig | Bremen |
| 27 Sud America | Genoa |
| Steamers to sail in January: | |
| 15 Sirio | Genoa |
| 15 Juliet | Liverpool |
| 15 Rio | Hamburg |
| 17 Neva | Antwerp |
| 17 Uarda | Havre |
| 18 Provence | Marseilles |
| 18 Napoli | Nrples |
| 22 Galileo | London |
| 22 Valparaiso | Liverpool |
| 23 Fotmea | Callao |
| 24 Montevideo | Hamburg |
| 25 Flaxman | Liverpool |
| 25 Epuateur | Bordeaux |
| 26 Umberto I | Genoa |
| 27 Hannover | Bremen |
| 27 Araucania | Pacific |
| 28 Niger | Bordeaux |
| 28 Don Pedro | Havre |
| 30 V. de San Nicolas | Havre |

BIRTH.

On January 13th, Almego, the wife of John J. Murray, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On the 8th inst., at Dolores, by the Rev. M. P. Ferguson, M.A., Robert Graham, G. S. Railway, to Eleuteria Fernandez, Dolores.

DEATHS.

On January 10th, at Capilla del Señor, by lightning, Thomas, second and beloved son of John and Catherine Carberry in the 11th year of his age. R.I.P.

On the 12th inst., at Cordoba, at the early age of 24 years, and fortified by the rites of the Holy Church, the late, beloved wife of Thomas Perry.

May her soul rest in peace.

At Salto, on January 9th, Michael Garrahan, native of Coolgaven county Westmeath, Ireland, aged 60 years. 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

TO BE SOLD

2,000 good Mes. hizo Lincoln SHEEP on the "Campo de los Perdices," two leagues from Guardia del Monte. Apply at the "Finca Nuvva" there, or to

Patrick Callery at the house.

FOR SALE

Two flocks of fine SHEEP, and to be Rented Two PUESTOS with Houses and Corrales—

MICHAEL TYRRELL Mercedes

n. 2-21

Familia que no consuma
HESPERIDINA

debe consultas con aquella que siempre tiene a mano

UNA BOTELLA

de este sano tónico-leos,

y se convencerá de que

ES UNA NECESIDAD CASERA

21 años de éxito lo prueba.

M. S. BAGLEY y Ca.

COLONISTS

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

EDWARD CASEY,

80 RECONQUISTA

BULLRICH Y CA.

RESUMEN DE REMATES A EFECTUARSE

ENERO

Lunes 18—Campos en Saladillo, a 3½ leguas del pueblo. Base pesos 12,500 m/n, en Alsina 78 a las 2.

Miercoles 20—Judicial—Calle Pern Nos 181 al 205 y Belgrano 157 al 164. Base pesos 80,000 m/n, a las 5.

Jueves 21—Camp "Alieco" en Olavarela, 3 leguas mas o menos. Base pesos 22,000 m/n la legua, en Alsina 78 a las 2.

Viernes 22—Venta de la casa del Sr. Florencio Madero, calle Chacabuco 511, a las 12.

Miercoles 27—Animales de carrera del Stud Buenos Aires, los celebres ganadores de los grandes premios del año 1884 y 1885, en Alsina 78 a las 2.

78-ALSINA-78

¡¡ OJO !!

ESTANCIEROS

Remate

POR ANGEL AGUILAR

En el Partido Saladillo

DE HACIENDAS

VACUNA, LANAR y YEGUARIZO CABALLOS DE TIRO Y SILLA

En el Establecimiento denominado

"Argentina Vieja"

a 4 leguas de "Roque Fieze,"

MIERCOLES 10 DE FEBRERO

A LAS 2 P.M.

Despues de un almuerzo de carne con cuero y por desalojo del campo

Remataré a la mas alta postura, dinero de contado todas las haciendas, muebles y enseres de dicho establecimiento consistentes en lo siguiente:

6500 Ovejas al corte mestizas finas en majada de 1000 mas ó menos en perfecto estado; 11 reses de sarna, de animales viejos y corderos majadas estacionadas y con su corre-pendiente dotacion de padores y acimantadas a pastos fuertes;

600 Vacas al corte con alguna sangre y con 25 por ciento de novillos de 4 y 5 años pues hacen tres años que no se han vendido hacienda muy mansa propia para cria (de esta hacienda de cria hay 150 tambores que se venden aparte si hay interesados); 50 Caballos gordos de silla y de tiro en los que hay sobre si 11 reses; 6 Corrales de lienzo de pino en buen estado; 400 Postes de Nanjibay; 12 Palmas para tranquear; 1 Maquina de desgranar maiz; 1 id de estirar alambre; 1 carro de caballos, arato; una rastra de fierro, un gran olla de 25 galones para la preparacion del remedio para la sarna. Una Cantidad de labrones de dos pulgadas para tendal; 1 Carretilla de Mano; 1 Banco de Carpintero; 1 Piedra de vueta; 4 Maquinas de Lavar; 1 id de coser en perfecto estado; 1 Romana de 22 arrobas pilon de bronce; 1 bote con vela y remos y todos los muebles de una familia, asi como lindidad de encerras de una establecimiento de campo todo lo que estara a la vista.

Los interesados en ver las haciendas antes del remate, encontraran en la Estacion "Roque Perez," a Don José María Villa, quien les proporcionará caballos.

NOTA—El día antes del remate a la llegada del tren a la Estacion "Roque Perez" habrá carruages para conducir a los interesados, a los que se les dará el mejor alojamiento posible.

Por otros informes ocurran al Martillo, Victoria 27 o 686.

To prevent falsifications of the

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It is packed only in ¼ and 1-lb. airtight packages.

THE MANDARIN CHINESE TEA ASSOCIATION

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DE

PEDRO DUCASSOU

ANGALLO Y RECONQUISTA.

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Maderas de todas clases

Fierro en barras y atado

Acero de todas clases

Fierro galvanizado para techos

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Postes y medios postes Nandubay

Torniquetes

Baldosas para piso y techo

Tejas Francesas varias marcas

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Cal viva y apagada

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