

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

VOLUME XII, No. 2.

BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1886.

PRICE 20 cts.

PARRY & CO.

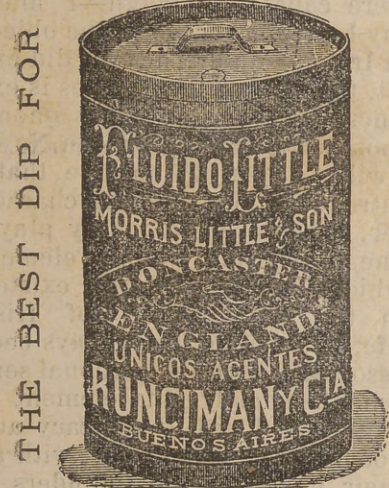
TE FINO

IMPORTACION DIRECTA DE
LA COSECHA NUEVA
GARANTIDO SIEMPRE IGUAL

- 1 Patria, Portaña, Criolla
 - 2 Erin-go Bragh, Argentina
 - 3 Cerveza negra, marca Chanchito
 - 4 Cerveza blanca, marca Nato
 - 5 Real Hollands, marca Chanchito
 - 6 Sandeman's Sherry, 4 choice kinds
 - 7 Sandeman's Port, 4 choice kinds
 - 8 Pure French Wines, cask and case
 - 9 Brandy VO and 3 stars Morton
 - 10 Eugene Cluquot, Dry and Sweet
 - 11 Whisky, Lorne and Connaught
 - 12 Bitter Ango-tura (unico legitimo)
 - 13 Wolfe's Aromatic Schnapps
 - 14 Red Heart Old Jamaica Rum
 - 15 Boord's Old Tom, marca Gato
 - 16 Extra fine Mild Hollands, Monada
 - 17 Heering's Cherry Cordial
 - 18 Bass' Light Ale, 40 litre casks
 - 19 Salsa Inglesa, Lea and Perrins
 - 20 Chanchito ham and Bacon, Adamson
 - 21 Cadbury's Chocolate and Creams
 - 22 Keiller's Jams and Caramelos
 - 23 Erps' Homoeopathic Cocoa
 - 24 Rimmel's Genuine Brown Windsor
 - 25 Huntley and Palmer's Biscuits
 - 26 Conser-vas Crosse and Blackwell
 - 27 Colman's Mustard, Corn flour
 - 28 Azure Blue and White Rice Starch
 - 29 English Candles, Monada
 - 30 Gelatine Nelson, Vinegar Port
 - 31 Bumsted's Royal Table Salt
 - 32 Ray's Oil, guaranteed Pure Olive
 - 33 Paysandu Tongues, Corned Beef
 - 34 Arsenical Dip (certain cure for scab)
- au28pm

FLUIDO LITTLE.

BEWARE OF CLUMSY IMITATIONS
OF THIS ORIGINAL FLUID DIP!



TRADE MARK, REGISTERED.
Non-poisonous, perfectly harmless in
handling; mixes instantaneously in cold
water; one gallon fluid to 100 parts
water.

Sold in Drums of 5 and 10 Gallons.
Do Casks of 40 do
RUNCIMAN & CO.,
73-CALLE PIEDAD-73
no 1—pm

FOR THE SUMMER

PRINTS, ZEPHYRS,
DELAINES, CANVAS CLOTHS
AND OTHER LIGHT
DRESS MATERIALS
Direct from England
Are being sold at prices that give satis-
faction to the purchaser.

We beg to invite inspection.

**BRADFORD, REYNOLDS
AND CO.**

104-CUYO-104

Nearly at the corner of San Martin
n 1—2m

COLEGIO AMERICANO
195-RECONQUISTA-195

This Establishment, under the di-
rection of Miss Conway, receives
Boarders. Half-Boarders, and Day
Scholars

For terms, &c., apply

195 RECONQUISTA.
j 1—3m

A WELCOME.

Respectfully dedicated to the
Very Revd. Monseñor Dillon,
Dean of Buenos Aires, on his
return from Europe, December
1885.

The good ship steers her stormy way
Across the ocean's track
With one, to whom we tender
A warm welcome back.
In distant lands he long has strayed
On many a foreign shore,
And now to his adopted land
He hastens back once more.

Strange sights and scenes have met his
gaze
Since from us he did roam,
But none so strange and varied
As in his island home;
Though there he saw foul tyranny,
His eyes have often met
With many a proof that his old land
Exists unconquered yet

He has seen the triumph of the Church
By the action of the Pope
In appointing brave Archbishop Walsh
Dear Ireland's pride and hope.
The lying tales of castle hacks
Were utterly in vain;
The See of saintly Laurence
Is fitly filled again.
He has seen brave Charles Parnell,
That mighty "People's Chief"
In high and glorious power,
After many days of grief,
And in the fight for Ireland's rights,
All working with good will,
The holy priests of Ireland
Are with the people still.

He has seen a sight that gladdens the heart
Of all on Irish ground,
The Green and Orange blended,
Can everywhere be found.
No bitter spite, nor party hate
Dare raise its venom head,
For all unite to proudly pledge
The Green above the Red.

"Then welcome back! oh, welcome
back!"
In him we proudly hail,
The man who bravely spoke for us
"The sea-divided Gael."
We pray that next when Irish ground
Is trodden by our Dean,
That the flag of Independence
Shall float o'er College Green.

Dragan.

Navarro,
Christmas Eve, 1885.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

ROSARIO.

The recent heavy rains have
caused the rivers to overflow. On
Sunday morning there was a
heavy gale which tore up trees
and destroyed some houses at
Villa Casilda.

CORDOBA.

On Sunday morning Father
Fernando Falorni had left the
church where he had been cele-
brating Mass when he was at-
tacked by José de Quinfana, and
severely beaten with a heavy
stick. Falorni is the editor of *La
Prensa Católica*, the organ of the
Gorostiaga party, and Quintana
is a son of the president of the elec-
toral convention and a Govern-
ment employé.

Had not Sres. Dido and Pedro
Posse intervened Sr. Falorni would
probably have been killed.

COLON.

The municipal elections were
effected on the 17th. Nemicio
Zeballo, at the head of fifty men
armed with swords and carbines,
attacked those who would not
vote the official list, including
the president of the municipality.

SANTIAGO DEL ESTERO.

Francisco Gigena, a Rochista
was arrested on Thursday for
some political offense by the au-
thorities of the Loreto Station.
On Friday afternoon his compan-
ion Valois Piuto assaulted the
barracks, fought with the guard,
and released the prisoner.

CONCORDIA.

Soon after 1 o'clock on Monday
morning my house was assaulted
by a party of bandits, some of
them soldiers in uniform, armed
with revolvers and remingtons,
and cheering for Juarez and
shouting "Death to Rocha and
Mendez."

They fired several shots at the
windows, and tried but failed to
break open the entrance door.

They went to the printing office
of *La Ley*, where they destroyed
all the printing material and the
doors and windows. Next, they
went to Dr. Pereira's house and
fired at the windows. I have
sent to Salto for materials, and
La Ley will be published to-mor-
row and will continue to be pub-
lished so long as its director
lives.

Fernando C. Mendez.

BRITISH HOSPITAL.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Collected by C. Ryan:	\$ m/n.
J. H. Silitoe, Arrecifes	20
J. Murray	1
J. F. Canigan	1
W. McCormick	0-50
P. Behan	1
P. Eliff	1
L. MacGan	1
C. Ryan	10
S. Egan	1
C. Murray	1
P. Hanly	1
E. Casey, Arroyo Luna	4
G. Murray, Arrecifes	1
M. Kinsella	2
M. Brown	3
J. O'Farrell	1
J. Blackman	1
A. Friend	4
M. Pierce	0-50
J. Kehoe	3
L. Lestrangle	1
A. Portaña	1
D. Sullivan	1
Total	\$58-50

TELEGRAMS.

London, Jan. 17.

A despatch from Athens, re-
ceived to-day, announces that the
Greek Government has replied
categorically to the intimation of
the Powers, and has refused to
disarm as required.

It is not yet known what resolu-
tion will be adopted by the
Powers.

A terrible hurricane swept
over the central counties of Eng-
land to-day, the trees were torn
up by the roots, the roofs of
houses were blown off and other
damages were caused.

The Irish Local Government
Bill is to be postponed till the
English bill is ready, although
the Queen's Speech promised it
at once.

It is probable that the Irish bill
will not be brought forward
during the present session.

The Parnellites are not very
anxious for the Government to
explain its Irish policy.
Parliament will be adjourned
to-morrow. Mr. Gladstone and
his colleagues have arranged
their differences. Earls Spencer,
Granville and Derby, and the
Marquis of Hartington have ap-
proved of the policy suggested by
Mr. Gladstone, which will be
adopted at the first opportunity
to upset the Conservative Govern-
ment. The *Daily News* says that
the Irish leaders will proba-
bly support Mr. Gladstone resolu-
tely.

Having regard to the proposal
of Lord Salisbury to abolish the
Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland, the
Earl of Carnarvon has resigned
that post.

Count Von Hatzfeld, the Ger-
man Ambassador, had an inter-
view with Lord Salisbury to-day,
and told him Prince Bismarck
wished to assure Lord Salisbury
that Germany has no intention of
seizing the Samoa Islands, nor of
intervening in any permanent
manner with the Government of
the islands.

The *St. James's Gazette* says
that the Queen's speech which
will be delivered in Parliament
will denounce the National
League as an unlawful institu-
tion, and will ask for the support

of Parliament in passing a law
to regulate the League or to sup-
press it.

One of the Ministers said that
they had received letters threat-
ening to have recourse to dynam-
ite if a policy of coercion were
adopted toward Ireland or if the
autonomy of that country were
refused.

The Queen sent by her private
secretary a letter to Mr. Glad-
stone relating to the situation of
Ireland.

It is said that the Government
will present as soon as possible a
bill declaring Boycotting to be a
felony, and giving the magistrate
power to exercise jurisdiction
without appeal and extending
the operation of the criminal
laws.

It is reported that this measure
was resolved in Cabinet meeting
and that some members of the
Cabinet desired to put again in
force all the coercive laws, but
that Lord Randolph Churchill
would not agree to this.

The Government relies upon
the support of a part of the Lib-
eral party for carrying its meas-
ures relating to Ireland.
Lord George Hamilton, now
First Lord of the Admiralty, has
been appointed Lord Lieutenant
of Ireland in place of the Earl of
Carnarvon who resigned.

The great powers are agreed
on the necessity of insisting en-
ergetically that the governments
of Greece and Serbia shall com-
ply with the order to disarm. In
case of another refusal other
measures will be adopted.

The wool sales were opened
on the 19th inst. There has
been no change in prices compar-
ed with those of the last auction,
the prices have a rising tenden-
cy.

Paris, 17.

M. de Freycinet announced,
yesterday, in both Chambers, the
political programme of his Cab-
inet.

As to the Church question, M.
de Freycinet said that he was not
in favour of the separation of
Church and State, although his
Government will firmly maintain
the rights of the State in its re-
lations with the Church.

M. Jules Grévy has sent a mes-
sage to the Chambers thanking
the members of the National As-
sembly of Versailles for re-elect-
ing him to the Presidency, and
exhorting the Republicans of all
classes to unite under a single
banner to secure the consolida-
tion of the Republic and the
prosperity of France.

M. de Lesseps will leave on the
28th instant for Panama for the
purpose of personally inspecting
and pushing on the works of the
Panama Canal.

The news from the East give
rise to the fear that the interven-
tion of the Powers will be disre-
garded, and that there will be a
war between Greece and Turkey.
King George has left Athens to
inspect the troops on the fron-
tiers.

Contrary to general expecta-
tion, the various groups of the
Republican majority appear to
disregard the appeal made to
their patriotism by the President
of the Republic and continue
divided in the same manner as in
the previous session.

M. Leroyer has been elected
President of the Senate by a ma-
jority of 24 votes.

Prince Jerome Napoleon is
somewhat seriously ill.

Prince Krapotkine and Louise
Michel have been set at liberty.
Assassinations are unusually
frequent in France.

The newspapers have announ-
ced eleven murders and five at-
tempts to murder in the space
of six days. The monarchical
papers attribute this homicidal
mania to the spread of anarchical
ideas.

New York, 14.

The State Department has re-
ceived official information from
the United States Consul at Sa-
moa referring to the seizure of
the islands by the German Gov-
ernment.

Brussels, 14.

A proposal has been submitted
to the Chamber of Deputies for
increasing the duties on wool
imported into the country.

The Government has notified
the Chamber of its intention to
oppose the measure.

Rome, 18.

The relations between Prus-
sia and the Vatican which were
renewed by the special envoy
M. de Schloezer now stand on a
very good footing.

The Pope has consented to
send shortly to Berlin a Papal
envoy with the title of Nuncio,
to continue at the German court
the negotiations commenced
here with the object of arriving
at a definite *modus vivendi*.

Berlin, 15.

The ordinary session of the
Prussian Parliament began yes-
terday. The Minister of the In-
terior presented a bill tending to
prevent Polish immigration,
which is assuming the character
of a true invasion.

Belfast, 16.

At a very large meeting to-day
of the Chamber of Commerce a
resolution was passed unani-
mously expressing the loyalty of
the members to the Queen and
denouncing the Home-rulers. A
committee was appointed for the
purpose of proving to Lord Salis-
bury and Mr. Gladstone the dis-
astrous results which must en-
sue from the dissolution of the
union between Great Britain and
Ireland.

The Parnellites will enter into
an alliance with the English and
Scottish Radicals.

The police authorities have tak-
en unusual precautions to pro-
tect the Queen at the opening of
Parliament.

Washington, 16.

The German Minister has in-
formed the Department of State
that he has not received any
communication respecting the
supposed seizure by Germany of
the Samoa Islands.

Admiral Porter, who has been
seriously ill is now considered
to be out of danger.

Valparaiso, 18.

The convention of the Govern-
ment party held a meeting yes-
terday, 400 delegates being pres-
ent. The Senator Aniceto Ver-
caro Albano, superintendent of
the Mint, presided. As was ex-
pected, Balmaceda was unani-
mously chosen as the candidate
of the party for the presidency.

Colonel Bermudez has been
proclaimed for the vice-presidency.
A decree has been published
in Lima which was issued by
the Iglesias government, accept-
ing two hundred thousand pounds
from the Peruvian Guano Com-
pany in London in settlement of
a claim of \$1,200,000.

Santiago de Chili, 17.

To-day a meeting will be held
at Valparaiso by the convention
of the Liberal, Radical, and Na-
tional parties to proclaim their
candidate for the presidency of
the Republic.

José Manuel Balmaceda will be
proclaimed.

Exchange on London 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ /d.

The news from Lima is that
the Pierolistas are trying to get
General la Puerta appointed to
exercise the executive power in-
stead of the present Council of
Ministers.

Montevideo, 18.

A telegram from Rio Janeiro
states that up to the present
time 53 Conservatives and 7 Lib-
erals have been elected. In Rio
Grande de Sol, Paulino Chaves,
Silva, and Tabaras, all Conserva-
tives, have been elected.

Uruguay, 18.

The steamer *Mediterranean*
arrived yesterday with 130 labor-
ers for the Central Entre-Riano
Railway. They are encamped
opposite the Prefecture of Ma-
rine, to begin constructing a
mole for discharging materials
for the works in the canal of the
Riachó. This mole will commu-
nicate with the central station by
means of a tramway which will
cross the city from south to north,
300 pons will come from Tala
to this city.

Madrid, 16.

The prisoners detained in Car-
thagena on account of the revolt
in that place have declared that
Zorilla's secretary and a Federal
republican named Galvez organ-
ized the rising in order to seize
on Fort San Julian. Zorilla's
partisans deny the statement.

The Conde Roscon has been
appointed Spanish Minister to
London in place of the Marquis
of Casa la Iglesia, who has been
transferred to Washington.

The Republicans are causing
an agitation in the provinces,
and the government has adopted
energetic measures.

Rosario, 20.

To-day a man named Basualdo
who was drunk, shot at and kill-
ed Olivera with whom he had
a slight dispute.

Another crime has been com-
mitted in the suburbs, a man be-
ing barbarously mutilated; the
criminal has been captured.

Typhoid fever has broken out
among the children.

The municipality has received
proposals for establishing new
telephonic lines.

San Juan, 20.

It is stated that the manager
of the Andine Railway came
here on Sunday solely for the
purpose of seeing the Governor
and arranging his candidature
for a National Deputy. It is
more than probable that the popu-
lar candidate will be Sarmi-
ento.

Rio Janeiro, 15.

The elections which have just
taken place have been very fa-
vorable to the Conservatives, who
will have a majority in the new
Parliament.

Santiago, 20.

A duel was fought with swords
between Dr. Benjamin Gimenez,
ex-Minister of Government, and
Dr. Argañaras, director of *El
Pais*, a Rochista organ. Argañ-
aras received a wound in the
neck which is said to be danger-
ous.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

London, Jan. 21.

The Queen's speech is a stupid
farce. Ireland is disturbed and
she will give Irishmen more co-
ercion and the necessary guaran-
tee to property, which means she
will take care of the landlords.
Some reforms in local Govern-
ment for England and Scotland
are promised, and if the Irish are
good, they will also get a bit of
local Government, and a law will
be passed to facilitate the sale of
property. Then there is the usual
clap-trap about peace with foreign
nations.

At a meeting of the League in
Dublin, John Deasy, M.P., said
that he did not care a straw about
the Queen's propositions or her
threats of coercion; that Parnell
was master of the situation, and
would remain so; that before the
end of the year the Irish would
have their Parliament.

The landlords waited on Salis-
bury and begged of him to protect
them from the National League.
Salisbury replied that the Govern-
ment knew how to do its duty,
and the landlords being snubbed
went away lamenting.

The Queen's speech is decidedly
opposed to Home Rule for Ire-
land.

THE WORLD-FAMED

PEERLESS DIP.



SNELL & CO.,

203 Rivadavia 203.

EUROPEAN IMMIGRATION
TO
SOUTH AMERICA.

The Germans and the Swiss perfectly recognise the value of South America as a field of emigration, and many industrious and successful Teutonic communities have been established in Rio Grande de Sul, one of the southern provinces of the Brazilian empire, and in Santa Fé in the Argentine Republic. But by far the greatest exodus of population is from the kingdom of Italy, whence emigration flows in a broad and continuous stream towards the shores of the River Plate.

All the South American States are most anxious to secure a share of the redundant life of the Old World. Brazil is now engaged in the solution of the emancipation problem, and in which servile institutions are doomed, and we are gratified to perceive that year by year the growth of European emigration to the Empire is being gradually augmented. But the current is nevertheless much too sluggish and shallow, and we hope that Brazilian statesmen will adopt vigorous measures to make it deeper and more rapid. The land laws need to be amended and vitalised. Chili has opened up its splendid territories in Araucania, which boasts of physical conditions eminently adapted to Europeans. Venezuela—Little Venice—is a lovely and bright land, full of natural wealth, with a magnificent climate, and is geographically situated most favorably. The Government of this Republic is one of the most liberal and progressive in South America, and is very desirous to welcome foreigners to its exuberant soil. Hitherto, however, the mass of European emigration to the southern hemisphere of the New World has moved towards the estuary of the Plate. Uruguay has benefitted slightly, but the Argentine Republic a great deal by this inflow of foreign population. Nothing has more potentially contributed to stimulate progress in this State. It has given an incalculable impulse to its production, its commerce, and its industrial development. Nor is this denied by the Argentines. Whatever else may be laid to their charge, it cannot be said that they have ever underestimated the benefits of emigration. No nation, in its experience, can present more convincing evidence of its value, and to appreciate this fact it is only necessary to study the commercial and industrial statistics of that country.

And if the inducement South America offers to emigration are more generally appreciated, it is certain that its commerce has become the object of energetic national competition. On more than one occasion we have had to call attention to the fact that the United States have manifested a disposition to challenge our position in those countries, and it has been our duty to notice the peregrinations of the South American Commercial Commission appointed by the Congress at Washington to visit that continent for the purpose of establishing more satisfactory commercial relations between its various states and the North American Republics.

But American competition, except as regards agricultural implements, is to-day of no importance. It is not so with reference to France, Germany, Belgium, and Europe generally. The German colonies in South America are very outposts of German commerce, and we now learn that a Teutonic Commission has been appointed to visit that continent in order to inquire into and determine as to the best means of promoting German trade. The French manufacturers have supplied nearly the whole of the sugar-making machinery lately imported into the Argentine Republic, and the bulk of the River Plate wool is received at Antwerp.—*South American Journal.*

THE EXTERMINATORS IN
FAMINE YEARS.

The following taken from a series of historical sketches now being written for an Irish paper by Sir C. G. Duffy gives an idea of the infamies of Landlordism during the British-made famine in Ireland in '46 and '47:—

At a time when public alms were the only alternative of immediate starvation, an act was passed forfeiting the possession of any small holder who accepted such relief, and under this inhuman law the country had been depopulated. The exterminators, as the landlords who cleared their estates came to be called, after a pitiless war extending over half a dozen years, were still busy at their accursed work. A traveller in any Southern or Western county saw the ruins of human habitations from morning till night. In 1841 there were in Ireland 310,375 farms, from one to five acres, from which more than two-thirds of the cultivators had disappeared. And the system was still in such vigour that within the two years then terminating 21,000 small holders had been expelled. When an estate came into the market the first question an intending purchaser asked was whether it had been cleared of its paupers, cottiers and small tenants. These wholesale evictions were sought to be justified by the invention that the overcrowding of the people had produced all the calamities of the country. Mr. Sharman Crawford demonstrated that farmers were small and population thicker in the prosperous County of Down than in the most distressed districts in Munster or Connaught. Twenty-six thousand landlords, amounting with their families to over a hundred thousand persons, had been evicted in a single year. But sums total escape the imagination which can only fasten on details. In the Union of Kilrush, not larger than an average English estate, the habitations of 15,000 persons had been plucked down. Others proceeded more slyly and systematically. On the estate of Mr. Shirley, an English Member of Parliament, whose ancestors got a district in Ulster under Elizabeth, where the native chiefs had been murdered, and whose rental had gradually been raised in the progress of time from £500 a year to £20,000, another system prevailed. It was found that he was steadily expelling the original owners of property under the Brehon Laws at the rate of three hundred tenants a year. A troop of bailiffs, grown skillful in their trade, set out of a morning supplied with food and whiskey, crowbars and pickaxes, and, striking down the support of the couples on which the roof rested, brought house after house to ruin. There was not a county in the island where this practice did not sooner or later find imitators.

THE IRISH IN CANADA.

[FROM THE *Montreal Gazette.*]

The matter of Mr. Curran's speech on the occasion of the opening of St. Ann's Hall is worthy of more than passing notice. He chose for his theme the progress of the Irish race in Canada, and although the ground-work of his address was placed in Montreal, the deductions to be drawn from the statistics presented may with equal propriety

be applied to any section of Canada in which the Irish colony is located. The Irish people are, for what reason it is unnecessary to inquire, essentially colonists, much more so as respects the mass than those of Scotland or England, and in no country or clime have they a more prosperous resting place than in Canada. In Nova Scotia, in New Brunswick, in Prince Edward Island, in Quebec, in Ontario, Irishmen and the sons of Irishmen are found in the front rank of the professions, of agriculture, of industrial enterprise, while in the affairs of State they exert a large and legitimate influence. Any one acquainted with the commercial life of Halifax or Montreal and the agricultural districts of Ontario will bear witness that no more loyal and law-abiding, no more intelligent and progressive, no more industrious and thrifty people than the descendants of Irishmen are to be found. As to the progress of the race in Montreal, Mr. Curran was able to present many interesting facts. From a community so small that, in the expressive words of the late Dr. Benjamin Workman, a gold-sized parlour carpet would cover all worshippers in the church, they have grown, by continuous and healthy progression, into a population of thousands, possessed of great wealth, of influence, of activity, of loyal citizenship, with its established schools, its district congregations, its charitable institutions, its temperance societies, which have administered the pledge to more than 25,000 people. In the two facts that since 1867 the assessed value of real estate possessed by the Irish people in Montreal has increased from \$3,560,000 to more than \$12,000,000, and that on the books of the City and District Savings Bank there are 11,000 Irish names, mostly of the working classes, whose deposits exceed \$2,000,000, the highest testimony of the industry and opportunity of the race is found. The prosperity of the Irish is not singular in this free country, but, brought out as Mr. Curran has done, it serves to exemplify the splendid field for honest toil Canada affords.

THE PARLIAMENTARY FUND.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING IN
NEW YORK.

In pursuance of a call issued by a number of representative Irishmen of New York, a meeting was held in one of the rooms of the Hoffman House recently to assist in procuring a Parliamentary fund to be transmitted to Mr. Parnell for the purpose of defraying the expenses incurred by the members of his party in attending Parliament and having to reside in London. The call said that the struggle of the Irish people under the splendid leadership of Mr. Parnell for free government claimed and was deserving of the active sympathy and encouragement of all lovers of justice and of constitutional government, of whatever race or nationality, and added that Ireland was as much entitled to Home-rule as Canada and Australia.

There were about seventy-five gentlemen present, among whom were prominent bankers, merchants, and lawyers. It was an enthusiastic and business-like assemblage, which set at once to work to put in execution the object for which it was called. The proceedings were opened by Mr. Morgan J. O'Brien, who, in a few complimentary words, moved that Mr. Eugene Kelly be permanent chairman. Mr. Kelly was unanimously chosen for the office.

He made a short address, expressing his heartfelt sympathy with the movement, and said that it deserved the aid and assistance of every Irishman.

Mr. Joseph J. O'Donohue then started the subscriptions with 1,000 dols. When the applause which greeted this announcement had subsided, Mr. Eugene Kelly said that he would follow Mr. O'Donohue's good example by subscribing the same amount. This caused another burst of approval. Then in different parts of the room gentlemen sprang to

their feet and announced their subscriptions. As the larger amounts were mentioned there were further enthusiastic demonstrations. In a very short time quite a handsome sum had been reached. The names of the subscribers and the amounts given were as follows: Joseph J. Donohue 1,000 dols; Home Rule Club 1000 dols; Eugene Kelly 1000 dols; E. D. Farrell 1000 dols; Henry McAlenan, 500 dols; John D. Crimmins 500 dols; L. J. Callanan 250 dols; Matthew Leavy 250 dols; Patrick Kiernan 250 dols; J. S. Coleman 250 dols; B. F. Collier 250 dols; Judge Edward Brown 100 dols; James Fray 100 dols; Morgan J. O'Brien 100 dols; Miles M. O'Brien 100 dols; Major Edward Duffy 100 dols; John H. Spellman 100 dols; R. M. Walters 100 dols; Stephen Lovejoy 100 dols; John B. Manning 100 dols; W. G. Fanning 100 dols; John Mullaly, 50 dols; J. Early 50 dols; Dr. Maguire 50 dols; D. A. Spellissy 50 dols; John Sullivan 25 dols; J. Burke 25 dols; General O'Beirne 25 dols; Robert B. Walsh 25 dols; Denis Burns 25 dols.

When the announcement that the total of the subscriptions amounted to 7,525 dols. was made, there was further enthusiastic applause.

THE «UNITED» KINGDOM.

Mr. O'Neill Daunt challenges the accuracy of designating Great Britain and Ireland a «United» Kingdom. He says in a recent letter to the *Freeman*—

There cannot, I think, be a greater misnomer than to designate these two nations a «United» Kingdom. They are as disunited, except in the existence of a mischievous act of Parliament, as any two nations under the sun. In what respect are they united? What are the proofs of their international regard? When famine drove multitudes of our countrymen into their graves or into exile, the *Times* exultingly shouted that the Celts were gone «with a vengeance.» I have seen on the walls of Edinburgh the advertisement of a Scotch agent of Irish estates, in which the public were informed, as an attraction to purchasers, that the inhabitants had been cleared out. This proof of the «United» sentiments of Britain and Ireland has been reproduced by Lord Derby, whose declaration that it would pay England well to advance a large sum for the exportation of the Irish people has not yet been forgotten. English affection for Ireland has been further displayed in Mr. Gladstone's financial operations upon Irish pockets; which he probes without regard to our relative taxable capacity or to our just claim to a lower rate of taxation on the score of the vast disparity of the two pre-Union national debts. The love of our British neighbors is also illustrated by the late Lord Chancellor Campbell, who accounts for the Whig support of the Coercion bill in 1834 by reminding us «how essentially Ireland is hated by the English nation.» Another proof of English love for Ireland is supplied by Mr. Chamberlain who, while admitting that the Union is detested by four-fifths of our nation, yet resorts to the argument of brute force by telling us that this great Irish majority must yield to the thirty millions of British Unionists who, according to him, are determined to retain their grasp on their ill-gotten prey.

And two nations entertaining reciprocal feelings such as I have indicated, are designated a «United» Kingdom! their union consisting on the British side of feverish anxiety for our expulsion; of triumph when we are expelled; of impudent financial injustice; of the essential hatred which, as attested by Lord Chancellor Campbell, leads your English Liberals to cast a lenient glance «on any measure which tends to degrade the mass of the Irish population;» of that brutal contempt for the Irish desire to recover their undoubted right, which appears to Mr. Chamberlain's declaration that the choice of four-fifths of our nation must be disregarded. Such are the elements of «unitedness» upon

the English side. On the Irish side there is the natural resentment at the criminal suppression of the Irish Parliament, and hatred of the power by which that great crime was effected and perpetuated. The «Union» was the work of our bitter enemy, and has poisoned the international relations of the two countries since the date of its enactment.

EXTRACT FROM A SPEECH

BY

MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

There was famine throughout the length and breadth of Ireland (1847). There was only one class that profited, and that was the landlords who continued to exact their rents. There was a great landlord in those days—the Duke of Norfolk—who recommended to the people that they should take a pinch of curry powder in water to keep off the pangs of hunger. Ah! that was a statement which created the greatest excitement throughout the land, and the Duke was denounced on a hundreds platforms and in thousands and hundreds of thousands of homes. People began to talk of a certain French Minister named Foulon, in the time of the French revolution, who, when he was told that the people were starving, replied: «Let the people eat grass,» and within a few months the people took Foulon, and they hung him to a lamp-post with a bunch of grass in his mouth. People remember these things.

THE
LAW OF PRIMOGENITURE.ITS BEARING ON ARISTOCRATIC
TITLES SEVERELY CRITICISED.

Hereditary aristocratic titles have no foundation in nature. They are based upon deception and injustice, and at best are purely arbitrary. The eldest son who takes the title is no more the child than the rest of the children. If any title is inherited it ought to be common to them all, and if the titular inheritance continued it would be common to all the population in the land in the course of a few ages. It is restricted to one channel of descent under the delusion that this is more direct and is somehow closer to the founder of the family than other channels. The restriction takes place by means of a wrong done to the rest in excluding them from that which is as much theirs by right of nature as his who actually enjoys it. There could be no hereditary aristocracy save by the ignorance and weakness of the community at large, who tolerate the presence of a few among them flaunting in their eyes and jingling on their ears the tokens of the general deprivation of natural due. The doctrine of the close kinship of the nation practically carried out would lead to a universal distribution of property. The verdict of society is that a man who has property should leave it to his children after making due provision for his wife for the remainder of her days. This is the general rule which the common judgment of mankind prescribes, leaving only a small margin for bequests outside the family circle. Entail in its present form and primogeniture are doomed to go, and only wait the hour and the man. Law has already relaxed the grasp of the eldest son on personal estate and provides for its distribution. In France it compels an equal distribution of real estate among all the children. Taking, then, the broad rule for granted that the possessions of the parents must pass in equal portions to the children, there is seen to be wanted some strict guard on what a man bequeaths so that it shall not be squandered by his heirs. We can best follow out the result in regard to possession in land. Entail should be placed on a natural basis and carried out on a broader scale, and it would become a mighty instrument for good and for raising the general condition of the people without taking away the stimulus to labor.

AN IRISH MOUNTAIN FARM.

Henry Labouchere, in his paper, *London Truth*, says:—I wonder how many Englishmen have any notion what a Connaught mountain «farm» is like. Well, if you were to take off here and there about a third of the pavement behind the Duke of York's monument and plant «crops» in the holes thus made, and then between the cracks of the remaining stones insert a good many ferns and weeds, and wet the place thoroughly, and lift the whole surface to an angle of about forty-five degrees, and then throw down the mountain upon it in goodish big pieces, you will have an Irish mountain farm in miniature. But, for my part, I should not fancy paying rent for such a place. My argument would be that after all the trouble I had taken in grubbing up the stones and planting the crops and throwing down the monument I had earned the right to be wet to the skin six days out of the seven rent free. This is exactly what the «cultivators of the rock» on the west coasts of Ireland, Scotland, and the adjacent isles do say.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Said Mr. Dion Boucicault, on the recent occasion of his opening performance at Sydney, New South Wales:

«Some twenty-five years ago I wrote the «Colleen Bawn.» I found at that time what was called the stage Irishman in possession of the stage. I am an Irishman, I was born and bred there. Therefore I write of what I know, and speak of what I am sure, when I say that the «stage Irishman» does not exist in Ireland at all. He may have existed there at one time, but I doubt it very much. If ever he did exist—that drunken fool, that witless object, at whose blunders you were caused to laugh—I must say I have never seen the object in Ireland, and if he ever did exist, then I say the species is extinct. It is certainly not among those registered by Darwin. Now, I will ask you to observe that I introduced in the Irish character, as represented in my plays, one grand and simple element which never before existed in the stage picture of Irish life, but which has always been associated with the national sentiment—namely, the element of pathos, and with it delicacy and goodness of heart; for, with all their mistakes and blunders, I have always found the lowest Irishman to be a gentleman and the lowest Irishwoman to be a lady.»

Catholics have no need to complain of the result of the elections so far as it affects their special interests. In the late House of Commons representatives of the Faith had sixty seats. In the new House they will have eighty-two. Of these Catholic Ireland contributes seventy-nine, England two, and Scotland one. We have already commented upon the return for the Oban Division of Argyllshire of Mr. D. H. Macfarlane, who enjoys the distinction of being the first Catholic member of Parliament returned by Scotland since the so-called Reformation. English Catholics cannot, however, be congratulated upon the part they took in the electoral struggle. To the last Parliament they sent but one representative, Mr. H. E. H. Jeringham; and to that which will commence its labors in a couple of months they have returned only two—Mr. Charles Russell, Q.C., for South Hackney, and Mr. T. P. O'Connor for the Scotland Division of Liverpool. And more than half the credit of securing the return of these two gentlemen is due to the Irish electors in this country.—*Liverpool Catholic Times.*

In Columbia the enlightened zeal and perseverance of the Delegate Apostolic have borne good fruit. He has re-established the relations between that country and the Holy See; he has founded a university which prospers in spite of many inimical efforts; and he is now engaged in establishing two new bishoprics at

Santander and Tulima. He has instituted missions to the savages, and is now dividing the vast territory into four or five Vicariates. He has called in the aid of the Jesuits, and is making an appeal to Europe to send him other religious orders also. Let us hope that Mgr. Agnozzi's appeal may be soon answered.

The Italian Government has just published the list of deaths from cholera during the years 1884 and 1885. In the former year there were 27,000 cases and 24,000 deaths. In the latter year there have been over 6000 cases and 3000 deaths. Palermo was the great sufferer in 1885 as Naples was in 1884. Better nutrition during both epidemics caused a noted diminution in cases and deaths.

WIT AND HUMOUR.

"And are you glad to see me my little man?" asked the bishop of Mobby. "Yes, sir," replied Bobby. "And why are you glad to see me?" "Because it's only when you come we have anything for dinner worth eating."

"Do you allow drunken people on the train?" asked an old gentleman at the City Hall elevated station. "Sometimes, but not when they are too drunk," replied the brakeman. "Just take a seat near the middle of the car and keep quiet, and you'll be all right."

"Tommy, is your sister Clarinda in?" "Mebby she is and meebby she ain't. What's your name?" "Why do you ask?" "Waal, ye see, she said if Mr. Thompkins called she'd be in, but if old Cruikshank called she'd be out. Which be you?" Mr. Cruikshank departed.

Employment agent—You said you didn't care what sort of a domestic I sent you. Lady—I didn't say that, I know. Agent—As to color, I mean. Lady—Yes, I remember I did. Either black or white, I said. Agent—Well, I filled the stipulation, didn't I? Lady—No, the one you sent me is green.

Judge, to witness who had just called the opposing counsel a liar—You are fined ten dollars, sir. On what grounds do you justify yourself in calling the learned counsel a liar, sir?

Witness—On the grounds, your honor, that I have sworn to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

Young contributor, to country editor—Will you kindly look at this poem, sir?

Country editor—Certainly, we are always anxious for good poetry. [Reading.] H'm! On Linden when the sun was low, etc., etc. [handing it back]. Sorry, sir; it's very fair, but not quite up to our standard.

A well-dressed and pretty young woman who went about New York saying that she wanted to get married, was promptly clapped into an insane asylum. When a woman wants a husband and does not continually declare she would not touch a horrid man with a ten-foot pole, it is a sure sign of insanity.

Snooks—Yes, sir, I believe in giving my children the best education money can buy. My father never spared no expense on my schooling.

De Taffee—You will give them an academic education, then?

Snooks—Of course I will, that's what I got, and if it takes every cent I have all my boys and girls shall be macadamised.

Tearful daughter, "you kicked John last night as he was going out of the front gate." Heartless father. "I know I did." "You ought to be ashamed of yourself. John feels very badly about it, and thinks you ought to make amends." "Does he? well, you tell him to come round again tonight and I'll give that kick back to him again."

How a physician lost a patient—

"Doctor, what would you do for a third-day chills when quinine has no more effect than so much clear water," said an old granger to a smart young physician. "I would call in a good physician." "Thank you," said the granger, rising to go. "I will do as you say. I reckon I'll find Dr. Smith in his office." Good-day.

DEWEY AND CO.

HAVE

REMOVED

TO

179 CALLE PIEDAD.

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

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF THE

LATEST

ENGLISH, IRISH, SCOTCH AND AMERICAN

NEWSPAPERS

AND

PERIODICALS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS PERMANENTLY RECEIVED TO ALL EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

BOOKS of all classes and STATIONERY of every description.

Please Note

179--PIEDAD--179



AVISO

IMPORTANTE

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

NATAL T. DE TORRES

SAN MARTIN 73 (ALTOS)

NOTA

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

jy 17—pm

FURNITURE

A Good Assortment

ALWAYS ON HAND AT

W. G. MARTINDALE'S

144-ESMERALDA-144

sep 1—pm



SARNA, MANQUERA, GUSANOS, GARRAPATAS, HORMIGOS, ETC.

THE Especifico de Glicerina

Is the BEST REMEDY for all the above, as testified by the juries reports of the public trials given by Mr. Hayward, and by the hundreds of other testimonials to be seen at Moore and Tudors.

What a Rojo Estancierero 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.

(Signed)

FRED DASHWOOD

Sold in drums of 20 and 50 lbs. each, also in casks of 400 lbs. at a great reduction

IMPORTED BY

MOORE & TUDOR

CALLE MAIPU 95, BUENOS AIRES
Also sold by EDUARDO CASEY, Messrs. DUGGAN BROTHERS, and PATRICIO HAM, Buenos Aires.

Sole Manufacturers, Tomlinson and Hayward, Lincoln, England.

N.B.—Any estancierero wishing to test the efficacy of this Dip for Scab, etc., C. P. Hayward will be pleased to show the simple process with the Especifico de Glicerina upon the sheep being supplied.

de 18—pm

SINGER EVER UNRIVALLED

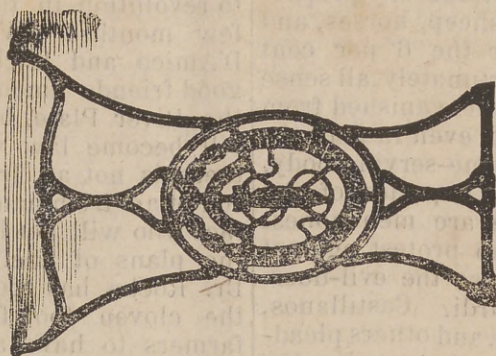
NONE ARE

GENUINE

WITHOUT

THIS

TRADE MARK



NONE ARE

GENUINE

WITHOUT

THIS

TRADE MARK

The greatest achievement in mechanical Sewing Machine skill of the age is the

NEW SINGER OSCILLATING SHUTTLE MACHINE

THE MOST SILENT—THE SWIFTEST—THE MOST PERFECT STITCHER—AND WILL OUTWEAR ALL OTHERS COMBINED

To intending purchasers we say call and see them. Sole Agents and Importers—

OSBORNE AND CO.—CHACACUCO—65

sep 4—pm

BANCO DE LA PROVINCIA.

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

R. A. DE TOLEDO,
Secretario.

BANCO DE LA PROVINCIA.

Desde la fecha hasta nueva orden el Banco cobrará 10 o/o por los saldos a su favor y pagará 3 o/o por los saldos en contra en cuenta corriente.

R. A. DE TOLEDO,
Secretario.

Extra Fine KEROSENE MARK

"SOUTHERN CROSS" PERFECT SAFETY.

Marvellous colour being perfectly water white. Almost entirely free from smell. Extraordinary brilliant light. It has been tested by the most celebrated analytical chemists in Europe and pronounced

BEST REFINED AND PUREST OIL EVER PRODUCED.

The purity of the oil is such that trimming the wick with scissors is unnecessary for several months. Flashing point 150°.

Sole Agents and Importers for the

"SOUTHERN CROSS" OIL

MOORE & TUDOR... Buenos Aires

GLOVER, TEMPLE & Co... Rosario,

Santa-Fé.

GEO. MICHAELSEN & Co, Montevideo

Do. Bahía Blanca



WIND IS CHEAP

So why don't you use it for drawing water instead of employing men and horses for that purpose?

The HALLIDAY STANDARD

is the BEST WIND-MILL manufactured, because being self-regulating it requires no attention except oiling once a week.

Tell the agents what quantity of water you want and they will sell you a Mill guaranteeing satisfaction.

HAND-PUMPS, PIPING, and TANKS FOR WATER constantly on hand

For further particulars apply to the Agent—

E. T. PHILLIPS

Late Phillips & Burrows

OFFICES—90 San Martin

DEPOSIT—Calle Serrano, Palermo

In front of the park gates

CHARLES STUART

Solicitor

AND

SWORN TRANSLATOR

100-VICTORIA-100

Office Hours 12 to 3 p.m.

GRAND HOTEL FRASCATI

MAIPU, 22, 24 AND 26.

Between Piedad and Rivadavia.

ENGLISH SPOKEN.

Splendid Accommodation for Families.

m3 6m

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND R. P. STEAMERS. Lamport & Holt's LINE.

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

Departures from Buenos Aires:—

Antwerp. (Direct) JULIET THOMPSON JAN. 15.
Loading in the River Parana.

Dunkirk. (Direct) LAMPOR CROSS, JAN. 17

Liverpool and Bremen FLAXMAN DAVIES JAN. 17

Antwerp and London. (via Rio Janeiro and Southampton) GALILEO* YAXLEY JAN. 22
(carrying the Belgian Mails.)

MASKELYNE* HAIRBY FEB. 8
Carrying the Belgian Mails.

Antwerp and Liverpool (via Rio Janeiro and Southampton) SPENSER BROWN JAN. 28
Loading in the Rivers Parana and Uruguay.

New York. (via Rio Janeiro) HIPPARCHUS* KELLY JAN. 28

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

Prepaid Passages issued to those wishing to bring out friends. Cargo and Passengers for New York will be taken by the steamers which connect with the New York boat from Rio.

Specie and Parcels received at the brokers' office till noon on the days of sailing.

N.B.—Certain steamers marked (*) are now specially provided for passengers, have improved accommodation and appointments, and carry Surgeons and Stewardses.

T. S. BOADLE, Agent, 245—Reconquista—245

Agents at Montevideo—

C. R. HORNE & Co.

" " Rosario—

H. S. FERGUSON.

" " San Nicolas—

SERVANDO E. GOMEZ.

" " San Pedro—

H. LETICHE.

" " Bahia Blanca—

E. P. GOODHALL.

y7 perm.

PRESERVE YOUR HEALTH

At this season of the year everyone should take a few doses of a good purgative medicine. The best kind is that which has a decided action upon the liver. By cleansing the system now sickness may be avoided.

DOCTOR SCHENK'S MANDRAKE PILLS

will have the effect desired and fortify the body against the heat of summer.

May be had at all respectable Drug-gists and at the Agency—

J. A. BENNET 195 Florida

EL PLATA

L. COXOLA'S

STORE OF PARAGUAYAN

ARTICLES

—O—

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

—O—

186—SUIPACHA—186

fmd31

MRS. SUTOR

Begs to inform her friends and former patrons that she has arrived from London and Paris with a

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

MILLINERY

EMBROIDERED DRESSES

BONNETS AND HATS

And a large assortment of

FANCY GOODS

Which are now on view at

293—SAN MARTIN—293

n 18—pm

Res Non Verba

MENSAJERIAS FLUVIALES A VAPOR

—O—

Nuevo Itinerario

Desde Agosto 10, 1885

Salidas de Buenos Aires:

PARA MONTEVIDEO A LAS 5 P.M.

Los Lunes... Vapor Cosmos

Los Martes... " Río de la Plata

Los Jueves... " Saturno

Los Sabados... " Olimpo

Los Domingos... " Sillex

PARA EL SALTO Y ESCALAS

A LAS 10 A.M.

Los Martes... Vapor Olimpo

Los Miércoles... " Sillex

Los Jueves... " Cosmos

Los Viernes... " Río de la Plata

Los Domingos... " Saturno

SALIDAS PARA ROSARIO Y ESCALAS

LAS SOLAMENTE

Los Viernes vapor METEORO

CARRERA DEL PARANA

Hasta SANTA FE

Haciendo 4 viajes directos semanales con los vapores

JUPITER,

PINGO Y METEORO

SALIDAS: Lunes, Martes, Jueves y

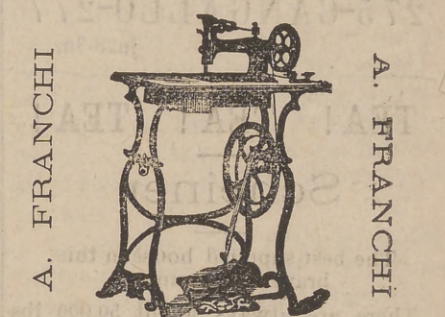
Sabados

Para San Pedro, Las Hermanas, San Nicolas, Rosario, Diamante, Parana, y Santa Fé, en combinacion con los Ferrocarriles del Norte y Campana. Los boletos de tren y equipajes para los señores pasajeros. Los vapores Jupiter y Meteorito salen de Campana con el tren de las 34 de la Estacion Central. La carga se recibe la víspera de la salida en las Estaciones Retiro y Campana. La agencia se encarga del embarque y desembarque de carga, asi como despachos de Aduana.—Comunicacion con el Teléfono Gower Bell.

PEDRO RISSO, Agente Reconquista y Cuyo

Great SEWING MACHINE Establishment

This house always contains a supply of machinery of the most finished class from Europe and North America



SPECIAL WORKSHOP FOR REPAIRS

Repairs done to machines of every description. A large supply of THREAD, OIL, AND NEEDLES

37--BUEN ORDEN--37

Machines by Wholesale and Retail

Guaranteed

m 18—6m

GALLI HERMANOS

208 RECONQUISTA-208

CASA INTRODUCTORA

DE

ARTICULOS DE DROGUERIA

Y MEDICINA

—O—

PAPELES Y ARTICULOS

PARA

LITOGRAFIA, IMPRENTA, Etc

—O—

208-RECONQUISTA-208

GALLI HERMANOS

The London

HOSIERY STORE

Gath & Chaves

159-PIEDAD-161

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

MEN'S CLOTHES

—O—

Sole Agent for

HENRY-HEATH'S-HATS

6—pm

HOLY CROSS COLLEGE

595 - CORRIENTES - 595

BUENOS AIRES.

—:0:—

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

—:0:—

For further particulars apply to, or address, the Director

DR. JAMES P. KELLEY.
may 1—pm

IRISH CLUB

—0—

Members are notified that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, for the Election of Officers in place of the outgoing Committeemen, will be held on January 30th at 8 p.m., at the Club, 233 Reconquista.

M. DINNEEN, President

JOHN E. O'CURRY, Hon. Sec.

Tobacco for Curing Sheep

Constantly on hand a large stock of Strong Virginian Tobacco especially adapted for curing sheep. Also an excellent

TOBACCO EXTRACT

better and cheaper than any offered in this market.

Estancieros are invited to inspect our samples before purchasing elsewhere. Sales will be made in lots suit purchasers.

C. S. BOWERS & CO.

275-CANGALLO-277
ju28-3m

TEA! TEA! TEA!

Scheiner

The best-supplied house in this branch of business.

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

Come and See our Stock

UNRIVALLED PRICES

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

LUIS R. SCHEINER.

THE ORIGINAL MOCKFORD'S SHEEPWASH

THE MOST EFFICACIOUS

AND

THE MOST ECONOMICAL

J. K. THEOBALD & CO.
197-BOLIVAR-197

ANGLO-ARGENTINE COLLEGE

71-JUNIN-71

DIRECTOR: JOHN MCCATH

EDUARDO KENNY

WOOL & PRODUCE BROKER

126-RECONQUISTA-126
ju 15 pm

SPECIAL NOTICE Lampert & Holt Line REDUCTION OF FARES TO LONDON & ANTWERP

Intending Passengers are informed that, commencing with the steamer MAKELINE, sailing from Buenos Aires on the 7th of FEBRUARY, First-class Return Tickets will be granted for

Forty Guineas

For further particulars apply to
T. S. BOADLE
245 RECONQUISTA
ju6 pm

COLONISTS

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

EDWARD CASEY,
80 RECONQUISTA

THE
"Southern Cross,"
No. 6, PASAGE ARGENTINO
(Entrance by Calle Cangallo 41.)

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

TERMS.
Cash (yearly)..... \$80 mjn
Credit..... 950 —
Monthly 075 —

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, JANUARY 22ND, 1886.

By far the ablest article we have yet seen in any of the native papers, on Irish affairs, appeared in *El Diario* on Tuesday. The article occupies nearly two columns of that paper, and traces with a master hand the struggles for freedom made by the Irish people during the past and present centuries. We translate one or two of the opening sentences, though we feel we cannot do justice to the original, which is written in the purest Castilian Spanish:

"The political state of Ireland at the present day is not the result of any new idea. The forces that agitate that people are not of recent creation, nor has any prophet arisen in these days to preach to them a new political and social creed. The ideas and principles which were implanted centuries ago, which have deluged the country with blood and tears and given rise to human sufferings without example, are only now producing their legitimate fruit. The Anglo-Norman Conquest, the four centuries of incessant struggles that preceded the defeat of O'Neil at the battle of Kinsale, the reformation, confiscation, and slaughter in the time of the Stuarts and Cromwell, the penal laws against Catholics, the brief spell of independence in 1782, the torture and gibbet, the pitch-cap and the rack of 1798, the popular agitation in favour of Catholic Emancipation, the famine of '47, the abortive insurrection of '48, the Fenian movement, in fine, all have contributed to mould the thoughts and aspirations of the Irish people to the shape which they are taking to-day."

These are the introductory sentences. Any of our readers who has not read the article we refer to should procure a copy of *El Diario*, of Tuesday, and read it for himself. It is an eloquent and truthful review of Irish history.

It is a remarkable fact, that a Spanish newspaper, edited by a distinguished Argentine, should

contain an able defense of Ireland on the same day on which a foul libel on Ireland and Irishmen appears in an English journal edited by an Irishman in Buenos Aires. It is a monstrous thing to see a man abuse the members of his own family, and heap all sorts of calumny on their heads at the very time that the stranger is bearing witness to their innocence. This is the phenomenon we now behold.

THE SHEEP AND CATTLE TAX.

The Grecian gift promised to the sheep and cattle owners of the province was not long delayed. The bill put forward ostensibly to secure a guarantee of 6 per cent on all capital invested by private individuals in the frozen meat export trade, but really to extort money by hook or crook from honest hard-working people was introduced into the Provincial Chamber of Deputies on Wednesday week, and after some discussion passed in all its details. As may be conjectured, the discussion principally hinged on the clause of the bill proposing a tax on sheep, horses, and cattle, to cover the 6 per cent guarantee. Fortunately, all sense of justice is not yet vanished from the world, and even in that obsequious and time-serving body, the Chamber of Deputies of the province, there are men honest and manly who protest against wrong and expose the evil-doer. Deputies Sicardi, Castellanos, Murphy, Castro, and others pleaded hard against the cruelty, the suicidal madness of taxing sheep and cattle interests in the present depressed state of camp industry; but all in vain; the Ministers and the Government would have their pound of flesh off the farmers' backs. The Minister declared that he would have no half-measures; either the tax should be passed with the guarantee or the Governor would with his own imperial will put an extinguisher on the bill and veto it when passed. The threat was too much for the obsequious majority, and they passed the bill by 16 to 11. It will now be brought before the Senate, and should it get a favourable reception there, the iniquitous farce will become a law, and the Provincial Government will be empowered to tax the sheep and cattle farmers within its jurisdiction. In whatever light we regard this law, it is a public shame and a scandal. If the Government had simply said that it wanted money to cause disturbance, even to buy arms for the coming election, we could well understand the matter. But when it tries to throw the cloak of benevolence over its exactions, and under the plea of consulting the popular interests it gets in the thin end of the wedge and commences to rob the principal industry of the country, we are astounded at its presumption and lying hypocrisy. From the day that Dr. Rocha came into office the cattle interests of this country have been often and grievously victimised to satisfy his extravagance and ambition. He has imposed taxes which none but a despot would impose, which none but slaves can certainly submit to pay.

When he was short of money after the intrigues and speculations of the last elections he invented the cattle brand tax, by which he took over a million of hard dollars out of the pockets of the farmers. He wished to have a field of action for his plans and intrigues, and lo we have La Plata raised in the desert at an enormous cost. Let any man stand in the new provincial capital and see the immense piles of houses, bricks and mortar, and then he will have a clear explanation of "curso forzoso" and the many financial evils under which this country is laboring. But having gone so far Rocha must go farther, and he must carry out the plans which he has been hatching for the past five years. He wants money for that purpose, and he once more looks to the sheepfarmers and destines them as his prey. The 6 per cent guarantee is only a flimsy pretext. The meat freezing com-

panies do not want a guarantee, and even if they did, it would be most absurd to tax the cattle interests in order to advance any private undertaking. The Government in introducing the bill admits that the value of stock has fallen within the past year 40 per cent, and now they pretend they can improve the situation by placing an additional burden on the shoulders of the farmers. As well suppose that we can improve the physical strength of a man who is already put on short allowance by giving a portion of his food to those who cook it for him. No, the Government cannot deceive the farmers for one instant by this heartless dodging. The plain truth is that the tax is imposed in order to supply the wants of the electioneering agents who are required for the coming campaign, and as the sheep and cattle farmers are the most defenceless of all men in the country they are readily pounced on. The question is, will they allow themselves to be thus fleeced? Will they tamely pay the money which will purchase the rifles that will drive them and their children into revolution in the course of a few months? We have not. D'Amico and Rocha have many good friends among the Irish of the River Plate, but should this bill become law we trust that there is not an Irishman or the son of an Irishman in the province who will not labor to thwart the plans of their persecutors. Dr. Rocha has too often shown the cloven foot for the cattle farmers to have any confidence in him. He has never missed an opportunity of taxing rural industry. We know not whether it is too late for him now to try and win back the good will of the people which he has forfeited by his exactions, but should this bill become a law it is the great fatal step in his career. He may succeed in obtaining the money, but his political chances are gone for ever.

ABUSE OF THE FRANCHISE.

The scene which took place in front of the Public Tribunal of this city, on Saturday, is a fair indication of the way in which manhood suffrage is appreciated in the Argentine Republic. Judge Tedin having perceived that the number of names on the register in the parish of San Juan Evangelista was greater far than the number of qualified citizens residing there, summoned 1,450 persons before him to show cause why their names should not be struck off the list. It may be remarked *en passant* that nearly all the voters in that parish, whether bona-fide or not, are decided supporters of Dr. Juarez Celman. It was therefore incumbent on the friends of this candidate to save appearances, and so a large crowd of roughs were marshalled on the day appointed, headed by well-known electioneering agents of Juarez Celman. The crowd assembled in the "patio" of the Cabildo and raised the usual partisan cries "Viva el Presidente; viva Juarez Celman; Muera el Juez Tedin," &c. Judge Tedin meantime behaved with extraordinary coolness and intrepidity in face of such a disgraceful scene. He sent for a troop of police, which were promptly supplied by Col. Bosch, and by their aid the cabildo was soon cleared of the lawless horde of disturbers who in defending their own rights, true or false, offered such gross insult to the majesty of the law. After this the voters were allowed to enter one by one, or in small batches, and their case was pleaded by Dr. Juan Garcia, who behaved in a very undignified manner, and showed every disrespect for the court and his own high position. Judge Tedin patiently bore his taunts and reproaches until he went entirely beyond the limits of moderation. He then ordered Dr. Garcia to be placed under arrest. He was carried away by the police amid the protests and vociferations of the mob. The crowd soon after dispersed by orders of the police. On Monday, Dr. Tedin gave his decision in reference to the objections made to the persons inscribed on the register. In the

first place, he decides that all those persons who failed to appear before him to substantiate their claims to be on the register, or who withdrew before they had been called upon to state their claims, must be considered to have acknowledged the facts against them. Next, that the fraud practised is proved in general by the fact that 1,756 persons claim to be Argentine citizens entitled to vote in the parish, when a careful register made by the police shows that only 723 Argentine citizens, 12 years old and upwards, resided in the 20th section, within which the said parish is included, in the year 1881.

A WORD TO A COLLEAGUE.

ANOTHER CALUMNY REFUTED.

It is with feelings of pain and humiliation that we are called on to refer to an article which appeared in the *Standard* on Wednesday from the London correspondent of that paper. We have often, before now, felt it our duty to stigmatise as they deserved the coarse and slanderous utterances of this mercenary scribe when treating of Irish affairs, and we were hoping that our colleague would, for its own interests if not for the sake of truth and public decency, turn aside the current of its correspondent's vituperation or eliminate the anti-Irish poison and national odium with which his literary missives to this country are surcharged. We were disappointed. The letter of last Wednesday surpasses in audacity and malice anything that has yet appeared from the pen of the Cockney "energumeno." This is the way in which he pours out the vials of his foul-mouthed wrath upon the men whom our countrymen have elected by an almost unanimous vote to represent them in the British House of Commons.

It is difficult to conceive a position more humiliating than that of the two great historic English parties at this moment. They are on their knees before a rabble of Irish attorneys, pork butchers, provision dealers, and houseless adventurers whose expenses have to be paid by sympathisers in America to enable them to live in Westminster.

When our countrymen were represented by the Cromwellian butchers, a rabble of English carpet-baggers, and the houseless adventurers who came over to our country to rob us of our lands and our national institutions, when the only men receiving emolument or pay in Ireland were not the able advocates of the people but the spy and the informer, the perfurer Keogh and the suicide Sadler, when the descendants of the men who outraged women and tortured little children on their spears held sway, when Foster treated little boys and girls to buckshot, oh, then it was a glorious time in Ireland. Law and order prevailed, and the Cockney correspondent of the *Standard* sang hallelujahs through the nose because the "two great historic parties" divided the spoils between them. *Nous avons change tout cela*, and hence the London scribe shows his impotent scurrility in a Buenos Aires newspaper. This is not the worst, however, for after wading through a whole *puntano* of platitudes he comes to the sticking point and tries to draw a contrast between Irish politics as they are known in England and Irish crime, which will always act as a powerful lever against Ireland, particularly in a distant country like this, where the writer calculated his assertions could not be contradicted. Imagine the malice of the man who cites a murder committed some 3 or 4 years ago as a proof of the present social and political state of Ireland. The murder of the Sheehans took place several years ago, and had nothing social or political about it. Why then is it cited as one of those cold-blooded assassinations that separate the Irish race from the people at this side of the Channel? The *Standard* is always dining into our ears that we are one in race, and whenever a rich Irishman turns up he is accosted as "our dis-

tinguished countryman" not by any means "separate from those who come from the other side of the Channel." Nothing in the world would be easier than for us to give a list of crimes and murders committed in England, and we need not go back three or four years to find them, but we scorn to have recourse to such literary brigandage, nor do we on that account assert, as the *Standard's* correspondent says of our country, that England "of to-day reminds one of Buenos Aires in the time of Rosas." It is strange indeed that the paper that only looks upon murder and outrage in South America as a subject for a "funny joke to be served up at the breakfast-table of the race from the other side of the Channel," should fall into a fit of the blue devils over a murder committed in Ireland three or four years ago! There are blackguards and ruffians in all countries, and we know no blackguardism greater than that committed by the *Standard* to blacken and destroy the reputation of our countrymen. In the name of that fair fame which has never been for a moment tarnished, notwithstanding all the efforts of our enemies, in the name of the Irish people who have chosen what the *Standard* calls a "rabble" to represent them, in the names of the bishops and priests of Ireland, who have all to a man given their enthusiastic support to that "rabble," we protest against the calumnies and insults of the *Standard's* London correspondent.

SERMON BY DEAN DILLON.

AT HOLY CROSS CHURCH
ON THE OCCASION
OF THE INAUGURATION OF
THE MONASTERY.

The Very Rev. preacher said: It had always fallen to his lot to address the congregation of Holy Cross Church on its occasion of joy. When the present chapel was consecrated it was his lot to speak on the subject, to offer his congratulations to those whose fervent piety had brought them to the end of the first stage in a truly praiseworthy undertaking, and so on, whilst the good Passionist Fathers had guided their flock in safety through sunshine and through rain, it had been his pleasure always to be invited to speak on the occasion of particular rejoicing and special happiness.

What could he speak on upon such an occasion with greater propriety than the loveliness of the House of God. The Psalmist when contemplating the bulwarks of Zion had exclaimed with rapture "How amiable, how lovely, how beautiful are Thy tabernacles, Oh Lord of Hosts!" In order to be perfectly beautiful, a thing must be harmonious, it must likewise be beneficent in its purpose and consistent throughout, having no jarring notes or unseemly proportions to offend the eye or the ear that is trained in accordance with true principles. Where can such characteristics be found on earth as they are in the Catholic Church? Search history and see what the world has to be proud of; what lineaments of beauty; what achievements in the arts, the sciences, and the learned professions for which it is not indebted to Holy Church? There are, moreover, two principles upon which all government, and therefore all order and harmony and, consequently, all real loveliness in the sense before us depend. These are subordination and charity—or love.

There must be government in the Church, in the State, in society, and in the family, and those who are naturally subject to such government owe it perfect obedience and fidelity. On the other hand, those who are in authority, being placed in power by legitimate means, are the ministers of God, placed and maintained in power by Him and accountable to Him for the manner in which they exercise their power and fulfill their trust. This obliges them to rule with charity, to return love for that obedience they expect and demand of those who are made subordinate to them, and wherever this subordination

and this love are combined there is perfect peace and perfect harmony. They are combined in the Church of God, hence the exclamation of the Psalmist: «How lovely are thy tabernacles, oh Lord of Hosts!»

NOTES FROM LONDON.

It being talked about is any satisfaction the Irish people should now be in the most exuberant spirits; for it may safely be said that they have monopolised 90 per cent of the everyday conversation during the past few weeks, and that a large space in the newspapers and periodicals is still being dedicated to them. Home-rule is talked of at the corner of every street, and two Englishmen cannot sit down over a friendly pot of ale but they must some way or other fall into line and discuss that d—d Irish question.

Heretofore the London dailies contented themselves with half a column on Irish affairs. Now—and remember that Gladstone said a few months ago that Irish affairs should be relegated to obscurity for another lustrum—Ireland is the all-absorbing topic, and an article commencing with the price of iron or Chester cheese is sure to end with Home-rule. Whole pages are generously devoted to the interesting subject. Editors fill up their vacant spaces with Home-rule. Lady worshippers in Quaker conventicles finish off their prayers with a homily on the wild Irish and Home-rule. Whigs and Tories dream of it as a bugbear which haunts them. Old men and beldames in the street do prophesy upon it dangerously. Gladstone, the G.O.M., is the great Æolus that sets these winds agoing. It is positively stated that he foresaw the present position, that he had more than once predicted the influence which Parnell would be able to command, and that he has been for months, even before the elections, distilling in the alembic of his brain the mighty vat of «Mountain Dew» which would replenish College Green, the very odor of which would expel the money-changers from the sacred ground and the taste of which would intoxicate the Irish people with joy.

Coming down to plain truth and putting metaphors aside, a Press Association telegram was published on the 17th of December to the effect that the basis of Gladstone's scheme was a Parliament in Dublin with full power to deal with purely Irish affairs. The principle of the veto of the Sovereign was admitted with the limitation that such veto should only be exercised on the recommendation of the Privy Council. The scheme provided for a representation of Ireland in the British Parliament, in whose hands all taxation for imperial purposes would be vested as heretofore. The police were to be placed on the same footing as Great Britain, controlled locally and supported out of rates levied for the purpose. These were the main points, and though Mr. Gladstone telegraphed that the statements were not an accurate representation of his views, we may take it for granted that they are nearly so.

Such was the importance attached to the publication that it was immediately bruited throughout the world. The continental papers were full of comments on the supposed scheme. The *Daily Telegraph* next day contained a column of paragraphs translated from Parisian papers, giving their opinions on the subject. The Conservative papers pook-pooked the idea, because Mr. Gladstone could not be so «disloyal in his old age» as to meditate the dismemberment of the empire. Needless to say the Irish landlords and the Orange mob went into wild fits of hysterical grief and moaning, and occasionally they gibbered out something in the shape of threats about Papish blood, and resolved to die for their glorious religion.

These creatures are pitted by Englishmen of every class and, truth to say, their fanatical extravagance is such, and their sayings and doings so incoher-

ent, that little sympathy is felt for them among loyal English Protestants. However, it may be said that on the whole the English Press is in a wild turmoil, and the *Times*, in particular, strikes the old key-note of bigotry and intolerance. It compares Mr. Gladstone's statement, with his recent speeches on the unalterable fidelity to imperial unity, and regards the G.O.M. as a Satanic enigma which it will take future generations to solve. The *Times* almost echoes the cry of the Dublin Orange faction, and howls most piteously at the prospect of the approaching destruction of a once mighty empire. The stubborn old hag again appeals to the ferocious passions of an English mob, and by way of securing their good will it transcribes a series of paragraphs from a letter of its Dublin correspondent, the lying Mr. Patton of the *Express*—«Loyalty is much weakened.»

says the chronicler, «waverers are driven over to the enemy, and agents of authority are deterred from energetic action.»

Meantime the Irish National party keep the even tenor of their way unmoved by the threats of the *Times* and the Orange ragamuffins, or even the benignant smiles of fortune.

THE STANDARD'S CALUMNIES

Arrecifes, Jan. 21, 1886.

To the Editor of The *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

I have been for many years a subscriber to the *Standard*, but after the abusive and slanderous article of Wednesday, in which our representative members are put down as a lot of scarecrows, or something worse, and our countrymen in general are styled by implication a lot of cut-throats similar to those of the Mazhorca, I feel I would not be doing my duty to my country, or to myself, if I any longer continued to support that paper. I see by this morning's telegram that the English Government is about to declare boycotting a felony, but, thank God, English law cannot reach this country, and Irishmen have a perfect right to boycott their enemies whenever they like.

I remain, dear sir,
Yours sincerely,
Cristobal Ryan.

MONTEVIDEAN NEWS.

It is announced that the Government has determined to introduce the passport system for citizens leaving the country.

One of the newspapers states that some chiefs from the country are imprisoned in one of the barracks.

The Government has received telegrams from the country stating that everything is quiet over all the national territory, notwithstanding precautions are being taken here.

An entrance has been forced at Dr. Aguilar and Lea's residence so as to obtain possession of the young girl whom he had taken away from her mother: she was not there, having been removed to another place. The judge has repeated his order for her to be given up or for the disclosure of her place of residence.

The gunboat «General Rivera» sailed for Uruguay with a reinforcement for the artillery detachment.

It is evident that the Government is expecting a revolutionary movement to occur, because the official newspaper *La Nacion* is issuing threats of what will be done to all who are found with arms in their hands and who attempt to disturb the peace.

Telegrams from Rio Janeiro state that the Conservatives triumphed by a great majority in the elections. There were disturbances in Rio Grande de Sol, San Pablo and Pernambuco.

It is intended to light all the city with electric light by the 1st of March.

The captain of the English corvette «Ruby» is about to leave for London to occupy a high position in the Admiralty.

Lord Dudley left in his yacht for the Falkland Islands.

Captain Barrera and Major La Paz were placed under arrest by

the authorities of Tacuarambo. They were suspected of planning a revolution, but were not long in prison when they made their escape. Others hint that they have been quietly removed.

The official newspapers are threatening vengeance against those of the Opposition. It is said that *La Razon* and *La Tribuna Popular* will soon cease to appear. Santos was furious on hearing that General Castro had stayed in Buenos Aires.

The barracks of the 5th regiment of Cazadores is full of political prisoners brought in from the camp. A new battalion has been secretly formed. Many persons have asked permission to leave the country, but were refused by Santos. The greatest alarm and uncertainty prevail.

On next Sunday a Senator will be appointed for the department of Flores. Maximo Santos is the only candidate.

It is stated that Lieutenant-Colonel Barreda has fled. *La Nacion* says that the Government has 20,000 men who could, in a week, be concentrated in any part of the Republic, and that in another week 10,000 more men would be under arms.

The Inspector-General of Arms has issued an order for a number of officers (most, if not all, of whom are in Buenos Aires) to appear before him, on or before the 26th instant, to receive orders.

About 7000 people attended at the Spanish bull-fight on Sunday. The bulls displayed great valor, and a large number of horses were slaughtered. Once the picador was in danger of his life, for he lay iron-bound beneath the horse while the bull was furiously going it. The empresario seeing the danger rushed into the arena and pulled the bull by the tail so as to withdraw its attention from its victim, for this humane act the empresario was hissed by the intelligent and appreciative audience.

La Nacion had two violent articles against *La Colonia Española* and the people who are taking refuge in Buenos Aires. The utmost vigilance is being observed everywhere and all the troops are in their barracks.

La Nacion says that the Government has accurate information of the doings of the conspirators in Buenos Aires, of whom some bear the title of doctor. It denies what has been said about General Castro, and declares that he will never join with Requena, Serena, and others against the Colorado party now in power.

It denies also that Colonel Meliton Muñoz is assembling the Canelones division.

It asks that the Argentine Government should be called upon to give explanations of its conduct in allowing preparations to be made in its territory for war against a friendly nation, and that it should be asked to remove the revolutionists from the centre of action in which they are operating.

One of the evening papers states that the Ministry of the future President will be as follows:—Minister of Government, Carlos Honore; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Angel Brien; Finance, José C. Terra; War and Marine, Lieut.-Colonel Betinzon; Justice, José L. Cuestas; and Commander-in-Chief of the Army, Gen. Tajés.

GENERAL ITEMS.

We deeply sympathise with Dr. and Mrs. Webster on the death of their infant child.

The foundation-stone of the new building for the British Hospital will be laid to-day at 5.30 p.m. The ceremony of laying the stone will be performed by President Roca.

Friends returned from Montevideo inform us that President Santos is in better health, but that he is so much afraid of assassination and that he dares not go outside the door without a guard. Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown.

The society for the protection of animals has in some way got possession of the barbed spears (banderillas) which were recently used in the bull fights in Montevideo, and the society has issued circulars inviting the public to come and see «the instruments of

cruelty» still «dropping blood». At the same time, the society entertains a hope that any person of ordinary education who will be reminded that the spear has pierced the side of a poor ox after it has disembowelled a horse, will protest against the continuation of the barbarous spectacle.

In a «pulperia» in the station «Carril» on the Saladillo line of railway, a man named Hilario Ortiz was stabbed to death by Solano Lorea. The homicide was captured by N. Ardiles, who reduced him to submission by striking him with a rebenque. At the station Cazon another tragedy occurred; a young girl, Pauline Aguirre, of 14 years of age, committed suicide. There is the usual tale of disappointed love, etc. The excessive rain has done considerable damage in the low districts of Saladillo.

A meeting of the friends of Mr. Cooper, ex-manager of the Southern Railway, was held at Mr. Casey's office on Wednesday, in order to take steps to present that gentleman with a testimonial. It was resolved to form the meeting into a committee to collect signatures and subscriptions to present Mr. Cooper with an album and address. Messrs. Bridgett, Casey, and R. Ramsay being named to draw up the letter.

The Directors have advised the Provincial Government that they have accepted the resignation of Mr. George Cooper, who was manager of this line. To fill up the vacancy, Mr. Samuel Abbott, the present traffic manager, has been elected to the post, Mr. A. G. Sketchley taking Mr. Abbott's place.

Within six months the enlargement of the Chacarita Cemetery will be completed. The funeral processions will go along Calle Corrientes, which will soon be completely paved, to Bermejo station, where a large mortuary similar to that of Berlin will be constructed.

500 men will be employed on the works at the chacarita which will become the largest cemetery in South America.

The committees of the three parties now united have resolved to address a manifesto to the members of those parties throughout the Republic, explaining the reasons for the union and asking general submission to it. The manifestoes will be issued separately, but will be of the same purport. Dr. Manuel Gorostiaga has prepared the manifesto of the Rochista party, and it has been adopted without alteration at a meeting of the central committee at which the directors of the party were present.

We understand that an American bishop is coming here with Mr. Thompson, deputed by the biblical society to settle the dispute between Mr. Thompson and Mr. Stockton.

Milk is sold «al pie de la vaca» in Buenos Aires at 8 cents a glass, which will not contain even half a pint. A good cow will yield 12 quarts of milk daily. So that the owner of the animal may secure an income of about \$4 m/n per day by her milk.

The 2nd of February has been fixed for unveiling the statue erected in honour of Admiral Brien in the town of that name. The National Government will decree military honours for the occasion.

Don Tomás O'Connor is estimating the value of land to be expropriated along the new line of railway to be constructed from Mercedes and Pilar.

On Tuesday a large crowd of people were present at the Boca to watch the steamer «Provence» sail out.

The Oriental Minister in this Republic sent a note a few days ago to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, declaring that a number of Orientals living here were conspiring against the government of General Santos, that the house of Dr. Requena y Garcia was the focus of the conspiracy, and that Captain Rufino Dominguez was training recruits in a house in Calle Paraguay.

The Chief of Police having been directed by the Government to investigate the matter, summoned before him Drs. Requena y Garcia, Herrera and Lorena, and

Captain Dominguez. Being interrogated by Colonel Bosch they admitted that a number of their countrymen were accustomed to meet at their houses, that as a matter of course they discussed Oriental politics, and Captain Dominguez being questioned about certain military training, alleged that he and his friends practised gymnastic exercises to kill time in a healthy manner, and that the words of command which were said to have been heard and had alarmed the Oriental Minister were simply given as a part of such exercises.

The municipality of Pergamino, one of the richest and most progressive of the province of Buenos Aires, has submitted to the Government the proposals which have been presented for the construction of pavement in the most important and central streets of the town. The municipality is preparing a scheme for the establishment of water works.

D. José Gregsi has asked for a monthly subvention of \$40 from the Government for introducing from 45 to 50 agricultural families to found a German colony in Curumulan on Mr. Casey's camps.

The Government has granted permission for the construction of a telephone line between B. Aires and Tolosa.

The managing committee of the Argentine Rural Society has sent a petition to the Provincial Senate asking for the rejection of the propose tax on cattle.

It is estimated that the total cost of the sanitary works in this city will be \$50,000,000. The works yet to be finished are the Riachuelo syphon, the Quilmes tunnel, the water works reservoir in Calle Cordoba and the house sewers. These last will cost \$20,000,000, of which 2,000,000 will be paid by the Government and the remainder by the proprietors.

Murder and outrage are becoming frequent in Mercedes. Last week a policeman named Lopez was killed a short distance from the principal plaza, and next night the house of Señora Rodriguez was entered by robbers, who bound her with cords and threatened her with death. They carried off \$40,000 which Señora Rodriguez had received for rents, and jewelry worth \$10,000.

The town and camp are infested with dangerous dogs which have become so dreadful one cannot ride a half-mile in any camp district that he is not pursued by a hungry pack of mongrels. In town they prowl about, and if chained up they occasionally get loose and bite the passers-by. A powerful mastiff issued from a «tambo» in Calle Viamonte on Friday and furiously attacked a man who was on the way. His body was frightfully mutilated, and it was with much difficulty that he was rescued.

A child of Señor Mattos, with a servant, were drowned in the river «Las Conchas» in Moreno, last week, while in the act of bathing. It appears there was a deep pool in the stream, of which they were not aware, and into which the servant and child fell.

Dr. Juan Carbalido has been named as the Gorostiaga candidate for the deputyship from the Province of Buenos Aires in place of Dr. Lastra, who declined the nomination.

The central committee will consist of four delegates from each of the three parties, and Drs. Enrique S. Quintana and Francisco Alcobendas will be the Gorostiaga delegates.

D. Marcos Arredondo has been appointed commissary of police in Mercedes. This appointment has restored tranquillity to the minds of the inhabitants of that partido.

A banquet was given at the «Café de Paris» on Monday evening, to the members of the «Sala de Comercio» of the Plaza Once for last year. Nearly all the produce brokers were present. «The health of the members of the «Sala de Comercio» was drunk. Mr. Lix Klitt proposed «The prosperity of the Western Railway» and he gave a poetic description of the Plaza Once a few years ago. The same orator proposed «The health of Don

Torcuato Alvear» and he soon branched off into various subjects such as the wooden pavements, speedy communication, Santiago del Estero, and the sugar factories of Tucuman, Santa-Fé, and the wheat crop; Chicago and the city of Rip Van Winkle, the Foreign Club, the Bolsa, the Kneipe, the export and import trade, the barraqueros, the ballock raris, and he wound up with another sound of trumpets for the Western line.

Men on horseback crossing the frontier from the Banda Oriental to Brazil are obliged to pay export duty for the animals they are riding.

The gold fever in Patagonia is still working its way, and many applications have already been made for real or pretended claims. Mr. Albertini the engineer, has written an official note to the Government, in which he expresses strong hopes that the gold mines at Cape Virgin as well as in other places will turn out a real success. He is awaiting specimens of the ore collected in the south, which he will report on after having analysed. The governor of Santa Cruz, Sr. Moyano, had an interview with President Roca on Tuesday, and he laid before him several maps of the districts where the gold is supposed to be.

The directors of the National Bank have resolved to pull down the old building and to raise on the same site a splendid palace necessary for the suitable accommodation of the staff. The building will be one of the handsomest in the capital. The demolition of the old building will commence in the middle of February, and the necessary notices to that effect have already been served.

The new municipality of Almirante Brown has informed the Government that it has received from the late municipality the sum of 60 centavos as the balance of cash in hand; that it has no means of meeting the expenses until March, when it will begin to recover the patentes, and that the unveiling of the statue of General Brown is announced for February, but the Plaza is destroyed and the streets are almost impassable through the recent rains. It asks therefore for an advance of \$1000 to pay the expenses.

Santos has received a splendid carriage from Europe. Cost estimated at 3,000 gold dollars.

THE PARLIAMENTARY FUND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS, &c.

	\$ m/n
Previously acknowledged	641.75
Received from Mr. Thomas Leahy, of Carmen de Areco	11
Received from Mr. C. Ryan of Arrecifes	42
Mr. James Gahan, Lobos Patrick Street, Pergamino	20
Mr. Joseph Clavin, Cañada Rica, Chivilcoy	10
Total	\$734.75

Collected by Mr. Thomas Leahy of Carmen de Areco:

SECOND COLLECTION	
Daniel Neagh	1
Patrick Dooling	1
Andrew Geoghegan	1
Patrick Maxwell	5
James Smith	1
James Kelly	1
Owen Cormick	1

Collected by Mr. C. Ryan, Arrecifes:

C. Ryan	5
Edward Cleary	4
P. Bohan	2
T. McGan	1
P. Elliff	2
P. Galleher	2
C. Murray	1
J. Downes	2
T. LeStrange	2
M. Konin	2
Edward Casey (Arroyo Luna)	5
W. Nally	5
R. Lynn	2
J. Byrne	2
Thomas Lynn	1
J. Delahunty	1
J. Moran	1
Peter Nally	1
P. Murray	1

THE ENGLISH BANK

OF THE
RIVER PLATE.
(LIMITED)

RECONQUISTA 71 & 77;
BUENOS AYRES.

Corner of Calle Puerto and Cordoba.

ROSARIO.
MONTEVIDEO.

117-Calle Misiones-117
AND PYSANILU.

Authorized Capital..... \$1,500,000
Subscribed Capital..... 1,000,000

Commercial and other Current Accounts opened.

Deposits received at sight and at fixed periods.

Bills Discounted, Negotiated, or Collected.

Advances made, upon Approved Securities.

Letters of Credit issued on London, the Continent, the United States and Brazil for Commercial and Travelling purposes.

Bills of Exchange issued and purchased on the following places—

London, and the principal towns in England, Scotland and Ireland;

Paris, Bordeaux, Antwerp,

Genoa, and other places in Italy, Spain, Switzerland,

The United States, Montevideo,

Rio Janeiro, and other places in Brazil.

Transfers of Funds to or from this Country and the Continent can be effected by telegram or otherwise, through the medium of the Banks' Chief Office at

No. 8 Old Jewry, London E.C.

Also, every description of Banking business transacted on liberal terms.

The following rates of Interest will be allowed and charged by the Bank, until further notice.

Allowed—

Credit Balances in Current Account and Deposits at Call..... 3 per ann

Deposits at 30 days notice..... 5 do

Do for 60 days fixed..... 6 do

Do for 90 days fixed..... 6 do

Do for 6 months fixed..... 6 do

Deposits in "oro sellado"

In current account..... 2 1/2 per ann.

Fixed deposits 60 days..... 3 do

90 days..... 4 do

Charged—

Overdrafts in Current Account Gold or Paper..... 10 per ann

Discount according to arrangement.

T. H. JONES,

Manager.

Buenos Aires, January 2, 1886

ENGLISH TIMBER-YARD.

John E. Turner & Co.,

335—Calle Mendoza—335

BOCA.

HAVING arranged with Mr. Edward Casey to conduct the sale of all the hand-dubbed posts consigned to him from up the river, we can supply our customers with posts of all kinds at reduced prices, guaranteed of first quality, viz., principales, postes, medios postes, livianos, and estacones.

Also palms and canes, patent steel and iron Ryland and other patent wires, galvanized sheets, rock salt, Portland cement, white pine, spruce, pitch-pine, rails for corals.

Dr. Hall's Sheep Dip, for curing the scab and foot-rot; destroys all insects; promotes the growth and improves the quality of the wool.

335, Calle Pedro Mendoza.

st pm

WENK BROS.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS

ENGRAVERS.

AND SILVERSMITHS.

Workshops on the Premises

for Manufacturing and Repairing.

ENGRAVINGS ON METAL

AND STONES.

26—CALLE RIVADAVIA—26

PRICES MODERATE.

This Establishment is now in a position to manufacture any and every description of Jewellery in the latest and most elegant styles; and to fulfill any orders that may be received.

26—CALLE RIVADAVIA—26

26—CALLE RIVADAVIA—26

26—CALLE RIVADAVIA—26

26—CALLE RIVADAVIA—26

26—CALLE RIVADAVIA—26

26—CALLE RIVADAVIA—26

26—CALLE RIVADAVIA—26

26—CALLE RIVADAVIA—26

26—CALLE RIVADAVIA—26

26—CALLE RIVADAVIA—26

26—CALLE RIVADAVIA—26

26—CALLE RIVADAVIA—26

26—CALLE RIVADAVIA—26

26—CALLE RIVADAVIA—26

26—CALLE RIVADAVIA—26

26—CALLE RIVADAVIA—26

26—CALLE RIVADAVIA—26

26—CALLE RIVADAVIA—26

26—CALLE RIVADAVIA—26

26—CALLE RIVADAVIA—26

26—CALLE RIVADAVIA—26

26—CALLE RIVADAVIA—26

26—CALLE RIVADAVIA—26

26—CALLE RIVADAVIA—26

26—CALLE RIVADAVIA—26

26—CALLE RIVADAVIA—26

26—CALLE RIVADAVIA—26

26—CALLE RIVADAVIA—26

Banco de la Provincia de Buenos Aires

RECIBE depósitos voluntarios que no bajen de diez \$.

Estos depósitos ganarán interés el primer día de cada mes.

Los depósitos se pagan en los primeros días del mes.

Los depósitos se pagan en los primeros días del mes.

Los depósitos se pagan en los primeros días del mes.

Los depósitos se pagan en los primeros días del mes.

Los depósitos se pagan en los primeros días del mes.

Los depósitos se pagan en los primeros días del mes.

Los depósitos se pagan en los primeros días del mes.

Los depósitos se pagan en los primeros días del mes.

Los depósitos se pagan en los primeros días del mes.

Los depósitos se pagan en los primeros días del mes.

Los depósitos se pagan en los primeros días del mes.

Los depósitos se pagan en los primeros días del mes.

Los depósitos se pagan en los primeros días del mes.

Los depósitos se pagan en los primeros días del mes.

Los depósitos se pagan en los primeros días del mes.

Los depósitos se pagan en los primeros días del mes.

Los depósitos se pagan en los primeros días del mes.

Los depósitos se pagan en los primeros días del mes.

Los depósitos se pagan en los primeros días del mes.

Los depósitos se pagan en los primeros días del mes.

Los depósitos se pagan en los primeros días del mes.

Los depósitos se pagan en los primeros días del mes.

Los depósitos se pagan en los primeros días del mes.

Los depósitos se pagan en los primeros días del mes.

Los depósitos se pagan en los primeros días del mes.

Los depósitos se pagan en los primeros días del mes.

Los depósitos se pagan en los primeros días del mes.

Los depósitos se pagan en los primeros días del mes.

Los depósitos se pagan en los primeros días del mes.

Los depósitos se pagan en los primeros días del mes.

Los depósitos se pagan en los primeros días del mes.

Los depósitos se pagan en los primeros días del mes.

Los depósitos se pagan en los primeros días del mes.

Los depósitos se pagan en los primeros días del mes.

Los depósitos se pagan en los primeros días del mes.

Los depósitos se pagan en los primeros días del mes.

Los depósitos se pagan en los primeros días del mes.

Los depósitos se pagan en los primeros días del mes.

Los depósitos se pagan en los primeros días del mes.

Los depósitos se pagan en los primeros días del mes.

Los depósitos se pagan en los primeros días del mes.

Los depósitos se pagan en los primeros días del mes.

Los depósitos se pagan en los primeros días del mes.

Los depósitos se pagan en los primeros días del mes.

Los depósitos se pagan en los primeros días del mes.

Los depósitos se pagan en los primeros días del mes.

Los depósitos se pagan en los primeros días del mes.

Los depósitos se pagan en los primeros días del mes.

Los depósitos se pagan en los primeros días del mes.

Los depósitos se pagan en los primeros días del mes.

Los depósitos se pagan en los primeros días del mes.

Los depósitos se pagan en los primeros días del mes.

Los depósitos se pagan en los primeros días del mes.

Los depósitos se pagan en los primeros días del mes.

Los depósitos se pagan en los primeros días del mes.

Los depósitos se pagan en los primeros días del mes.

Los depósitos se pagan en los primeros días del mes.

Los depósitos se pagan en los primeros días del mes.

Los depósitos se pagan en los primeros días del mes.

Los depósitos se pagan en los primeros días del mes.

Los depósitos se pagan en los primeros días del mes.

Los depósitos se pagan en los primeros días del mes.

Los depósitos se pagan en los primeros días del mes.

Los depósitos se pagan en los primeros días del mes.

Los depósitos se pagan en los primeros días del mes.

Los depósitos se pagan en los primeros días del mes.

Los depósitos se pagan en los primeros días del mes.

Los depósitos se pagan en los primeros días del mes.

Los depósitos se pagan en los primeros días del mes.

Los depósitos se pagan en los primeros días del mes.

Los depósitos se pagan en los primeros días del mes.

Los depósitos se pagan en los primeros días del mes.

Los depósitos se pagan en los primeros días del mes.

Los depósitos se pagan en los primeros días del mes.

Los depósitos se pagan en los primeros días del mes.

Los depósitos se pagan en los primeros días del mes.

Los depósitos se pagan en los primeros días del mes.

Los depósitos se pagan en los primeros días del mes.

Los depósitos se pagan en los primeros días del mes.

Los depósitos se pagan en los primeros días del mes.

Los depósitos se pagan en los primeros días del mes.

Los depósitos se pagan en los primeros días del mes.

Los depósitos se pagan en los primeros días del mes.

Los depósitos se pagan en los primeros días del mes.

Los depósitos se pagan en los primeros días del mes.

Los depósitos se pagan en los primeros días del mes.

Los depósitos se pagan en los primeros días del mes.

CARLOS A. DAVIS, CONTADOR PÚBLICO

LA PLATA,

CALLE 57, Entre la 8 y 9.

BUENOS AIRES—ALSINA 113.

EDWARD CASEY,

CONSIGNEE OF PRODUCE,

80—RECONQUISTA—80

Bills of Exchange on Ireland

Wm. A. Isard,

SURGEON DENTIST,

89—MAIPU—89

ARTIFICIAL TEETH supplied.

Gold Fillings executed with the aid of the Electro-magnetic Magnet. All the Latest Improvements.

PRICES MODERATE.

89—Maipu—89

TO CAMP MEN.

MAKE A NOTE OF IT,

and don't forget to pay a visit

A LAS 3 BOLAS

177—CALLE 25 DE MAYO—177

Large assortment of Second-hand clothing, records, saddles, boots, etc.

Suitable for camp use.

Cheap!! Cheap!! Cheap.

H.D. WOODWELL,

MANUFACTURER OF

Rubber Stamps

AND

WOOD ENGRAVER.

Engravings of Buildings, Illustrated Books, Illustrated Papers, Headings for Papers, Carriages, Horses, &c.

JOB PRINTING

Address Cards, Business Cards, Bill Heads, Circulars, Bank receipts, Programmes, Invitations, All work neatly done and promptly executed.

140—Piedad—140

Between San Martín & Florida

BUENOS AIRES.

L. GARRAHAN Y HNO.,

CONSIGNATARIOS

DE

FRUTOS DEL PAIS,

ESCRITORIO:

Calle Ecuador No. 2, esquina Rivadavia, Plaza Once de Septiembre, Barraca del Plata.

NANDUBAY DEPOSIT

EDUARDO CASEY

335 CALLE MENDOZA

BOCA

LA PREVISORA

COMPANIA NACIONAL

DE SEGUROS SOBRE LA VIDA

29—CALLE PIEDAD—29

ALTOS

Capital Social ps. 2,000,000 m/n Capital suscrito ps. 500,000 m/n

Los Estatutos fueron aprobados por el Gobierno Nacional en Abril 21 de 1885.

Esta es la Primera Compañía Argentina de Seguros sobre la vida. Se emiten toda clase de pólizas con tarifas mas bajas que cualquier Compañía extranjera, pues se localizan los capitales en este país donde producen mayor renta, con menos gasto.

ES UNA INSTITUCION PATRIOTICA:

Porque contribuye a detener en el país los capitales que antes se llevaban a Europa o Estados Unidos.

ES UNA INSTITUCION ECONOMICA:

Porque todo asegurado participa de los beneficios de la Compañía, y paga por su seguro una anualidad menor que en las compañías extranjeras. Hace productivo el ahorro multiplicando los capitales.

ES UNA INSTITUCION MORALIZADORA:

Porque inculca hábitos de ahorro en todos las clases sociales, vincula a los asociados por nuevos lazos de elección y de interés, y salva de la indigencia a las viudas y huérfanos.

Con una insignificante cuota anual, un padre de familia asegura un capital importante en caso de su muerte o bien para su ancianidad, o para sus hijos en determinada edad.

JUNTA DE VIGILANCIA

Presidente, Dr. E. Carranza Viamont Vice Presidente 1. Dr. Victor Martinez Vice Presidente 2. Dr. Alvaro Arocena Secretario, Dr. Hugo A. Bunge Vocales, —Dr. Antonio E. Malaver Dr. Tomas Anchorena Dr. Isaac M. Chavarria

DIRECTORIO

Presidente, D. José de Guerrero Vice Presidente 1. Dr. Emilio Amara Vice Presidente 2. Dr. Emilio Chayla Tesorero, Dr. Tomas Duggan Secretario, Dr. Luis Ortiz Basualdo Vocales, —Dr. Emilio V. Bunge Dr. Apolinario C. Casabal Dr. Efraim Rodriguez Orey Dr. Rafael Hernandez

Suplentes—Patrio Ham, Marco Avellaneda, Eduardo Murphy, Feo. Noceti.

INSPECTOR GENERAL—HECTOR S. SOTO

OFICINAS—De 10 a.m. a 5 p.m.

Casilla de Correo 582—Teléfono No. 4142—Panteléfono No. 401

ju 19—p.

EARTHENWARE

CHINA GLASS

ELECTRO PLATE

HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN UTENSILS

A Select Stock of the above Goods

AT THE

BAZAR INGLESE

C. R. SIMONS & CO.

189—FLOR

E R I N .

1800-1885.

[The authoress of this beautiful and patriotic poem is sister to the distinguished directress of the «Colegio Americano» in this city.]

"She died from you," they said, "in the flush of her bridal bloom,"
But they lied with their hearts and lips—beloved, thou couldst not die!
They lured thee out of my arms, and shut thee alive in the tomb.
And guarded with fire and sword the place of thine agony.

And they laughed but yesterday, in their cruel strength and scorn,
Saying, "Still through the years he seeks her—O fondest, faithfullest!
And still are fools to follow his beck on a hope forlorn,
And never a one a weary—oh, the idle quest!"

Did they dream their swords could sunder the bonds of soul to soul?
Or that flames could daunt my purpose, though lit from the central Hell?

Ah, they thought I grieved like a man—that time would ease my dole,
With a new fair face forgetting what late I loved so well!

They knew me not—changeless, deathless, what time with heart grievous,
For thee in mortal seeming the paths of pain I trod—
But I am Freedom—Freedom—and I've stood in the highest Heaven,
With the seven armed angels who guard the throne of God.

Courage, mine own, nor falter, but hold for thy life to me—
Look not back where the flames and the swords and the serpents were—
Look up! for you stars are the souls of the men who died for thee,
Crushed under the stone they would roll from the door of thy sepulchre.

Ah, me! but thy face is wan, and thy sweet eyes dimmed with tears,
And the soul on thy pale lips flutters as it were fain to flee—

Ah, God! for thy years of waiting—thy tortured, murdered years—
Ere I rent thy tomb and flung through the Valley of Death with thee!

But oh! for our journey's end, and home, and the light of dawn,
And the sweet green earth, the bird-singing, the balm of the soft sea air—

Oh, to hold thee close to my heart till the chill of the grave is gone,
And kiss thy lips and thy hands and the strands of thy long fair hair.

Courage, mine own, nor falter, but cling for thy life to me—
Hear the home-welcome music, nor faint, nor far away—
And the conquering Cross ablaze in the heavens above us—see!
We are out of the Shadow of Death—but one step more to the day!

KATHERINE E. CONWAY,
in the *Boston Pilot*.

JESUIT MISSIONS IN PARAGUAY AND THE CHACO.

By CAPTAIN THOMAS J. PAGE.

[CONTINUED.]

The various tribes bordering on the Chaco had bidden fair to receive the baptism of the Church under the teachings of Solano, but their hostile disposition was found to permit of little success after his departure. Living mostly on horseback, subsisting by the chase, and continually wandering from one portion of the country to the other, each lord of all he surveyed for the time being, they could not be led to settle quietly into a religious community. Other more favorable localities were sought and discovered. The tribes east of the Parana and Paraguay, supposed to be of Peruvian origin, and especially those in the neighborhood of Asuncion, were found to be more docile and in the enjoyment of comparative civilisation. The attention of the Fathers was therefore given to this quarter of the continent as the most open to the spiritual conquests they had been so long anticipating. The Province of Guayra was looked upon as possessing inviting prospects; thither the chosen fathers, Ortega and Fields, the former a Portuguese, the latter a Scotchman, directed their steps. Proceeding to Ciudad Real—founded first in 1557 by Rui Diaz Melgarejo, under command of Yrala—they boldly advanced into the wildest districts of the country, and in a short time gathered around them *two hundred thousand* Indians quite ripe for the Kingdom of God. Charles-voix must be in error with regard

to the number, but they laid extensive foundations for the missions that ere long dotted the province.

The Jesuit name began in the mean time to grow in favor among the natives, for most zealously did the order espouse their interests, in doing which it could but incur the enmity of the Spaniards. The larger portion of the population regarded it as a right, a privilege in virtue of conquest, that they should enslave the Indians or force them to their service, and would compromise for nothing less. The fathers, to diminish this servitude, but undoubtedly aiming also to establish church communities—which should be separate from and independent of the cities, reasoned against this right. Thus there was soon sufficient ground for the growth of a future contest. The two parties had been for some time nursing this enmity, and on the arrival of the «Provincial» did not hesitate to make open hostile advances the one against the other.

It was in 1607 that the Father Diego de Torres of Rome, attended by fifteen clerical assistants, arrived in South America in the quality of Provincial of Peru and Chili. He immediately placed himself at the head of those who had opposed the cruelties at all times exercised over the natives. He made it his chief aim and duty to alleviate their sufferings and put an end to the bloody strife that had year after year been waging between the conquerors and the conquered. Oftentimes the taunted spirit of the latter had goaded them on to some desperate act of revenge, or carried fire and destruction into infant settlements. This, too, the fathers sought to check.

Nor would, with all their power, the King of Spain, Austrian, or Bourbon, have at last prevailed.

This torrent of destruction to restrain.

And save a people every where assailed.

By men before whose face their courage quailed.

But for the virtuous agency of those who, with the cross alone, when arms had failed,

Achieved a peaceful triumph o'er the foe.

And gave that weary land the blessings of repose.

The Provincial crossed from Peru into the country now known as the Argentine Confederation, passing through Jujuy, Salta, Santiago, and visited all the important cities west of the Paraguay. His arrival was every where hailed with the most enthusiastic demonstrations, and every grateful acknowledgment was lavished upon him. But even the limited number of individuals composing his retinue, at first a subject of regret, was soon found to create distrust, and indeed not a little startled the people of Tucuman by the lenient and indulgent course they proposed pursuing towards the much-agrieved Indians. It was not expected that De Torres should advocate such a cause, and it proved too much at variance with their preconceived ideas of the treatment due to these people to at all elevate the Provincial in their good opinion. When, upon one occasion, he gave pecuniary compensation to a number of native laborers who had assisted in the erection of a church at Cordoba, it was considered a grievous offense, and met only with the most vehement clamors against its injustice.

The Provincial, having made by such examples many enemies on the west of the Paraguay, found his way to Asuncion; but a rumor of his preachings had preceded him, and roused a by no means amicable spirit in his behalf. Such indeed were the hostile feelings entertained toward him that he entered the city only by the intercession of the governor and the bishop.

These latter demonstrations signally failed in their desired effects; for about this time, that is towards the latter part of 1609, new instructions were received from his Spanish Majesty which entirely conformed with the views of the Provincial. Commands for the conversion and liberation of the Indians were so urgently conveyed that the authorities of Asuncion deemed it proper to immediately comply, although they had not unfre-

quently disregarded such royal ordinances, trusting for security in their distant and isolated position. To carry into effect the new decree particular attention was, as heretofore, given to the Guarani race stretching over the immense tract of country lying between the Parana and Paraguay Rivers and the Atlantic Ocean, and resembling in nothing the warlike Charuas and Abipones in the vicinity of the western cities.

Lewis de Bolanos, a disciple of Solano and translator of the Catechism into the Guarani language, was among the first actively engaged in the conversion of these natives. He had confined himself, however, to the neighborhood of Asuncion. The Provincial proposed to extend the benign influence of the Church into more interior regions, to immediately follow in the footsteps of Ortega and Fields, and reap the reward that seemed there to await them. For this duty were chosen Fathers Cataldino and Marcerata. They consented to accept it under certain conditions, and these conditions embodied the policy of the Jesuits: they must be permitted to build churches and incorporate towns independent of all Spanish influence or control, and the privilege should moreover be extended to them of opposing in the king's name all those who should attempt to reduce the natives to personal servitude. These demands were finally acceded to, though at first somewhat ungraciously received.

The destination of the fathers was the Province of Guayra, at that time, as now, after a lapse of two centuries and a half, very little known. We can readily imagine that there were many impediments of a very serious character in the journey of these two Jesuits. Though passing through a country neither mountainous nor inhospitable as regards climate, it presented other features of obstruction: its thickly-grown and trackless forests, its broad inundating rivers (several of Ortega's companions, when traveling among the Guarani, perished by one of these sudden overflows of water, and the father barely saved his own life), and hordes of uncivilised Indians, were alone sufficient to daunt the boldest travellers. It may be noticed at this point that intrigue and cunning are words familiarly and unhesitatingly associated with the Jesuits; but nothing is hazarded in saying that in their labors among the La Plata savages an energy, piety, zeal, and perseverance worthy of the best cause are eminently conspicuous. It may safely be added that no historical church order can boast among its members of such activity, devotion, and self-sacrifice as have distinguished the sons of Loyola in their missionary labors over the entire surface of the globe. There was in this order that unity of thought and action which gave its every step an irresistible momentum—a secret, invisible, but iron link, that bound all its parts into union and harmony. The same spirit moved and had its being in the Jesuits whether superintending the observatory at Rome or that of Pekin, in the mandarin's garb; whether in Japan or Paraguay; whether engaged in heated controversy with Pascal and Pomball, or devoting a life to the savages of Africa and America in explanation of the signs, symbols, and mysteries of the Holy Church, of the rotation of the heavenly bodies and the wonders of the universe. Fathers Cataldino and Marcerata were equally in their proper sphere whether in the thickets and woods of Paraguay and the pampas of the Chaco, or at the court of Madrid. A buoyant untiring zeal bore them on, as it did their predecessors and successors, in whatever duties and charges fell to their share.

[To be continued.]

Lord North, when Minister, being one day in the gangway of one of the doors of the drawing-room of St. James's, a lady said to him: My lord, we want room, I wish you would get out. Alas, madam! you are not the only person who has that wish, though they do not all tell it me to my face—replied he.

GOOD SENSE.

The following paragraph has been published in the daily papers:

«A good many centuries ago, in the early days of the Jewish nation, it was held to be the duty of all parents to teach their children to work, so that they might be able to maintain themselves. There was no middle course. It was held that the man who did not train his son to be a workman was necessarily, by neglect, educating him to be dishonest. The records of the Penitentiary show that this principle holds true, to some extent, to-day; that the thieves, as a class, are very largely composed of young men who have not been taught to work. In modern times, however, society has taken the place of the parent as an educator, and it is society that is at fault, to some extent, in not providing a system of education fitting the pupils for work. This is remedied, to some extent, by technical schools, which, though they do not teach trades, and cannot do so, PREPARE the boys for work and give them the right kind of respect for manual skill. That, at least, is something gained.»

Too many parents are glad to let society—that is, the State—take the burden of their children off their hands. They do not see the enormous sin of this, but it brings its own punishment. The Jewish ideal of family life—an ideal which the Jews have not lost to this day—was a high one. The father was head of his family, the arbiter, under God, of the fate of his children, and to God only did he feel responsible for them. This, too, is the Christian ideal, with a more sublime meaning and still higher attributes; but modern society takes a different view.

In one of Moliere's comedies there is a sciolist who coolly takes a man's heart out of his body and put it back on the right side. Then he answers anxious inquirers by saying: «Oh, we have changed all that!» This pleasant fiction of the comedy-writer is very like the present position of civilized society on the subject of education. It attempts to change the order of nature, and coolly answers: «Modern knowledge is greater than God.»

It was settled long ago that man must work in order to live. All the talk of the Socialist, who seem to think that Eden may be restored through THEIR efforts, cannot alter that fixed fact. Man is not born with a skill and the tools necessary to do work needed by the world. It rests with his parents to increase and conserve his strength, that he may begin to work. The majority of men must work or steal in order to live. Those who are not taught to work are tempted to steal: hence the most dangerous class of the community is the «Hoodlums»—youths who steal to live, or who depend on the exertions of others, that they may live. This idleness saps all manliness, all virtue; it makes those who live in it callous of the sufferings of others, and selfish to the last degree. Idleness, whether the consequence of lack of work or lack of desire to work, is the greatest aid to anarchy and revolution.

There can be no doubt that the father who lets his son grow up without providing for his future lays him open to temptation. It is no easy thing, in these days, for a father to fit his son for work, or to find work to fit his son. Nevertheless, it is not harder than the efforts fathers make to lay up money for their sons. A little time and attention taken from the absorbing occupation of money-making would be of great advantage to sons, who sometimes find riches, without the education necessary to use them properly, more of a burden than a boon.

There is no excuse for the poor man if he let his son idle away his years in the useless schools provided by the State, in which no preparation for life is made. He cannot conscientiously avoid the duty of teaching his child how to maintain himself. Kings and princes—notably the princes of the reigning German families—learn trades as part of their edu-

cation. But the fathers of our young Americans hold their sons above manual work.

We are not aware that «society» provides technical schools for the majority of pupils who must work to live. But we are aware that «society» provides public schools at public expense, in which the children of working-men get the opinion that the hard work of life is not for them. It was good enough for their parents—good enough to clothe them, to feed them, and to keep them, when done by others—but it is not good enough for young persons of that higher education provided by the State. They look to easier means of supporting themselves. But they do not, as a rule, honestly find them. They are startled by the realities of life. They are unarmed, unprepared.

The jails are full of young men—not uneducated in the popular meaning of the word—who coveted what they had not been taught to work for. Americans need to learn a lesson which is not taught in the public schools; that «independence» is not an inheritance, but a spoil torn from the world by frugality and industry.—*New York Freeman's Journal*.

DOMESTIC.

A leading New York physician says coughs and weak throats are largely due to the habit of wearing starched linen collars. He recommends unstarched woolen collars.

A distinguished children's doctor gives his opinion that healthy babies will take water every hour with advantage, especially in warm weather. Their fretfulness and rise in temperature is often due to their not having it.

When an artery is cut the red blood spurts out at each pulsation. Press the thumb firmly over the artery, near the wound and on the side toward the heart. Press hard enough to stop the bleeding, and wait till a physician comes. The wounded person is often able to do this himself, if he has the requisite knowledge.

Deep breathing and holding the breath is an item of importance. Persons of weak vitality find an uninterrupted succession of deep and rapid respirations so distressing that they are discouraged from persevering in the exercise. Let such persons take into the lungs as much air as they can at a breath and hold it as long as they can, they will find a grateful sense of relief in the whole abdominal region. Practice will increase the ability to hold the breath and the capacity of the lungs. After a time the art may be learned of packing the lungs. This is done by taking and holding the long breath and then forcing more air down the trachea by swallows of air. The operation may be described by that of a fish's mouth in water. To those who have never learned it it will be surprising to what an extent the lungs may be packed. Caution at first is needed but later practise will warrant large use of the treatment. The whole thoracic and abdominal cavities will receive immediate benefit, and continuance, with temperance in eating and good air and right exercise, will bring welcome improvement.—*Herald of Health*.

If your flat-irons are rough, rub them with fine salt and it will make them smooth.

Meat should be kept in a cool, dry place, fish on ice, and vegetables on a stone floor free from air.

To starch collars, cuffs, etc. so that they will be stiff and glossy as those bought at furnishing stores, add to one quart of well-boiled (corn) starch three ounces of water glass, one ounce of gum arabic, and two ounces of loaf sugar. Use a polishing iron.

The *Industrie Blatter* recommends the use of glycerine to remove coffee or milk stains. The silk, woolen, or other fabric is painted over with glycerine, then washed with a clean linen rag dipped in lukewarm rainwater until clean. It is afterwards pressed on the wrong side with a moderately warm iron as long as

it seems damp. The most delicate colors are unaffected by this treatment.

Various methods have been devised for treating the surface of certain woods so as to produce the most perfect imitations possible of rosewood, walnut, etc., but some of the most attractive work in this line is effected by spreading on the surface of the material a concentrated solution of hypermanganate of potash, this being allowed to act until the desired shade is obtained. Five minutes suffice ordinarily to give a deep color—a few trials indicating the proper proportions. The hypermanganate of potassa is decomposed by the vegetable fibres with the precipitation of brown peroxide of manganese, which the influence of the potassa, at the same time set free, fixes in a durable manner on the fibres. When the action is terminated the wood is carefully washed with water, dried, and polished in the usual manner. The effect produced by this process in several woods is really remarkable. On the cherry, especially, it develops a beautiful red color, which resists well the action of air and light.

A WORD TO PARENTS.

Boys are sometimes very bad, and sometimes parents are no better. If boys have any inalienable right it is to a good home and a decent example. With these things, if they go wrong, it is their own fault; without these things, if they go right, they should have a double amount of credit.

Recently a little fellow appeared before Justice Power as a fair specimen of total depravity. His parents had accused him, but he in return accused them, and his accusation is worth thinking about on Sunday morning. «Put yourself in me place,» he said to the Justice. «Give yourself all the kicks and jawn' that I gits, and you wouldn't stay at home nuther. Everbody's agin' me.»—*New York Herald*.

AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFECTING A NUMEROUS CLASS.

THE disease commences with a slight enlargement 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 coloured, with a deposit after standing? Does food soon ferment after eating, accompanied by flatulency or a belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dreadful diseases progress. If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended after a time by expectoration. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered with a cold, sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys become more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing against this latter agonizing disorder. The origin of this malady is indigestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipency. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will effect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite is returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effective remedy of this distressing complaint is «Seigel's Curative Syrup,» a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 17, Farringdon Road, London, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

TESTIMONIAL.

Dear Sirs,
By chance I obtained from a friend (Mr. Fred. Stearne) some of the Jarabe de Seigel, and since the commencement of the New Year I have taken the medicine twice a day, and now, thank God, I am quite well. For three years I have suffered with a pain in the stomach, so much that I could not straighten myself or ride on horseback, and during that time I was under four doctors and got no relief. You are quite welcome to use my name, as it may benefit others. My son is also taking the medicine as he is suffering from the same complaint. I may say that on no account would I remain without this remedy and I will be glad to receive a box of the same.

JOHN BROWN,
Estancia Floresta,
Estacion Altamirano P.O.
July 19, 1884.

COMMERCIAL.

Gold	January 20.
Series A	144.50
Series B	96 1/2
Series C	78 1/2
Series D	80 1/2
Cedulas L	80 1/2
National Bank Shares	—

The Wool Market is looking brighter. Prices firm and very many sales made this week. The price of gold is upwards, and favorable accounts have been received from Europe. At least there is a better feeling in the home market. The results of the specimens sent home have been very satisfactory, and holders may have good hope.

The loss of wheat in many of the southern chacras this year is very large. In Olavarría the loss is estimated at 100,000 fanegas. Some of the wheat in Santa Fé is very good. Along the line of railway from Rosario to Córdoba the crop has been very inferior, but in the north of Santa Fé the result of the wheat harvest is very satisfactory. It is now well ascertained that the general result of the flax crop this season is bad. So inferior is the quality of the grain that in many places the owners of machines refuse to thresh it.

From the 1st October, 1885, to January 15, 1886, the total export of wool was 76,507 bales. The figure at the same time last year was 70,693 bales. 30,267 bales have been exported to France this year against 42,875 last year, and 22,853 to Belgium against 14,800 up to the same date last year. These two countries are monopolising nearly the entire export of wool from B. Aires.

Telegrams received here announce the safe arrival of the frozen meat steamer "Lockart." The cargo arrived in splendid condition and sold at 4 1/2 d. the lb.

A petition is being freely signed by the estancieros, farmers, shopkeepers, merchants, etc. of Junin and the camps out there, praying the National Government to order the opening of the Pacific railway to Picassa or Orellanos. We hear that up to the present Mr. Clark, to meet the convenience of the people, had run two trains a week, but that henceforward he will run only one train a week.

Advices from Rosario confirm the news of the immediate extension of the Casado Railway to Melincue. The engineers are out now surveying the line, so that we may expect to see the works commenced immediately. This is good news for our friends in Venado Tuerto and Loreto.

Messrs. A. Bullrich and Co. sold the well known estancia El Totoral in Cañuelas belonging to the late Mr. McClymont for the sum of \$106,500 m/n. Buyer Alfredo C. Lahitte.

Mrs. James McGuire, of Baradero, estancia "La Paloma," sold the long wool of her estancia at \$76 %, and a splendid lot of borrega wool at the same price; bellies at \$36 %. This is the highest price obtained this year for wool in Baradero.

Mr. Thomas McCabe of Pergamino, sold a lot of cows and calves "al corte" to Mrs. Quinn at \$9 m/n each. Mr. McCabe has also a lot of first-class sheep for sale. [See advertisement in another column.]

On Tuesday, an important sale of Santa-Fé wheat was made: 1000 bags at \$4.75 m/n to be delivered on the 15th of February in Rosario. 2000 bags of Diamante new wheat sold at \$4.64 m/n. We hear of 1800 bags of superior river wheat sold at \$5.05 m/n.

Dr. Bernardo de Irigoyen sold to Don Tomás Rodríguez a piece of land in Rosario, a few yards from the port which is being constructed, for \$50,000 m/n. Dr. Irigoyen purchased the same lot land five years ago for 4400 bolivians. It is said that Mr. Rodríguez has been offered a large for his bargain.

Mr. W. J. Sufferin has been offered \$100,000 m/n for the landed property which he purchased a couple of months ago in the Chacarita for \$36,000 m/n.

Mr. Norton's wool, Sauce Corro, was sold by E. Casey at 116 and 110.

Mr. John Moore of Lobos 1300 novillos at 12 m/n each.

Mr. Pierce of Pávon has sold his wool "a la balanza" at 3 m/n. Mr. P. Clary has recently purchased 53 squares of camp in Giles at the rate of \$99 m/n per square.

The sale by auction of 800 head of cattle at \$4.24 and 1270 sheep at 60 cents, in the partido General Pringles, was made on Wednesday. This sale shows a heavy fall in the price both of cows and sheep.

The following commercial telegrams have been received:—

"London, Jan. 14.
National Bonds (1871) 100 101
Railway Loan (1881) 94 94
Do. (1884) 82 83
Hard Dollars, 6 o/o 74 75
Pro. of Buenos Aires
(1882) 90 91
Treasury Bills, 9 o/o 85 86
British Consols 3 o/o 99 1/4 100

"Liverpool, Jan. 14.
Buenos Aires merino and mestiza wools No. 1, of 30-32 o/o yield, 5d per lb.

Camp merino camp sheepskins of 65-85 lbs. per doz. at 5d. per lb; matadero, merino 80-100 lb, 5 1/2 d. per lb. Beef tallow 25s-27s. per cwt. Stock of beef and mutton tallow 5500-6750 pipes. Salted ox hides 13 lbs. 6 1/2 d. per lb. Stock 16000-17000 hides. Salted horse hides 30 lbs. 10 1/2 d. each; stock 10000-2000. Linseed 38-39s for 416 lbs. Wheat 6 1/2 s. per 100 lbs. Maize 4 1/2 s. per 100 lbs. R. Plate bones £5 2s.-£5 3s. per ton on shore. R. Plate Bone-ash over 70 o/o £4 17s-£4 18s. per ton on shore.

"Bordeaux, Jan. 16.
Sheepskins are quoted to-day as follows:

Large, fcs 120-125 per 100 kilos; half wool, fcs. 100-102; borrega, fcs. 85-90. Stock of River Plate sheepskins 4500-5000 bales. Dry cow hides mixed with desechos fcs. 100-105 per 50 kilos. Horsehair, south, good mixed, fcs. 120-125 per 50 kilos. Maize, white and yellow, average price fcs. 10-50-11 per 100 kilos. United States wheat, which regulates the market, generally quoted fcs. 2 over that of the River Plate; fcs. 17-50-18 per 100 kilos.

Special wine cargo for the R. Plate fcs 5-30-5-40 per ton of 4 bordelesas.

Havre, Jan. 18.
During the past fortnight some business was done as follows:

Special wool for Havre, 33 per cent yield, fcs. 1-20-1-25 per kilo. Stock of R. Plate wool on hand about 4000-4500 bales. R. Plate beef tallow fcs. 32-33 per 50 kilos. Dry matadero ox hides 14-15 kilos fcs. 118-121 per 50 kilos. Salted potro hides of B. Aires, fcs. 53-56 per 50 kilos.

Montevideo salted saladero ox hides 28-29 kilos, fcs. 65-66 per 50 kilos despatched.

"Antwerp, Jan. 18.
Buenos Aires wool of 30 o/o yield, are quoted to-day as follows:

Long wool fcs. 1-07 1/2 - 1-10 per kilo; middling fcs. 0-97 1/2 - 1-10; inferior fcs. 0-92 1/2 - 0-95. Stock of R. Plate wools about 10,000-11,000 bales. Dry matadero cow hides, of 29-30 kilos, fcs. 116-120 per 50 kilos. Salted saladero cow hides 20 kilos, fcs. 62-64 per 50 kilos. Stock of River Plate cow hides 110,000-120,000.

London, Jan. 30.

The first series of colonial wool sales commenced yesterday. The catalogue comprises rather more than 200,000 bales, of which about 170,000 came from Australia and the rest from the Cape. The prices have not varied much from those of the previous sales. The attendance is small.

Havre, Jan. 20.

The R. Plate wool sales commenced to-day, and from 2500 to 3000 bales are offered. Prices are about the same as in the last sales. About 1/3 of what was offered to-day were sold. The wool of the new clips has been sold at the same prices as what had previously been sold privately.

THE PLAZAS.

Wool.	
Superior	100 120
Good	90 84
Bellies	45
Borrega	46 80
Hides	
Good camp	190
Matadero	175 180
Horse	55
Hair	175

Sheepskins	
Superior	27
Matadero	15
Corderitos int	10
Wheat.	
Candeal	120
Maize	
Morocho, in grain	81 80

CONSTITUCION.

Wool.	
Superior	97 88
Good	90 85
Regular	85 60
Borrega	95 85
Bellies	39
Hides.	
Good camp	215 220
Sheepskins superior	34
Matadero	24
Corderitos	13
Horse Hides	56 60

SHIPPING LIST.

Steamers expected in January:
23 Potmea.....Hamburg
24 Mondego.....Antwerp
25 Maskelyne.....London
26 Araucania.....Liverpool
26 Leipsig.....Bremen
27 Sud America.....Genoa

Steamers to sail in January:
22 Galileo.....London
22 Valparaíso.....Liverpool
23 Potmes.....Callao
24 Montevideo.....Hamburg
25 Flaxman.....Liverpool
25 Epuatue.....Bordeaux
26 Umberto I.....Genoa
25 Hannover.....Bremen
27 Araucania.....Pacific
28 Nigier.....Bordeaux
28 Dom Pedro.....Havre
30 V. de San Nicolas.....Havre

BIRTH.

On January 18th, at Salto, the wife of Mr. Peter J. Hyland of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On the 14th inst., at St. Mary's Catholic Chapel, Hampstead, by the Very Rev. Canon Purcell, Manuel, eldest son of Don Maximo Terrero of Hampstead, to Jessie, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Bedal, Esq., of Justice, Finchfield, Essex. Published in the "Times" of 17th December, 1885.

DEATHS.

On the 18th inst., of cholera infantil, Edward F., second son of Horace D. and Jennie Woodwell, aged 1 year 6 days. R.I.P.

At Vigo, Spain, on the 19th December last, Frances Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Richard William Conn, Esq., in her 76th year. R.I.P.

On Jan. 10th, on the estancia Espadana, Lobos, by lightning, James Chuenan, aged 40. Deceased was a native of the county Longford and leaves a wife and 3 children. R.I.P.

On the 17th inst., at Las Heras, after a short illness, Maria Heduván, the beloved wife of Martin Mulally, fortified by the rites of the Church. Deceased was a native of Miltoot, county Westmeath, aged 38 years. R.I.P.

Irish papers please copy.
On the 16th inst., at Salto, of typhus fever in the seventh year of her age, Maria Rosa, second child of the late Matthew Tormey. R.I.P.

On January 21st, David H. Webster, youngest son of B. and S. J. Webster, aged 24 years. R.I.P.
Funeral to-day at 9 a.m., 131 Calle Florida.

CAMP TO LET—Over 500 squares of splendid camp in the partido of the Monte. For terms apply to—

"M.D." at this Office

HOUSE TO LET

A SMALL HOUSE of Five Rooms, Kitchen, and office, in calle Estados Unidos, near Saavedra, five squares from tramway in Belgrano and same distance from Holy Cross Chapel. Rent only \$3 nacionales, provided the tenant has access to pozo and 2 rooms reserved by landlord for storage.
Apply—

1003 Estados Unidos

j21-2in

FOR SALE

TEN thousand arrobes of PRIME ALFAFA. Apply to—
JAMES SLANIN
San Pedro

j20-1m

TO BE SOLD

2,000 good Mestizo Lincoln SHEEP on the "Campo de los Perdices," two leagues from Guardia del Monte.
Apply at the "Tienda Nueva" there, or to—

j1-2m Patrick Callery at the house.

Familia que no consume
HESPERIDINA
debe consultar con aquella
que siempre tiene a mano

UNA BOTELLA

de este sano tónico-licor,
y se convencerá de que
ES UNA NECESIDAD CASERA

21 años de éxito lo prueba.

M. S. BAGLEY y Ca.

FOR SALE

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

MICHAEL TYRRELL
Mercedes

n19-2m

FOR SALE

IN PERGAMINO 5500 good Mestizo Sheep, al corte, to suit the buyer. Apply to—

THOMAS MCCABE

on Mr. JOHN O'TOOLE'S camp, one and a half leagues from

Conessa, F.C.O.

j16-1m

BULLRICH Y CA.

RESUMEN DE REMATES A EFECTUARSE

ENERO

Domingo 24—12 lotes de terreno al norte, sobre las calles Melo, Larrea y Azuéraga. Sin base, a las 5.

Martes 26—2 casitas calle Garantía 35 y 37 entre Rivadavia y Piedad. Bases pesos 3020 y 4000 m/n, a las 5.

Martes 26—Propiedad Piedad 822. Base pesos 30,000 m/n, a las 4 1/2.
Miércoles 27—Animales de carrera del Stud Buenos Aires, los célebres ganadores de los grandes premios del año 1884 y 1885, en Alsina 78 a las 2.

Jueves 28—2 leguas de campo en el partido 9 de Julio a 2 leguas de las Mellizas. Base pesos 16,000 m/n la legua, en Alsina 77 a las 2 1/2.

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 denominada

'Argentina Vieja'

a 4 leguas de 'Roque Perez,'

MIÉRCOLES 10 DE FEBRERO

A LAS 2 P.M.

Después de un almuerzo de

carne con cuero y por desalojo

del campo

Remataré a la mas alta postura y

dinero de contado todas las haciendas,

muebles y enseres de dicho establecim-

iento consistentes en los siguientes:

6500 Ovejas al corte mestizas finas en

majada de 1000 mas o m. nos en perfecto

estado; 11 res de sarna, de animales vie-

jos y corderos majadas estacionadas y

con su correspondiente dotacion de pa-

dras y acimatadas 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 buena propia

para cria (de esta hacienda de cria hay

150 tamberos que se venderán aparte si

hay interesados); 50 Caballos gordos

de silla y de tiro en los que hay sobre-

salientes; 6 Corrales de lienzo de pino

en buen estado; 400 Postes de Nandu-

bay; 12 Palmas para tranqueiras; 1 Ma-

quina de desgranar maiz; 1 id. de estir-

ar alambre; 1 carro de caballos, arado;

una rastra de fierro, una gran olla de

25 galones para la preparacion del re-

medio para la sarna. Una Cantidad de

Tablones de dos pulgadas para tendal; 1

Carro de Maiz; 1 Banco de Carpinte-

ro; 1 Piedra de vuelta; 4 Máquinas de

Lavar; 1 id. de coser en perfecto esta-

do; 1 Romana de 22 arrobas pilon de

bronce; 1 bote con vela y remos y todos

os muebles de una familia, asi como

linfidad de enceres de una estableci-

miento de campo todo lo que estara a la

vista.

Los interesados en ver las haciendas

antes del remate, encontrarán en la Es-

tacion 'Roque Perez,' a Don José Ma-

ria Villa, quien les proporcionará ca-

ballos.

NOTA—El día antes del remate a la

legada 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 ocurrirán al

Martillero, Victoria 27 o 686.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD
RYLANDS' FENCING WIRE
SOLE IMPORTERS
TOMAS DRYSDALE Y CIA.
88 - Calle Moreno - 96
BUENOS AIRES.

Read Messrs. Rylands' Letter

To Messrs. Thomas Drysdale & Co.,
Buenos Aires.

We hereby give notice that after the first day of April, 1881, Messrs. Thomas Drysdale & Co., of Buenos Aires, are the only persons authorised to sell our various descriptions of Wire in the Argentine Republic.

We have appointed Messrs. Thomas Drysdale & Co. the Sole Importers of our Wire in order to protect the consumers of the Argentine Republic against the misrepresentations and actions of unprincipled importers of inferior qualities of Wire.

(Signed), **RYLANDS BROTHERS.**

Warrington, England, February 2, 1881.



To prevent falsifications of the

'TEA CELESTIAL'

It is packed only in 1/4 and 1-lb. air-tight packages.



Sold by all respectable Almacenes and Confeiterias in Town and Camp, and each packet bears the above trade mark.

JEROBOAM, JEROBOAM, JEROBOAM.

THE ROYAL BLEND WHISKEY

PROPRIETORS:

A. G. THOMPSON & CO.

Glasgow.

Unicos Agentes en la Republica

Argentina:

SNELL & CO.,

203—RIVADAVIA—203

ROSARIO

—O—

The Concordia

Dining Rooms

NEAR THE CENTRAL ARGENTINE RAILWAY STATION

—O—

Board in the English style with or without lodging, at very moderate Prices. Camp men accommodated with every requisite.

—O—

All daily papers. Splendid supply of drinks. A harmonious meeting every evening. All sorts of amusements. The quietest house in Rosario.

—O—

Camp men are earnestly requested to give us a call and judge for themselves.

GEORGE JENKINS, Proprietor

—O—

THE CONCORDIA

CALEE GUERES

Entre Buen Orden y Uruguay