

# THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

VOLUME XII, No. 3.

BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1886.

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## IRISH CLUB

—O—

Members are notified that the  
ANNUAL GENERAL MEET-  
ING, for the Election of Officers in  
place of the out-going 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.

## CONVENT OF THE SACRED HEART

779-TUCUTAN-779

THE ANNUAL RETREAT for  
Ladies given by the Rev. Father  
Buenaventura Felit will begin on the  
12th of February  
and end on the 21st.

## BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO RAILWAY.

The inauguration of this line is  
definitely fixed for the 1st of  
February. According to the time  
tables, which are now printed,  
there will be two trains daily.  
The first train will leave the  
Central station at 7.10 a.m. and  
will reach Rosario at 3.53 p.m.  
Cordoba time or 4.15 p.m.  
Buenos Aires time, performing  
the journey in 9 hours 5 minutes.  
This train will stop at all the  
stations on the road, viz.: Retiro,  
Parque 3 de Febrero, Belgrano,  
San Martin, Bancalari, Pacheco,  
Benavidez, Escobar, Rio de Lujan,  
Campana, Zarate, (10.5 a.m.),  
Lima, Alsina, Baradero, (1.30  
a.m.), Tata, San Pedro (12.30  
p.m.) Castro, el Paraíso, Ramallo,  
Sanchez, San Nicolas (2.15 p.m.),  
Constitucion, Arroyo Seco, Alvear  
and Rosario.

The second train will leave the  
Central at 12.30 p.m., and arrive  
at Rosario at 7.30 p.m. per-  
forming the journey in 7 hours  
only, owing to its only stopping at  
the following stations: San Mar-  
tin, Escobar, Campana (2.18 p.m.),  
Zarate, Lima, Baradero (3.45 p.m.),  
San Nicolas (6 p.m.) and Rosario.

The trains from Rosario will  
leave, one at 5.38 a.m. Cordoba  
time (corresponding to 6 a.m.  
Buenos Aires time) reaching the  
Central at 5.32 p.m. The former  
will stop at all stations. In ad-  
dition to the above there will  
be daily one from the Central to  
Campana at 3.15 p.m., and three  
to San Martin (4.5 p.m., 5.25 p.m.,  
and 6.20 p.m.) which will be in-  
creased to five on Sundays and  
Holidays (10.5 a.m. and 7.25 p.m.).  
On the return journey there will  
be daily one train from Campana  
at 6.15 a.m., and four from San  
Martin (6 a.m., 8.15 a.m., 10.10 a.m.,  
and 8 p.m.) increased on Feast  
Days by two. Express trains for  
Rosario which leave, as well as  
those which arrive at the Central  
on Mondays, Wednesdays, and  
Fridays are in combination with  
the Central Argentine Andine  
North Central trains.

## MONTEVIDEAN NEWS.

The *Liberal* of Tacuarembó con-  
firms the imprisonment of Gre-  
gorio Perez and others, charged  
with having conspired to kill the  
Gefe Politico Escayalo and to  
attack the police and revenue  
officers.

The leader of the conspirators,  
Lieutenant-Colonel Barrera, suc-  
ceeded in escaping.

La Paz, who was said to have  
been killed, continues a prisoner  
in Tacuarembó.

Powers have been sent to the  
Oriental Minister in Paris to sign  
the contract for the Uruguayan  
Bank.

Lieutenant-General Enrique  
Castro, now in Buenos Aires,  
who is supposed to be implicated  
in the plot for a revolution, has  
been again ordered to appear

before the Inspector General of  
Arms, and, in default, will be  
dismissed from the army.

The Government has received  
a telegram from the banker  
Serra, the President of the Iber-  
ian Bank in Madrid, undertaking  
to establish the Uruguayan  
Bank within six months. The  
Government will ask the Cham-  
bers to extend the period for  
establishing the bank to the end  
of the year.

La *Colonia Española* was ac-  
cused by the Fiscal of Crime for  
publishing an article headed  
«Energia» in which it advises  
the taxpayers in the country not  
to pay.

The government Press states  
that the Brazilian Minister has  
had a long interview with Gen-  
eral Santos on the present situa-  
tion of the country.

It is stated that the govern-  
ment has bought the French  
gunboat «Tactique» and that she  
will be armed with modern guns.

A despatch from the Legation  
at Brazil states that the yellow  
fever is increasing, there are  
about 11 deaths daily.

The E.P. will send a note to the  
Chambers asking permission to  
dismiss all the military officers  
who have not presented them-  
selves to the Inspector-general  
of arms.

The Oriental government re-  
quested the Argentine govern-  
ment to repress any attempts at  
revolution on their side, the Min-  
ister of Foreign Affairs observed  
that his Government would ob-  
serve neutrality, whereupon San-  
tos grew indignant. He asked  
for an explanation of the term  
«neutrality» and threatened to  
withdraw the Oriental represen-  
tative in Buenos Aires.

The Cabinet is now holding a  
meeting for the purpose of con-  
sidering the propriety of with-  
drawing Minister Gayoso from  
Buenos Aires.

All the foreign men-of-war are  
ready to land troops if necessary,  
their fires are kept up.

The Brazilian Minister is now  
in conference with General San-  
tos.

Sr. Montt with his family will  
leave in the «Dom Pedro» for  
Europe. They will remain for  
three months in Paris and then  
go to Washington.

The Minister of War has in-  
formed the Inspector-general of  
Arms that the following officers  
are to be struck off the military  
list for not having presented  
themselves at the time fixed:

Lieutenant-colonels Ramires,  
Almaviva, Larravide and Arbelo;  
Majors Lacuesta, Rivero and  
Gaudencio; Captain Borges;  
Lieutenants Michaelson, Domín-  
guez, Hormiga; Sub-lieutenants  
Allen, Mendoza, Garibay, Gon-  
zalez, Barrera, Ferreyra, Gonzalez  
and Olivera.

## SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN MAILS.

London, Dec. 30.  
Bank of Ireland stock has gone  
from 300 to 268, being a fall of 35  
per cent on the week. This is the  
lowest price touched by the stock  
for ten years.

A New Symphony called «Ir-  
lande» has been brought out in  
Paris with much approval. The  
composer is Mlle. Augusta  
Holmes, an Irish lady by extrac-  
tion, but «Francaise par option  
et adoption.» It is described as  
worthily celebrating the ancient  
glory and the noble sufferings of  
Ireland.

The Pope is suffering from af-  
fection of the kidneys, but the  
symptoms are not considered  
alarming. Replying to an ad-  
dress from the Cardinals on  
Christmas Eve his Holiness de-  
livered a strong protest against  
the Italian usurpation.

## LATEST TELEGRAMS.

London, Jan. 28.

Salisbury resigned, Gladstone  
about to be sent for.

Greece still arming and de-  
clares she will allow no foreign  
interference. Liberal govern-  
ment were about to propose a  
vote of censure on the Tories for  
their treatment of Greece. This  
country is now looking for a *casus belli*. The other foreign pow-  
ers have addressed her in the  
same terms as England, to which  
she replies that she does not re-  
cognise their authority. Turkey  
is making great preparations for  
war. Allied powers about to  
make a naval demonstration in  
Piræus.

## TELEGRAMS.

London, Jan. 24.

The British General Life Insur-  
ance Company has suspended  
payment.

Despatches from Mandalay an-  
nounce that the English troops  
captured Kuunap on Monday last  
36 guns were found in the for-  
tress. 30 rebels were killed.  
The Princes have fled into the  
interior.

The nomination of Lord George  
Hamilton as Lord Lieutenant of  
Ireland has not been confirmed.  
Up to the present his lordship  
has remained at the head of the  
Board of Admiralty as before.

The British Minister, Sir Hor-  
ace Rumbold, officially informed  
the Grecian Government that the  
British Government required im-  
mediate disarmament and an as-  
surance that peace would be  
maintained.

Having been invited by the  
President of the Council to a  
private conference the British  
Minister made use of violent lan-  
guage, to which Sr. Delyannis  
replied equally energetically, de-  
fending the attitude assumed by  
the Hellenic Government.

The British Minister withdrew,  
promising to inform his govern-  
ment of the result of the interview.

A conspiracy against the life of  
the Prince of Wales has been dis-  
covered. Some arrests have been  
made.

In view of the despatch receiv-  
ed from the British Legation at  
Athens the Admiralty has ordered  
the immediate despatch of  
several men-of-war to Greece to  
enforce the disarmament required  
by Great Britain in the name of  
the great European powers.

Telegrams from the Piræus an-  
nounce that the Greek squadron  
in those waters has left the port  
with destination unknown.

The commander of the fleet has  
received sealed orders from the  
government, not to be opened be-  
fore he gets to sea.

The observations in the foreign  
newspapers on the Queen's  
speech are limited to the diffi-  
culties of the government in deal-  
ing with the Irish question.

Telegrams from Athens state  
that the great powers have,  
through their respective pleui-  
potentiaries, collectively reiterat-  
ed the order to disarm. The  
excitement in Athens which was  
already great before this incident  
has since increased, and the Press  
persists more than ever in its war  
propaganda, urging the govern-  
ment to disregard foreign inter-  
ference and to give satisfaction  
to the national aspirations.

The House of Lords has by a  
considerable majority rejected  
the bill presented by the Mar-  
quis of Salisbury for the abolition  
of the viceroyalty of Ireland,  
consequently this high office will  
be continued as heretofore, and  
the vacancy caused by the resig-  
nation of the Earl of Carnarvon  
will be filled up without loss of  
time.

The *St. James's Gazette* states  
that it is known from good au-  
thority that behind the most  
peaceful members of the Nation-  
al League there are a great many  
resolute men whose idea is to  
recur to violent measures if Par-  
liament does not accept the de-  
mands of the Parnellite party.  
Amongst the Irish members in  
the House of Commons there are  
various employes of O'Donovan  
Rossa. (This is a lie.)

The government has been in-  
formed that some of those be-  
longing to this group are contriv-  
ing plans to execute crimes in  
various parts of England and to  
make use of knives and revolvers  
and abandon the use of dynamite  
which the conspirators consider  
to be ineffective.

The annual meeting of the par-  
ty was held on the 23rd.

The *Daily News* makes a se-  
vere attack on Lord Salisbury  
for his conduct towards Greece.

The Greek Minister speaking  
at a meeting in reference to  
the warlike news, said that  
the Greek government and people  
would fight to the last be-  
fore permitting Bulgaria to ab-  
sorb 10,000 inhabitants belong-  
ing to the Greek race. He said  
that England was attacking the  
rights and liberty of Greece, that  
the Greeks would beat the Turks  
at sea, and that when war was  
declared Macedonia and Albania  
would rise, thus cutting off the  
communications of the Turks by  
land and attacking the seaports.

The British Minister declared  
to the Prime Minister at Athens  
that England was prepared to  
send a fleet to prevent Greece  
from attacking Turkey by sea.  
The Prime Minister replied that  
Greece would not disarm.

The Greek fleet has sailed un-  
der sealed orders. A demon-  
stration has been made against  
England. The Cabinet met twice  
to deliberate on Lord Salisbury's  
note, in which it is said that the  
measure adopted by England had  
received the consent of the pow-  
ers, especially of Germany. The  
Prime Minister of Greece has had  
several interviews with the king  
on this matter. The Press is  
unanimous in condemning Lord  
Salisbury. The soldiers of the  
reserve residing out of the coun-  
try are promptly complying with  
the order to join the ranks.

A messenger has arrived from  
St. Petersburg bringing a very  
short letter from the Czar to  
Prince Alexander.

Mr. Parnell has given orders  
to the Nationalist electors in the  
county Armagh to vote for the  
Liberal candidates.

A telegram from Rome states  
that *Le Moniteur de Rome*, the  
organ of the Vatican, expresses  
its disgust for opposition indica-  
ted in the Queen's speech to the  
rupture of the union between  
Great Britain and Ireland. It  
prophesies that the time will soon  
come when Protestantism will be  
rooted out from Ireland.

Last night, 27th, the House of  
Commons adopted by 329 against  
320 votes, notwithstanding the  
opposition of the government, an  
amendment in the agrarian bill  
in favor of the Irish farmers. It  
is believed in consequence of  
this vote the Cabinet will resign.

Paris, 22.

The Chamber of Deputies by  
251 votes against 248 voted ur-  
gency for M. Rochefort's propo-  
sal to grant an amnesty to all po-  
litical offenders, and to the Arabs  
who are prisoners in Marseilles  
for having taken part in the re-  
bellion in Algiers.

It is rumored in Orleanist cir-  
cles that the Princess Amelia,  
daughter of the Comte de Paris,  
will shortly be married to Don  
Carlos, the hereditary Prince of  
Portugal.

A rumor is circulating in di-  
plomatic circles that the Greek  
squadron will attempt a landing  
in Orete to support an insurrec-  
tion of the inhabitants. Should  
this «coup de main» be success-  
ful Greece would no longer refuse  
to disarm.

Madrid, 27.

The Duke of Seville has been  
condemned by court-martial to  
eight days' imprisonment and  
dismissal from the army for in-  
subordination to the Queen-Reg-  
ent.

Brussels, 23.

The Senate has approved of a  
law which enacts that telegrams  
or other news published in news-  
papers shall not be reproduced  
without special permission if the  
same be headed by a prohibition  
to that effect signed by the ed-  
itors.

St. Petersburg, 22.

Seventeen persons have been  
arrested in consequence of the  
discovery of the deposit of Nihil-  
ist documents, etc., opposite the  
Amitchkoff Palace.

Dublin, 22.

The *United Ireland* newspaper  
says that the suspension of the  
National League will infallibly  
result in a conspiracy of the in-  
vincibles and dynamitists. The  
functions of the League would be  
replaced by measures of which  
the responsibility would fall on  
the government. Lord Salisbury  
is advised to be cautious, and  
the Nationalists are recommend-  
ed to prepare for the struggle.

Mr. W. H. Smith, the new  
Chief Secretary for Ireland, ar-  
rived on the 25th. He was es-  
corted during his journey from  
London by two detectives.

Washington, 23.

The Secretary for War has  
made his report on the fortifica-  
tions. The committee had ex-  
pressed the opinion that \$26,-  
000,000 would be required for  
carrying out a good system of de-  
fense. The Minister recommends  
that \$21,000,000 should be at  
once expended in obtaining ma-  
chinery. He also advises the con-  
struction of torpedo boats.

Valparaiso.

There was a stormy session of  
the Chamber of Deputies on Sat-  
urday. An opposition minority  
asked that the law relating to  
elections should be discussed in  
preference to others. A heated  
discussion ensued. G. Puelma  
Tupper said that the elections  
had not been carried out legally  
and that the Government had  
stolen the voting urn in Santia-  
go. Zañartu, Minister of Foreign  
Affairs, said that was an infamous  
lie, and that Puelma Tupper was  
a «canalla.» The greatest dis-  
order arose. A member propos-  
ed that Puelma Tupper should be  
expelled from the house. The  
house was adjourned in spite of  
the protests of the minority.

Puelma Tupper immediately  
challenged Zañartu to a duel,  
which was accepted. They fought  
with pistols, but neither being  
wounded Zañartu proposed that  
they should continue the fight  
until one of the combatants was  
wounded, a proposal which Puel-  
ma refused.

The noted politician and writer  
Benjamin Vicuña Mackenna died  
last night. It is known that the  
Minister of Justice refused the  
public mourning for the illustri-  
ous deceased, which was propo-  
sed by the deputy of the oppo-  
sition, Puelma Tupper.

Rio Janeiro, 27.

The yellow fever caused ten  
deaths yesterday. The lodging-  
houses are being fumigated and  
other precautionary measures are  
being adopted.

The government party has suc-  
ceeded in the elections and al-  
ready counts 90 deputies.



THE WORLD-FAMED

## PEERLESS DIP.



SNELL &amp; CO.,

203 Rivadavia 203.

THE CATTLE TAX.

It is well known that the cattle trade in the province of Buenos Aires is now passing through an extraordinary crisis, and there are patent facts, the study of which gives rise to serious alarm in the minds of all. We notice an increase in the number of horned cattle, with scarcely any increase in the consumption at home, a decrease or stagnation in the saladero business and a fall of 30 per cent in the price of horned cattle. We have, in short, a diminution in price and a plethora of produce, and it is greatly to be feared that this state of things is not likely to improve for some time to come. Several public bodies had foreseen this result and suggested a remedy. Some enterprising estancieros formed joint stock companies to export frozen meat, but their efforts were impeded by the usual difficulties, such as a want of spirit of association, little capital, and a want of knowledge of the business on which they were about to embark. The protection of the National Government was asked, and President Roca gave every encouragement to those interested in the success of the export of frozen meat. He instructed the Minister of the Interior to introduce a bill to assist those engaged in it. Neither the Government nor estancieros at that time had a clear idea of what should be done. Two methods were specially recommended. One was a premium on the quantity of meat exported, and the other a guarantee to the investors in the business of a fair return. The Minister preferred the former, but, unfortunately, the latter was more acceptable to the public in general. A precious opportunity was therefore lost; the electoral questions turning up monopolised the time and concern of government, the bill brought forward by authority of government was not passed, and the estancieros then applied for protection to the Provincial Government. But unfortunately the Executive in La Plata in pretending to assist the cattle trade have introduced a most odious tax on cattle and sheep. We are all aware that many such attempts have been made from time to time by the Provincial Government, which have been frustrated by the vigilance of the people. There is therefore every reason for alarm when the government of La Plata are introducing a tax under the cover of a really popular bill. It is true that the preamble sets out with declaring that the tax will only be charged in case the government be obliged to pay the guarantee. But the estancieros, the Rural Society, and the opinion of the public in general are entirely opposed to a tax on cattle of any shape or form, on any condition. If however the Executive Government should insist on carrying out its threats, and if it should find ministers docile enough to obey its behests, the province should rise up *en masse* against the odious imposition. The motto on our flag should be «down with the tax on cattle.» What we require is protection for the export of meat, and the government in taking away with one hand what it gives with an-

other does not protect but rather avails itself of the opportunity to establish a permanent tax. Supposing that the meat freezing companies do not require the guarantee, the D'Amicos and the Encisos will find some other excuse to turn the tax money into their treasury, perhaps for the building of palaces or the payment of some debts, and then a short message to the J.P.s. and the «caudillos» in the camp will be sufficient to make the money serve for purposes inconsistent with public morality. Away then with the tax on cattle. Nobody asks the trade of the country to be protected at such a ruinous price.

La Patria.

THE WEST A PREY TO ROBBERS.

*El Oeste* of Mercedes announces that some of the western partidos, such as Bragado, Chivilcoy and Chacabuco, have long been a prey to the most barefaced robbery. Cattle are carried off in open day. The authorities are well aware of the fact. The owners of the stolen property have often discovered where it was secreted, but on giving information to the police they were generally told to come «mañana» and when the «mañana» arrived it was generally found that the cattle had been removed to some other quarter, and the robbers had escaped. It would seem from the report of our colleague of Mercedes that all the stolen cattle are driven into the province of Bragado, and it is positively asserted that the police are among the robbers, that they in every way connive at the villainy, and that many of the honest inhabitants on that account, though they know where their cattle are, are afraid to prosecute lest the authorities should afterwards avenge themselves for the act.

*El Oeste* says that it is in the possession of most important facts in connection with these scandalous robberies, but is unwilling to publish them until further proofs are obtained.

The following is a list of some of the inhabitants residing in the vicinity of Bragado whose cattle have been lifted within the past year:

D. Pedro Latigue robbed of 30 cows and several horses, besides a large extent of wire fence broken. He traced the animals to a place known as «Manantiales» but when he lodged information with the commissary that functionary replied that he had not men at his disposal to go in pursuit of robbers. José Albano, robbed of cattle and sheep. John Eliffe, robbed of horned cattle, one of which he found in possession of certain individuals in Bragado. He asked the judge to have them arrested, but he was told to come «mañana.» Juan Silva, robbed of oxen. Beltran Dessein, oxen and sheep. Eduardo Viñas, oxen and cows. Tenants on the camp of Mrs. Quiroga, mares and pigs. Alejandro Moyano, horses. Jorge Maspoli, oxen. Guillermo Bermingham, a horse, and mares. Pablo Capepezan, oxen. Agustina Corea oxen, this brave woman was robbed by night; she dressed as a man and pursued the robbers with a revolver, but did not succeed in catching them. Edward Howes, of the estancia «Las Negras» lost 80 fine mestizo animals. The owner found them in possession of a chacrero in Bragado, who said that the animals had entered his camp of their own accord, and that he only wanted to charge damages. The judge took no trouble to investigate the case. An alcalde of Chivilcoy caught a robber named Herrera, and the authorities of Bragado sent him on to Mercedes as a madman. It was there discovered that he was of sound mind, and he was condemned to six months' imprisonment. The following gentlemen have also been robbed: José Berlero, Julian Portillo, John Downey, Francisco Sandi, Anastasio Basualdo, Hilario Viñales. In each case the robber was known and information lodged with the police, but on one plea or another, they refused to take any action in the matter. The

same occurred with the puestros in Señor Terrero's camp, who were all robbed of cattle and could not recover them for want of co-operation from the police. A fine horse belonging to Mr. Thomas Dillon was stolen, and it is a well-known fact that it is now in possession of a policeman in Bragado. Mr. Thomas Kenny was robbed of several cows, the whereabouts of which was discovered, but when the police went in quest of the robbers they took care to go altogether in another direction from that in which it was known the cattle were. Several other robberies also are reported. These have for several months kept a large district in constant alarm, and there is no doubt that if the government does not put a stop to it the public will have every reason to regard it as an accomplice in the crimes committed.

## ENGLISH AND FRENCH COLONIES.

The colonial expansion of the European nations in this and the preceding centuries is and always has been a subject of the greatest interest. The lines upon which each particular nation worked its colonial development are fraught with instructive principles and incidents. In the race for the earth England and France have left far behind them Spain, Portugal, and Holland, who at one time surpassed either in the splendor and magnitude of their colonial acquisitions. It is curious to notice how by a strange coincidence the colonies of England and France, whatever part of the world we may select—always find themselves adjacent to one another. It seems as if one of them was always at the heels of the other, though of course there are no two opinions as to the colonial superiority of England. If we go to Asia, we find Pondicherry and Chandernagore; the small set-offs of the French for India: Tonquin for Burmah. In Africa, Egypt is England's trump card against Algeria and Tunis; British Gambia against French Senegal; and on the west coast both nations have rival interests. In the West Indies the French islands of Martinique and Guadeloupe stand in the midst of the British Antilles; and British and French Guiana have only Dutch Guiana between them. In the Archipelagos of the Pacific French New Caledonia is a thorn in the side of the Australasian colonies, and in the Society, Marquesas, and other islands, France runs parallel lines to the Fiji and other British islands.

## AN IRISH PARLIAMENT.

SOME OF THE MANY THINGS IT WOULD DO FOR IRELAND.

John Boyle O'Reilly wrote to a daily paper recently as follows concerning a native parliament: It would take up the national interests of Ireland, as a merchant would take up the neglected details of his business that had been for years in the hands of his neighbour over the way, whose selfish object it had been to rob and ruin so strong and near a competitor.

It would enact such laws of land tenure and land taxation as would ensure the cultivation of the twelve million acres of good land held in pasture by idle aristocrats, whose highest aim and knowledge is cattle-breeding, thus giving full employment to the agricultural population now flowing away to other countries.

It would render the sale of land easy and inexpensive, and encourage small holdings and high cultivation, as the French Government has done, to the incalculable benefit of the French people.

It would encourage capital to invest in manufacturing on the unequalled and un-used water-power all over Ireland, thus giving the farm-workers a chance to bring up their children, if they choose, to other industries than farming. Such encouragement would be recognized in the tranquillity, security, and industrial readiness of the population.

It would establish technical schools and art schools through-

out the country, as they are in England, France, Germany, and Switzerland, thus preparing the coming generations to take active part in the complex industries of a prosperous nation.

It would establish a system of national banking which would keep Irish savings in Ireland instead of sending them to England in government funds, or placing them in the power of English corporations in Ireland, as at present.

It would protect certain Irish industries from outside competition till they flourished and were strong enough to stand alone.

It would institute a system of common schools, high schools and university education, in accordance with the religious desires and secular needs of the whole Irish people, Catholic and Protestant.

It would develop the varied mining interests of the country, by offering premiums for the opening and successful working of the mines that have been closed for a century, since the anti-trade law shut them up.

It would stimulate the extensive coast fisheries, which were a national treasure till the penal laws of the last century made it a felony to catch Irish fish in an Irish boat. Ireland has incalculable natural advantages as a fishing country.

It would dredge the mouths of the large rivers, and thus invite commerce to enter the deep and sheltered bays and harbors of the western and southern shores. Since the atrocious Irish Navigation Act of the last century wiped out Irish shipping, the river mouths have been allowed to fill with washings, and the piers have fallen into the streams.

It would open up the western coast by railroads, which would change many western villages and towns into thriving cities in one generation.

It would cut a ship canal from Galway to Dublin, which would be a source of enormous wealth to Ireland and a great advantage to the commerce of the world. This would save almost two days to Western Ocean ships bound for Liverpool, besides saving them from the dangers of the British Channel, where the annual wreckage is enormous. Nearly three millions of acres of bog and marsh land in the interior of Ireland would be drained by this canal, land which cannot be reclaimed by any other means. Eminent engineers have computed that the advance in the value of the reclaimed land would largely overbalance the cost of cutting the canal.

For a century the Irish have tried to carry out this work, but the English Parliament have selfishly refused permission. The reason is obvious; the common sense of commerce would rush the freight from the Atlantic through this safe opening to England and the continent, but the ports of Bristol, Southampton, and others on the southern coasts of England might be injured or ruined.

It would rid Ireland of the dreadful burden of thirty thousand soldiers and fourteen thousand military police, with the vast machinery of tyranny. This network of barracks, castles, forts, camps, with the army of paid magistrates, clerks, spies, State pensioners, all necessary for the oppression of the people, would be at once removed.

It would make Ireland in a thousand ways a successful competitor with England, in trade, commerce, mining, manufacture, art, and intellectual achievement. It would make Ireland one of the richest little countries in the world.

The Irish have not fought and struggled so desperately for a mere sentiment. They know that Ireland is one of the best placed countries in the world for material prosperity. It is set down in the high stream of commerce. The soil is fertile beyond belief. The rivers in a land only three hundred miles long and one hundred and fifty wide fall nearly two hundred feet—an unsurpassed natural power. The mineral wealth is rich and varied. The bays are numerous, deep, sheltered, and renowned for safety. The sea and river fisheries are

exceedingly rich. The intelligence and adaptability of the Irish people are equal to the advantages of their native land. The people know that Ireland is worth fighting for in a selfish as well as a patriotic sense.

An Irish Parliament, by making Ireland self-supporting, would save millions of dollars yearly to America—money now sent by Irish-Americans to save their kindred from eviction and starvation. It would bring about a happier relation between Americans of English and Irish extraction, who inherit the prejudice born of the old injustice.

Finally, an Irish Parliament by satisfying Irishmen and their kindred in America, Canada, and all the British colonies, would consolidate and strengthen the British Empire as no other reform can. If Irish-Americans and Anglo-Americans were united in friendly feeling for the British Empire England would have a moral support that the world would recognise as readily as it recognises the weakness caused by Irish and Irish-American hostility.

Whatever way you look at it it is clear that the selfish policy of England, if it were intelligent, would see the advantage of making Ireland happy, prosperous, and loyal.

## IT IS THE SAME OLD FIGHT.

On the 14th of November A.D. 1180, St. Lawrence O'Toole expired. His name is in the calendar of Saints; and we are told by the Catholic Church to ask him to intercede with God for the remission of our sins. We do so because the Church commands us, and we are obedient children.

Well, this Irishman O'Toole was not only a saint but a patriot. When Strongbow beleaguered Dublin he urged the Irish to fight to the death against the invader, celebrated Mass in the Irish camp daily, and invoked the blessing of God on their endeavor to free the land from the base vassalage to which the English tried to consign them.

St. Lawrence O'Toole did not believe that the English were born to be rulers of men. He knew that their king—the slayer of Thomas à Becket—was an assassin, a murdered, and a robber, and that his followers were worse. Therefore he fought against English rule, and as a holy servant of God taught the people by precept and example to maintain their rights with armed hand, and if need be die for the cause they had espoused.

That cause is the same to day as it was in the days of St. Lawrence. The same enemy confronts us. We are face to face with him as our fathers were over 700 years ago. The spirit that animated St. Lawrence O'Toole burns in our hearts; it has come to us from sire to son, through centuries of oppression and wrong, and can never fade until the wrong is wiped out.

Ireland has given many martyrs for Faith and Motherland. Her rosary of martyrs almost equals that of Rome. Her sons can turn with pride to the pages of her history and assert that she has always been in the van of civilisation and Christianity. Can this be said of England? No.

St. Lawrence O'Toole taught us to love Ireland. Practically he showed his love for his native land by his deeds. We should follow his example and let the world see that «we can better his instruction.»

## FOREIGN NOTES.

It can no longer be said that «The West» is asleep. Indeed it has had a bright awakening. No county in Ireland has attracted so much public attention lately as Mayo. It is one of the poorest in Ireland, but as recent events have shown, one of the most patriotic. It was there the Land League had its inception, and also that very powerful and efficacious remedy for landlord tyranny—Boycotting.

During its existence of six centuries, the Franciscan Order has given to the Church 247 saints and Beati 1,500 martyrs (2,500 are found in the Menologia Fran-

ciscano), 13 Popes, 60 Cardinals, 4,000 Archbishops and Bishops, 6,000 authors. At present 2,590 Franciscans are engaged in missionary work, and another thousand Capuchin Fathers may be added to the number—in all 3500.

According to the reports which have reached Propaganda regarding the persecution in the Vicariate of Eastern Cochinchina, nine French priests, seven native missionaries, 60 catechists, 270 native religious, and 2,400 Christians have been massacred. Two hundred parishes have been destroyed, 225 churches burnt, 17 orphanages, 10 convents, four agricultural colonies, two chemist shops, and two seminaries utterly demolished.

The *Missions Catholiques* publishes an interesting account of the siege undergone from the 9th September to the 2nd of October by the Christian Annamites, assembled in the college of Anninh, province of Quantri, at the hands of Thuyet, the Regent. The Christians directed by the missionaries, successfully repulsed seven attacks, in spite of a scarcity of arms. The siege was at length raised on the 2nd of October by a French regiment.

In the passage at arms between Prince Bismarck and Herr Windthorst in the German Reichstag, the iron Chancellor cut a very sorry figure. He allowed himself to be swayed by ignorance, passion, and prejudice; and he afterwards writhed under the lash of the valiant leader of the Catholic party. His knowledge of the Jesuit Order was as correct as his reading of his country's history; and we need hardly add that the latter was entirely false and misleading. Frederick the Great knew the Jesuits and valued them. Bismarck knows them not; and he has the hardihood to vilify them; Herr Windthorst might well exclaim: What a difference between the Government of Frederick the Great and Frederick William the Fourth, that of Prince Bismarck, in the treatment of the Jesuits! Frederick the Great called them «The Pope's Bodyguard.» When Clement XIV. was forced to suppress them he sheltered and patronised them. He often said that they were his best subjects, and were the most learned men in his kingdom. He wrote to his agent in the Eternal City bidding him to tell the Supreme Pontiff that he intended to keep them in his dominions. The French infidel philosophers did their utmost to persuade him to expel them, but he answered their entreaties by an elaborate defense of the Order.

## POPULAR SCIENCE NOTES.

Watches may be sent for testing to the New Observatory in London, and a certificate of excellence will be given; but so extreme is the accuracy required that no watch can be marked first-class which varies as much as 1 tick in 48,000.

Since 1758 the number of lightning strokes in Saxony has been found to increase regularly, the annual number rising in twenty-three years from 67 to 189. This alarming increase is thought to be largely due to the destruction of the forests.

Pneumatic tubes between London and Paris is the latest scheme. Letters could thus be transmitted between the two cities in one hour. It is proposed to employ wagonettes like those now used to transport telegrams from Paris, and to start twenty pneumatic trains every hour. The distance is 470 miles, and the total cost as estimated is \$7,000,000.

The earthquake committee of the British Association has described experiments made in Japan—the home of earthquakes—in placing a house upon rollers resting upon the foundations. With ten-inch iron balls the earthquake shock was made less sudden, but the building was easily moved by the wind. Smaller balls were tried, until finally the structure rested on a handful of quarter-inch shot placed upon each of the supporting piers. By this arrangement the effect of



earthquakes is greatly mitigated without exposing the house to danger from the wind.

The new waterworks for Venice, involving the construction of an aqueduct to convey water from the mainland to that city, under the auspices of the Compagnie Generale des Eaux of Paris, have reached the finishing point after a lapse of some nine years, the finished works comprising the aqueduct, which passes under the lagoons; the underground pipes for the distribution of the water, and two large reservoirs in the town, the water to be taken from the canal known as Dei Moranzani. Private families will be supplied with water at the price of sixty centimes per cubic metre—1000 litres—special arrangements being also made for the supply of larger quantities of water at lower rates, while the minimum quantity of water which will be furnished is 250 litres per day.

The calculating machine invented by Professor Thompson appears to excel, in its ingenious adaptation to a variety of results, even Babbage's wonderful apparatus. By means of the mere friction of a disk, a cylinder, and a ball, the machine is capable of effecting numerous complicated calculations which appear in the highest application of mathematics to physical problems, and by its aid an unskilled person may, in a given time, perform the work of ten expert mathematicians. The machine is applicable alike to the calculating of tidal, magnetic, meteorological, and other periodic phenomena; it will solve differential equations of the second or even higher powers or orders; and through this same wonderful arrangement of mechanical parts, the problem of finding the free motions of any number of mutually attracting particles, unrestricted by any of the approximate suppositions required in the treatment of the lunar and planetary theories, is done by simply turning a handle.

## HISTORY OF THE TELEPHONE

How Love was mainly instrumental in bringing its invention to perfection.

In 1872 Dr. Bell had a private school for deaf mutes in Boston. Among his pupils was Howard Glyndon, who is well known in literary circles. One day while this lady was walking, she noticed that whenever street cars were passing and the muff in which her hands were placed was pressed against her body she experienced peculiar vibrations. On informing Dr. Bell of her sensations, he proceeded to construct what he called a sound box, having drum-shaped heads, which was to be worn in front under the clothing. Dr. Bell experimented with sound boxes until he struck upon a new idea. This idea excited him very much, caused him to work sometimes all night, and at length resulted in the telephone.

Dr. Bell now needed capital to push his idea. He was poor, having nothing but his salary as teacher. The way the Bell telephone became a success was due to causes wholly outside its own merits. Gardiner Green Hubbard of Cambridge, Mass., had a deaf mute daughter at school in Germany. Becoming dissatisfied with her progress he had her sent home, and employed Dr. Bell to teach her.

The young lady was very lovable, and Dr. Bell soon discovered that the feeling he had for her was very different from the ordinary feeling existing between teacher and pupil. He felt compelled by honor to resign his position, which he did. But the mischief was done. The affection was mutual. At first the young lady's parents opposed the union. But when they found their daughter's happiness at stake they gracefully surrendered. Dr. Bell had won a charming wife and obtained as father-in-law a wealthy business man. Gardiner Hubbard had every inducement to push the telephone. From this time on it was a success.

## DEWEY AND CO.

HAVE  
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TO  
179 CALLE PIEDAD.

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SPLENDID ASSORTMENT  
OF THE  
LATEST

ENGLISH, IRISH, SCOTCH  
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AND  
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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 saldrán en circulacion desde el 1º 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.

FURNITURE  
A Good Assortment  
ALWAYS ON HAND AT  
W. G. MARTINDALE'S  
144-ESMERALDA-144  
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SARNA, MANQUERA, GUSANOS,  
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## 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 Estanciero says:

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

(Signed)

FRED DASHWOOD

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

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

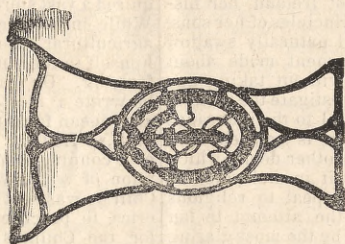
Sole Manufacturers, Tomlinson and Hayward, Lincoln, England.

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

de 18—pm

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GENUINE  
WITHOUT  
THIS  
TRADE MARK



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

## NEW SINGER OSCILLATING SHUTTLE MACHINE

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To intending purchasers we say call and see them. Sole Agents and Importers—OSBORNE AND CO.—CHACACUCO-63  
sep 4—pm

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RYLANDS' FENCING WIRE  
SOLE IMPORTERS  
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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.

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STORE OF PARAGUAYAN ARTICLES

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

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Between Piedad and Rivadavia.

ENGLISH SPOKEN.

Splendid Accommodation for Families.

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HIPPARCHUS\* KELLY JAN. 27

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SPENSER BROWN FEB. 1

Loading in the Rivers Paraná and Uruguay.

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Loading in the River Paraná.

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First and Third class Passages to

Brazilian Ports, New York, Antwerp,

and towns in Great Britain. Reductions

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First-class Return tickets, available

for 12 months, at a reduction of one

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Prepaid Passages issued to those wishing

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Cargo and Passengers for New York

will be taken by the steamers which

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Intending Passengers are informed that, commencing with

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Forty Guineas

For further particulars apply to

T. S. BOADLE

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## PRESERVE YOUR HEALTH

At this season of the year everyone

should take a few doses of a good

purative 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

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May be had at all respectable Drug-

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## 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 ... Rio de la Plata

Los Jueves ... Saturno

Los Sabados ... Olimpo

Los Domingos ... Silas

PARA EL SALTO Y ESCALAS

A LAS 10 A.M.

Los Martes ... Vapor Olimpo

Los Miercoles ... Silas

Los Jueves ... Cosmos

Los Viernes ... Rio de la Plata

Los Domingos ... Saturno

SALIDAS PARA ROSARIO Y ESCA-

LAS SOLAMENTE

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Haciendo 4 viajes directos semanales

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SALIDAS: Lunes, Martes, Jueves y

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Para San Pedro, Las Hermanas, San

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rocarriles del Norte y Campana. Los

boletos de tren y equipajes para los Fer-

rocarriles, la Agencia los da gratis a los

señores pasajeros. Los vapores Jupiter

y Meteorito salen de Campana con el tren

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embarque de carga, así como despachos

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WIND IS CHEAP

So why don't you use it for drawing

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horses for that purpose?

The

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is the BEST WIND-MILL manu-

factured, because being self regulating

it requires no attention except oiling

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Tell the agents what quantity of wa-

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Mill guaranteeing satisfaction.

HAND-PUMPS, PIPING, and

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Desde la fecha el Banco recibe

depositos de oro sellado, en cuenta

corriente sin interes abonando

2 o/o a sesenta dias y 3 o/o a no-

venta dias.

R. A. DE TOLEDO,

Secretario.

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DE LA

## PROVINCIA.

Desde la fecha hasta nueva or-

den el Banco cobrará 10 o/o por

los saldos a su favor y pagará 3

o/o por los saldos en contra en

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Secretario.



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Day Scholars received daily.

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Constantly on hand a large stock  
of Strong Virginian Tobacco especially  
adapted for curing sheep. Also  
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**TOBACCO EXTRACT**  
better and cheaper than any offered  
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Estancieros are invited to inspect  
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There are always about 50,000 lbs  
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mense stock of groceries, preserves,  
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126-RECONQUISTA-126  
ju 15 pm

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"Southern Cross,"  
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All communications and letters on  
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### TERMS.

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

## THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, JANUARY 29TH, 1886.

The members of the Irish Club  
will remember that the general  
meeting for the election of a  
president and officers of com-  
mittee will take place on Satur-  
day (to-morrow) evening, at 8  
o'clock. All members are earn-  
estly invited to attend.

The British Parliament has been  
only a few days in session and  
the Irish party have already  
scored a brilliant victory. Salis-

bury was wrecked on the rock of  
Irish Land Question at the mo-  
ment he was threatening to bring  
in a coercion bill. *Sic Semper  
tyrannis.* Let Gladstone try  
coercion now, and he will meet  
the same fate. Verily, Parnell is  
boss of that concern. We know  
not what is the nature of the  
Land Bill which upset Salisbury,  
but we suppose it must be a bill  
for the total emigration of Irish  
landlords or a safe provision for  
them in the workhouse, to which  
they condemned so many of their  
victims.

We hear many complaints of  
the irregularity in delivering the  
mails on the Cañuelas line. Let-  
ters and papers addressed to in-  
termediate stations are sent on to  
Cañuelas and sometimes brought  
back again to their destination.  
Sometimes, even this is not done,  
and persons look for their corre-  
spondence in vain. It was bad  
enough before the railway went  
that way, but in times of the  
diligence and bullock-cart mes-  
sages, though slow, were sure.  
Now we have the benefit of civiliza-  
tion under the direction of an  
imbecile administration. We prefer  
the old system. Better is the  
bullock-cart that conveys the  
mails safely than the locomotive  
that fails to do so. Better is  
an ass that carries you than a  
horse that throws you.

Dr. Albarracin, the federal  
judge of the province, has de-  
cided that a person objecting to  
the names on a civic register  
must produce proofs that the  
persons so registered are not  
bona-fide voters. Dr. Tedin, on  
the contrary, says that the bur-  
den of proof lies with the pre-  
tended voter. In this Dr. Tedin  
is decidedly wrong. Persons who  
have succeeded in getting their  
names, or any other names, on  
the registers have a *prima facie*  
case, and have a right to vote  
until the contrary be proved  
against them. A man in posses-  
sion of a house may remain in  
possession until somebody else  
can show hostile deeds. If every  
individual is obliged to bring  
forward proofs of his right, then  
rogues and vagabonds might  
daily assail the position of honest  
folks and put them to a good deal  
of unnecessary trouble. It is  
true that many false names are  
on the civic register in this city,  
but the evil is entirely owing to  
the fact that such fraud and  
forgery are not regarded as a  
crime. If the law would punish  
severely a few hundred of the  
offenders, we would not have so  
many making the attempt. In  
other countries an offence against  
the electoral laws is regarded  
as a serious crime. In this coun-  
try, it is simply a clever trick  
which is readily pardoned.

We beg to call the attention of  
our readers to the auction of  
sheep, cattle, and all the neces-  
saries of an estancia, which take  
place on the 10th of next month  
at the estancia «Argentina Vieja»  
in Saladillo. This is a splendid  
opportunity for all who may want  
good sheep or cattle. The sheep  
give a splendid result in wool.

### THE OTHER WEAPON.

Brute force and bribery having  
failed to break the ranks of the  
Irish Parliamentary Party, their  
enemies are determined to have  
recourse to the other weapon, of  
which they have made free use,  
and which has served them in  
good stead from the day that the  
lying chronicler, Gerald Barry,  
first landed with the brigands of  
Strongbow on our shore. Parnell's  
advances cannot be repelled by  
brute force, nor can the law be  
entirely dispensed with in  
Ireland according to the humane  
recommendation of the *Times*.  
There is therefore no other alterna-  
tive but to disseminate all sorts  
of calumnies about the Irish  
Party, and if we may judge from  
the telegrams arrived this week,  
the enemies of Ireland have made  
a bold start on the way which is  
beset with snares and pitfalls,  
but which is not by any means  
new to them. The *St. James's  
Gazette*, the mouthpiece of «or-  
ganized hypocrisy» in England,  
will have it that there are

resolute men behind the moderate  
followers of Parnell, that they  
are preparing for desperate deeds,  
that they are in the pay of  
O'Donovan Rossa, and that they  
are going to substitute the knife  
and revolver for the clumsy  
weapon of dynamite. Anybody  
may see in this an appeal to the  
passions of the ignorant masses  
in England. Let them only feel  
persuaded that the Irish are going  
to cut their throats, and they will  
assemble in millions and prevent  
Parliament from giving any con-  
cessions to Ireland. Send the lie  
by telegraph all over the world,  
and many good men will take it  
as truth, and the public opinion  
of the world will denounce the  
«Irish criminals» that would have  
recourse to the dagger and the  
knife against the good friends of  
the sister island. These calum-  
nies are stupid in the extreme;  
they have been repeatedly made  
before now, and could never bear  
the light of day for a single  
instant; yet we must acknow-  
ledge they do incalculable injury  
to the cause of the Irish nation-  
ality. Intelligent Irishmen will  
not be influenced in the least by  
such falsehoods, but they are not  
intended so much for the in-  
telligent as for the ignorant, and  
there are millions in the world  
who know not Ireland, her his-  
tory, or the principles of her sons,  
and who will naturally swallow  
the first statement made about  
our country without taking any  
trouble to investigate the truth of  
it. The appeal to the ignorance  
of Englishmen is bad enough,  
but there is another device which  
far surpasses it in malevolence,  
namely, the appeal to religious  
bigotry and the attempt to fan  
that element by the most glaring  
misrepresentations. A telegram  
published in *La Nación*, on Wed-  
nesday, states that the Pope was  
much displeased because the  
Queen was opposed to the dis-  
ruption of the Empire and that  
an Italian newspaper had stated  
that the time was approaching  
when all Ireland would be Cath-  
olic, &c. All Irishmen and Cath-  
olics will laugh at such wild ab-  
surdities, because when the feel-  
ings of Irish Catholics were  
more embittered than they are  
now, and when they had the  
power of life and death over their  
Protestant fellow-countrymen in  
their hands, they never abused it.  
Their desire has always been to  
live on terms of equality with  
men of all persuasions in the full  
possession of their native land.  
But, unfortunately, there are  
many in Ireland and England  
who, judging from their own  
bigoted standpoint, cannot be  
brought to trust in the good faith  
and sincerity of Catholics. This  
is indeed to be regretted, but  
there is only one course for every  
true Irishman to adopt, and that  
is to back up the efforts of the Par-  
liamentary Party in Ireland who  
labour on the broad road of con-  
stitutional reform, and whose  
efforts cannot be thwarted by the  
falsehood and slander of their  
enemies. With regard to the  
calumny about the Pope and the  
disruption of the Empire it is of  
a piece with others; it is a plain  
outrage on common sense and does  
not deserve a passing notice.

### DEATH OF BENJAMIN VICUÑA MACKENNA.

One of the greatest men  
that South America has ever  
produced has passed away.  
The telegraph announced on  
Tuesday that Mr. Benjamin  
Vicuña Mackenna died in Val-  
paraiso as he was preparing to  
go to Europe for the benefit of his  
health. He was of Irish descent  
by the mother's side, his grand-  
father being Brigadier-general  
John Mackenna, who was an Irish-  
man by birth, and who earned so  
much glory in the war of inde-  
pendence, particularly at the bat-  
tle of Membrillar, where his valor  
and strategy saved the patriotic  
Chilian army from annihilation.  
The Mackenna family are origi-  
nally from Clogher, county Ar-  
magh, and several of them en-  
tered into the service of Spain in  
times of tribulation in Ireland.  
John Mackenna was taken charge  
of by his uncle Count O'Reilly,  
who sent him to South America,  
where he soon joined the revolu-  
tionists and served in the army  
of Bernard O'Higgins. His life

was glorious, and poets and his-  
torians in Chili sound the praises  
of his name, but his end was a  
sad one. After the disastrous  
battle of Rancagua many of the  
patriots fled beyond the moun-  
tains with the intention of re-  
cruiting their forces. Mackenna  
and Luis Carrera happened to be  
in Buénos Aires at the same time,  
and the old enmity between  
O'Higgins and the Carreras still  
subsisting, a question arose and  
young Carrera challenged Mac-  
kenna to a duel which he accept-  
ed. They met in the suburbs of  
the city, with the result that a  
ball passed through Carrera's hat  
and Mackenna was shot dead.  
It is known to every student of  
South American history how Ber-  
nard O'Higgins avenged the death  
of his friend. He had the broth-  
ers Carrera arrested, tried, and  
executed in Mendoza for attempt-  
ing to return to Chili to raise a  
counter-revolution.

B Vicuña Mackenna was born  
in 1831. He was only 20 years  
of age when he took part in a re-  
volution, for which he was taken  
prisoner and sentenced to death.  
The sentence was commuted to  
banishment, and young Macken-  
na took advantage of the oppor-  
tunity to travel through several  
countries, during which he ac-  
quired a vast store of knowledge.  
While in Europe he entered an  
agricultural school and devoted  
himself to the study of scientific  
farming. On leaving the school  
he wrote a most practical work  
«European farming» as applied to  
Chili. He then returned to his  
own country, and on the declara-  
tion of war by Spain against  
Chili he was sent to North Amer-  
ica to procure ships and arms  
for the Chilians and to excite  
popular feeling there against  
Spain. While in North America  
he gave a series of lectures  
in English, and secured for Chili  
the friendship of many of the  
ablest men in the great republic.  
He was afterwards member of  
Congress in his own country,  
and edited the most respect-  
able paper in Valparaiso, *El  
Mercurio*. He went once more  
to Europe in the time of the  
Franco-Prussian war, and he  
published a series of interesting  
letters under the pseudonym of  
*San Vol*. Shortly after his re-  
turn he was appointed governor  
of Santiago, and the epoch of his  
administration was remarkable  
for the improvements made in the  
city. He constructed a circular  
road round it, and turned the hill  
of Santa Lucia to the north of the  
city, which had been the haunt  
of thieves and bad characters,  
into a magnificent promenade,  
adorned with fountains, cascades,  
and grottoes. On the expiration  
of Errazuriz's term of office  
Vicuña Mackenna was candidate  
for the presidency and he literally  
stumped the country after the  
North American fashion. It may  
safely be said that he had the  
great majority of the people on  
his side, but in Chile, as here,  
manhood suffrage is a farce, and  
Vicuña Mackenna was defeated  
by official intervention. He still  
served his country as a member  
of the Senate, and supported by  
his eloquence and influence every  
popular measure. It was not as  
an orator, however, that he was  
most remarkable, but as a writer.  
He is the author of no less than  
100 works, many of them the  
most important that South Amer-  
ica can show. Like Goldsmith,  
there was no subject of which he  
did not treat, and nothing he  
treated of that he did not adorn.  
We shall only mention a few of  
his principal works as we write  
this entirely from memory:  
«History of Santiago,» «History  
of Valparaiso,» «Ostracism of  
O'Higgins,» «Ostracism of Car-  
rera,» «Life of Ambrose O'Hig-  
gins,» «The two Esmeraldas,»  
«Cambiaso; a story of Punta  
Arenas,» «From Valparaiso to  
Santiago.» Several works on the  
history of Chile, &c. Besides  
these, he contributed numerous  
interesting essays to journals  
and periodicals. His brain was  
never at rest, and his pen was  
never idle, and though he was  
strongly imbued in matters of  
religion with the liberalistic ideas  
of the day, his worst enemies  
admitted that he spoke and wrote  
at all times from the fullness of  
an honest heart. Benjamin Vic-  
uña Mackenna, the descendant of  
an old Irish stock, was a true

friend of Ireland. He always  
boasted of his Irish blood, and in  
his numerous works he takes  
every occasion to make favour-  
able mention of Ireland and her  
children. The writer of these lines  
knew Vicuña Mackenna, well,  
and in a parting interview which  
he had with him in the beginning  
of 1880, the last words he heard  
him say were «Good-bye, remem-  
ber that I am always proud to call  
myself an Irishman.»

### STATUE OF ADMIRAL BROWN.

On Tuesday next a statue will  
be erected to the memory of  
Admiral Brown, at a place called  
Adroque, which is a station on  
the Southern line. Why this  
remote corner was chosen as a  
site for the statue of the great  
admiral we cannot tell, unless it  
be to increase the traffic of the  
Southern line of railway and to  
bring pilgrims and travellers to  
a place that was hitherto un-  
known. The choosing of a place  
for a statue is of as much im-  
portance as the accurate resem-  
blance which the features should  
bear to the person they represent.  
Brown was never easy on land.  
It was only when the winds blew  
and the waves beat wildly about  
him that his spirit felt free and  
his soul was imbued with that  
indomitable energy and conceived  
those mighty deeds which have  
given him a name in naval his-  
tory second to none that the world  
has ever known. Why then is  
his statue relegated to a remote  
corner while the statues of in-  
significant mediocrities, such as  
Belgrano and Lavalle are placed  
in the plazas of this city? Is not  
the mighty chieftain who swelled  
the waters of the Plate with the  
blood of the enemies of Argenti-  
na as worthy of honor on this  
shore as the Italian cut-throat  
whose statue is placed on the  
Paseo de Julio? It is an insult  
to the memory of Brown, and an  
eternal shame to the Argentine  
Republic, that Brown's statue be  
pushed back out of sight of the  
noble river, every spot of which  
was immortalised by his prowess,  
and in the bed of which he buried  
the thousand wrecks and remains  
of his enemies. Why not place  
the statue in Martin Garcia, which  
he took from the Spaniards, fight-  
ing alone against a host? Why  
not erect it in Montevideo, where  
he first planted the flag of inde-  
pendence? Why not place it  
somewhere in sight of Los Pozos,  
where he scattered a powerful  
fleet with a few frail bargues,  
and on his return the ladies of  
Buenos Aires rushed down to the  
shore, presented him with a white  
and blue flag and hailed him the  
deliverer of their country? Why  
not place it in Ensenada, where  
in his stranded vessel he fought  
for two days against a Spanish  
force? Why not place it in  
Juncal or Callao or Guayaquil?

Ah, you hard hearts, you cruel men  
of Rome,  
Knew you not Pompey?  
Many a time and oft have you  
climbed up to towers and but-  
tlements,  
Your infants in your arms;  
And there have sat the live-long  
day in patient expectation to  
see him pass the walls of  
Rome.

Cochrane fought for Chili, and  
his statue stands in the most  
prominent spot in Valparaiso,  
between the Municipal Hall and  
the passengers' landing place.  
But Cochrane never did a tithe  
of the service for that country  
which Brown has done for this.  
Besides, Cochrane's motives were  
those of a mercenary, while those  
of Brown were patriotic and dis-  
interested. Cochrane always stip-  
ulated for a large return for his  
service, while Brown never asked  
for more than a little bread  
for himself and his children;  
nevertheless, the former has re-  
ceived the highest possible hon-  
ours which Chili could bestow on  
him, whilst the latter is treated  
with comparative indifference by  
the country to which he devoted  
his life.

### THE NEW BRITISH HOSPITAL.

The corner-stone of the new  
hospital was laid on Friday even-  
ing in presence of a large num-  
ber of ladies and gentlemen. The  
ceremony was performed by Pres-  
ident Roca himself, who on ar-  
riving in company with Mr. E.

Casey, Mr. Ramsay, Consul Brid-  
get, and other members of the  
committee was loudly cheered.  
Mr. Casey, as president of the  
committee, made a short address  
to President Roca, giving a his-  
tory of all the British Hospitals  
established in this city. In 1860  
a government grant was obtain-  
ed of £3446. Since then the es-  
tablishment has been mainly de-  
pendent on charity.

The present hospital and ground  
was sold to Dr. Alvear in consid-  
eration of the sum of \$500,000  
% and of a site on the corner of  
calles Caceros and Solis, compos-  
ed of 160 varas by 30 varas. In  
addition to said site and adjoining  
same, a piece of ground  
measuring 115 by 40 varas was  
purchased for the sum of \$150,-  
000 % from Mrs. Lamarca. The  
titles corresponding to the pur-  
chase from Mrs. Lamarca were  
extended in July last, and the  
sum of \$100,000 paid cash, the  
balance of \$50,000 being payable  
next July.

Mr. Casey in the course of his  
speech dwelt on the great bene-  
fits that the British people had  
bestowed on this country. Pres-  
ident Roca made a very appropri-  
ate reply. Afterwards the la-  
dies and gentlemen present were  
invited to partake of refresh-  
ments, and Dean Dillon proposed  
the health of His Excellency  
President Roca, which was  
drunk with rounds of applause.  
The construction of the new  
building is entrusted to the able  
architect Mr. Charles Ryder.

In conclusion, we may say that  
we are now (as we have always  
been) in favor of our countrymen  
giving every possible support to  
the British Hospital, inasmuch as  
it is the only establishment of the  
sort in this country in which our  
poor countrymen are received  
without any distinction of race  
or religion. Many of the poor  
sailors and others who are as-  
sisted at the Hospital are Irish-  
men, and we have reason to be  
grateful for the kindness shown  
to them. The late resident sur-  
geon and physician, Dr. Hanly,  
is an Irishman, so is Dr. Cooper,  
the gentleman who holds that po-  
sition at present. We hope then  
that our countrymen in distribut-  
ing their charitable donations  
will not forget an institution  
which is of such benefit to our  
people.

### MURDEROUS ASSAULT ON A PRIEST AT CORDOBA.

A brutal and sacrilegious out-  
rage was perpetrated last week  
at Cordoba, where a youth, named  
José de la Quintana, made a  
murderous assault on the Rev.  
Father Falorni, editor of the  
Catholic paper in that city, as he  
was celebrating Mass. The facts  
of the case are as follow:

Some days ago there appeared  
in the columns of *La Prensa  
Catolica*, an item given by one  
of the reporters, at which Quintana  
felt offended. Arming himself,  
accordingly with a bludgeon, he  
waited outside of the Church till  
the rev. editor of the paper in  
question came out, whereupon he  
went towards him and asked him  
who had written the article in  
question. Being unable to reply at  
the time, the rev. gentleman told  
him to go and inquire at the  
office, where every information  
could be given him. This ap-  
peared to satisfy the inquirer for  
a time but after having walked  
away about half-a-square, he  
turned again, and hurrying after  
the Rev. Father Falorni, dealt  
him a violent blow on the head  
which brought him to the ground.  
He then continued striking him  
with his bludgeon till he lay  
senseless on the ground, and he  
would doubtless have killed him  
had not two gentlemen who were  
passing dragged him away from  
his victim. The rev. gentleman  
was then carried home, where  
medical attendance having been  
procured, he was happily restor-  
ed, and is now, we trust, on  
the high road to recovery.

In the meantime, the sacri-  
legious assassin is walking un-  
molested in the most public  
places, and though shunned by  
all right thinking persons, he is  
lionized and made much of by  
the thoughtless rabble who, un-  
happily for the country, have the  
upper hand just now in Cordoba,  
as they are endeavouring to get  
it throughout the Republic.



Society in Cordoba, where, in spite of the irreligious tendencies which prevail in public places, the seeds of Faith continue to yield precious fruit, is perfectly scandalized at the outrage, which, instead of being punished by the police, has only been aggravated through the arrest and indignities practised against the Rev. Father Pereira, Father Falorni's assistant on the staff of *La Prensa Catolica*, and it has caused not a little satisfaction to hear the Bishop's sentence of excommunication pronounced against the cowardly perpetrator of the outrage and his backers and accomplices. Considering the serious nature of the charges brought by an infidel chief of police, and too greedily echoed by the press of this city against the Rev. Father Pereira, who is charged with having gone to the police-office in a state of intoxication, we are happy to say, on the best authority, that they are utterly without foundation. The rev. gentleman went to the police-office on business connected with the assault upon his chief, and he was not seen by the chief of police till the following day, having been rudely locked up by a subaltern employe as soon as he made his appearance. In our opinion, this outrage is scarcely less atrocious than that of which the Rev. Father Falorni was the victim, and its perpetrators also render themselves liable to the anathema which Holy Church levels against those who outrage their Maker in the sacred persons of His ministers.

## NOTES FROM THE SALADAS.

Jan. 15, 1886.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

Sunday, the 10th inst., will long be memorable to the people of this locality for the terrible pampero that swept across the camps in the afternoon of that day. From early morning the air was oppressively close and warm, towards one o'clock in the afternoon banks of clouds charged with electricity began to appear in the heavens, and about three o'clock the hurricane of wind and rain, thunder and lightning, swept along from the west. The force of the wind was so strong that tall eucalyptus trees bent before it like reeds, and in many places "sauces" and other trees were torn up from their roots or dismembered. The storm lasted for about half an hour and was succeeded by a heavy downpour of rain which, with few intermissions, lasted until a late hour that night.

Last week the people of this vicinity were highly edified (?) by the report of a romantic elopement. Rumor has it that the loving swain is a good-looking young "pulpero," and that the mistress of his heart's affections is the daughter of a native of humble means. It seems, from the description that your correspondent has received of her, that she is endowed with many personal charms, a walking vision of dark flashing eyes and pearly teeth, in short that she is a regular "prairie flower." The elopement, which was well planned, took place at night, and the latter fact (as you shall afterwards learn) led to a sad *contretemps*. Whether it was that the night was too dark, the speed too headlong, or the jarvey too much excited, I know not, but certain it is that the coach came into collision with a wire fence and there was a complete smash up. A wire fence is at all times an awkward customer to have dealings with, and though "Love laughs at locksmiths" in this case, Cupid found more than his match in an "alambrado." Fortunately the gallant and the lady escaped without injury, but the remainder of the journey had to be performed under very depressing circumstances.

But this accident though bad enough, was not the only misfortune that befell the gallant publican. Ah! woe is me! the days of chivalry are fast fading away off this terrestrial globe. This gay Lothario little imagined that he was about to receive a Roland for his Oliver; yet such is the melancholy fact, for while he was relieving the

lovely maiden's parents of her fond presence other unromantic people (unknown) were relieving his pulperia of the fond presence of cash and "cosas" to the tune of \$1653 m/n or thereabouts. It is sad to think that the sentiment that could make a "cute" business man forsake his barrels and bottles and start off in emulation of the actions of that romantic and chivalrous knight Don Quixote, should be availed of by low, worldly-minded fellows for their own selfish ends: yet such is the degeneracy of these boasted modern days.

The chacreros of this district are hard at work reaping and threshing the wheat. From the accounts I have received the crop appears to be fairly up to the average of former years. Maize also looks well, but the flax crop is a complete failure this year. As I close these "notes" the heat is something awful, pre-saging more rain.

I remain, dear Sir,  
Yours faithfully,  
Drağan.

## LETTER FROM CARMEN DE ARECO.

January 26th, 1886.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

Mrs. Michael Wade, of Arrecifes, after an illness of a year's duration, died at her estancia house, fortified with the rights of Holy Church, and in the presence of her husband, children, grandchildren, and other members of her family, on the 20th inst. She was a native of Mavore, County Westmeath, Ireland, and aged 75 years. Deceased was a loving wife a kind and affectionate mother and sister, charitable to the poor of the country, but especially to those of her district, and, as a woman, intelligent, accomplished, and patriotic. She was interred in the new cemetery of Carmen on the 22nd, a very large number of Irish following the hearse. As the coffin was about to be consigned to its last resting-place the love borne to its occupant by the husband, the children, and the brother (Mr. Owen Lynch, of Marcos Paz), and the numerous friends of the deceased was freely and abundantly testified. All felt that a kind lady and a dutiful servant of God had passed to her reward and breathed a fervent prayer for the repose of her soul.

There was a Requiem Mass with Office of the dead for the eternal repose of the soul of the late Miss Annie McGuire, in the Parish Church of Carmen on the 14th inst. The celebrant of High Mass was Rev. Father Martinez, P.P. Carmen de Areco; deacon Rev. Father Victor, Superior of the Passionist Monastery in Salto; master of ceremonies Rev. Father Flannery, Irish Chaplain, San Pedro.

Save at the Requiem Mass for the two Father Leahys, I have not seen during a residence of many years duration in this Republic a greater gathering of Irish. The church, which is by no means a small one, was filled almost to suffocation.

So well liked was Miss McGuire that persons who knew her in life came long distances and over almost impassable "arroyos" to pray for her in a chapel in which she often and many a time breathed her own pure sweet orisons to Heaven.

The Church was draped in mourning and ablaze with lights. On each side of the catafalque were flambeaux, and down the length of the church were four rows of men holding each in his right hand a lighted taper.

There is great sympathy felt here for Mr. McGuire and family, as the deceased was so suddenly cut away in the bloom of her youth and in her 24th year.

I remain, dear Sir,  
Yours sincerely,  
Samoh.

## GENERAL ITEMS.

Judge Tedin has bravely struck some hundreds of false voters of the lists in several parishes in this city.

There is a rumour of a revolution in Entre Rios led by Lopez Jordan and encouraged by Santos.

The gold fever still continues, and hundreds are asking for claims not only at Cape Virgin, but also at Campana Mahnida, in Neuquen. Don G. Neil proposes to take down a colony of 200 families if his claims be recognised.

The telegraph line is actually finished between Cañada de Gomez through Melincue to Teodolina, and the branch from Melincue to Venado Tuerto will be completed very soon.

The Right Rev. Father Tissera, Bishop of Cordoba, has published a pastoral on the occasion of the murderous attack made upon the Rev. Father Falorni, declaring the aggressor and all who conspired at or consented to the crime under the ban of excommunication. Notwithstanding the justice and severity of this sentence, the language employed by the Right Rev. prelate is couched in the tenderest terms possible, showing how grieved he is to be compelled to pronounce a sentence which the infatuated disciples of modern liberalism have brought upon themselves.

In consequence of the revelations made by *La Prensa* of this city, the authorities of Bragado saw the necessity of making some effort to protect property in that neighbourhood. On Sunday night two policemen were sent out on patrol and had not gone far when they met some robbers returning with the meat and hides of the animals they had killed. The police tried to arrest them, but the robbers resisted, and in the scuffle which ensued the police were wounded. Nevertheless, they succeeded in arresting two of the robbers, named Carmelo Rodriguez and Martiniano. The other robbers escaped, but they are well known. One of the wounded police died next day. The Government being justly alarmed about the reports of robberies the West sought information of the Chief of Police of the province, who stated that the reports were partly true, that in Bragado, 9 de Julio, Juanin, and the adjoining partidos bands of robbers were known to be residing, but the police in these districts were so scarce that they felt unable to cope with them. The police of the province, all told, were nearly 2,200 men, who were distributed among 100 districts. Some like Azul, Nueve de Julio and Bragado had only some 15 or 20 police each for their protection. He requests the Government to appoint a special agent to thoroughly investigate the reported occurrence in Bragado.

The Anchorena family lately subscribed 800,000 paper dollars amongst all its branches for a widowed relative, the amount was invested in Cédulas and produces 6000 % per month for the widow.

A grand ball match is announced to take place on Sunday at the Plaza Euskara.

Letters received this week from influential personages in Cordoba have fully vindicated the character of the Rev. Father Pereira, who was accused by the "liberal" organ of having been seen intoxicated. Strange to say, this foul slander was echoed without any scruple by such seemingly respectable papers as *La Prensa* of this city. Now, perhaps, they feel ashamed of themselves.

It is whispered abroad that Mayor Alvear has sensibly abandoned the boulevard scheme till more prosperous breezes shall blow than those that prevail at present.

It is announced that all the arrangements have been completed for the new tramway from Flores to Las Conchas. It ought to be a money making concern.

Late on Monday night an officer of the fourth regiment of infantry was walking home with his wife, when at the corner of Calles Armonia and San José he was assaulted by four men whose faces were concealed by masks and who attempted to carry off the lady, but the officer drew out his revolver and commenced firing at his assailants. The detonations drew the police to the spot; and the four men were captured and taken to prison, one of them seriously wounded.

A washwoman called Segura, and her two children, one a girl of fourteen and the other a boy of eight years of age, were drowned on Monday evening whilst bathing in the river at Quilmes. The girl got out of her depth first with the boy; the mother in trying to help them also lost her footing. Another of her sons aged 17 nearly shared their fate.

Very numerous applications have been made to the Minister of the Interior for concessions or claims in the Cape Virgin district.

The judge of commerce has declared bankrupt Messrs. Ibarlucea and Gonzalez, merchants, Rosario.

Mr. John Patrick Ronayne of Chivilcoy is about to go to Mendoza for the benefit of his health, and intends to remain there for some time. This estimable young man has only lately returned from Ireland, and his condition is so weak that he was recommended to try the salubrious air of Mendoza. It is to be hoped that the result of the trial will be a happy one, and that he will be soon restored to health. Mr. Ronayne will be accompanied on his journey by his brother, Mr. Peter J. Ronayne.

A new evening newspaper has appeared under the title of *El Pueblo Oriental*, it will be devoted to Oriental affairs, and it is strongly opposed to General Santos.

At the pigeon match at Mr. Robert Murphy's estancia at Zapola on Sunday last, Messrs. William Casey, Robert Murphy, and L. Garrahan contributed and collected 184 nats for the Irish Orphanage. Mr. Tallon was the winner in the shooting.

Spiritual exercises for ladies will be given under the direction of the Rev. Father Felit at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, from the 12th to the 21st of February proximo. Tickets of admission may be had on application to the Lady Superiores. Private exercises may be performed during the whole year.

The "Maskelyne" brought out \$250,000 sterling for the National Bank.

Advices from the Chaco report the assassination of Captain Wilde, brother of the Minister of Justice, by one of his own soldiers. Captain Wilde had occasion to reprimand the man, who received his reproof in silence, but no sooner had the captain turned his back than he raised his rifle, shooting him in the back and killing him on the spot.

General Arredondo has retired from the Argentine army. It is presumed he has other fish to fry.

The Minister of War has ordered 150 men from the national war vessels to attend at the unveiling of the statue of the late Admiral Brown, which takes place at Adrogué on the 2nd proximo.

The sub-prefect of Bragado having received information to the effect that a gang of cattle thieves was in hiding near the arroyo Itabe, collected a force and went in quest of them, succeeding in arresting one man and in recovering a valuable point of cattle that the marauders were ready to send over to Paraguay. The man who is in custody steadfastly refuses to give any information that may lead to the arrest of his accomplices, but the authorities hope soon to effect their capture.

Commenting on the outrage on the Rev. Father Falorni in Cordoba, the so-called Liberal papers in this city have almost without exception expressed the wish that the Rev. gentleman had been killed by his cowardly assailants. This may show why some of the most truly liberal-minded men in the country object to be identified as "Liberals."

Early on Sunday morning Col. Bosch and his regiment left for Maldonado, where they will remain for a couple of weeks.

Governor Derqui of Corrientes arrived in this city on Saturday morning.

The Marquis de St. Hilair, Rear-admiral of the French naval station on the S.E. coast of America, arrived in this city on Saturday, when he was received by the French Minister.

The news that the police of the city were to be formed into battalions of the line did not tend to create a very tranquilising spirit on Saturday.

The Hon. Mr. Hanna, U.S. Minister, entertained a select number of friends at a picnic on Saturday at the Tigre. Notwithstanding the oppressive heat that prevailed in the city there was a delightful breeze off the river which did its full share in providing for the comfort of the guests, and a very pleasant day was spent in the woods and on the river. Minister Pelligrini courteously placed a railway car and a little steamer at the disposal of the distinguished party.

The R.M.S. "Mondego," which left Southampton on the 24th December, encountered a heavy gale that night. The captain, A. C. Green, disappeared during the night, but it is not known whether he fell into the sea by accident, was thrown in or committed suicide. The second officer took the steamer into Plymouth next day, and telegraphed the news to Southampton, and Captain Chapman of the "Minho" was sent down to take charge of the "Mondego." Captain Green formerly commanded the steamer "La Plata," but in consequence of repeated complaints made by passengers of his disagreeable manner towards them he was transferred to the "Mondego," and from that time he became much depressed in mind. On the 4th January, between St. Vincent and Lisbon, a young Spanish woman named Francisca Barbosa Peres, who was a third class passenger for Buenos Aires, jumped into the sea and was drowned in spite of all the efforts made to save her.

The citizens struck off the registers of Monserrat and Cathedral al Sud by Dr. Tedin, have appealed to the Supreme Court against his decision on the ground that he had no jurisdiction in the matter.

A train went on Friday, for the first time, from Buenos Aires to Rosario. Messrs. Clarke, Fisher, and others travelled by it, and they arrived in the evening at the Central Argentine station in Rosario.

Don Carlos Ezcurra has been named by the Admiral Brown Statue Committee to receive the authorities of the nation and of Buenos Aires, as also the Diplomatic Corps, on the occasion of unveiling the statue on Tuesday.

Colonel Bosch says that the object of giving the police a military training is to make use of them instead of soldiers of the line for keeping order during the elections. The ordinary service will not be interrupted as the men will be drilled during the hours when they are off duty; this, we think, is rather hard on the men.

A sad case of suicide occurred early on Monday morning at 65 Calle Corrientes, when a young woman named Vetti blew her brains out whilst laboring under a fit of melancholy. The poor girl was only 19 years of age, her father died about a year ago leaving her helpless and friendless in a strange country. She formed an intimacy with a young man about six months ago, and this is the end. Vetti was an Austrian, and she had only been two years in this country.

The big prize in the Christmas lottery drawn in Madrid fell among a host of servant girls who had been made partakers in the profits of a ticket by a benevolent grocer with whom they were in the habit of dealing. One of the results was that a host of families went supperless to bed, and that the demand for good plain cooks was wonderfully increased next morning.

We regret to hear that the small-pox is making ravages at Barracas. Several schools have been obliged to close in consequence of it.

Mr. Temperley has applied to the Santa Fe government for a concession to construct a railway from Rosario to Cordoba, passing through several of the principal colonies.

The patron saint day of the progressive old town of Quilmes was celebrated with great rejoicing on Saturday. Popular

fetes occupied the day, and in the evening there was a grand ball at which the youth and beauty of Quilmes danced till daylight did appear.

The dead body of an Italian named Don Antonio Bulloa, 70 years of age, has been found in the Carapachay, near the Tigre. Deceased had been missing since the 17th inst., and he leaves a wife and family to mourn his loss. It is supposed he was accidentally drowned while bathing.

Mr. Calzetta, the well known proprietor of Carapachay Island, has had his till robbed of from \$300 to \$400 a fortnight ago.

The spiritualistic heresy is endeavoring to raise its head in this city, where it has already sent a few poor dupes to the Convalecencia. We warn our readers against having anything to do with it.

Colonel Bosch issued an order on Sunday for 25 policemen from every Comisaria of the capital to be sent to the camp at Maldonado to undergo fifteen days' military training.

Some days ago the Federal Judge ordered the names of a large number of citizens which had been struck off the register of Socorro to be replaced, and an intimation was sent to the president of the "Junta," D. Alejo Reberedo, but he refused to receive it. This fact having been communicated to the judge he has asked the Minister of the Interior to carry his order into effect.

Owing to the sudden storm on Sunday the ball game at the Plaza Euskara had to be postponed. It will take place, weather permitting, next Sunday.

One of the strangest features of the late elections is the number of Irishmen who will sit for English constituencies, viz., Mr. Fitzgerald for Cambridge, Lord Muncaster for Cumberland, Mr. Charles Russell for Hackney, Col. King Harman for Kent, Mr. Bourke for Lynn, Mr. O'Connor and Lord Claud Hamilton for Liverpool, and Lord Charles Beresford for Marylebone. On the other hand there is not a single Englishman elected in Ireland. There was one English Roman Catholic in the last Parliament, but there will be none in this. It is very odd that fifty years after Catholic emancipation this should be so, seeing that there are so many English Catholic peers in the upper house.

Among King Alfonso's family jewels is a celebrated black pearl ring which the Duc de Montpensier gave to his daughter Mercedes when she married the King. The young Queen always had a presentiment that it would bring her ill-luck. When she died King Alfonso put it on his finger and wore it till his death. Queen Christina refuses to wear the unlucky ring; and some of the courtiers have hinted that she ought to make it a present to Don Carlos. The Duke of Orleans had it on his finger when he was murdered in Paris. How strange!

Judge Dr. Molina Arritea has approved of the arrangement made between the heirs of the late Mr. Terence Moore, by which the half-brother and sisters of the testator, Felix, Maria, and Margaret Fegan, receive one-half of the property.

In consequence of the lawless proceeding of Sr. Porcel, ex-Commissary of Police, before the Jury of Appeal in registration cases in the parish of San Cristobal, the Federal Judge issued an order for his imprisonment.

The Postmaster-general has been duly authorized to spend \$80 m/n per month during the present year for the establishment of communications between Biedma and Chuput.

The Central Entre-Rio Railway Company have been authorized to build a mole on the Uruguay at the port of Concepcion del Uruguay, for the debarcation of railway material.

The Minister of Finance has decreed that in future the tins, etc. used in packing preserved meat by the works at Concordia shall be imported free of duty.

M. Louis Philip has taken the contract to supply the Immigrant's Home with provisions during the current year.







## THE SONG OF THE DRINK.

MRS. J. F. MAGUIRE.

With footsteps heavy as lead, with  
eyelids drooping and red,  
A woman sat crouched in her rags,  
eating her stunted bread;  
And when she had swallowed her  
crust, she sang the song of her  
grief,  
This song of her weary life, from  
which there was no relief.

He drinks! drinks! drinks! when  
the sun is rising high;  
He drinks! drinks! drinks! when  
the evening cometh nigh;  
O! better to be the wife or slave of  
barbarous heathen Turk,  
Than to be looking all day long, at  
this sad Christian work.

Drink! drink! drink! till his eyes  
are heavy and dim,  
Glasses, tumbler, and pint, till his  
brain begins to swim;  
Guzzle and sip and drink, and guzzle  
and drink and nip,  
Till over the bottle he falls, and  
ends by snoring asleep.

O! women with children dear; O!  
men with mothers and wives;  
It is not the spirit you drink, but the  
bread of their hungry lives;  
Drink! drink! drink! we're in want  
and hunger and dirt,  
Not a shoe remains to our foot, from  
our back he has taken the shirt.

And in the pawn they lie, the drunk-  
ard's too generous bank,  
While the children at home want  
food, and their bodies are lean  
and lank,  
Drink, drink, and drink, his thirst it  
never once flags,  
The wages are squandered away,  
and here we have nothing but  
rags.

Drink, drink, drink, from weary  
chime to shime,  
Sleep, sleep, sleep, in prison one-  
half his time;  
Drink and thirst and thirst, and  
drink and thirst again,  
Till 'delirium tremens' comes, the  
nightmare of the brain.

Drink, drink, drink, in the breath of  
the early spring,  
While in the sky the lark soars high,  
and flaps its tiny wings;  
He little heeds the broken roof, the  
crazy table and chair,  
A jug, a glass, a bottle filled up,  
these now are his only care.

Drink, drink, drink, in the dull De-  
cember light,  
Nip, nip, nip, when the summer's  
sun shines bright;  
O! once he was full of honors, with  
light and gladness heart,  
But now he is blighted and old, be-  
neath the poisoned dart.

O! that his soul was free once more,  
from sin and hated crime,  
As in our early wedded days, when  
in his manhood's prime  
He strolled with me, he loved to see,  
the gambols of our child,  
Ere the social glass of friendship  
false, his willing lips beguiled.

With footsteps heavy as lead, with  
eyelids drooping and red,  
A woman crouched in her rags, was  
eating her stunted bread;  
And when she had finished her  
crust, she sang the song of her  
life,  
A song that too loudly echoes from  
the heart of many a wife.

—Cork Examiner.

JESUIT MISSIONS  
IN  
PARAGUAY AND THE CHACO.

BY CAPTAIN THOMAS J. PAGE.

[CONTINUED.]

Ciudad Real and Villa Rica lay in their way, but the inhabitants of these two towns had grown as sensitive as the rest of the Spanish population in the country with regard to the encroachment of the fathers upon their imaginary rights, and so withdrew their previously proffered assistance. They found little or no assistance among their own countrymen, but thankful that they were held in better esteem among the natives, they pushed on for Guayra; journeying by land until reaching Paranapané, they embarked upon this river (a beautiful and well-wooded stream) and ascended to the mouth of the Pirapé, one of its tributaries. Like a vision, they now beheld the banks crowded with Indians in expectation of their arrival, and prepared to welcome them in their midst. Drawing their boats to shore, they landed.

Entering into an explanation of their mission, no difficulty was experienced in reconciling the natives to the destiny thus shaped out for them. And

Then the black robe chief, the prophet,  
Told his message to the people—  
Told the purport of his mission;  
Told them of the Virgin Mary,  
And her blessed Son, the Saviour.  
How in distant lands and ages

He had lived on earth as we do;  
How He fasted, prayed, and labor-  
ed;  
How the Jews, the tribe accursed,  
Mocked Him, scourged Him, cruci-  
fied Him;  
How He rose from where they laid  
Him,  
Walked again with His disciples,  
And ascended into heaven.

No doubt  
The chief made answer, saying:  
We have listened to your message,  
We have heard your words of wis-  
dom.

We will think on what you tell us;  
It is well for us, O brothers!  
That you came so far to see us.

They had conceived a rever-  
ence for the missionaries as un-  
expected as it was sincere; and  
from the assurances that had  
been held out did not doubt but  
that life under their guidance  
would be most happy. Volun-  
tarily and eagerly yielding to  
their directions and commands,  
baptism was administered to  
young and old, and the whole  
assembly, consisting of several  
hundred families, submit in  
peaceful obedience to Christian  
rule. Means are devised by  
which the wants of this new  
people may be supplied. The  
immediate project is to lay out  
the foundation of a permanent  
mission, and the present locality,  
hallowed by the scenes that had  
just transpired, seemed suited  
to this purpose. It is chosen,  
Here, then, at the mouth of the  
Pirapé, the few workmen who  
had accompanied the fathers, as-  
sisted by the natives, begin their  
labors towards the construction  
of this Christian village; it is  
called Loreto, the first of the  
famed Paraguay missions, and  
stands out a bright and redeem-  
ing spot in the savage country  
that surrounds it.

Huts were hastily erected to  
shelter the people from the in-  
clemency of the weather, and  
soon the church and other public  
buildings rose up in stately pro-  
portions from their foundations.  
Loreto increased in wealth and  
prosperity, it had well-cultivated  
fields, a peaceful and diligent  
population among whom were num-  
bered agriculturists, mechanics,  
and artisans. The training of the  
rising generation was not neg-  
lected; it grew up with a per-  
fect sense of the obligations due  
to the missionary. Many were  
the benefits bestowed, and there  
was no want of followers in re-  
turn. The embassy of the fathers  
was one of peace; they used no  
arms but those of words; they  
had apparently but one object,  
and that was the welfare of the  
Indians.

Reports of this success reached  
Asuncion, and it was responded  
to by the departure of several  
fathers and assistants for the new  
field. Such were, in the mean-  
time, the number of natives that  
flocked to the mission, or reduc-  
tion as it was styled, that the fa-  
thers probably found it difficult  
to enforce the regulations that  
entered into their peculiar gov-  
ernment. It seems to have al-  
ways been their policy, and it  
may in most instances have arisen  
from necessity, never to allow  
a larger population to accumu-  
late in one town than could be  
intrusted to the care of two or  
three of their order; hence other  
localities were sought for new  
missions, and the arrival of as-  
sistance hastened these measures.  
The second reduction was called  
in honor of the father of the or-  
der, St. Ignatius. Others fol-  
lowed in rapid succession until  
the provinces counted no less than  
twelve. One received the name  
of St. Thomas, for by a tradition  
of the Indians or Jesuits—it would  
be difficult to say which—in the  
mound upon which it was built  
that apostle had interred a num-  
ber of Christians.

This success in Guayra awak-  
ened a missionary spirit in ev-  
ery Spanish city and town. Be-  
sides some scattering reductions  
along the Parana we find them  
in 1627 rising on the banks of the  
Uruguay, amid warlike tribes of  
Indians who had again and again  
baffled the arms of Spain, but  
appeared for the moment to lean  
to the more moderate rule of the  
Church. Father Gonzalez is the  
indefatigable character here pre-  
sented to us. Attended by two  
assistants he found his way to  
the Uruguay, and succeeded in  
establishing two or three small  
missions with every prospect of  
future prosperity. With rare

enterprise he undertook at the  
same time to survey the unknown  
regions of country that stretched  
far around him; he entered the  
province of Tapé and would, had  
not an untimely death sealed his  
fate, have extended his labors  
throughout the Uruguay basin.  
It was while thus engaged, and  
at the same time watchfully  
guarding his small but growing  
towns, that he was called upon to  
battle with rebellious proselytes  
and neighboring unfriendly  
tribes. Adherence to a determi-  
nation not to abandon his flock  
cost him his life. The reductions  
were attacked and the inhabi-  
tants ruthlessly murdered. The  
fathers all perished—one was  
stoned to death. Gonzalez is re-  
garded as one of the missionary  
martyrs. He did indeed apply  
all his energies and devote his  
whole soul to the great work of  
conversion which was illuminat-  
ing the many dark places of  
Spanish and Portuguese rule  
with the lights of Gospel truth.  
Every danger, every sacrifice  
seems to have been met by him  
with a stoic calm that marked  
him the divine instrument he was.  
Father Tanner in his *Societas Jesu  
usque ad sanguinis et vite pro-  
fusionem*, enumerates tersely the  
many trials of the father—*in-  
credibile dictu est*, says he,  
«*quanta in hisce molitionibus du-  
ra atque adversa tolerarit, eden-  
di bibeque penuriam, lecti,  
testi ac vestium inopiam, æstum,  
lassitudinem, sudorem et defectionem  
virium.*» He was born in  
Asuncion according to the same  
writer, «*parentibus Hispanis et  
nobilitate et virtute claris.*»

This was the sad beginning of  
a succession of severe trials and  
hardships, which required all  
Christian fortitude and Jesuit re-  
solution to face. The warlike  
Indians proved unfortunately not  
to be the only obstacles to the  
missionary's work; an ill-fortu-  
nate storm arose in another quar-  
ter, the town of San Paulo, taking  
us back to Guayra.

The city of San Paulo was at  
this time a den of pirates and  
marauding gangs, the safe re-  
treat of all outlawed Spanish or  
Portuguese adventurers who  
chanced to find their way to the  
Brazilian coast. Slave-dealers  
by profession, they speedily over-  
rode the influence and power of  
the Church and drove out its min-  
isters. Their town became the  
great slave-mart whence issued  
thousands and ten thousands of  
Indians to be bartered away on  
the public squares of the Atlan-  
tic cities. Here they assembled  
day after day, as party after party  
returned from its inhuman ex-  
pedition, the crowds of trembling,  
bleeding wretches that had been  
hunted and captured in some dis-  
tant wilds never before trodden  
by the white man. Their pas-  
sage was everywhere marked  
with destruction and depopula-  
tion without check or remon-  
strance. The intricacies of the  
forest were pierced in their savage  
pursuit, and the natives fol-  
lowed to their most secret hiding-  
places.

[To be continued.]

## THINK BEFORE YOU PROMISE

The delightful game of chess  
was invented, it is said, by a  
Brahmin named Sissa, in order to  
amuse a very tyrannical prince,  
and, by giving him something to  
occupy his mind, to prevent him  
from exercising so much cruelty  
upon his subjects. Showing him  
also that the king, though the  
most important piece in the  
game, can not attack or even de-  
fend himself without the assist-  
ance of his pawns; that is to say,  
his people. The prince was en-  
chanted with the game, and  
asked the Brahmin what he  
should give him as a recompense  
for having taught him to play it.  
The latter profited by the oppor-  
tunity to give him another lesson.  
«My prince» said he, «if you  
count you will find that there are  
sixty-four squares on each chess  
board; all the reward I ask is  
that you will give a grain of  
wheat for the first square, two for  
the second, and continue dou-  
bling the number up to the last.»  
«Oh!» said the prince, «if your  
demand is so moderate, it will be  
easily satisfied; make the cal-  
culation, and bring it me to-  
morrow morning.» The Brah-

min did so, and the prince was  
greatly astonished at finding that  
he had promised more than he  
could perform, and that all the  
granaries in the kingdom did not  
contain a sufficient quantity of  
wheat to pay the debt he had so  
incautiously contracted. This, at  
first sight, appears incredible;  
we therefore recommend our  
young readers to make the cal-  
culation, in order to convince  
themselves.

FLOWERS  
AS EMBLEMS OF FAITH.

Man finds in natural objects  
wonderful mementoes of his  
faith, but nature sometimes goes  
out of her way to read him in  
the language of flowers—the  
most beautiful of her gifts—a  
lesson more tender and more  
abiding. As an instance of this  
we quote the subjoined extract  
from the pages of a contemporary:

«For the past six weeks that  
quaint botanical curiosity the  
Holy Ghost plant has been in  
bloom in the horticultural build-  
ing in the park of Philadelphia,  
and has been visited by thou-  
sands. It comes from Panama  
and blooms once a year. Its  
flowers are white, and when fully  
opened the delicate stamen and  
corolla bear a startling resem-  
blance to a white dove poised  
above an altar with outstretched  
wings.»

We can adduce another exam-  
ple in the famous «Passion flow-  
er» which gathers in emblematic  
beauty in the folds of its corolla  
all the instruments of Our  
Lord's Passion. In the spotless  
Lily we have an emblem of Puri-  
ty, and in the timid Violet with  
its deep blue eye kissed by the  
breath of heaven and colored  
by the skies we have a meet fig-  
ure of Christian Humility. But  
there is a flower little known  
called the «Madonna Orchid», a  
gem of tropical nature found in  
the deepest recesses of the virgin  
forests of Venezuela and the ad-  
joining West Indian island of  
Trinidad, which in the immacu-  
late whiteness of its convoluted  
petals and its striking resem-  
blance to an image of the Blessed  
Virgin standing over a holy wa-  
ter font—breathes a mute but ex-  
pressive homage to the immacu-  
late Queen of Heaven.

## DOMESTIC.

For cramp in the feet press the  
hollow of the foot against some-  
thing hard and round. A broom  
handle is the best thing.

Refrigeration of the lobe of the  
ear will stop hiccup, whatever  
its cause may be. Very slight  
refrigeration, such as a drop of  
cold water, is said to be suffi-  
cient.

A child cools and warms more  
quickly than a man; for pre-  
cisely the same reason that a  
small cinder cools more quickly  
than a large one. A child will  
cool as much in one minute as  
the man cools in two minutes, or  
in half an hour as the man cools  
in an hour.

Dr. Dio Lewis says:  
«The beard about the mouth  
and nose, among men engaged  
in dusty work, catches and holds  
a vast amount of dust, which  
would otherwise enter and irri-  
tate the lungs. The back of the  
neck should be protected in the  
winter against cold and in the  
summer against great heat. No-  
thing can accomplish this uni-  
formly and perfectly but the  
hair. The custom of shingling  
off the hair from the back of the  
neck is unphysiological. It  
should be allowed to fall low  
enough to cover the nape of the  
neck, or to meet the usual dress.

Oysters are not only nutritious  
but wholesome, especially in cases  
of indigestion. It is said «there  
is no alimentary substance, not  
even excepting bread, that does  
not produce indigestion under  
certain circumstances, but oys-  
ters never.» Oyster juice pro-  
motes digestion. By taking oys-  
ters daily, indigestion, supposed  
to be almost incurable, has been  
cured; in fact, they are to be re-  
garded as one of the most health-  
ful articles of food known to man.  
Invalids who have found all other  
kinds of food disagree with them  
frequently discover in the oyster

the required aliment. Raw oys-  
ters are highly recommended for  
hoarseness. Many of the leading  
vocalists use them regularly be-  
fore concerts and operas; but  
their strongest recommendation  
is the remarkable wholesome in-  
fluence exerted upon the diges-  
tive organs.

No article of furniture that will  
not stand sunlight should be put  
in a room, for every room in a  
dwelling should have the win-  
dows so arranged that some time  
during the day the sun should  
enter freely into the apartments.  
The importance of admitting the  
sun freely into all parts of our  
dwellings cannot be too highly  
estimated. Indeed, perfect health  
is nearly as dependent on pure  
sunlight as it is on pure air. Sun-  
light should never be excluded,  
except when so bright as to be  
uncomfortable to the eyes. And  
walking should be in bright sun-  
light. A sun-bath is of more  
importance in preserving a  
healthful condition of the body  
than is generally understood. It  
is a well established fact that the  
people who live much in the sun  
are generally stronger and more  
healthy than those whose occu-  
pations deprive them of sunlight.  
—Herald of Health.

## WIT AND HUMOUR.

Although a woman's age is un-  
deniably her own, she seldom  
owns it.

It has been remarked that  
some men give according to their  
means, and some according to  
their meanness.

Did you ever really know a  
woman too busy to run to the  
parlor window to look at a neigh-  
bor with a new bonnet?

Calm weather: First wretch—  
How's your wife, old man? Sec-  
ond wretch—Splendid! Bad cold,  
can't speak above a whisper.

Your father is entirely bald,  
isn't he?—said a man to a son of  
a millionaire. Yes, I am the on-  
ly heir he has left—replied the  
youth sadly.

What are the last teeth that  
come? asked a Lynn teacher of a  
class in physiology. False teeth,  
mum: replied a boy who had  
just walked up on the back seat.

James, did you divide your  
paper of chocolate with your bro-  
ther? Yes, certainly, mamma;  
late the chocolate and gave him  
the motto—he is fond of reading,  
you know.

Smith: I notice that milkmen  
as a rule wear very heavy shoes.

Brown: Yes, they do it on pur-  
pose, I guess.

Smith: Why?

Brown: Because, you know, it  
would be rather suggestive if you  
could say they used pumps.

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

Judge—Did you witness the ac-  
cident? Witness—I did. Judge  
—At what distance? Witness—  
Sixty-seven feet and nine inches.  
Judge—How do you know so ex-  
actly? Witness—Well, I knew  
that I would be summoned, and I  
prepared myself for all the fool-  
ish questions that I knew would  
be put to me in a court of law.

John Davie, a farmer in Wal-  
ton, parish of Cardross, was re-  
markable for his ready turn of  
wit. One day when returning  
home from Dumbarton with a pig  
which he had purchased there, he  
met Major Alexander, then resid-  
ing in Auchinfroe, who accosted  
him thus: «Well, John, is this a  
cousin of yours you have got with  
you to-day?» To which John re-  
plied: «Dead no, sir; he's no a  
freend ava, but only an acquaint-  
ance like yourself.»

Dr. Dempster, one of the most  
patriotic Scotchmen of his day,  
furnished Scotland with many a  
titbit for his note-book. One of  
these relates to Sir Robert Wal-  
pole and a sycophantish Bishop.  
The Bishop was flattering Sir  
Robert egregiously. A gentle-  
man asked the statesman how he  
could bear such fulsome stuff.  
«Sir,» replied Walpole, «if you  
were so severely scourged in the  
House of Commons as I am, you  
would be glad of any dog to lick  
your sores.»

An Arizona man has stopped  
taking an agricultural paper. He  
wrote to the editor asking how to  
get rid of gnats. The answer  
came in the next issue of the pa-  
per—Kill them.

«Mother,» said a young wife,  
«would you mind cooking the  
dinner to-day? It would please  
John, I know. He complains so  
much of the new girl that I shall  
discharge her the moment I can  
get another.» «Certainly,» re-  
plied the old lady cordially. At  
dinner John said to his wife,  
«Mary, that new girl seems to be  
getting worse and worse.»

«You look like a poet,» laugh-  
ed the funny editor as the hand-  
somer dressed youngster enter-  
ed. The boy smiled, and began  
fumbling in his pockets. «May-  
be you write songs, too, suggest-  
ed the editor. «Yes, sometimes,»  
was the answer. «Have you  
got one for me?» «Yes, I think  
I have.» «Is it sung to long or  
short metre?» By this time the  
young man had fished out a docu-  
ment, which he threw down,  
yelling excitedly, «Neither, my  
friend, it is sung by the gas met-  
er.» It was a gas bill.

THE  
IRISH ORPHANAGE.

## SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Collected by Mr. C. Ryan, Ar-  
recifes:

C. Ryan \$10 m/n; Tomás Kear-  
ney \$10 m/n; Thomas Silittle  
\$10 m/n; J. Downes and Bros.  
\$6 m/n; the following \$4 m/n  
each: Peter Whitton, M. Brown,  
A. Friend; E. Cleary \$3 m/n; the  
following at \$2 m/n: P. Bohan,  
P. Elliff, P. Galleher, C. Murray,  
P. Shanly, P. Murray, M. Kinsella,  
Enrique Perterra, J. LeStrange;  
the following at \$1 m/n each:  
J. McGan, J. Egan, T. Campbell,  
Miss L. Bannon, Miss K. Bannon,  
A. Friend, T. Farrell, D. Sullivan,  
T. Blackman, M. Keogan, S.  
Claffey, T. Keena, T. Shanahan,  
P. Martin; M. Pierce 0.50 cents,  
J. Kehoe 0.50 cents. Total \$84  
m/n.

AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFECTING A  
NUMEROUS CLASS.

THE disease commences with a slight  
rangement of the stomach, but, if neg-  
lected, 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 dis-  
ease is often mistaken for other complaints;  
but if the reader will ask himself the follow-  
ing questions, he will be able to determine  
whether he himself is one of the afflicted:  
Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breath-  
ing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feel-  
ing, 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 en-  
larged? Is there costiveness? Is there vir-  
gito 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 pro-  
gress. If the case be one of long standing,  
there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended  
after a time by expectoration. In very ad-  
vanced 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 pro-  
per medicine will remove the disease if  
taken in its incipency. It is most important  
that the disease should be promptly and pro-  
perly 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,  
77, Farringdon Road, London, E.C. This  
Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the  
disease, and drives it, root and branch, out  
of the system.

## TESTIMONIAL.

Dear Sirs,  
By chance I obtained from a friend  
(Mr. Fred. Stearne) some of the 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 suf-  
fered 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 re-  
main without this remedy and I will be  
glad to receive a box of the same.

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



## COMMERCIAL.

Gold .....	144
Series A .....	944
Series B .....	77
Series C .....	75
Cedulas L .....	77
National Bank Shares .....	132

This has been an active week in the wool market, but yesterday and to-day more dullness is apparent. Wools that had risen from 5 to 8 % remain now at a standstill. The market is a little flatter. It is feared gold may once more fall, and this must have produced some effect. Wool is coming in very fast. Superior wool goes from 90 to 110, medium to good from 75 to 85 %, and inferior much lower. Both stations are now well crowded, and wools are easily delivered. Maize was sold at 105 % to-day.

A rise in maize was noted in the market this week. Several lots have been sold in the plazas at \$100 % per fanega. There is also a notable rise in the price of wheat.

The meeting of the shareholders of the Banco Constructor de la Plata took place at the old Bolsa, and a statement of affairs for the past year being read, a dividend of 10 o/o for the second six months was declared.

The meeting of the shareholders of the Italian Bank was held on Tuesday at the Board Room of the Bank; at the appointed hour the report was read and adopted, and a dividend of \$7 m/n gold, per share declared for the half-year; also 50,000 pats (gold) set aside for the reserve fund. The project of the Consejo for increasing the capital to 3 million dollars (gold) by the issue to the shareholders of 1500 new shares was passed, as also the project authorizing the Bank to open a sucursal in Rosario.

The Carabassa Bank has paid to the Government, for the tax of one per 1000 on deposits at fixed date during the year 1885, the sum of 11,862.45 dols.; the River Plate 12,322.29 dols.; the Italian Bank 8,254.05 dols.; and the Banco del Comercio 789.15 dols.; making a total of 38,113.53 dols.

Advices have come from London respecting the changes in the management of the London and River Plate Bank. Mr. Todd's resignation has been accepted by the Board, and he will leave shortly for Europe. Mr. Anderson, at present manager in Montevideo, has been named to succeed Mr. Todd. Mr. Thurburn, manager of Rosario branch, has been named manager in Montevideo, and Mr. Prichard takes his place in Rosario.

D. Agusto de la Riestra will construct large «canaletas» in San Nicolas for the embarkation and discharge of merchandise on the river Paraná. For this purpose, he has acquired the mill on the north side with all its area of land, this being the most suitable locality for the purpose.

The «Maskelyne» brings £20,000 to the National Bank and £100,000 to the Provincial Bank, 1,400 tons of cargo, 20 first class and 18 third class passengers.

The French mail steamer «Sene-gal» arrived from Bordeaux.

The Lamport and Holt's steamer «Handel» from Liverpool arrived with 960 tons of cargo.

On the 18th inst., the frigorific English steamer «Copito», from New Zealand, arrived at Rio Janeiro with a large quantity of preserved meat for London; also 3000 bales wool, 2000 bags wheat and other produce.

The steamer «Albany» has arrived at San Nicolas and will receive 1000 bales of wool for Antwerp and Liverpool.

From the 1st of the present year all the Pacific steamers for the River Plate and West Coast will both discharge and sail from Plymouth.

On the 29th inst., the Provincial Land Office will sell by public auction some good land on the River Naposta.

The «Nord-America» left Genoa for the River Plate on the 18th inst.

Mr. A. S. Hall has purchased a piece of land at San Geronimo for \$19,232 m/n from Don Zenon Pereira.

Mr. José C. Acosta sold a camp situated in Suipacha measuring 350 squares for the \$19618 m/n; buyer, Juan Lopez Cruz.

Dr. Frias sold from his estancia Sta Catalina, in Mercedes, 60 mestizo Durham bulls at \$80 m/n each, and 200 mestizo Rambouillet rams at \$16.53 m/n each; buyer, Juan Walker, of Bahia Blanca.

The following figures represent the public lands sold during the year in the different provinces, and the value they represent will be interesting:

Leguas enajenadas	Valor obtenido
Buenos Aires .....	111.93 \$3,240,647
Santa Fé .....	130.00 1,477,750
Cordoba .....	126.33 657,003
Corrientes .....	43.00 150,583
Misiones .....	237.00 109,692
Pampa territories .....	252.00 1,417,364
Neuquen do .....	490.00 1,175,902
Acciones a ubicar .....	42.00 145,400
	1,433.16 \$8,375,371

The following commercial telegrams have been received:—

“London, Jan. 28.  
National Bonds (1871) 100 101  
Railway Loan (1881) .. 94 95  
Do. do. (1884) .. 81 82  
Hard Dollars, 6 o/o .. 73 74  
Pro. of Buenos Aires  
(1882) .. 89 90  
Treasury Bills, 9 o/o .. 83 84  
British Consols 3 o/o .. 99 1/4, 100

“Liverpool, Jan. 28.  
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 90-100 lb, 5 1/2 d. per lb. Beef tallow 26s-27s. per cwt. Stock of beef and mutton tallow 6500-6750 pipes. Salted ox hides 63 lbs. 6d. per lb. Stock 13000-14000 hides. Salted horse hides 30 lbs. 10 1/2 -11s each; stock 18000-19000. Linseed 38-39s for 416 lbs. Wheat 7s. per 100 lbs. Maize 4s. 6d. per 100 lbs. R. Plate bones £5-£5 1s. per ton on shore. R. Plate Bone-ash over 70 o/o £3 17s-£3 18s. per ton on shore.

“New York, Jan. 25.  
B. Aires dry cow hides of 20-23 lb 21 1/2 -22-centavos per lb.

B. Aires calf skins of 10-13 lb 19 1/2 -20 centavos. Stock of hides of all classes 240-250000.”

“Havana, Jan. 23  
R. Plate jerked beef is quoted at 13-13 1/2 rls. per arroba.

Stock of jerked beef in Havana, Matanzas, Cardenas and Cienfuegos 65000-70000 quintales. Exchange on London at 60 days' sight at 19 1/2 -20 o/o premium.”

## THE PLAZAS.

Wool.	ONCE.
Superior .....	95 100
Good .....	87 80
Bellies .....	47 45
Borrega .....	87 76
Hides	
Good camp .....	198
Matadero .....	188 190
Horse .....	58
Hair .....	175
Sheepskins	
Superior .....	26
Matadero .....	23
Corderitos inf .....	19
Wheat.	
Candeal .....	4 20 mn
Maize	
Morocho, in grain. ....	96 7m

## CONSTITUCION.

Wool.	
Superior .....	124
Good .....	90 85
Regular .....	71
Borrega .....	95 70
Bellies .....	50 42
Hides.	
Good camp .....	230 215
Sheepskins superior .....	28 19
Matadero .....	24
Corderitos .....	12 40
Horse Hides .....	50 60

## BIRTH.

On January 17th, at the estancia Oldtown, Rojas, the wife of Mr. William Mullally, of a son.



## DEATH.

On January 20th, at her residence in the partido of Arrecifes, Arroyo de Luna, after a tedious illness which she bore with Christian patience, Mary Anne Lynch, the beloved wife of Michael Wade, fortified with the sacraments of the Holy Church, aged 75 years.  
Deceased was a native of Mayoore, county Westmeath. R.I.P.  
Westmeath papers please copy.

## EMPLOYMENT WANTED

A YOUNG IRISHMAN who has had considerable experience at an estancia, and who is at present employed in Buenos Aires, is desirous of getting employment in the camp. He would be willing to teach children, manage accounts, and make himself generally useful. Writes a good hand. Good recommendations can be had. A liberal salary expected. Address  
“H. G. F.”  
Southern Cross Office.

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

Apply—  
1003 Estados Unidos  
j26-1m

## 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 35 nacionales, provided the tenant permits access to prozo and 2 rooms reserved by landlord for storage.  
Apply—  
1003 Estados Unidos  
j21-2m

## FOR SALE

TEN thousand arrobes of PRIME ALFALFA. 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  
Patrick Callery  
at the house.  
j 1-2m

## 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, all sorts, 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

## COLONISTS

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

EDWARD CASEY,  
80 RECONQUISTA

## BULLRICH Y CA.

RESUMEN DE REMATES A EFECTUARSE

ENERO  
Viernes 29—Casa para familia, calle Corrientes 974, entre Ayacucho y Junin. Base pesos 41,000 mn, a las 4.

FEBRERO  
Miercoles 3—16,000 hectareas de campo en lotes media legua. Base pesos 4 mn la hectarea, ea Alsina 78 a las 2.

## 78-ALSINA-78

COLEGIO GRIEGO  
671 PARANA 671  
PLAZA 6 DE JUNIO

YOUNG LADIES' ENGLISH CATHOLIC SCHOOL  
BOARDERS, HALF BOARDERS, EXTERN AND MUSIC PUPIL.

French and Spanish taught  
j14-pm

## Familia que no consuma

## HESPERIDINA

debe consultar con aquella que siempre tiene a mano

## UNA BOTELLA

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

21 años de éxito lo prueba.  
M. S. BAGLEY y Ca.

Miss KILLION'S,

328-Calle Lavalle, Buenos Aires,  
N.B.—Particular attention paid to enigrants.  
se 8-pm

## NOTICE.

Commercial Travellers, Estancieros, and others visiting Buenos Aires, can be accommodated with furnished rooms, board, etc. Terms moderate. At—

THE ORIGINAL  
MOCKFORD'S  
SHEEPWASH  
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS  
AND  
THE MOST ECONOMICAL  
J. K. THEOBALD & CO.  
197-BOLIVAR-197

MRS. MACKEN'S  
COLLEGE  
School will commence on  
FEBRUARY 15, 1886  
2in

¡¡ 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,’  
MIERCOLES 10 DE FEBRERO  
A LAS 2 P.M.

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

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

6500 Ovejas al corte mestizas finas en majada de 1000 mas o menos en perfecto estado; 11 reses de sarna, de animales viejos y corderos majadas estacionadas y con su correspondiente dotacion de padras 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 mansa propia para cria de esta hacienda de cria hay 150 tamberos que se venderan aparte si hay interesados; 50 Caballos gordos de silla y de tiro en los que hay sobresalientes; 6 Corrales de lienzo de pino en buen estado; 400 Postes de Nandubay; 12 Palmas para tranqueiras; 1 Maquina de desgranar maiz; 1 id de estrir alambre; 1 carro de caballos, arado; una rastra de fierro, una gran olla de 25 galones para la preparacion del remedio para la sarna. una Cantidad de Tablones de dos pulgadas para tendal; 1 Carretilla de Mano; 1 Baneo de Carpintero; 1 Piedra de vuelta; 4 Maquinas de Lavar; 1 id de coser en perfecto estado; 1 Romana de 22 arrobas pilon de bronce; 1 bote con vela y remos y todos los muebles de una familia, así como linfandía de enceres de una establecimiento de campo todo lo que estara a la vista.

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

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

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

## ROSARIO

## The Concordia

## Dining Rooms

NEAR THE CENTRAL ARGENTINE RAILWAY STATION

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

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

Camp men are earnestly requested to give us a call and judge for themselves.  
GEORGE JENKINS, Proprietor

THE CONCORDIA  
CALEE GUERMES  
Entre Buen Orden y Uruguay

Great  
SEWING  
MACHINE  
Establishment

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

A. FRANCHI  
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

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. Bahia Blanca

The London  
HOSIERY STORE

Gath & Chaves

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COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF  
MEN'S CLOTHES

Sole Agent for  
HENRY-HEATH'S-HATS  
6-pm

## To prevent falsifications of the

## ‘TEA CELESTIAL’

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

THE MANDARIN CHINESE TEA ASSOCIATION



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

CORRALON  
11 SETIEMBRE

RIVADAVIA ESQUINA RIOJA  
BUENOS AIRES

Maderas de todas clases  
Fierro en barras y atado  
Acero de todas clases  
Fierro galvanizado para techos  
Alambre de fierro y acero para cereos  
Postes y medios postes Nandubay  
Torniquetes  
Baldosas para piso y techo  
Tejas Francesas varias marcas  
Biedras para veredas  
Tierra Romana y Portland  
Cal viva y apagada  
Sal de Roca  
Maquinas de Agricultura

FERRETERIA EN SURTIDO COMPLETO

TRADE MARK  
PARA LA SARNA

SUCURSAL--SANTA FE 89  
ESQUINA SUIPACHA

Deposito de Carbon de cocinaluz, fragua, coke, carbonilla, etc.

FIDANZA Y LYNCH

GALLI HERMANOS  
208 RECONQUISTA-208

CASA INTRODUCTORA  
DE  
ARTICULOS DE DROGUERIA  
Y MEDICINA

PAPELES Y ARTICULOS  
PARA  
LITOGRAFIA, IMPRENTA, ETC.

208-RECONQUISTA-208  
GALLI HERMANOS