

# THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

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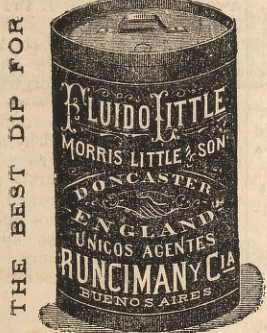
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## SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN MAILS.

London, Jan. 7.  
We hear that Mr. Philip Callan  
the defeated candidate for county  
Louth, has lodged a petition  
against the return of Mr. Nolan  
on the grounds of undue in-  
fluence. He claims that the seat  
belongs to him.

It is definitely announced that  
a Welsh Land League is to be  
formed, and that Michael Davitt  
is going to establish it in Feb-  
ruary.

Mr. Gladstone continues in ex-  
cellent health. The right hon.  
gentleman with three of his sons  
was occupied in the park fell-  
ing trees.

Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M.P., was  
installed Lord Mayor of Dublin  
on New Year's Day, and the  
scene of enthusiasm that marked  
his installation will not readily  
fade from the popular mind.

The day was in fact a people's  
holiday. Mr. Sullivan's determi-  
nation that he would dispense  
with the usual escort of British  
cavalry and mounted police com-  
mended itself warmly to the peo-  
ple.

The result was a spirit-stirring  
demonstration the equal of  
which has not been seen in Dub-  
lin since the O'Connell centen-  
ary. Nearly every trade and so-  
ciety in the city turned out with  
handsome banners; contingents  
of horsemen were present from  
various parts of the county Dub-  
lin, and as for the bands there  
were in all thirty-two of them in  
attendance. The whole pro-  
ceedings of the day did infinite  
credit to the people. Not a single  
incident occurred to mar the  
success of the demonstration, and  
as an expression of the popular  
will that demonstration will long  
be remembered in Dublin.

The Irish people will regret to  
learn that the severe weather  
which we have lately had has  
told prejudicially on the health  
of Mr. John Dillon, M.P. The  
hon. gentleman has been com-  
pelled to seek a warmer climate,  
and has left for Malta, where he  
will remain until the spring.

The Ulster Land Committee  
and the Antrim Tenant Right As-  
sociation held a meeting in Bel-  
fast under the chairmanship of  
Mr. Joseph Perry of Downpat-  
rick. A very sensible resolu-  
tion was passed declaring that  
the rents of the vast majority of  
holdings, including the judicial  
rents, are no longer payable out  
of profits.

The Right Rev. Dr. Cleary,  
now Bishop of Kingston in Cana-  
da and formerly the respected  
parish priest of Dungarvan, is  
one of those numerous Irishmen  
who although they have left the  
shores of their native land never  
forget it nor cease to love it.  
Writing to the Lord Mayor of  
Dublin he encloses a cheque for  
£70 for the Parliamentary fund,  
and he gives at the same time a  
most gratifying account of the  
strong feeling of sympathy with  
the Irish cause which exists  
amongst all classes in his exten-  
sive diocese.

The Irish National Convention  
which was to be held at Chicago  
next month has been postponed  
owing to Mr. Parnell's inability  
to attend.

Within a fortnight the Irish  
National League of America has  
sent to the Parliamentary Ex-  
pense Fund, through the Rev.  
Charles O'Reilly, the splendid  
sum of £3,000. The Irish National  
League of Australasia has for-  
warded, per Mr. Michael McDon-  
ald and Mr. Joseph Winter, a  
contribution of £500. From the  
Irishmen of Guelph, a town in  
Ontario in Canada, the League  
has received £52; while another  
sum of £50 has reached the treas-  
urers from the people of Lytle-

ton, in New Zealand. Thus in  
fourteen days substantial pledges  
of devotion to the Irish cause  
have come to hand from America,  
from Canada, from Australia, and  
from New Zealand. It will be  
very difficult, we venture to say,  
to defeat a movement which can  
point to such staunch friends in  
so many quarters of the globe.

David Browne, the man who  
was charged with William Shee-  
han with having murdered the  
mother, brother, and sister of the  
latter at Castletownroche in 1877,  
has been acquitted. The trial  
concluded recently in a verdict of  
not guilty. It would not seem  
from the evidence or from the  
probabilities of the case that  
Browne had anything to do with  
the ghastly tragedy for which  
William Sheehan has been con-  
victed. No one can now doubt  
the justice of Sheehan's convic-  
tion, as he has confessed in an  
elaborate statement that he did  
commit the crime for which he  
has been sentenced to death.

Speaking at a Liberal banquet  
at Chelmsford, Mr. John Morley,  
M.P., said that the Tory party  
would neither govern Ireland nor  
go a step towards allowing Ire-  
land to govern itself. That was  
a craven and miserable policy,  
and the Liberal party could not  
be expected, in face of it, to sit  
down with folded arms. It was  
alleged that Parliament had no  
mandate to deal with the Irish  
question, but the Liberal mem-  
bers, he maintained, had a man-  
date to apply Liberal principles  
to any great public emergency,  
and such an emergency was to be  
found in the return to Parliament  
of 85 Nationalists. If Liberalism  
was to be worthy its name it must  
show constructive statesmanship  
in dealing with the Irish question.  
There must be no tinkering or  
pottering reforms, but a settle-  
ment which would oblige the  
Irish Nationalist leaders to accept  
responsibility to their own coun-  
trymen for orderly government.

## LATEST TELEGRAMS.

London, Feb. 4.  
The Liberal Government has  
been formed under the leadership  
of Gladstone. The following  
noblemen and gentlemen will  
form part of the Government:  
Herschell, Spencer, Childers,  
Rosebery, Granville, Bannerman,  
Kimberly, Ripon. Mr. Morley,  
the Radical, will be Chief Secre-  
tary for Ireland.

Another telegram says that  
Trevelyan will be President of  
the Council, and Hampden guar-  
dian of the seal.

The *Freeman's Journal* says  
there is reason to believe that  
Mr. Gladstone has formed an al-  
liance with Parnell in order to  
carry a bill for a National Par-  
liament in Dublin.

Madrid.  
The Monarchists are uneasy as  
they fear that General Lopez  
Dominguez will cause a revolu-  
tion.

Montevideo.  
The *Ferro-Carril* says that if  
a revolution breaks out, backed  
up by Argentines, the Brazilians  
will interfere with arms and a  
most destructive war will be the  
consequence. It is positively as-  
serted that Santos will resign  
office on the 14th of this month.

Antwerp.  
Buenos Aires wool of 30 o/o  
yield, are quoted to-day as fol-  
lows:

Long wool fcs. 1.07 1/2 - 1.10 per  
kilo; middling fcs. 0.97 1/2 - 1.00;  
inferior fcs. 0.92 1/2 - 0.95. Stock of  
R. Plate wools about 16,000-17,000  
bales. Dry matadero cow hides,  
of 20-21 kilos, fcs. 1.16-1.18 per  
50 kilos. Salted saladero cow  
hides 20-25 kilos, fcs. 65-68 per  
50 kilos. Stock of R. Plate cow  
hides 60,000-70,000.

## TELEGRAMS.

London, Feb. 5.

The *Daily Telegraph* says that  
the opinion of the most advanced  
Liberals and even of several ex-  
ministers is that Mr. Gladstone  
ought to ask for the help of Mr.  
Parnell or Mr. Healy in prepar-  
ing a scheme of autonomy for  
Ireland.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, an advan-  
ced Parnellite, has expressed his  
opinion that the proposition made  
by the Government to Parliament  
to have recourse to measures of  
coercion to put down the agita-  
tion in Ireland is a party man-  
oeuvre founded on the hope of  
obtaining support from the Lib-  
erals. He added that he believ-  
ed that the anti-Irish sentiment  
was not so deep in England as the  
Government thought.

In the discussion of the minis-  
terial bill relating to Ireland, Mr.  
Jesse Collings moved an amend-  
ment respecting the tenure of  
land in Ireland which was warm-  
ly supported by Mr. Gladstone,  
and the motion was adopted by a  
majority of 309 to 250 thus de-  
feating the Government.

The *Evening News* says that  
Lord Salisbury advised the Queen  
to call upon Lord Hartington to  
form a Cabinet.

The *Morning Post* believes that  
Lord Hartington would have the  
support of a large number of  
Conservatives in foreign and Irish  
affairs.

The *Times* suggested that in  
view of the opposition to Lord  
Granville as Minister of Foreign  
Affairs he would be an excellent  
Prime Minister. It also stated  
that Lord Hartington has a splen-  
did opportunity of forming a na-  
tional party of Liberals and Con-  
servatives opposed to autonomy.

Mr. Gladstone and Sir Michael  
Hicks Beach were received with  
great cheering by their respec-  
tive parties on entering the House  
of Commons.

The Queen endeavored to per-  
suade the Marquis of Salisbury  
to withdraw his resignation, but  
as the Prime Minister persisted  
her Majesty reluctantly accepted  
the resignation of the Cabinet  
and Mr. Gladstone was immedi-  
ately summoned by the Queen to  
Windsor.

The Duke of Westminster has  
retracted the accusation which  
he made recently against the  
Parnellites that they wasted the  
Irish donations in banquets. The  
Duke admits that he cannot prove  
his accusation.

The Queen has accepted the  
resignation of Lord Salisbury's  
Cabinet, and has summoned Mr.  
Gladstone to Osborne. On his  
return from Osborne this evening  
Lord Salisbury was guarded by  
two detectives.

The future Prime Minister has  
publicly repeated his adherence to  
Irish Home-rule (autonomy) as  
regards purely local affairs, and  
the maintenance of the union  
with Great Britain as regards im-  
perial affairs.

The *Daily News* believes that  
Lord Hartington will remain neu-  
tral and will not place any ob-  
stacles in the way of Gladstone  
carrying out his designs on the  
Irish bill. Nor will any of Glad-  
stone's former colleagues serious-  
ly oppose him. It was proposed  
to give a place in the Cabinet to  
Parnell, but the proposal was not  
accepted.

On his way to Osborne to call  
on her Majesty, Gladstone receiv-  
ed an ovation at Portsmouth. In  
a speech which he made he said  
he felt he had but little more  
time to live.

A frightful panic arose in Mas-  
sachusetts on the report being spread  
that Osman Digna was marching  
on that city. Massachusetts is oc-  
cupied by the Italians.

A mutiny arose on board the  
reformatory ship «Clarence» an-

chored in the Mersey. The crew  
attacked the officers with iron  
bars and fire-arms; the police  
arrived in boats and the mutiny  
was at last quelled. Eighteen of  
the crew and two officers were  
wounded.

Thirty-four cases of cholera  
have occurred in a small town  
near Padua.

The latest despatches from  
Calcutta state that the Chinese  
Government claims a rectification  
of its frontier in Burmah, and re-  
quires that that country should  
be acknowledged as a tributary  
of the Celestial Empire, a fixed  
annual tribute being paid.

Lord Dufferin has transmitted  
these demands and asked for in-  
structions.

Mr. Chamberlain refused to ac-  
cept the post of First Lord of the  
Admiralty. Mr. Collings will  
occupy an important position.  
Mr. Morley has accepted the ap-  
pointment of Chief Secretary for  
Ireland. The Earl of Rosebery  
will be Secretary of State for For-  
eign Affairs and Mr. Charles Rus-  
sell Attorney-General.

A meeting has been held by  
the Chambers of Agriculture.  
Speeches were pronounced in fa-  
vor of duties on foreign corn and  
sugar. The meeting was ad-  
journed until the Royal Commis-  
sion for inquiring into the de-  
pression of trade has made its  
report.

Paris, 2.

The fall of the English Cabinet  
will probably cause a change in  
the relations of England with  
foreign countries. It is known  
that a Gladstone Ministry will  
have a good understanding with  
Russia.

The Archbishop of Paris and  
the Bishops of Toulon and Lyons  
have written to President Grevy  
declaring their adherence to the  
existing laws and condemning  
electoral abuses.

A telegram from Tamatave  
says that France gives up the  
protectorate of the island of  
Madagascar as well as the claim  
for an indemnity.

Madagascar agrees to pay and  
France to accept 10,000,000 fcs.  
for the damages sustained by the  
foreign residents.

France will occupy Tamatave  
until this sum has been paid.

Berlin, 3.

The Polish policy of Prince  
Bismarck as expounded in the  
Landtag has caused great ex-  
citement in Germany and Aus-  
tria.

The Sobrienski estate, one of  
the largest in Prussia and which  
comprises 200,000 acres, will be  
offered for sale in April on ac-  
count of the expulsion of the  
Poles, for as the tenants are  
nearly all Poles the decree of  
expulsion will deprive the owner  
of the estate of his revenue.

The Prussian government has  
submitted to the Bundsrath a bill  
for extending for five years the  
operation of the anti-Socialist  
laws.

The House of Representatives  
of the Landtag after a debate of  
eight hours, accepted the motion  
of Mr. Ackembach approving of  
the paragraph in the speech from  
the throne which promises to  
adopt measures to protect the  
interests of the Poles in Eastern  
Prussia. When the result of the  
debate became known there was  
tumultuous applause. Putkam-  
er, Minister of the Interior, who  
supported the motion, denied that  
the Government would have  
been blamable for the severe  
treatment of the Poles or that he  
professed any hatred of them.

Dublin, 3.

Yesterday's election in the  
central district of Armagh to fill  
the vacancy caused by the death  
of Mr. John McDane, Conserva-  
tive, resulted in the victory of Sir  
James Carry, Conservative, by

3774 votes against 2975 given in  
favor of the Liberal candidate,  
Mr. Dickson. At the general  
election Mr. McKane obtained a  
majority of 1551 votes.

Bucharest, 2.

The Servian and Bulgarian  
delegates, commissioned by their  
respective governments to settle  
the terms of peace, have arrived  
here and have already commen-  
ced negotiations.

Both envoys appear to be ani-  
mated by conciliatory senti-  
ments, and it is to be hoped that  
a definite treaty of peace and  
amity will be arrived at or before  
the termination of the period  
for which the late armistice was  
fixed.

St. Petersburg, 2.

The police have made a de-  
scent upon a Nihilist club and  
captured 23 persons. The Czar  
was advised to return to Gats-  
china Palace but he refused to do so.

New York.

The *Catholic Herald* asserts  
that Archbishop Gibbons will not  
receive the Cardinal's hat which  
the Pope will grant for America.

At a meeting of the members  
of the Produce Exchange it was  
resolved to solicit the immediate  
suspension of the coining of sil-  
ver.

Madrid, 1.

The Spanish budget shows a  
deficit of \$22,000,000; the Minis-  
ter of Finance proposes the adop-  
tion of a series of reforms all  
over the kingdom which he be-  
lieves would restore the financial  
equilibrium.

Rio Janeiro, 1.

According to the official re-  
ports the total number of deaths  
from yellow fever in this city  
during the month of January was  
120.

Panama, 1.

Sr. Ernesto Cerrati, of Italian  
nationality, whose claim against  
the government gave rise to the  
rupture of relations between this  
government and Italy, has been  
arrested by the Columbian au-  
thorities on board the steamer  
«Ilo» anchored in the bay.

Valparaiso, 1.

It is known that President San-  
ta Maria has solicited a confer-  
ence on political matters with  
Vergara, the opposition candi-  
date for the presidency.

The Conservative party declare  
that they are disposed to make  
use of every means to defeat the  
official candidate.

The Chamber of Deputies will  
continue to hold daily and night-  
ly sessions until the budget is  
approved.

A movement is on foot for  
erecting a monument to Vicuña  
Mackenna by popular subscrip-  
tion.

Bank exchange 25, premium on  
gold 86.

Politics in Lima are in an agitated  
state. The presidential candi-  
date Canavaro is patronised by  
«civilistas», Caceres by the ar-  
my, and Pierola by the Conserva-  
tives.

D. Nicolas Pierola has arrived  
at Lima.

His partisans made a manifes-  
tation in his favor on his land-  
ing at Callao, the leading part  
in it being taken by Gen. Mas and  
Aurelio Garcia y Garcia.

Pierola made a speech in which  
he said he should work for the  
aggrandisement of his party and  
would accept any post they might  
select for him.

The opposition party made a  
counter demonstration, and there  
was a great disorder which the  
military force sent from Lima  
could not restrain. Similar man-  
ifestations were made in Lima.

A despatch from Lima states  
that there have been great tem-  
pests on Lake Titicaca. Durin-  
g the last few days the rain fell in  
torrents in La Paz and Sucre  
causing great damage to pro-  
perty.



THE WORLD-FAMED

## PEERLESS DIP.



SNELL &amp; CO.,

203 Rivadavia 203.

CORRESPONDENCE.

EDUCATION IN THE CAMP.

Jan. 30, 1886.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

Your article of the 15th inst. touching the question as to whether «English or Spanish should be made the medium of education in this country» induces me, although a mere stranger, to make just a few observations on that very important subject, the education of the children of our countrymen in the Argentine Republic. As the greater number are resident in the camp, to the camp only shall I endeavor to draw attention.

Although our people are scattered through all nations, I believe I am correct in saying that nowhere do they occupy a better social position than in this country. So much for the credit justly due to their industry and perseverance. Equally true it is that, owing to the limited means of the immediate relatives of Irishmen resident here, the poor exiles were obliged to seek a home in the land of the stranger without those advantages which a fair educational training alone can bestow. For the following reasons, therefore, it is peculiarly incumbent on Irishmen here to leave nothing untried in their endeavors to obtain for their children a befitting education—

Firstly. Owing to their well-earned prosperity their sons will be in a better position when going out into the world than they themselves were, and consequently in need of a better education.

Secondly. Their own intellectual and other disabilities preclude the possibility of being competent to teach their children themselves.

Thirdly. It is an undeniable fact that the moral atmosphere of this country is no better than it ought to be, and therefore it is imperatively incumbent on parents to see that their children obtain an education not only befitting their station in life, but one by which the principles of religion should be carefully instilled.

For obvious reasons the government schools are unavailable to the children of campmen, who must therefore either employ private tutors or suffer their children to grow up without any education whatever. But of what class are these «tutors»? For some, at least, the question is answered by stating the fact that the measure of their acquirements is determined rather by the number of dollars they demand for their services (?) than by their fitness for the position in which we too often find them misplaced. In too many cases they are either men differing in religion from their pupils, runaway sailors, or mechanics in search of a job!!!

It is not difficult to estimate the quality and quantity of education imparted to the unfortunate children under such circumstances; and it is only when the baleful effect of such training shall have manifested itself that parents can fully realise the extent of their culpable penuriousness and folly.

As a step towards an improvement on this slipshod system I would suggest that campmen unite wherever possible, and erect small school houses within school-going distance of four, five, or more families; offer a fair remuneration for competent teachers, and then place such school-houses under the control of the Irish priests. If this were done I believe it would be an immense improvement, and that it would be found to give entire satisfaction.

I am, dear sir,  
Yours faithfully,  
Nobody.

College of the Salesian Fathers,  
San Nicolas de los Arroyos,  
January 29th, 1886.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

I beg to trespass on your valuable space to make the following announcement which I have reason to believe will be of interest to some of your readers of these N. and N.W. partidos. School business begins here on the 15th February, and not on the 1st, as several parents of new boys expected and were nearly being disappointed about, as they intended sending their children for that date.

I have been frequently told within the last few months, and I know it myself to be a fact, that there are many Irish children in the neighbouring districts rather grown and backward in many ways whom their parents are almost ashamed to send from home in that state to a public school or college. Well, if the parents of these children only knew who the Salesian Fathers are, what the object of the institute is, why they crossed the wide Atlantic, to spend their lives in this or whatever other distant land it might please Providence to place them in, and, finally, what kind of instruction they impart to the children intrusted to their guidance in this establishment, I am thoroughly certain that very many would place their children under the direction of the Fathers and be very glad of the result.

You, Mr. Editor, have been kind enough on various occasions to call the attention of Irish parents to the advantages their children might enjoy here in the ways of receiving a solid instruction and very careful moral training; you referred in laudatory terms in a recent issue of your valuable journal to the result of our year's labours, approving of our system of distributing prizes, and implicitly commending our method of educating. You thereby have shown an additional proof of the lively interest you have already so often evinced in the education of youth, and of Irish youth in particular, and are in consequence doubly entitled to gratitude, viz., on the part of the teachers and those benefited by them, and I feel sure that you possess the thankful feelings of both.

Our terms, which I send for publication, will be found moderate enough I expect, and such as few establishments of the kind can afford to give instruction for. I think I can say without fear of contradiction that the sanitary conditions of the college are such as few in the province can boast of, and that the course of studies is all that is desirable for the class of youths we receive. As the number of Irish children seeking admission this year is much more considerable than that of last year, there will be additional teachers also to attend specially to them.

Children over the ordinary age of admittance, viz., 14 years, or backward in any respect will receive particular kindness and attention.

I conclude by wishing that the question of education for the Irish children so often treated of in your columns last year, may be in some measure solved by the opportunity offered in that respect by my confreres here, and that our humble services may be turned to the best account. An additional facility is offered in our college of Almagro, Buenos Aires, where children are received on much more moderate terms, and who, if not adapted

for advanced studies, are taught, if they desire, useful trades, while at the same time they receive a good elementary course of instruction which will enable them after their time of apprenticeship is up to be of service to themselves and their families. Again, the Salesian Nuns afford similar advantages to girls which we do to boys. The latter have convent schools in Almagro, Buenos Aires; Moron, and various other places.

Begging to be excused for so much intrusion,

I remain, Dear sir,  
Yours sincerely,  
J. P. O'Grady,

Member of the Salesian Congregation.

## THE IRISH IN BUENOS AIRES.

Another able article on the Irish in South America from the pen of Mr. John A. Blake appeared in the *Weekly Freeman* of the 26th December. It treats very extensively of the Irish in Buenos Aires, their progress and prosperity. The following are some extracts from the article:

«Those who are too fond of believing that the Irish are hopelessly lazy, thriftless, and unfit for self-government, if they come to the Plate would soon have themselves disabused of these most erroneous ideas. There they would see what the Irish can be when they obtain a fair chance, and are not subject to the depressing influences which retard their progress in Ireland. In their various settlements, or camps as they are called in the province of Buenos Aires, which is the part of the Argentine Republic where they may be said to be concentrated, more respectable, prosperous, and orderly communities could not be found. Religious, honest, and industrious, a serious crime never sullies the fair fame of the Irish settlers. They are not only on the best terms with each other but preserve the most amicable relations with their English, Scotch, and foreign neighbors—Argentine, Spanish, and Italian. They never mix themselves up with the political conflicts or the frequent bloody revolutions which disturb the republic and mar the progress of the Argentines. If they do not meddle with the quarrels of the latter, they are equally resolute that the revolutionists shall keep clear of them. Many of the former, under pretense of the necessities of war, are fond of making requisitions for the purpose of carrying it on on their neighbor's herds and flocks, the choicest portions of which are generally appropriated by the leaders. As the Irish are known to be rather prickly customers if their belongings are interfered with, patriotic marauders usually think twice before making requisitions on them, and the second thought is nearly always in the direction of deciding to let «Los Irlandeses» alone. Practically, the Irish may be said to have it all their own way in their settlements and to govern themselves, and so very well do they do it that beyond contributing their proportion of taxation, which they cheerfully pay, they rarely come in contact with the State, which regards them as about its most peaceable and useful subjects, all this affording another proof of the fitness of the Irish to govern themselves, and what the country might become if it enjoyed that sacred and inalienable right. Although the equator is between the Argentine Irish and their kindred in Ireland, they feel the keenest interest in everything that concerns the well-being of the latter, and evince much interest in the struggle for self-government, and have sent them liberal aid to carry on the agitation. One of their most ardent wishes is to be favored, as North America and Australia have been, by having one at least of Mr. Parnell's trusted lieutenants sent for a time at least amongst them. The spirit of nationality is well kept up by the able organ of the Argentine Irish, the *Southern Cross*, established by Dean Dillon.

It must be borne in mind that the account just given of the prosperity of the Irish relates mainly to those who came to South America some 25 or 35

years ago. Land was then to be had for a mere trifle—sometimes for a few shillings. It is now worth as many pounds. Labor was better paid for than now, owing to the vast influx of Italians and Spaniards. It is fully a third less than in Australia. Skilled labor is also better paid for in the latter and in New Zealand.

In common with these countries, the Argentine Republic, especially the province of Buenos Aires and the Republic of Uruguay, must exercise a depressing influence on the prices of meat in the United Kingdom.

The action of South America, like all things there, will be slow. Probably it will take half a dozen years before it is much felt—not unlikely ten ere its full effects tell. But come at last it will, and that, too, with a bound that will fill the owners of stock in England and Ireland with dismay.

The Argentine sheep are now too small (35 to 45 lbs as a rule) to be shipped with profit. The sheep-farmers say that if they increase the weight it will be to the detriment of the quality of the wool; but as that objection has been got over in New Zealand, so too will it in the Argentine Republic as time goes on, and a more settled government encourage breeders to improve their stock.

With boundless pampas or plains capable of supporting 4 sheep to the acre, whilst Australia can only support one, and little more than half the distance of Australia and New Zealand from England, the Argentines will pour in mutton and Uruguay beef by ten years hence into the United Kingdom at rates that bring down prices enormously. The Irish landlord ought, in the face of this, to pause before refusing a fair offer, calculated on present prices, for the purchase of his land; and the tenant ought certainly to consider well before offering it, as even, if no other sources of supply existed but Australia and New Zealand for mutton and South America for beef and mutton, there must be a great decline in prices. Those making their calculations on the existing value of meat products will find themselves mistaken. The following figures will give some idea of what South America can do—there are over fourteen millions of cattle, upwards of seventy millions of sheep, and four millions of horses in the Argentine, the largest part in the province of Buenos Aires. The adjoining Republic of Uruguay, the size of England, much better for beef production than the Argentine on account of the stronger grass, has seven millions of cows.

## AGRICULTURAL RETURNS FOR GREAT BRITAIN &amp; IRELAND.

The agricultural returns for Great Britain and Ireland of 1885, present some interesting comparisons with those of 1884. In the first place they show an increase in the area under cultivation of 51,000 acres. This increase has been entirely in green crops being less than it was in 1884. Permanent pasture has for the first time since 1870 diminished in area by 51,000 acres, owing to the decreased acreage under this head returned for Ireland. Cattle and sheep have increased considerably, the number of horses in 1885 being 1,909,200, and in 1884 1,904,515, showing an increase of 445,958; sheep in 1885 being 30,086,200, against 20,376,787 in 1884, showing an increase of 709,413. Pigs on the other hand, decreased in number from 3,906,205 in 1884 to 3,683,628 in 1885. The return also contains some valuable information with respect to the live stock and agricultural produce of the colonies and foreign countries. In the years 1884-5 the wheat crop of India was estimated at 27,620,223 acres, yielding about 7,718,096 tons and of Canada for 1884 at 1,586,000 acres, yielding 34,227,000 bushels. The wheat crop of Russia in 1884 exceeded that of 1883 by 46,433,000 bushels, the total being 258,562,000 bushels. The wheat crop of America was disappointing. There was a falling off of about 40 per cent in the

winter crop. This, with the spring record, made about 363,000,000 bushels, leaving about or forty million bushels for exportation.

In view of the serious outlook for farmers arising from the growing competition of foreign countries, it will be interesting to learn what the number of cattle is in each of the principal countries now supplying the English market. In Ontario and Manitoba there were in 1884 1,925,000 horned cattle, 1,890,000 sheep, and 916,000 pigs. The returns for the other provinces are not given. In the colonies and Australasia there were 8-183,000 horned cattle, and 79,872,300 sheep in 1884 both showing a decline as compared with 1883, when the numbers were 8-403,700 cattle and 59,872,300 sheep. The supplies of fresh mutton from Australia and New Zealand, on the other hand, increased from 103,689 cwt. in 1883 to 301,124 cwt. in 1884, while the returns for the first 7 months of the present year showed an excess of 51,000 cwt. over the quantity for the same period last year. In the United States it appears that the number of milch cows in 1883 were 13,904,722, the number of oxen and other cattle 29,866,573, of sheep 50,369,233, and of pigs 45,143,657. There is, according to the estimates, a decline of the aggregate value of the different classes of animals in the United States as compared with 1883 of £2,288,578. The total estimated values of American horses and cattle are thus given—horses £180,456,589, mules £32,498,938, milch cows £82,580,619, oxen and other cattle £138,876,582, sheep £21,592,130, and pigs £45,280,336, making a grand total of £491,285,104, which shows how important an item domestic animals make in the agriculture of the United States. — *Dublin Freeman*.

## THE IRISH IN AMERICA.

AID FOR THE OLD LAND

[CABLED TO LONDON *Times*.]

Philadelphia.

The Irish National League of America is calculated to have collected 100,000 dol. for Mr. Parnell's Parliamentary Fund. Besides this the Irish Parliamentary Fund Association in New York has collected 36,000 dol.

General comments are expressed on the subject of the large amounts of money sent from America to Ireland by the Irish emigrants, chiefly servant girls or members of the laboring classes. The numbers of small drafts—usually for £1 and often for less—which have been drawn during December in the leading American cities to send to the poor in Ireland for Christmas gifts reached such a large amount that their issue was the chief cause of the advance in sterling exchange before Christmas.

Dr. Corrigan, Archbishop of New York, in the course of a recent interview said that the amount of money sent to Ireland in these small drafts was enormous. He estimated that it annually reached 25,000,000 dollars. The answers given to inquiries made at the foreign banking houses, and also at the offices of the trans-Atlantic steamer lines, confirm this estimate. Their offices have been thronged by Irish persons buying small drafts.

These buyers, whatever may be their character in Ireland, are generally industrious and thrifty workers here, with a strong affection for their poor relatives in Ireland. Vast numbers of these connections at home derive their chief support from American remittances. With the gifts of money are also sent many prepaid west-bound steerage tickets, thus bringing others to America.

When to New York are added Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and other large cities having numerous Irish population it is probable that 40,000,000 dollars of American money are annually sent to Ireland. Many of the Irish pinch themselves of every spare dollar to send over these supplies. Such remittances, taken with the strong sentiments

sent over with them, are it is believed the main source of support to the Irish Nationalist Party.

These small remittances constitute a formidable factor in the exchanges. As the Germans and Scandinavians are also becoming large remitters of Christmas gifts of money—though to a much less extent than the Irish—the enormous drain made on American resources is causing some discussion among the public in this country.

Mr. Egan, President of the Irish National League, has issued a circular summoning the National Committee of that association to meet at Chicago on January 20th. Mr. Egan hopes to have news from Ireland by that time which will enable the committee to definitely fix the time for the session of a convention of the League which Mr. Parnell will personally attend.

## HONOR TO THE REMAINS OF B. VICUÑA MACKENNA.

Santiago de Chile.

As soon as the death of Benjamin Vicuña Mackenna was known, both Chambers named committees to represent them at the funeral.

All the National and foreign merchants closed their establishments spontaneously out of respect to the deceased.

The body was brought from Colmo to Quillota and was followed by a great many people on horseback. At Quillota the body was received by committees of the firemen, the municipalities, the army, the navy, and of various societies; it was then taken by a special train to Santiago, where the Intendant of the Province, the Municipal authorities, the committees of the Senators and Deputies, of the Literary Societies, the Ministers, the Diplomatic Corps, the public employees, the Generals, and all the battalions of the Capital were awaiting the arrival of the train. The streets from the station to the Church of La Merced were thronged with police, and the national flag was everywhere at half-mast.

After the religious ceremonies, the body was escorted by a body of firemen to the Cerro de Santa Lucia, between a double row of soldiers. At the plazuela of the Cerro the funeral cortège was stopped and various speeches were delivered, one by a foreigner which was especially eloquent.

All the provinces have sent notes of condolence, and newspapers of all political colors have set their columns in mourning.

On Vicuña Mackenna's desk letters were found directed to Federico Silva, of the printing-office «El Indiscreto», Montevideo; to José Ulises Vasquez, of La Paz, and others. They all related to his literary works. The letters were finished just before he had the attack of the brain from which he died.

Sr. Vicuña Mackenna's widow, who was in very delicate health previous to her husband's death, is now dangerously ill.

## FOREIGN NOTES.

The poverty of the Sons of St. Francis may be seen any day on the Capitol Hill. They are removing their poor effects from the Convent of Ara Celi, which their Order has possessed for over 500 years. The progress that drives them from their home is represented by the shadow of Victor Emanuel, whose monument on that hill requires a destruction of the Franciscan convent. A poor cart, drawn by two donkeys, goes and comes with their chattels day by day.

One of the remarkable Celtic scholars of the day is Count Constantine de Nigra, who has just been transferred from the Italian Embassy at London to fulfil the office of Ambassador at Vienna. He has a special devotion to Celtic, holding as he does that it contains the key to the origin of many words in other languages.

Ireland wants these things: 1, a Parliament, controlling and originating all legislation for the



country, with all its members elected by the Irish people; 2, complete control of the judiciary; 3, complete control of all commissions and public offices, except perhaps that of the viceroy and his staff; 4, complete control of the constabulary; 5, exemption from the burden of English national debt, which was incurred without Ireland's consent and for England's benefit; 6, the power to protect and foster by a tariff the ruined industries of Ireland from the effects of English free trade. With these she can honorably and profitably become a loyal part of the British Empire.

The six largest diamonds in the world are, the Kohinoor, weighing 103 carats, the Star of Brazil, 125 carats; the Regent of France, 136 carats; the Austrian Kaiser, 139 carats; the Russian Czar, 193 carats; and the Rajah of Borneo, 367 carats. The value of the above is not regulated by size, nor easy to estimate; but none of them is worth less than \$500,000. Small stones of from 1 to 10 carats, range in value all the way from \$40 to \$400,000. Cape diamonds are of inferior value; one of the largest, the Stewart, found in November, 1872, sold for \$55,000, weighing 288 carats uncut. The Kimberley field, covering nine acres, has produced diamonds to the value of \$75,000,000 since 1871, the digging being from 100 to 170 feet deep. The annual export of diamonds from the Cape is worth over \$20,000,000.

The champion compositor of the world is Mr. Joseph McCann, a Dublin man, who four years ago worked upon the printing staff of the *Freeman*. Having emigrated to the United States he obtained employment upon the *Boston Globe*, and in June last, in a contest with an American, Mr. Ira Somers, he beat the fastest type-setting performance on record. He was challenged a few months ago by Mr. W. O'Barnes, a Canadian by birth, who is a compositor on the *New York World*, and who believed himself competent to do something even better than the Irishman's performance. The match, which was for five hundred dollars a-side and the championship of the world, was decided recently and is fully described in the American papers to hand. It lasted four hours, and at the end of that time McCann had set 8,062 1/2 ems solid minion type against 7,951 registered for his opponent. The measure being 25 ems to the line, the Irishman won on the composition by nearly four and a half lines. In correcting the proofs McCann increased his advantage by 275 ems, or 11 lines, and thus the young Dubliner made good his claim to be considered the fastest workman at his trade that the world, or at all events, America, can show.

Emulous, as it would seem, of the success achieved by Max O'Rell in satirising English society, an Englishman who calls himself «Alan Dale» has written a brochure entitled «Jonathan's Home», in which the weaknesses and vice of America are held up to scorn. Alan Dale has not had, by his own showing, a very good opportunity of seeing the inside of American society. He has dwelt in boarding houses of varying degrees of vulgarity, and he has studied American good society through the medium of the newspapers. Perhaps the papers have given a correct picture of domestic life of one sort in this country, but we strongly doubt it. The people of refinement and character are not those whose names figure among the fashionable attendants at opera or church; and as for the hapless denizens of such boarding-houses and hotels as he describes, they are never mistaken for representative people. The Englishman has failed to comprehend the simple elements of American life, and his satire lacks all the point, lacking the truth, which made Max O'Rell's pen picture so noteworthy. Foreigners of discrimination will say that Alan Dale has simply managed to get himself into very bad company, for which he seems to have been eminently eligible.—*Boston Pilot*

## DEWEY AND CO. HAVE REMOVED TO 179 CALLE PIEDAD.

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

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OF THE  
LATEST  
ENGLISH, IRISH, SCOTCH  
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NEWSPAPERS  
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SUBSCRIPTIONS PERMANENTLY RECEIVED TO ALL EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

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179--PIEDAD--179

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

NATAL T. DE TORRES  
SAN MARTIN 73 (ALTOS)

## NOTA

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17-17-17

## FURNITURE

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



SARNA, MANQUERA, GUSANOS, GARRAPATAS, HORMIGOS, ETC.  
THE  
Especifico de Glycerina  
Is the BEST REMEDY for all the above, as testified by the reports of the public trials given by Mr. Hayward, and by the hundreds of other testimonials to be seen at Moore and Tudors.

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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, three I should have been better off.  
(Signed) FRED DASHWOOD

Sold in drums of 90 and 50 lbs. each, also in casks of 400 lbs. at a great reduction

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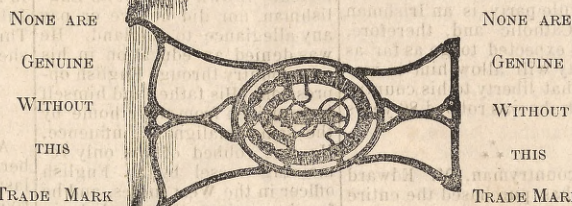
CALLE MAIPU 95, BUENOS AIRES  
Also sold by EDUARDO CASEY, Messrs. DUGGAN BROTHERS, and PATRICIO HAM, Buenos Aires.

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 Glycerina upon the sheep being supplied.

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NEW SINGER OSCILLATING SHUTTLE MACHINE

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

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

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sep 4—pm



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RYLANDS' FENCING WIRE

SOLE IMPORTERS

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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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COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF MILLINERY

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

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GRAND HOTEL FRASCATI

MAIPU, 22, 24 AND 26.

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Splendid Accommodation for Families.

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

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Loading in the Rivers Paraná and Uruguay.

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Carrying the Belgian Mails.

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

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DOCTOR SCHENK'S

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FLUVIALES A VAPOR

Nuevo Itinerario

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Salidas de Buenos Aires:

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Los Lunes... Vapor Cosmos  
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Los Jueves... Saturno  
Los Sabados... Olimpo  
Los Domingos... Silex

PARA EL SALTO Y ESCALAS

A LAS 10 A.M.

Los Martes... Vapor Olimpo  
Los Miercoles... Silex  
Los Jueves... Cosmos  
Los Viernes... Rio de la Plata  
Los Domingos... Saturno

SALIDAS PARA ROSARIO Y ESCA-

LAS SOLAMENTE

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Hasta SANTA FE

Haciendo 4 viajes directos semanales con los vapores

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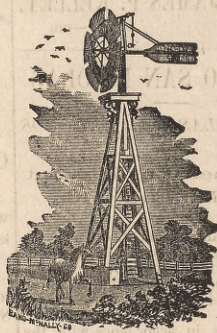
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SALIDAS: Lunes, Martes, Jueves y Sabados

Para San Pedro, Las Hermanas, San Nicolas, Rosario, Diamante, Parana, y Santa Fe, en combinacion con los Ferro-Carriles del Norte y Campana. Los boletos de tren y equipajes para los Ferro Carriles, la Agencia los da gratis a los señores pasajeros. Los vapores Jupiter y Meteorito salen de Campana con el tren de las 3 1/2 de la Estacion Central. La carga se recibe la víspera de la salida en las Estaciones Retiro y Campana. La agencia se encarga del embarque y desembarque de carga, así como despachos de Aduana.—Comunicacion con el Teléfono Gower Bell.

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WIND IS CHEAP

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

The

HALLIDAY STANDARD

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

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

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

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

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

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

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For further particulars apply to, or address, the Director

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Combined English and Spanish Education

THIS Establishment, directed by the Salesian Fathers, affords many advantages to boys desirous of receiving a complete Elementary, Commercial or Preparatory education for the National University.

The Fathers, in accordance with the object of their institute, bestow all possible attention on the moral training of the children intrusted to their care, watching over them with unceasing vigilance, and presiding in person over every exercise.

The sanitary conditions of the College are exceptionally good. It is situated on an elevated barranca of the Paraná, of which it commands a charming view, quite close to the Western Railway Station and within seven squares of the Plaza. It has a large fruit and flower garden attached, and two spacious play-grounds. The garden contains a large Pileta or Bathing place which can be supplied at will with fresh water from the river, and is at the exclusive disposition of the students.

**BOARDERS, HALF-BOARDERS AND DAY SCHOLARS** are received.

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### Terms:

Boarders, Preparatory	Commercial Course	\$ 18 per month
	Elementary	\$ 16 "
Half boarders, Preparatory	Commercial	\$ 9 "
	Elementary	\$ 8 "
Day Scholars		\$ 3 "

On entering, each Boarder must pay \$20 m/n to defray for the time he is to remain in College, expenses of Bed and Bed cover, Dressing table, Bathing dress, Light, and Hairdresser. Expenses for Medicine, Books, and School necessities are put down to the student's account. Washing and mending \$7 m/n per month. English and French are taught gratis. Music.

There is a special course of instruction for the children of Irish or English speaking parents. The establishment disposes of a Coach for the convenience of the Half Boarders, who are brought to and from their homes for \$2 m/n per month. The Rules of the College are explained to all, and must be accepted and faithfully observed.

No students are allowed to keep papers, books, or periodicals until they have been examined and approved by the Director.

Boarders are not allowed to keep money by them, but must consign it to the Administrator of the college, who will give it to them when necessary.

The following articles are required by boarders: Woollen mattress m0.80 by m6.80, blankets, 6 sheets, 4 pillow slips, 3 suits of clothes, 8 shirts, 6 pairs of drawers, neckties, 3 pairs of boots, 4 napkins, 5 towels, toilet articles.

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**P. J. O'GRADY,**

DIRECTOR:

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**THE SOUTHERN CROSS**

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5TH, 1886.

It would appear from a telegram received this week that the Duke of Westminster has been trying his hand in the way of slandering Mr. Parnell and the Irish Party by asserting that they were squandering in extravagance the money they received for national purposes. His Grace's mendacious sling must have had little effect, for we are told that the noble liar was forced to eat his own words and retract all he had said. This will be another gem in his grace's coronet.

Advices have been received from the Superior-General of the Passionists at Rome, to the effect that the Very Rev. Father Fidelis was to have left the United States by the «Mendoza» early in December. It appears, however, that the «Mendoza» has been transformed into a sailing vessel, and that owing to the removal of her engines, &c., she was not to leave the States till the 15th of January. It is uncertain whether Father Fidelis would be willing to wait so long for her, but his otherwise unaccountable delay makes it appear as if he had decided to do so. At all events, we may soon hope to welcome him back to the Plate, when we hope to see him all the better in health because of his long holiday.

The Missions in Patagonia, undertaken by the Salesian Fathers, promise great and abundant fruit. Our readers may remember that Mgr. Cagliero, one of Dom Bosco's most able coadjutors in Turin, was consecrated some time ago, and was made Vicar-Apostolic of Northern Patagonia. He has already begun his Apostolic labours in the Vicariate, and has had the happiness of baptising the son of one of the great native Cacique chiefs. From his short experience among the savage tribes, he has great hopes of a speedy spread of Catholicity. Mgr. Fagnano, Vicar-Apostolic of Southern Patagonia, has left for the Malvine Islands, a region hitherto unexplored by the Missionary.—Home Paper.

The news from England is most satisfactory. Jesse Collings will be a member of the new government, and he is one of the very few distinguished Englishmen who have invariably advocated the cause of Ireland. Mr. Morley will be Chief Secretary for Ireland; his recent utterances in favor of Home-rule attracted universal attention. Mr. Charles Russell also enters, who though not a member of the Home-rule party is an Irishman and a Catholic and, therefore, may be expected to go as far as his party will allow him in restoring that liberty to his country of which she was robbed 86 years ago.

Our countryman, Mr. Edward Kenny, has purchased the entire interest in the well-known almshouse of Carmen de Areco, formerly belonging to Don Hortal Torroba and recently in the possession of Don Pablo Garcia. It is always a matter of special congratulation with us when we see any of our countrymen succeeding in trade or merchandise, as it shows that they can, when it suits them, turn to other avocations as well as sheep farming, and make their energy and intelligence felt in every department of business. Mr. Edward Kenny is a most successful business man. His house in Salto is doing a roaring trade, and is deservedly patronised by all the Irishmen there. Mr. Kenny is moreover a thorough Irishman and a true friend of every Irish interest, of which he has given most practical proofs since he came to reside in this city. We congratulate him on his purchase, and we congratulate the good people of Carmen de Areco on having so good and so excellent a countryman amongst them, in whom they can place all confidence. We understand that Mr. Martin Gillen will continue to be manager of the house. There could not be a stauncher, a steadier, or a better man.

UNVEILING OF THE STATUE OF ADMIRAL BROWN.

The ceremony of unveiling the statue of Admiral Brown took place at Adrogué on Tuesday. The town is so called from Don Esteban Adrogué, one of the principal inhabitants, and though this gentleman, who appears to be a sincere admirer of Brown, modestly withdrew his own name and wished the little place to be called by the name of the deceased Admiral, the public do not seem to have complied with his wish, and still insist on calling it Adrogué. This is still the name by which the railway station in the immediate vicinity of the town or village is known. The Minister of War, Dr. Pellegrini, was present as representative of President Roca. A special train which left the Plaza Constitución at 1 p.m. carried a large number of passengers to Adrogué, amongst whom we noticed several military men and marine officers. A body of troops was drawn up in front of the statue. The Minister of War, the members of the Municipality, and the Statue Committee took their place on an elevated platform under an awning, the signal was given and the speeches commenced. Strange to say, there was scarcely from beginning to end of the ceremony a single reference to the country of Brown's birth. The British

flag, against which Brown fought, was profusely displayed, while the green and gold was nowhere to be seen. An attempt was once made by a band to play «St. Patrick's Day», but it was immediately suppressed in a burst of anti-Irish enthusiasm. Several of the orators spoke of Brown as having come from the «Gran nacion Britanica», and the only one who condescended to mention the name of Ireland in connection with Brown was Dr. Pellegrini himself, who regarded the highest merit of Ireland that she had given Wellington to England, forgetting that Wellington's battles did not advance the interests of Ireland one jot, and that the ungrateful hound after conquering foreign enemies persecuted his own countrymen. It matters little to Brown that oratorical empirics should falsify his history. His origin, his name, and his deeds cannot be erased or changed by empty-headed spouters who, aiming at self-glorification, succeeded only in making a wonderful display of ignorance. Once for all, then, we tell those gentlemen who spoke at the ceremony of unveiling that their historical education has been woefully neglected. Brown was not an Englishman, nor did he owe or pay any allegiance to England. He was denied an education in his own country through English oppression. His father and himself were driven from their home by the same malignant influence. He was robbed of his only remaining vessel by an English officer in the West Indies, and he fought against the English in defence of the Argentine Republic.

But perhaps it is not fair to blame the Argentines for their utter ignorance of our history. They are in the same position with regard to us as many of our countrymen at home are with regard to them, when they imagine that the Argentine Republic is a part of Brazil or Chili. We have Irishmen here who will never speak of Ireland as a distinct country, unless, perhaps, an occasion may arise when an Irishman will disgrace himself, and then they take care to make the distinction perceptible. Is it any wonder that foreigners should do the same?

With regard to the statue itself, we consider it, notwithstanding some defects, a magnificent work of art. It is of bronze, erected on a marble pedestal, and represents Brown in the position of one modestly recounting his achievements to the Argentine people after the battle, his right hand in the attitude of gesticulation, while in his left he holds the charter of his adopted country's liberty. The statue itself is about 11 feet in height and the pedestal about 5½ metres. This latter is of Doric order and from the base project three marble steps. The facades of the pedestal contain inscriptions of the dates of Brown's most celebrated battles with projecting naval emblems, and on the back is the inscription, «La Patria agradece a su héroe.» The Argentine flag is placed beside the statue on a capstan. The whole is the work of Señor Caffareta, an Argentine artist, who studied in Italy, and completed the monument to Admiral Brown in Florence. After the speeches, the Municipal Chief invited those present to visit the Municipal Hall, where refreshments were plentifully served out. Such was the throng of visitors that it was impossible to admit all who presented themselves, and many with good appetites were obliged, Tantalus-like, to witness the good things without being able to taste thereof. The party from town returned to Buenos Aires by the 5 o'clock train.

The arrangements for the ceremony of last Tuesday were well conducted, and the members of the committee deserve every credit for the success with which after great labor they executed the important charge entrusted to them. Their names are: D. Esteban Adrogué, Admiral Cordero, Dr. Pellegrini, Santiago Gahan, General Cordero, Dr. Demaria, E. Perez and Dean Dillon.

Finally, we must reiterate what we wrote last week on the subject of a statue to Brown. It is a blot

upon the national honor and a piece of the blackest ingratitude that a monument is not erected to him in the most prominent place in this city. All the newspapers this week acknowledged that he was the founder of the Argentine navy. *La Nacion* of last Tuesday says: «Brown, by his genius, by his audacity, by his skill in war and his indomitable perseverance, has bequeathed us the most brilliant naval history in South America.» Our colleague might go farther, and say that he won more victories against greater odds than any soldier South America has ever seen. Why, then, shall he not receive honors equal to the fourth-rate celebrities to whom statues have been erected in this city? The «orators» of last Tuesday frequently compared Brown to Wellington and Nelson. But they should remember that the statues of these warriors are placed in the capital of the country they fought for, and not in a remote country village. A friend of ours made a most pertinent remark on Tuesday as he gazed on the noble features of the hero of Martin Garcia and Los Pozos: «If Brown were not a 'gringo' his statue would not be erected in Adrogué but in the Paseo de Julio or the Plaza Victoria.» This is the whole truth in a nutshell.

### THE IRISH CLUB.

A general meeting of the members of the Irish Club was held last Saturday evening at the club rooms, Reconquista 233. There was a large attendance.

The president, Mr. Dinneen, opened the proceedings by stating the object for which they had assembled; it was the election of a president for the ensuing year and four members of the committee instead of those who had fallen out by lot.

The honorary secretary, Mr. John E. O'Curry, read a report of the progress of the club since it was established in May last year. There were between camp and town members about one hundred and twenty, and though subscriptions for the last quarter had not yet been collected in there was a balance in hand of about \$200 m/n. Carpets had been purchased, a refreshment room had been provided; and the president, Mr. Dinneen, offered to lend 200 books to form the nucleus of a library for the club. Besides which several periodicals had been ordered. Deputy Murphy offered to give \$100 m/n as a guarantee to support the club for one year. Several other gentlemen offered to do the same.

The president thanked the members for their generous proposals, but hoped the guarantee would not be necessary, as the club had a fair number of members, and he was confident it would be self-supporting by means of the ordinary subscriptions.

Dean Dillon proposed that instead of the guarantee the members should give the money as a reserve fund.

The idea was accepted with applause, and Dean Dillon, Deputy Murphy, Messrs. E. Kenny, J. J. Murphy, Dr. Murphy, V. J. Saffern, and others immediately volunteered to subscribe \$100 m/n each.

The committee then proceeded to elect a president, and the almost unanimous choice fell upon Dr. Murphy, who thanked the meeting in very graceful terms for the honor they had done him.

The retiring committee men were Dr. O'Farrell, Messrs. Dinneen, O'Curry, and Kenny. The three last were re-elected with acclamation, in spite of the request of Mr. Dinneen that he should be exempted from the obligation of serving on the committee for the coming year.

Mr. James Brown was also elected a member of the committee by a unanimous vote.

The president then congratulated the meeting on the harmony and good fellowship with which the meeting had been conducted, and

Dean Dillon, on passing a vote of thanks to the chairman, delivered an admirable discourse, exhorting those present to be true to one another and to imitate the example of their countrymen who

had achieved such great things by the indissoluble bond of harmony. All Irishmen of the Plate were not now members of the club, but they would soon be when they perceived the peace and the harmony that prevailed amongst them, of which he had seen a magnificent example that night. Finally, the very rev. gentleman congratulated the meeting on the excellent choice they had made of a president, and the proceedings terminated.

### THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

A CASE OF INJUSTICE & INHUMANITY.

«Man's inhumanity to man,» says the poet, «makes countless thousands mourn»; and the Southern Railway Company are doing their best, as far as their limited means will allow them, to give practical proof of the truth of that adage. Within the past few months there has been some screw loose in the management of the line. A spirit of mistaken economy seems to have got possession of the company that urged them to sacrifice everything, even justice and humanity, on the altar of greed and avarice. Sudden and unexpected changes have been made. Salaries have been reduced to a starving level. Old and faithful employes have been dismissed and new ones put in their places for no other ostensible reason than because they were prepared to accept a smaller sum in recompense for their labor. It is an open secret that 90 per cent of the employes on the Southern line of railway take office there as a *demerit resort* and remain only as long as necessity compels them. If we may judge by appearances, there seems to be disunion in the supreme councils of the directors, for their measures are sometimes faltering and contradictory, and we have seen within the last few months two of the leading men on the line drop out of the company's service.—Messrs. Crawley and Cooper. The former seems to have been a very popular man, and to have won the goodwill of the public and his fellow-laborers on the line. With the latter gentleman we have no sympathy whatever. He committed many grievous mistakes during his term of office and he sanctioned, if he did not suggest, the numerous acts of cruelty towards the employes of the line for which the Southern Railway has become so celebrated. We publish below a copy of a letter which we received from an old and faithful employe on the line, and we have no doubt that the plain facts stated therein will excite indignation in the breast of every honest man who reads them:

Ranchos, Jan. 31st, 1886.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

I have been employed on the Southern line of railway for 15 years. Some twenty months ago there was a deficit in my cash of \$100 m/n, which I could only account for as having been stolen by some person or persons unknown. Some months passed before I was aware of how the money could have been extracted. I then discovered that there was a crevice in the back of the drawer sufficiently large to allow one to take out paper money with a pair of scissors or a piece of wire. Last October I was called in to present myself at the traffic office, presided over by Mr. Barrow, who asked me when I intended clearing off the debit against my station. I answered him that I would do so immediately, if possible; but, as I had no spare cash, I should try and borrow the amount. Later on, the same day, I informed Mr. Barrow that I thought I could clear off the sum by the end of the year. Or the 31st December last I received a letter enclosing a pass for me to go to Buenos Aires on the following morning. I telegraphed that I could not go unless I was allowed to return the same day, as my wife was still very ill. When I presented myself I was informed by Mr. Barrow that, as I wanted to return the same day, and it being New Year's Day, I could go back to Ranchos and return on the following day, having previously



ascertained that I had not brought in any money to clear off the deficit in my cash. On the following day I was at the office from 12.30 p.m. till 4 p.m. without being able to speak to Mr. Barrow, except at the last moment to ask for a pass out to Ranchos. On the following Monday, 4th January, I saw Mr. Barrow at his office; he told me that I should pay off the amount immediately. On informing him that it was impossible for me to do so, but that I was quite willing that the amount should be stopped out of my salary by instalments, he would hear of no such thing; the money should be paid at once, and that he would not give me the opportunity of earning the money, as I was no longer in the service. I asked him from when might I consider myself dismissed, and for what? He answered from this moment, and for general negligence. On the 26th inst. I presented myself for payment of 22 days' salary at the pay-master's office. I had to procure an order from Mr. Barrow, who refused it, saying that I was not entitled to any money. On my way out of the station I had to pass by the pay-master's office and was called over by the company's paymaster and received the amount \$76.65 cents for the 22 days' pay due to me. On that evening, when I arrived on the platform at Constitución, with the intention of taking the 4 p.m. train for Ranchos, I was accosted by Mr. Barrow, who told me that I should return the money that had been paid to me that morning. On my refusing to deliver up the money, he said that he would stop my pass, turn my family out of the station-house at Ranchos, and that he would do all in his power to prevent me from obtaining employment on any other railway. On taking my seat I was told that I should get down. I refused to do so, and was then told that they would use force to get me down. When two of the officials were about to lay hands on me I then quietly got down.

I consider that I have been shamefully used by the company, and would thank you to have the particulars of the above inserted in the *Southern Cross*.

I am, dear sir,  
Yours faithfully,  
F. J. Hore.

We are loath to believe that the directors of the Southern line of railway have all, or even a majority of them, sanctioned the atrocious conduct of Mr. Barrow in his dealings with Mr. Hore, and we come to this conclusion because the directors have feelings in common with the rest of mankind, and in no country, not even in Turkey, do people proceed in such an arbitrary manner. Mr. Barrow's behaviour was unjust, inhuman, and illegal. It was unjust, because to dismiss a man at a moment's notice who had filled the responsible post of station-master for 15 years without bringing a specific charge against him is an idea which could only enter the head of a subaltern official vested with a little brief authority on the Southern line of railway. It was inhuman because, in the first place, Mr. Hore was called on to make good an accidental loss at a moment when some members of his family were lying dangerously ill, and when, owing to the meagre salary he received, he was pinched for resources for even the ordinary necessities of life, and, in the second place, because Mr. Hore was prevented by brute force from going to see his wife and family who were ill in Ranchos. Finally, it was illegal, because as long as Mr. Hore was in possession of the company's pass he had as just a right to avail himself of it as any passenger who had purchased a ticket, and he could not be legally deprived of that right by the mere ukase of a petty bashaw like Mr. Barrow. The Turkish Englishman would not dare practise such tyranny against any individual in his own country. The reason is because in England railway companies and officials are not allowed to act on their own responsibility, and if any question should arise they must abide by the decision of the law, like other members of the community. Here, the law gives police

power into the hands of railway officials like Bashaw Barrow to the manifest detriment of the public, and if Mr. Hore had resisted the force applied he would simply be thrown into prison by order of the bashaw. It is to be hoped, for the honour of this country and her institutions, that the day will soon come when the Argentine law will assert itself and prevent such abuses as that of which Mr. Barrow was herein guilty. We believe it is not yet too late to appeal to the directors of the Southern line to see that justice be done by reinstating Mr. Hore and dismissing Mr. Barrow from office. In any company in England this latter individual would not be retained in office for a moment—why then should he be retained here? But if the company, for reasons best known to themselves, should refuse to do this act of common justice, then, we think that the employees of the Southern line should protest against the brutal treatment dealt out to their fellow-laborer. They all have parents, wives, sisters, or children, and they may see them the day least expected deprived of bread, and thrown on the roadside through the caprice and tyranny of Mr. Barrow.

#### LETTER FROM CARMEN DE ARECO.

February, 3, 1886.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

It is my painful duty to announce to you two melancholy items of news from this neighborhood, which occurred this week.

On the 26th ult. Mr. Patrick Ward died suddenly at his residence in the partido of Giles, in the 67th year of his age. Deceased was for many years a resident of this country, and is deeply regretted by all for the valuable services he afforded by his surgical skill in cases of accident. Many a person is indebted to him for the recovery of his health and strength who otherwise might have been maimed and crippled for life. Mr. Ward's name as a philanthropist was known far and near, and all who knew him will fervently pray for the repose of his soul.

The other piece of melancholy news is the death of Mr. Gumersindo Sanchez, one of the principal merchants of this locality, which took place on Friday the 29th ult.

Mr. Sanchez left here on Thursday morning on business affairs, for the Baradero, and on Friday evening while bathing with some of his friends it appears the current overpowered him, bringing him three times under water. After he sank the third time he rose no more until he was found dead two hours and a half later, a distance of 200 yards from the place where he sank.

Deceased was for many years a merchant in this town, and was highly esteemed by all who were acquainted with him for his upright and kindly qualities.

His funeral took place on Sunday morning, and was one of the largest witnessed in Carmen de Areco.

I remain, dear sir,  
Yours sincerely,  
M. Gillen.

#### MONTEVIDEO NEWS.

Telegrams from Concordia state that every person who has not papers to prove his foreign nationality is pressed into the military service. The port is closed at 6 p.m.

There is much exaggeration in the news sent from Rio Janeiro respecting the approaching arrival of a Brazilian squadron. According to authentic intelligence only one gunboat will be sent and this not on account of the present state of affairs but for ordinary service in pursuance of a previous resolution.

The proceedings against Muñiz have begun.

A grand military parade is announced for March 1.

The Italian corvette «Flavio Gioia» has arrived from the Pacific.

The Custom-house of the capital produced last month \$553,000.

Drs. Isola and Parietti who are prisoners in the barracks of the 5th Cazadores, will be tried by court-martial.

Lopez Jordan has left for Mercedes for the purpose of renting some camps. It is untrue that he is trying to cause a revolution in Entre Rios.

Lt.-Col. Vas been dismissed from the army.

It is reported that Colonel G. Garcia has been arrested in Paysandu.

*La Nacion* of Montevideo says that the revolutionary committee in Buenos Aires has been dissolved. The same paper threatens to have all who take part in the revolution shot as traitors.

The steamer «Colon» which was purchased by the government, will be made use of to keep watch along the coast.

Santos is still determined that Vidal shall be his successor.

It is stated that the difficulties between the Argentine and Oriental Governments have been removed and that they are now on the best of terms.

Vasquez Sagastume has been sent to Rio Janeiro on a special mission to the Emperor and received \$4000 for his expenses.

*El Partido Colorado* publishes a copy of the protocol of the negotiations which took place in 1876 between the Oriental Minister and Dr. Irigoyen, then Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Republic, from which it appears that there is a reciprocal obligation to remove to the interior any persons conspiring against the two republics respectively.

It is confirmed that Manuel Caraballo will be made a general.

*La Nacion* declares that Latorre has refused positively to take the direction of the revolution.

The French gunboat «Tactique» has not been sold, the bidding being too low.

Lieutenant-Colonel Guillermo Garcia has been brought from Paysandu as a political prisoner, on the charge of being implicated in the plot for a revolution; he has been sent to the barracks of the 1st regiment.

The Rio papers state that the ironclad «Aguiluero» has arrived and been visited by the Emperor.

The yellow fever is increasing in Rio Janeiro.

#### PROVINCIAL NEWS.

##### MENDOZA.

Dr. Lucero is still in the penitentiary for publishing the article which the Fiscal calls calumnious, for applying the epithet «arbitrary» to the conduct of the chief of police in imprisoning Juan Rosas on account of a private letter addressed by the latter to the former. Dr. Suarez has refused to release Dr. Lucero on bail, he has appealed from this decision.

##### COLON.

A few nights ago the house of Sres. Segovia, who are Rochistas, was attacked by a party of police commanded by Lt. Lascano and Baldomero and Enrique were carried off as prisoners, no one knows where.

Notwithstanding that the recent municipal elections were annulled, one of the rejected councillors appeared supported by the police at the session, took his seat, and took part in the discussion. The president and the majority of councillors protested against his being there, but on his threatening to have them arrested, they became silent.

On their return in a carriage from San José colony, Sres. Antonin, Ambrosio Lantelmi, and Dr. Negri were assaulted by a gaucho armed with a dagger, a few minutes previously the man had left the comisaria accompanied by a policeman.

##### ROSARIO.

The first passenger train of the Campana Railway left on February 1st.

More than seventy-seven men, enlisted for the Buenos Aires police force, arrived from the provinces on the 1st. More are looked for.

Brief details have been received of a sanguinary deed committed in the town of Carcaraña by

some young men staying there for the bathing season. One is seriously wounded.

The Galvina Club Independencia is installed under the presidency of Dr. Rosas.

The *Capital* says:

«For five years scarcely a day has passed that we have not had to chronicle some deed of bloodshed. The statistics of crime in this province are horrible. Criminals who should expiate their crimes with their lives laugh at the lamentations of their victims and mock the judges. They know that the worst that can befall them is to be obliged to don a soldier's or policeman's uniform.

A few days ago a well-known bandit, who ought to have been hanged years ago, killed a respectable, hard-working man because the latter interfered to prevent him from outraging a little child. The murdered man, who has left a wife and family, was shot through the heart, and with as little compunction as if he had been a dog. Now, one would think that a crime like this would arouse public opinion and shame our authorities into action. Not a bit of it. The monster is in jail of course, and the Judge of Crime will go through a lot of formalities, and in a few days the man and the crime will be forgotten.»

The *Independiente* speaks up plain enough:

«Let justice be done for once. Let one example at least be given to the horde of idle ruffians that fill our filthy jails and mock and ridicule our cowardly judicial authorities, who have not the courage to castigate crime and so prevent the multiplication of atrocious deeds that are terrifying society. Justice must be vindicated, for we are marching straight into a black chaos of crime actually fostered by our judicial authorities.

##### CONCORDIA.

The trial of *La Ley* took place on the 29th ult.

Dr. Raimundo Naveira defended the paper, and declared that the Press law unconstitutional.

The jury disregarded this plea, but the defendant gave notice of appeal to the Federal Court, and *La Ley* will cease to appear until the court has given its decision.

The Commissary Godoy has wounded badly the important Rochista leader Colonel Suarez.

##### SANTIAGO DEL ESTERO.

Armed police and soldiers are leaving daily to prosecute and to imprison the leading people of the opposition party.

At Loreto the following persons have been put in prison: Facundo Argañarez, Ignacio Cabrera, Francisco Achaval and Felix Bravo; the first two named are deputy judges.

A flock of capones has been shut up in the cabildo and artillery have been put on the roof.

##### SAN JUAN.

It still continues cloudy and the rains have done great damage to the crops. Eight kilometres of the railway are in such a bad state that trains cannot go over it.

#### GENERAL ITEMS.

Among the passengers of the «La Plata» is the Rev. Father Muleady, whom we are happy to welcome back to the River Plate.

The number of Italian immigrants that have come to this country from the beginning of 1857 to the end of 1885 was 462,187. The number that arrived last year was 63,501.

The British Minister, the Hon. Mr. Pakenham, has arrived in this city. He will present his credentials to President Roca in a few days.

A dreadful accident occurred on Tuesday in Exaltacion de la Cruz, by which a young man named Thomas Lennon, son of the widow Lennon and nephew of Mr. Edward Lennon, lost his life.

As he was riding beside his mother's house his foot was caught in a piece of loose wire which projected from a fence. The poor boy was thrown violently on the ground and only lived a few minutes. The doctor and priest were immediately sent for, but he had already expired before their arrival. The young man was much beloved by all his

neighbors, and great sympathy is felt for his widowed mother. His funeral on Wednesday was very large. There was scarcely a single Irishman in the surrounding district who did not attend.

Dr. Irigoyen, a brother of Sr. Mariano Irigoyen, and cousin of Dr. Bernardo Irigoyen, died suddenly at San Nicolás on Friday night. His remains were conveyed to the Once Station on Saturday and were thence taken to the Recoleta Cemetery. He had been a judge for more than 20 years, and had only recently been transferred from Dolores to San Nicolás, in the capacity of member of the Court of Appeal of the Northern Department of the Province.

Nicanor Ortiz and Pablo Roque had a deadly encounter in the Plaza Lavalle on Sunday evening, the former armed with a knife and the latter with a revolver. Roque fired four shots, two of which took effect on his opponent. Ortiz, even when wounded, rushed furiously on his assailant, but the police came just in time to save Roque from certain death. Both were arrested.

Another sanguinary affray took place in a conventillo in Calle Defensa. Palmira Bonacci, an Italian woman, stabbed Antonio Querimole, her countryman, with a carving knife. The virago was arrested; Querimole is in a dangerous condition.

The president of the registration committee of St John the Evangelist, D. Domingo Fernandez, refuses to obey the order of Judge Tedin to strike out the 1450 names fraudulently entered on the register of that parish. Dr. Tedin has therefore asked the Minister of the Interior to enforce the order, and to prevent any of the 1450 «frauds» from voting on Sunday next.

The death was announced this week of General Pedernera. By order of the government military honors were done to his remains. His funeral, which took place on Wednesday, was very large.

General Pedernera was one of the oldest officers in the army. He took part in the revolutionary war, and fought at Chacabuco under General O'Higgins. He followed San Martín in his varying fortunes through the Chilean campaign.

The French people of the city have been celebrating the fêtes of St. Cloud during the week in the Florida Gardens. The proceeds will be devoted to charitable purposes.

The failure of Messrs. Dewey and Co. of the Calle Piedad was announced this week.

The precious Indulgence of the Porciuncula may be gained this year at the sanctuary of Our Blessed Lady at Lujan. We congratulate our readers in that favored district on this occasion, hoping they all may avail themselves of so great a boon, for which they are indebted to the Very Rev. Father Patrizi, the Commissary-general of the Holy Land, at whose special request the Apostolic brief conferring the privilege was granted.

The notorious Paul y Angulo whose notoriety has lately increased by reason of his supposed complicity in the assassination of General Prim, has published a pamphlet endeavoring to exculpate himself, and also bringing serious charges against his accusers. He ends by declaring his intention of abandoning the republican schemes to which he had pledged himself.

General Mansilla, having been nominated as a candidate for a deputyship, has addressed a letter to his constituents, promising them in the event of his election to advocate the following interests:

The autonomy and integrity of the Province of Buenos Aires, the union of Church and State, and the toleration of all religions, insuring respect for their different places of worship; freedom of education, ample and complete liberty of the Press according to the spirit of the constitution and the practice of the U.S. of North America, the non-reformation of the constitution until such time as its true and lawful observance,

shall have proved it to be detrimental to the public interests, the reformation of the army, an anti-military police, low tariffs, taxes on income and capital, the encouragement of primary education, that of immigration, particularly of the Latin races, etc.

On Sunday next the elections of electors of the future President will take place in this city. It is believed that in the city and province of Buenos Aires there will be a majority in favour of the Opposition, that is to say, if the elections are carried out with any regard to justice and fair play.

Madame Gallardo has purchased a valuable property, including a large quinta, at Moreno which she has generously donated to the school-board of the district, so that a school for boys and girls may be erected there, and a want supplied which has long been felt. So generous an action is well worthy of imitation.

The funeral of Mrs. Michael Wade, of Arrecifes, which took place last week was very numerous attended. The cortege of friends in carriages and on horseback occupied a very large space. It is not often that there is such an assemblage at funerals in camp districts, showing the high esteem in which Mrs. Wade was held, and the universal regret felt for her death. We are requested by the immediate relatives of the deceased lady to tender their thanks to all those who so kindly attended on the occasion. We take this opportunity to offer to Mr. Wade, to Mr. Eugene Lynch, brother of the deceased, and to the other members of her family, the expression of our heart-felt sympathy and condolence.

An Italian exhibition was opened in the Avenida Alvear, in the suburbs of the city, on Sunday. President Roca, the Italian Minister, and other important personages were present. The President of the society «Unione O'erai Italiani» made a speech, to which President Roca replied. The preliminary ceremony of inauguration having been gone through, the public were admitted for a small charge and the place was soon crowded with visitors. During the evening the building was lighted with electricity and presented a beautiful panorama.

We are happy to hear that the Rev. Father Eugene, C.P., is rapidly gaining strength at Curumalan, whence he writes that he is quite himself again, celebrating Mass every day and doing fair duty in the refectory. We wish him every happiness, and hope soon to see him back in the enjoyment of perfect health.

Thousands of persons attended the match at the Plaza Euskara, on Sunday, and great enthusiasm was displayed over the game. Notwithstanding the great heat of the day, a pleasant breeze sprang up towards going home time, and nothing occurred to mar the pleasure of the day.

Sunday, the 7th inst. being election day, and it being quite possible that disturbances may occur, notwithstanding the extraordinary precautions adopted by the police, there will be no afternoon service at the Church of the Passionists on that day. The Masses in the morning will be as usual.

A terrible crime was committed at the «Pilar» estancia, near Concordia, on the 20th January. Five men arrived at the house early in the evening and obtained leave to pass the night there; afterwards, three others arrived, and when the family were seated at supper these eight men suddenly made a ferocious attack upon them with knives and pistols, and in a few minutes they had killed Francisco Zeballos, by firing seven bullets into his body and stabbing him repeatedly, and at last cutting off his head; Pedro Dulne and his young wife also received terrible wounds, and a lad, Eduardo Arzuaga, received four bullet wounds, but none of them serious. He feigned to be dead and was thus saved from further attack.

After committing these crimes the bandits carried off from the house whatever they could load on their horses.







## FLOWERS AS EMBLEMS OF FAITH.

Buenos Aires,  
Jan. 30th, 1886.To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

I read, with much interest, the article in your last under the above heading, and I thank you for the information contained therein. It is, indeed, a commentary on the words of Our Blessed Lord: «Consider the lilies of the field,» (St. Matthew vi.—28.) and it unfolds new treasures of wisdom in the creation, showing how God is glorified in all His works. Allow me to call to your mind, in this connection, another South American flower which teaches a lesson it would be well to bear in mind in these degenerate days and to take closely to heart as a means of staying the divine wrath which is too frequently provoked by high-handed acts of lawlessness. I refer to the «Cereus Grandiflorus» or Brazilian cactus, the flower of which in the form of a pure white chalice, only opens at night, as if symbolical of the darkness of the world which calls for tears of expiation, which are figured by the dew that fills the open cup while all nature sleeps. This beautiful flower is the symbol of Father Kenelm Vaughan's grand work of universal expiation for the insults offered to Our Blessed Lord in the most holy sacrament of the altar. I think, sir, that it deserves a place among symbolical flowers, and a mention whenever the subject of the same is touched upon.

Thanking you for the space for this,

I remain, dear sir,  
Yours sincerely,

A. J. L. W.

## JESUIT MISSIONS

IN

PARAGUAY AND THE CHACO.

By CAPTAIN THOMAS J. PAGE.

[CONTINUED.]

These well-trained, well-armed roaming, pillaging Paulistas or Mamelucos as they were popularly called, became the dread and scourge of this beautiful land. Many of the persecuted Guarani by good fortune found their way to the newly established missions of Guayra and took refuge under the government of the Jesuit fathers; indeed the tide of population, like a retreating army, had gradually receded to this point, the hungry enemy still hanging on its flank. The Jesuits embraced earnestly the opportunity of affording these natives under such trying circumstances every assistance and protection, and so brought upon themselves and their missions the Mamelucos' merciless revenge. Notice soon arrived of their but too rapid advance, foreshadowing a general onslaught upon the hapless reductions. The accounts of coming danger were quickly confirmed by an attack upon the two frontier missions, St. Anthony and St. Michael; many of the inhabitants perished, but the greater number remained the prisoners and property of the enemy. The returning few fell back upon the «Incar-nation», which in turn underwent its ordeal of fire and sword.

Unfortunately for the Jesuits and for Spain herself, Don Luis Cespedez was at this time Governor of Asuncion. His wife, a Portuguese woman, bore an ill-will to the Spanish, which was only surpassed by her hatred of Loyola's order. The governor acting under this influence, as well as entertaining from his own accord no very amiable feelings for the fathers, turned a deaf ear to their entreaties for succor against the invading bandits of St. Paul. He showed in this matter a dereliction of duty as weak as it was infamous—injurious to himself and treacherous to his government. Personal aversions were indulged, and personal dislikes satisfied that he might play away Spanish territory into the hands of Spain's most inveterate enemy and rival on the southern continent. It was not a difficult game, and the loss and gain are

easily traced. To-day the Portuguese or Brazilians embrace within the limits of their empire far more territory than they were virtually entitled to, and all that they have acquired in addition to their original possessions was permitted to slip through Spanish fingers by the imbecility of Spanish governors. The whole vast province of Guayra now belongs to Brazil, and her possession of it may be traced to this refusal of Cespedez to tender any assistance to the missions in their present critical condition. It was false to imagine that these reductions would not prove loyal to Spain; it was short-sighted, indeed, not to perceive that Jesuit influence in this its legitimate missionary sphere, more powerful and more stable in itself than all the arms of the mother country could have made it, was the proper instrument to permanently secure the extension of the boundaries of New Spain.

Thus, indirectly seconded, and even at times openly countenanced by this faithful governor, fresh incentives were afforded the Mamelucos for continuing their cruel and unwarranted depredations upon peaceful missionaries and their still more unoffending flocks. An extensive but secret expedition was in fact fitted out with a view to complete the extinction of the Guayra reductions. Before proceeding to extreme measures the Paulistas resorted, according to Charlevoix, to a sacrilegious piece of trickery which met with some success. Clothing themselves in the humble habiliments of the Jesuit, they dispersed in various directions to visit those places which had been already frequented by the fathers, distributed presents in more than necessary profusion, erected crosses, and with mock piety, aided by a perfect fluency in the Guarani language, explained the principal articles of the faith. Then came in due form a proposition to add another to the present happy and prosperous reductions, by establishing themselves into a settled and permanent body to whom the blessings of permanent peace should not be wanting. The delusion was successful, and vast numbers were entrapped. These wolves in sheep's clothing bound or murdered the victims as best suited their convenience, summarily disposing of those that proved an encumbrance, and driving the rest to the market.

But this drama proved too slow a mode of procedure for the Mamelucos, who soon doffed their gowns, and once more the steel-clad pestilence swept the country. They made a sudden and unexpected appearance at the mission of St. Paul, their leaders entering the house of Father Suarez being the first announcement of their arrival. This unexpected surprise, the fierce aspect of the bandit chief, and his offensive weapons roused all the fears of the good Jesuit, who fell upon his knees and implored, with tears that the few unoffending Christians under his guardianship might be spared. But finding his supplications unheeded, he calmly bared his breast and said he was satisfied to lay down his life for his flock, but implored in the name of Jesus that it might be a propitiation for all; that his people might be allowed to disperse in peace. Suarez's resignation disarmed the Paulistas, and saved his own life, but the natives shared their usual miserable fate. It was to them a choice between slavery or death. Some yielded to the former, others preferred the latter, and a few only escaped to the neighboring missions to tell their tale of despair. The marauders passed to other settlements, and marked their steps with blood and desolation. Emboldened by a reiterated refusal on the part of the governor of Asuncion to afford any assistance to the missions, they had little regard for any one or any thing; their object was to drive the Jesuits out of Guayra, and they had few scruples as to the means employed. St. Xavier and most of the reductions were razed to the ground; houses were ransacked, churches pillaged, altars polluted with innocent blood, and the whole given to general conflagration when its treasures had enriched and over-

laden the successful enemy. Loreto and St. Ignatius, the first and last of the Guayra missions, now stood alone in the enjoyment or the misery of a momentary existence. Here a consultation was held among the surviving fathers and natives who had retreated to this their last place of defense. Some proposed a united and desperate attack upon the Mamelucos, trusting for victory to the superiority of their numbers. Others, whether more judiciously or not it would be difficult at this distance of time to say, advised an immediate retreat from the dangers that surrounded them, suggesting that there were brilliant hopes in other lands and nothing cheering in their present condition. This latter course was approved. Over twelve thousand people, men, women, and children, were hastily assembled together, bearing with them whatever portable property they had secured from the general wreck, and provisioned as time and circumstances would permit. Organising themselves with that order to which they had been trained, and entrusted by the Provincial, who was in the country throughout this contest, to obey their pastors, this motley army was marched to the Parana. Meantime the Paulistas were in pursuit, for scarcely had Loreto been abandoned when they entered the now desolated town. That mission and St. Ignatius were soon a heap of ruins.

What fortunate traveller will be the first to find his way into this old province of Guayra, and descending in his canoe the almost fabled river of Parana, gaze upon those interesting ruins which tell of a civilisation due to the sacrifices and Christian devotion of Jesuit missionaries? Or perhaps time may have effaced every lingering vestige. It is said that the servants of God should have met with such rewards, and a foul blot to Spain and Portugal to have permitted the inhuman depredations here practised. An industrious and peaceful population was in a moment of time swept from the land. It has been estimated by several good authorities that no less than sixty thousand Indians were sold in the public square of Rio Janeiro between the years 1628 and 1633, the period of this succession of invasions; and it was not the savage Indian who suffered thus, but men who had received the light of the Gospel and come within the pale of Christianity.

To be continued.

## GENTLE KINDNESS.

An eloquent lecturer, one who well understood all the springs of human nature, said that a habit of kindness «would always do good.» He was right. Such a habit will call forth acts which «bless both him who gives and him who receives.» The advice always to try kindness, even in dealing with the faults or errors of others, is sound doctrine. Alas, how sadly is not the advice neglected! The coldest, the hardest of hearts, the most depraved by habit, even the most «erring» may in most cases be more touched, softened and—best of all—influenced by kindness, a gentleness of voice and manner, than by threats or denunciations, or harsh language or treatment. Kindness will not appeal in vain to the feelings, to the better spirit within, for «none are all evil.» This is exemplified every day, whether in reference to children or adults.

The way of the world is in a general sense harsh and relentless. The tempted, the betrayed, and the erring are denounced and punished as if there were no redeeming features in any of these erring ones. Were worldly maxims to be observed the «prodigal son» would be coarsely repelled. And our Saviour gave us an example in the leniency with which He dealt with sinners, using harshness only to the hypocrites who often passed as saints in worldly eyes. There is much misfortune in the world—many temptations—and appeals coupled with the appearance of indiscretions, of a poverty that might have been avoided, or of some departure from a strictly moral line of life are met with indiffer-

ence on the part of those who ordinarily pride themselves upon being humane and philanthropic. Poverty and misfortune are thus looked upon as criminal. The look of woe, perhaps expressive of penitence, is made to operate against his or her plea, and harshness instead of kindness is the only answer.

«Deal gently with the erring» who can penetrate the circumstances by which our poor or erring brethren may have been surrounded and drawn aside from the straight path? Who does not feel the sinfulness of his own nature and know that but for the restraints of the teaching of parents, of religion, and of calls upon the Grace of God, many an improper act would be committed? Are we not all sinners? Who is entirely guiltless? If, then, so many of us aiming to do our best waver and err betimes, how imperative is the duty of indulgence, palliation and allowance for the misguided and the unfortunate. The law of kindness, of forbearance, is always binding. Let its exercise distinguish our intercourse with all who may not be so fortunate as ourselves.

## INTERESTING FACTS.

The total number of physicians in the world is estimated at 190,000.

At least one ton of gold is buried in the graves of the dead every year.

Glass was early discovered. Glass beads were found on mummies over 3,000 years ago.

A man has 240 bones in his body. Shad, which weigh a tenth part as much, can go him 140,000 better.

Scotland still contains 7,000,000 acres reserved for the amusement of deer stalkers and grouse shooters.

The Castle of Buda, a home of Hungarian monarchy for centuries, is to be completely rebuilt by the Emperor Francis Joseph at a cost of \$3,250,000.

Visitors to Alaska pay round prices for silver ornaments alleged to be of Indian manufacture, but which in reality are shipped from San Francisco to supply the trade.

In an English town an infant fell from an upper story, and landed on the bustle of a lady's dress. A gentleman who was walking behind caught the little creature before it had time to roll off. The child was unharmed.

The forest products of the United States are worth to-day not less than \$800,000,000, which is a good deal more than the value of the metal and mineral output of all their mines of coal, gold, silver, copper, iron and lead all put together.

One of the novelties at a late English dinner was a china dish containing cut bread, which had inserted in it a musical box. When the dish was lifted from the sideboard the box discoursed pleasant strains while it went its rounds, ceasing on being placed down again.

An experiment of interest is now being made by a maritime province of Canada in the introduction of live lobsters to the English market. The steamer «Clifton» from Miramichi to England, recently took out a tank containing 500 live lobsters, and if they reach England in good condition a large business is expected.

A judge was called on in China recently to decide between two mothers as to whom belonged an infant. He drew a chalk ring on the ground, placed the baby in the centre and told the mothers whoever dragged it out must be the owner. One, from affection, declined to pull at the child, and the child was awarded her by the Chinese Solomon.

A remnant of the great forests which once covered the south of Sweden was recently dug out of a bog at Kinneved, consisting of a boat six feet in diameter hollowed out of a log. The tree from which it was obtained must have been twenty feet in circumference. The wood, which was blue in color, was very hard, and the boat so heavy that two bullocks could not move it.

An old coffee machine has been patented in London. A

lamp beneath boils the water for infusion and at the same time roasts the berries, which as roasted are automatically emptied into a hopper and ground by a mill attached. Thus the whole process of roasting the green coffee berries, grinding and infusing the same, is simultaneously performed within about fifteen minutes.

A French musician has succeeded in making a musical instrument of pebbles. It is well known that there are certain pebbles which if struck with another stone give forth a pure, clear tone: but they are very rare, and the maker was obliged to wait 30 years before his search was rewarded by his securing 26 pebbles representing the tones and semitones of two octaves.

The German Government has just completed at Schladebach, a little village between Leipzig and Corbeth, the deepest boring into the surface of the earth that has yet been accomplished. The shaft sunk reached a depth of 1392 metres, where the heat was found to be 120 degrees. If the temperature increases at this rate it is reckoned that water would boil at a depth of 3000 metres, and that at 41 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles platinum would melt.

An almanac 3000 years old, found in Egypt, is in the British Museum. It is supposed to be the oldest in the world. It was found on the body of an Egyptian. The days are written in red ink, and under each is a figure followed by three characters, signifying the probable state of the weather for that day. Like the other Egyptian manuscripts it is written on papyrus. It is written in columns, but it is not in its integrity, having been evidently torn before its owner died.

## WIT AND HUMOUR.

Peter Large, the well-known citizen, was attacked by a dog some time ago, and it is thought that he will charge the owner with allowing a ferocious dog to run at Large.

Every dog has his day.—This impudent falsehood bears its refutation on the face of it. If every dog had his day there would be about 1,000,000 days in a month in London.

Miss Clara.—Are you an anglo-maniac, Mr. Fogg? Mr. Fogg.—Hardly as strong as that, Miss Clara. I fish occasionally, but I am fond of angling to a certain extent only.

Cato the Censor being asked how it came to pass that he had no statue erected for him who deserved so well of the commonwealth—I had rather have this question asked than why I had one, said he.

Mr. Featherly, making an evening call—Bobby, won't you come and sit on my knee? Bobby, accepting the proffered seat—All right, Mr. Featherly. Papa told me to-day that you ought to be sat on once in a while.

A scientist mentions a remarkable physical fact that a peach, pear, or apple always gravitates into the dealer's basket with the rosy side up.

Brown—Well, I always make a point of telling my wife everything that happens. Jones—Oh, my dear fellow, that's nothing!—I tell my wife lots of things that never happen.

Little Charley—Papa, will you buy me a drum? Fond father—Ah, but my boy, you will disturb me very much if I do. Charley—Oh, no, papa; I won't drum except when you're asleep.

A small boy went to see his grandmother. After looking eagerly around the handsomely furnished room in which she sat, he exclaimed inquiringly: Oh, grandma, where is the miserable table papa says you keep?

The wife of the politician, who has an eye for the main chance, keeps a scrapbook of all the uncomplimentary things printed about her husband, which she is to index for ready reference in seasons of domestic unpleasantness.

A traveller, recently returned from India, was relating his travelling experiences. «What a country that is!» he exclaimed, «there everybody keeps dozens of

servants. I had four whose sole business it was to look after my pipe. One brought it to me, another filled it, and the third lighted it for me—» «And the fourth?» «The fourth smoked it for me. Tobacco never agreed with me.»

A German went into a restaurant, and as he took his seat an Irish waiter came up and bowed politely. «Wie geht's?» said the German, also bowing politely. «Wheat cakes,» shouted the waiter, mistaking the salutation for an order. «Nein, nein!» said the German. «Nine,» said the waiter. You'll be lucky if you get three.»

## THE PARLIAMENTARY FUND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS, &amp;c.

	\$ m/n
Previously acknowledged	734.75
Rev. Edward Flannery, San Pedro	10.00
Mr. Joseph Bracken, Marcos Paz	4.00
Mr. John Kenny, Marcos Paz	2.00
Mr. John Tierney, San Juan	5.00
Total	\$755.75

[N.B.—Subscription of \$10 m/n previously acknowledged from Patrick Street, Pergamino, should be James Street, \$10 m/n.]

## THE IRISH ORPHANAGE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	\$ m/n
Collected in San Juan	
Clara J. Gillies	5.00
Amy E. Wales	5.00
Sara Atkinson	2.00
Florence Atkinson	2.00
Juan M. Tierney	10.00
Total	\$24.00

[Ed. Note.—The above sums have been received at this office and handed over to the nuns of the Sacred Heart.]

## AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFECTING A NUMEROUS CLASS.

THE disease commences with a slight derangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and, in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted drops out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints; but if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted: Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling, attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky mucus gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pain in the side and back? Is there a fullness about the right side as if the liver was enlarging? Is there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly coloured, with a deposit after standing? Does food soon ferment after eating, accompanied by flatulency or a belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dreadful disease progresses. If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended after a time by expectoration. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the axillae and feet are covered with a cold, sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys become more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing against this latter agonizing disorder. The origin of this malady is indigestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipency. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will affect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite is returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effective remedy of this distressing complaint is «Seigel's Curative Syrup», a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 17, Farringdon Road, London, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

## TESTIMONIAL.

Dear Sirs,  
By chance I obtained from a friend (Mr. Fred. Stearns) some of the Jarabe de Seigel, and I since the commencement of the New Year I have taken the medicine twice a day, and now, thank God, I am quite well. For three years I have suffered with a pain in the stomach, so much that I could not straighten myself or ride on horseback, and during that time I was told 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, may say that on no account would I remain without this remedy and I will be glad to receive a box of the same.

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



## COMMERCIAL.

Gold	147.20
Series A	92
Series E	71
Series F	71
Series G	71
Cedulas L	80
National Bank Shares	—

The gold is high, but the news from Europe about the wool market is bad. It is said that the auctions in London experienced a fall of 5 per cent. The market here has been rather active this week, and many sales realised at very fair prices. Superior wool as high as 115, good wool from 80 to 90, and middling 75 to 80, defective from 62 to 70. The *acopeadores* took advantage of the rise in gold last week and made a raid into the camp, when they mercilessly fleeced many a poor man and bought his wool under value.

N.B.—We heard the report of the fall in London from some respectable brokers, but it is not confirmed in any of the papers, and it is possible it may not be true. Holders of wool should ask a good price, and not be cheated by *acopeadores*.

There is a marked improvement in the price of produce of all sorts, and the deposits are being cleared out. Several French wool buyers from the north of France have entered the market and their presence has tended to produce more animation.

The state of the Money and Stock Market has not at all improved, principally owing to the speculation in the Bolsa, and also through the political rumours flying about. Bills are difficult to be discounted in the State and the private banks, and as a consequence there is a tendency to a fall in National and Provincial Stocks, and particularly Hypothecary Cedulas. The liquidation of Bolsa transactions at the end of the month passed off satisfactorily.

The arrivals of wool up to the end of the past month amounted to 3,580,000 arrobes, of which 2,900,000 were sold. The arrivals at the corresponding date last year were 5,132,000 arrobes, of which 4,850,000 were sold.

The harvesting of wheat may now be considered at an end with the exception of Chubut and some Southern districts. It is well ascertained that the quality of the crop is not above the average. The Rosario wheat is not up to the mark of previous years. The maizals are, on the whole, promising well. The quantity and quality of the produce of this grain is expected to be very good.

The Italian Bank commenced paying on Thursday the dividend of \$7 (gold) declared at the last half-yearly meeting.

The R.M.S. «La Plata» arrived on Wednesday at Montevideo from Rio. She will undergo quarantine until the 7th.

Sr. Adolfo E. Carranza has obtained from the National Government 10 concessions of land, each of 200 square kilometres, in the Neuquen Territory, with the object of colonisation.

Mr. W. C. Ponce sold 36 squares of land in Marcos Paz at \$152 per square. Buyer, Pedro Althabe.

Mr. A. Eborall sold the following stock by public auction at Las Flores on the 31st ult.: 4000 sheep at \$1.06 m/n for Curumalan; buyer Mr. McCracken. 250 cows at 7.50 m/n to Bosi. 50 cows at 7 m/n, todo lo que camina, to Boreani. 200 cows at 7 m/n, do, T. Urdampilleta. 279 cows at 8.26 m/n to M. Diaz. 40 Rambouillet rams at 5.50 m/n to S. Garcia.

We hear of the sale of several lots of Entre Rios wool from \$80 to 90 %.

The following were some of the wool sales in the Once market on Wednesday:

Wool—800 arrobes special by Saenz y Co., 150 3500 do and reg. Cerro y Co. 102 100 71, 10,000 sup. and good Giraldo 100 95 90 85 83 80, 900 sup. and reg. Fernandez 95 73, 550s sup. and good Balleto 98 94 90 79 72, 4000 good Casey 85, 1:500 sup. and reg. Balleto 98 94 90 79 72, 1500 good A. Ojea 85 79 74, 600 do Novoa 87, 1200 good reg. and inf. Benites

80 78 65. Borrega Wool—500 arrobes sup. by Balleto 90 83, 200 do and good Cerro y Co. 90 75, 200 good Duggan 78, 800 do Garrahan 78, 100 do Saenz y Co. 72, 200 do Fernandez 75, 200 do Benitos 70. Belly Wool—100 arrobes sup. 45, 150 do 42, 200 do 43, 200 do 41.

The following commercial telegrams have been received:—

«Bordeaux, Jan. 30. The auctions of R. Plate sheepskins terminated yesterday, about three parts of those offered being sold, or from 3500-4000 bales. Prices for all kinds are about the same as those of the previous auction and of recent sales. The stock remaining is from 1000-1500 bales.

Sheepskins are quoted to-day as follows: Large, fcs 120-125 per 100 kilos; half wool, fcs. 100-102; borrega, fcs. 85-90. Stock of River Plate sheepskins 3500-4000 bales. Dry ox hides mixed with desechos fcs. 100-105 per 50 kilos. Horsehair, south, good mixed, fcs. 115-120 per 50 kilos. Maize, white and yellow, average price fcs. 10-50-11 per 100 kilos. United States wheat, which regulates the market, generally quoted fcs. 2 over that of the River Plate; fcs. 17-50-18 per 100 kilos.

Special wine cargo for the R. Plate fcs 30-5-40 per ton of 4 bordelesas. Exported from Buenos Aires during the last fortnight 2500-3000 bords. Barcelona, Jan. 30. Special red wine for R. Plate is quoted to-day in Valencia at \$49 to 50 per pipe on board during the last fortnight; 3000-3250 pipes of red wine have been exported to Buenos Aires from this port, Valencia, and Tarragona.

Havre, Feb. 1. Prices firm, but little business done during the past fortnight in R. Plate sheepskins. Buenos Aires old clip, special wool for Havre, 33 per cent yield, fcs. 1-20-1-25 per kilo. Stock of R. Plate wool on hand about 3000-3,500 bales. R. Plate beef tallow fcs. 32-33 per 50 kilos. Total stock of beef and mutton tallow about 2000 tons. Dry matadero ox hides 14-15 kilos fcs. 115-118 per 50 kilos. Salted potro hides of B. Aires, fcs. 55-58 per 50 kilos.

Montevideo salted saladero ox hides 28-29 kilos, fcs. 65-66 per 50 kilos despatched. During the past fortnight only a small business has been done at current prices. Total stock of R. Plate salted cow hides of all classes 41000-43000. From January 15th to 30th the export of sugar to B. Aires has been from 300-400 barrels.

Paris, Feb. 1. French Three Per Cents are quoted to-day at 82-82½ for cash.

Bahia, Feb. 3. River Plate jerked beef 330-420 rs per kilo. Total stock of River Plate and Rio Grande 700-800,000 kilos.

Pernambuco, Feb. 3. River Plate jerked beef 230-400 rs. per kilo. Total stock of River Plate and Rio Grande 900-1,000,000 kilos.

THE PLAZAS.

Wool.	ONCE.
Superior	98 95
Good	90 82
Bellies	43 41
Borrega	90 75

Hides	
Good camp	205 195
Matadero	188 190
Horse	67
Hair	171

Sheepskins	
Superior	25 17
Matadero	23
Corderitos inf	8

Wheat.	
Candeal	4.20 m/n
Maize	
Morocho, in grain	4 m/n

CONSTITUCION.

Wool.	
Superior	100 104
Good	96
Regular	87
Borrega	95 70
Bellies	50 42

Hides.	
Good camp	228 215
Sheepskins superior	27 18
Matadero	78
Corderitos	12
Horse Hides	50 60

## BIRTH.

On January 21st, at Calle Rivadavia 1545, the wife of Mr. Edward Kenny, of a son.

## MARRIAGE.

On February 4th, at the Balvanera, by Dean Dillon, John Harper, Carmen de Areco, to Anne Conlin, of this city.



## DEATHS.

On Jan. 29th, at the Tres Esquinas, Nora, daughter of Edward and Annie Condon, aged 17 months.

On January 29, at Salto, suddenly of heart disease, James Gaynor, jun., aged 27 years. R.I.P.

## 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

## FOR SALE

A Splendid FLOCK OF SHEEP. Apply to—

B. MARTYN

Almacen Ingles, Salto.

## 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.

## FOR SALE

TEN thousand arrobes of PRIME ALFALFA. Apply to—

JAMES SLAVIN

San Pedro

## FOR SALE

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

THOMAS McCABE

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

Conessa, F.C.O.

## COLONISTS

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

EDWARD CASEY,

80 RECONQUISTA

## BULLRICH Y CA.

RESUMEN DE REMATES A EFECTUARSE

## FEBRERO

Viernes 5—400 cuadradas cuadradas, partido de Pila, en Alsina 78 a las 2.

Viernes 5—Finca, Rodriguez Peña 703. Base pesos 11,000 m/n, a las 5.

Sabado 6—Finca, Chile 231. Base 2000 m/n, a las 4.

Miercoles 17.—En venta particular 15 esplendidos carneros, Lincoln. Se encuentran en exposicion en Alsina 78.

Miercoles 17.—En el partido de Olavaria, una linda area de campo de 10 x 26, 13 cuadradas; 10 leguas de la Estacion Rocha. Base de venta \$1400 m/n, en Alsina 78, a las 3 p.m.

Domingo 14.—A las 5 de la tarde, una manzana al Norte, entre las calles Ayacucho y Rio Bamba y los boulevares Charcas y Paraguay. Al contado. Para ver los planos, en Alsina 78.

78-ALSINA-78

Familia que no consuma

## HESPERIDINA

debe consultar con aquella que siempre tiene a mano

## UNA BOTELLA

de este sano tónico-licor, y se convencerá de que

ES UNA NECESIDAD CASERA

21 años de éxito lo prueba.

M. S. BAGLEY y Ca.

## ANGLO-ARGENTINE

## COLLEGE

71-JUNIN-71

DIRECTOR: JOHN MCCATH

## 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 lo 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 padres 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 venden 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 estirar

alambre; 1 carro de caballos, arado; una

rastra de fierro, una gran olla de 25 galones

para la preparacion del remate para la sarna. una

Cantidad de Tablones de dos pulgadas para tendal; 1

Carretilla de Mano; 1 Banco de Carpintero; 1

Piedra de vuelta; 4 Máquinas 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

infinidad de enseres 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

ballos.

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 as a call and judge for themselves.

GEORGE JENKINS, Proprietor

## THE CONCORDIA

CALLE GUERRES

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

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

159-PIEDAD-161

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF