

# THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

VOLUME XII, No. 5.

BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1886.

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urer.

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THE COMMITTEE.

## MONTEVIDEAN NEWS.

The bull-fight on Sunday was  
a most dismal failure. Very lit-  
tle enthusiasm prevailed amongst  
the spectators. The bulls were  
not up to the mark, the "toreros"  
were good.

The jefe politico of the depart-  
ment of Rio Negro and, in fact,  
the jefe politico of all the de-  
partments telegraphically con-  
gratulated Vidal on his nomina-  
tion as presidential candidate.

The names of those officers  
who refused to respond to the  
recent decree will be erased  
from the army list. The report  
of the mobilisation of the Na-  
tional Guard is officially contra-  
dicted.

It is stated that the Ministry of  
Government has been offered to  
Sr. Gomensoro Lut but that he  
refused to accept it.

The Brazilian gunboats «Par-  
nahyba» and «Guaranis» are at  
Flores Island in quarantine.

The Ministers of Brazil, the Ar-  
gentine Republic, Italy and  
Great Britain are said to have  
used their influence in favor of  
the candidature of Gomensoro.

Captain Mariano Velasquez has  
been brought from Durazno as a  
prisoner, and has been sent to  
barracks of the 5th regiment.

La Tribuna Popular states that  
the partisans of Gomensoro have  
stopped their election work. The  
government press states that the  
government has spies among the  
revolutionists who send exact de-  
tails of the plans that are discus-  
sed and adopted, and that Gen-  
eral Santos gives his orders ac-  
cording to the news he receives.

The decree was signed convo-  
king Congress to ordinary ses-  
sions on the 15th.

The closing of the extraordi-  
nary session took place. General  
Santos did not attend but sent a  
short message.

Deputy Dr. de Leon, who did  
not vote for Vidal, has been dis-  
missed from his position as mem-  
ber of the Board of Health, hav-  
ing been replaced by Dr. Brian.

Sr. Zorilla, Minister of Gov-  
ernment, has sent in his resig-  
nation as a member of the mu-  
nicipality.

It is stated that at the confer-  
ence held by Sr. Gomensoro with  
Minister Cuestas and General  
Tajes, they asked Sr. Gomensoro  
to issue a manifesto stating that  
he did not approve of the use be-  
ing made of his name by his party,  
but that he refused to do this as  
he has nothing to do with politi-  
cs.

The Assembly met in private to  
discuss the presidential question.  
Francisco A. Vidal, proposed  
by Santos, was nominated by 40  
votes.

Lopez Jordan and his son have  
arrived at Fray Bentos from Mer-  
cedes.

The National Guard is being  
mobilised in Tucuman, Rio  
Negro, Durazno, Maldonado, Cer-  
ro Largo, and some other places.

The Senate has received the  
documents which prove the elec-  
tion of Santos for the department  
of Flores.

The committee has approved  
of a bill sanctioning the precau-  
tionary measures sanctioned by  
the E.P. to meet the warlike pre-  
parations made in Buenos Aires  
for producing a revolution, and  
the E.P. is authorised to adopt  
such further measures as circum-  
stances may require.

The official newspapers are  
very indignant against the Bue-  
nos Aires authorities for not pre-  
venting the attacks made upon  
Colonel Burdas and the police  
officers Duprat and Podesta.

The government has bought  
the French gunboat «Tactique»  
for \$6000 and she will be got  
ready for service at once.

The Minister of War left in the  
gunboat «General Rivera» for the  
coast accompanied by a large  
number of chiefs, officers, and  
soldiers. It is said that he will take  
the command of the forces on the  
north of the Rio Negro, General  
Caraballo who accompanies him  
will mobilise the Paysandu di-  
vision.

There are rumors that revolu-  
tionary groups have invaded dif-  
ferent points of the country, and  
that from 200 to 2000 men have  
appeared in Salto commanded by  
Mena and Eduardo Vasquez.

The squadrons of cavalry have  
been reinforced with artillery  
and infantry, and the Nacion  
states that there are more than  
5000 men along the coasts of the  
Rio de la Plaza and the Uruguay.

Major Esteban has left for Du-  
razno with 100 men.

Angel Flores Costa has been  
arrested and taken to the bar-  
racks of the 5th Cazadores, where  
he still remains.

Angel Roman Cartavio, the di-  
rector and editor of La Tribuna  
Popular, is also a prisoner. It  
is said that Costa will be tried by  
court martial. The offices of La  
Tribuna are closed, and the boys  
who offered the paper for sale  
were arrested. It is still, how-  
ever sold clandestinely at a dol-  
lar a copy.

La Nacion says that the gov-  
ernment has intercepted the cor-  
respondence of one of the prin-  
cipal conspirators.

The Chambers have granted  
the government the extraordi-  
nary powers asked for.

The government has sent a cir-  
cular to all the gefes politicos  
communicating the proclamation  
of Vidal. It is expected that Go-  
mensoro will be removed from  
his post of National Treasurer.

The gefe politico has visited  
personally all the printing offices  
to give his assurance that there  
is no intention of interfering with  
the liberty of the press provided  
it does not preach subversive doc-  
trines.

Dr. Alberico Isola has been de-  
prived of his University profes-  
sorship.

## SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN MAILS.

London, Jan. 14.

Arrangements are in progress  
for a public demonstration in  
Exeter Hall in connection with  
the release of Mr. Stead, whose  
term of imprisonment has ex-  
pired.

Mr. Stephenson, the member  
for South Shields, has intimated  
his intention of reintroducing the  
bill, of which he had charge in  
the late Parliament, for the clos-  
ing of public-houses on Sun-  
days.

It is announced in Dublin that  
at, or soon after the end of this  
month, the Lord-Lieutenant and  
Lady Carrarvon will hold a levee  
and drawing-room. This the  
Freeman's Journal regards as  
indicative of their speedy de-  
parture.

One of the Irish representa-  
tives, a Conservative, has  
intimated his intention of bring-  
ing forward, early in the com-

ing session, a motion declaring  
that the time has now come  
when the post of Lord-Lieuten-  
ant of Ireland may be abolished  
with advantage.

Thomas Castro, alias Arthur  
Orton, the Tichborne Claimant,  
appeared at Lowrey's Music Hall,  
in Dublin, recently. He was re-  
ceived by a large audience with a  
storm of ironical cheers, where-  
upon someone cried «Order,» and  
sarcastically requested them,  
amid laughter, to respect a mem-  
ber of the British aristocracy.

Two of the directors of the  
late «Munster,» have appeared in  
the Bankruptcy Court: William  
Shaw, whose indebtedness to the  
bank is stated to amount to over  
£139,000; and Nicholas Dan  
Murphy, indebted in the sum of  
over £24 000. A manager, other  
than Mr. Farquaharson, who,  
by the way, is not dead—will  
probably find himself in the  
hand of the liquidators before  
long.—In «Cork's own town,»  
the amateur recital of Trosadore,  
given for the twofold purpose of  
furnishing funds for the building  
of a League of the Cross Hall,  
and the establishment of a cook-  
ing-school, has been a great suc-  
cess.—And, finally, America's  
gift to Mr. Parnell, reached the  
sum of 30,000 dollars, on Sun-  
day.

A great sensation has been  
caused in Paris by the disinter-  
ment of several bodies in the  
cemetaries of the city. At Saint  
Ouen coffins were found in the  
morning which had been dug up  
during the night and broken  
open. Two of the perpetrators  
of these hideous robberies have  
been arrested. It is believed that  
a band of bodysnatchers exists  
in Paris who steal the small ar-  
ticles of jewelry and other trifles  
that are often buried with the  
dead. The matter is being in-  
vestigated by the police.

The wordy contest about Home-  
rule is still raging in the Eng-  
lish papers. Among the latest  
pleas put forward by the «Integ-  
rity of the Empire» party in de-  
fense of their views, none would  
seem to be more absurd and far-  
fetched than the contention that  
the concession of a national Par-  
liament to Ireland would be only  
a preliminary to the persecution  
and expulsion of the Protestant  
minority. The common sense of  
the world scouts such a possibil-  
ity as absurd.

A meeting of the National Par-  
ty took place in the City Hall.  
Mr. Parnell was absent, having  
accidentally lost the train, but  
the members nevertheless pro-  
ceeded to business, and arrange-  
ments were made for the order to  
be followed at the coming ses-  
sion of Parliament. Mr. Parnell  
remains at his house in Avon-  
dale for a few days to recruit his  
strength.

Professor McKane, M.P. for  
Mid-Armagh and security for  
Phil Callan's election petition, is  
dead.

His Grace the Archbishop of  
Dublin is about to pay a visit to  
His Grace the Archbishop of Cas-  
selle during the present week,  
and the event will be celebrated  
with extraordinary rejoicing.

There is rejoicing in the camp  
of the secularists. Mr. Brad-  
lough has gone through the blas-  
phemous mockery of taking the  
oath. He will henceforth be en-  
titled to sit and legislate for the  
Christian people of England—  
though at the risk, it is under-  
stood, of having to pay a heavy  
fine for each vote he records.

A meeting of about five thou-  
sand of the unemployed, con-  
vened by the Glasgow Trades  
Council, was held on Glasgow  
Green. Resolutions were adopt-  
ed declaring that great destitu-  
tion prevails in Glasgow, that the  
present measures for relief are

totally inadequate, and that the  
wealthier classes be appealed to.  
One speaker condemned the la-  
bor test for respectable artisans,  
and said it should be only applied  
to loafers.

## LATEST TELEGRAMS.

Madrid.

The police stopped a Republi-  
can meeting here. Two of the  
leaders of the rising in Cathagena  
have been condemned to death.  
Several deaths from cholera in  
Tarifa.

London, Feb. 11.

The Turks insulted the Grecian  
flag in the port of Constantinople.

Naish and Walker have been  
appointed Attorney-General and  
Solicitor-General of Ireland.

A large number of workmen  
held a meeting in Leicester  
Square. Burns, an ex-M.P., ex-  
cited the people to rebel. 10,000  
persons were present. A fearful  
panic prevails throughout the  
city and more disturbances are  
feared. All retail shops are closed  
in anticipation of the event. The  
police are unable to give security  
of peace.

Guayaquil.

An attack was made on the life  
of the President of Ecuador. He  
escaped by swimming across a  
river.

## TELEGRAMS.

London, Feb. 10.

The new Cabinet is composed  
as follows:

Mr. Gladstone, Prime Minis-  
ter and First Lord of the Treas-  
ury.

Sir F. Herschell, Lord Chan-  
cellor.

Earl Spencer, President of the  
Council.

Mr. Childers, Home Secretary.

Earl Rosebery, Minister for  
Foreign Affairs.

Earl Cranville Colonial Secre-  
tary.

Earl Kimberley, Secretary for  
War.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt,  
Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Marquis of Ripon, First Lord  
of the Admiralty.

Mr. Chamberlain, President  
of the Local Government Board.

Mr. Trevelyan, Secretary of  
State for Scotland.

Mr. Mundella, President of the  
Board of Trade.

Mr. Morley, Chief Secretary for  
Ireland.

The appointment of Lord Rose-  
bery as Minister for Foreign Af-  
fairs has been well received. No  
opposition will be offered to Mr.  
Chamberlain's re-election.

Lord Dufferin has left for Bur-  
mah for the purpose of arrang-  
ing the administration of that  
Country.

The arrangement between Tur-  
key and Bulgaria confirms the  
appointment of Prince Alexan-  
der as permanent governor of  
Eastern Roumelia, and estab-  
lishes conditions for mutual as-  
sistance in case of foreign inva-  
sion. All the other clauses are  
in accordance with the Treaty of  
Berlin.

The House of Commons stands  
adjourned to the 18th inst. In  
the meantime the members of  
the Cabinet whose seats are va-  
cated by their appointment will  
present themselves to their respec-  
tive constituencies for re-el-  
ection, and on the reassembling  
of the House the Ministerial po-  
licy will be declared.

A mob composed of about ten  
thousand workmen out of em-  
ployment caused serious distur-  
bances in various parts of the  
city, going so far as to pillage  
several grocery stores. The en-  
ergetic action of the police suc-  
ceeded in restoring order, and  
several arrests were made. The  
press in giving accounts of the  
occurrences denounces them as

unworthy the inhabitants of the  
English metropolis, and advises  
the government to show itself in-  
exorable in punishing such scan-  
dals, and by this means to pre-  
vent a repetition of them.

It is estimated that the dama-  
ges caused by the disturbances  
of the day before yesterday will  
not amount to less than £50,000  
sterling.

The inhabitants still manifest  
considerable uneasiness, and re-  
petitions of the tumults and acts  
of violence may yet take place.

The entire European Press is  
discussing the recent events in  
Denmark, and unanimously dis-  
approves of the attitude assumed  
in the present critical emergen-  
cy by the Estrup Ministry, and  
by King Christian IX. in allowing  
himself to be made an instrument  
in carrying out the unconstitu-  
tional measures of the President  
of the Council.

The Greco-Turkish question  
has during the last few days as-  
sumed a peaceful aspect. In  
consequence of this the powers  
have decided to postpone the in-  
tended naval demonstration, and  
have sent orders to that effect to  
the commanders of their respec-  
tive squadrons anchored in the  
Piræus.

Paris, 5

The operatives of four cotton  
mills at St. Quentin, department  
of Aisne, were out on strike, and  
have caused disturbances. The  
gendarmes succeeded in disper-  
sing the crowd, the soldiers re-  
main in their barracks. It is  
feared that the strike will spread.

The Chamber of Deputies re-  
jected the Amnesty Bill proposed  
by Henri Rochefort and support-  
ed by the various groups of the  
Extreme Left.

The marriage of H.R.H. the  
Duke of Braganza with the Prin-  
cess Amelia of Orleans was cele-  
brated at the palace of the Comte  
de Paris in the Rue de Varennes.  
The ceremony was magnificent.

In consequence of the rejection  
of the Amnesty Bill Mr. Hen-  
ri Rochefort presented to the  
Chamber of Deputies, in which  
he holds a seat, his resignation  
as deputy for the department of  
the Seine, which department he  
represents. It is probable that  
the resignation will be accepted.

Copenhagen, 8.

The conflict between the Min-  
istry and the Folkething still  
continues; the discordance be-  
tween them has been intensified  
by the discussion on the budget  
which has been submitted in  
Parliament for approval.

The Chamber of Deputies hav-  
ing refused to vote the estimates  
of the Minister of Finance, pre-  
sented by the head of the Cabinet  
Mr. Estrup, the government has  
closed the sittings of both cham-  
bers of the Danish Parliament  
(Rigsdag). It is announced that  
very shortly a decree will be is-  
sued by King Christian IX. de-  
claring the same estimates in  
force for the current year as for  
the previous one. This action be-  
ing regarded by many as a veri-  
table coup d'etat is the subject of  
lively criticism by the people at  
large, although the press is al-  
most silent on the subject, in  
view of the press censure insti-  
tuted by the government against  
all newspapers without excep-  
tion.

Santiago de Chili, 5.

Pierola has published a mani-  
festo in which he discusses en-  
ergetically the present mode  
of government, and he promises  
to work in favor of re-establish-  
ing the normal state of things in  
co-operation with his party.

The eruption of the Junjaguna  
volcano has caused terrible dam-  
age; the rain of ashes has cover-  
ed the town of Rio Bamba.

The Chamber of Deputies has  
sanctioned the estimates and the  
electoral law.



## THE WORLD-FAMED

## PEERLESS DIP.



SNELL &amp; CO.,

203 Rivadavia 203.

## OUR FINANCIES.

[FROM *La Union*, OF SATURDAY.]

Gold at 147, that is to say for 147 paper dollars we only get 100 dollars gold. By the simple operation of the Rule of Three we can easily see that at this rate our paper dollar of 100 cents is only worth 68-03 cents gold, or the paper loses 31-97 per cent of its value. The State banks have now in circulation about \$70,000,000 m/n, which means in gold value 48 millions. So that the receivers are suffering a loss of 22 millions of national dollars. In order to balance this loss the Government have just negotiated a sale of 4 million dollars. Supposing this to be a bona-fide transaction, a loss of 22 million is not compensated by a gain of 4 millions. The present is not a propitious time for throwing gold on the market, when the political atmosphere is disturbed and election frauds are being every where carried out. The proper way to inspire confidence would be to reduce as much as possible the paper emission and to reserve the specie. The very contrary is being done.

## «EL BOSQUEJO DE BUENOS AIRES» REVIEW.

Mr. A. Galarce has just published a magnificent work which, under the modest title of «Bosquejo» or sketch of Buenos Aires, contains a vast amount of information referring to this city and to its surroundings. The work commences with a short historical sketch of the city, its origin, and the difficulty its founders had in establishing a permanent settlement on this coast. The author proves by very clear deductions and a comparison of dates that the foundation of the city, about which there has been considerable doubt and dispute, took place on the 2nd of February, 1535. The exact words of founders on the laying of the first stone are transcribed, and we therein see the faith and simplicity of the early Spanish settlers. The document commences thus: «In the name of the Most Holy Trinity, Father Son and Holy Ghost, three distinct persons in one true God, who lives and reigns for ever and ever, Amen, and of the most glorious Virgin Mary, Mother of God, and of all the angels and saints in the court of heaven, J. Juan Garay, &c. Before entering on a particular description of the city, Mr. Galarce's work gives a brief account of each one of the provinces. The author then enters fully into a detailed account of the city, with the Government, institutions, public buildings, and the principal streets, giving an accurate history of each. In describing the Calle Reconquista, for example, the author takes occasion to recount the invasion of the city by the English, and the valour displayed by the Argentines in expelling the invaders from their soil. The attack of the youthful and enthusiastic Captain Pueyrredon, who died in the arms of victory whilst his followers shouted «Viva España; mueran los herejes», is graphically described.

The report of Sir Home Popham to his own government is

given in full, and it is worthy of remark that he therein designates the Argentine patriots who rose against the foreigner as «revolutionists», just as those who fought in South Africa and the Soudan against the same power were classed as rebels by British officers in our own time. The contest being over, however, the followers of Liniers and Pueyrredon are no longer «revolutionists» but patriots.

Treason never succeeds, and what's the reason?  
For when it succeeds they never will call it treason.

The most amusing part of the book is the reply of Liniers to Sir Home Popham's report. He does not hesitate to declare that the honorable baronet is a most dishonorable liar.

In describing the Calle San Martín the author traces the principal features in the life of the hero who gave a name to the street, and he mentions that he chose O'Higgins instead of Carrera to head the expedition to Chili because the former «was more manageable, circumspect, and fit for command.»

With regard to some other streets of the city, Calle Florida is so called from Florida in Upper Peru, where the patriots gained a great victory against the Spaniards.

Calle Malpu takes its name from the battle of Maipu, a small Chilean town where a great battle was won by O'Higgins and San Martín, and in which Gen. John O'Brien took a prominent part. O'Higgins was wounded in the beginning of the battle, but hearing the roar of cannon he could not restrain himself; he got up and rode hastily into the thick of the fight, and arrived just in time to witness the utter defeat of the enemy. San Martín in his report of the battle bears witness to the extraordinary prowess of O'Higgins. We have not space to say even a word of each of the important chapters into which the work of Sr. Galarce is divided. It is a vast mine of information hitherto comparatively unexplored. The statistics of education, of railways, banks, and other public institutions are all treated of with a master hand, and many old documents are therein published for the first time. We congratulate Sr. Galarce on the publication of so important a work, and we recommend all who possibly can to read it.

## GERMANY'S WOOL IMPORTS.

Though Germany produces herself a large quantity of wool she imports far more than she is able to produce, like most industrial countries. The imports of sheep's and lamb's wool in Hamburg amounted in 1884 to 34,678,100 kg. against 24,022,000 kg. in 1883. Of these totals there came from

	1884	1883
Argentina .....	10,028,900	3,759,500
Cape Colony .....	1,411,400	1,663,300
Uruguay .....	813,400	463,300
Australia .....	505,300	553,500
Great Britain .....	18,351,400	13,871,000
Belgium .....	507,500	369,400

The entire imports however, are shown by the customs statistics to have been 90,960,300 kg. net of rough and washed sheep's wool in 1884, the exports being 12,721,600 kg. In addition to the above, woollen goods—shoddy, yarn, cloths, hosiery, woollen laces, &c.—were imported to the extent of some 24 million kg., the exports amounting to about 40 million kg. It is maintained by some that a wool duty will assist the agricultural interest.

## HOME RULE &amp; LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

[FROM THE *Daily News*.]

Much amusement must have been caused of late to cool observers of political events by the perusal of certain speeches and articles which have adopted a sort of «common form» on the Irish question. The very idea of Home-rule is first scouted with abhorrence, and it is more than hinted that the English statesman who proposed it in public ought to die the death of a traitor. Having thus doomed to perdition all who tamper with Home-rule, the speaker or writer pro-

ceeds, his calmness in amusing contrast with his previous ferocity, to recommend the introduction of local self-government into Ireland. Great indeed is the power of nomenclature. Anyone who thinks on the subject at all must see that there might be an Irish Parliament, as there was before the Union, with little or no independent power, whereas under the forms of county and provincial councils the Union might be virtually abrogated. «The plaintiff» wrote the plaintiff's solicitor, in instructing counsel, «the plaintiff is a meritorious young Hebrew who supports his aged parents by purchasing raiment that has been once worn and reselling it at a slightly advanced price. The defendant, to use plain language, is a Jew old-clothes man.» On the same principle, we are told that the man who advocates Home-rule under whatever restrictions, is a traitor to the empire, while he who proposes local self-government, possibly without any restrictions at all, is a rational and patriotic statesman. Is it possible for the force of absurdity to carry men further than to a belief in both these propositions at once? It seems to us that while the dangers of an Irish Parliament, fenced round with adequate safeguards against abuse and tyranny, is greatly exaggerated, the risk involved in setting up little independent representative bodies all over Ireland is proportionately underrated. These institutions would of a surety be employed with the main, if not the sole object, of furthering anti-English designs. They would all, or almost all, be under the control of Mr. Parnell or some subordinate of Mr. Parnell's. Their proceedings would be obscure, far less open to observation and control than the acts of a more central authority. We need not say that we are in favor of decentralisation in Ireland as in England or Scotland. But it is a great mistake to suppose that in Ireland the application of the decentralising principle would be free from the specific perils attending the establishment of what is called Home-rule. It is possible, of course, that the government regards its prospects as hopeless, and is merely preparing to fall with decency. The business of Liberals is not to consider their opponents' wishes one way or the other, but to see that the interests of the United Kingdom are consulted.

## THE BOULEVARD.

The Intendant's proposal for obtaining a loan to make his Boulevard was approved by the Council in principle, on Friday, and the clauses of the proposal were sanctioned, with some amendments.

The following is the substance of the articles approved:—Bonds for \$10,000,000 are to be issued, bearing 6 per cent interest and 1 per cent accumulative amortization. The proceeds are to be applied in the expropriations authorized by the laws of 23rd August and 31st October, 1884, in constructing workmen's lodgings, in laying down granite pavement, in constructing new hospitals and enlarging the municipal charitable establishments, in erecting public markets, baths and wash-houses, and in such other works as the council may authorize as indispensable for the hygiene of the population and the adornment of the city.

The Bonds are to be issued as follows:—5000 of \$1000; 6000 of \$500; 10,000 of \$100; and 20,000 of \$50; the Bonds may be used for their market value for the purposes above mentioned and for the service of the credits of which the Intendant has made use with the authority of the council, and they may be delivered, at 80 per cent on their nominal value, in exchange for the property expropriated, the property, after having served the purpose of the law of 31st October, 1884, being a guarantee for the Bonds, which after resale of the property will be taken back at par in payment of the price of the property.

The Bonds may also be pledged for advances. The interest will be payable quarterly.

## NOTES FROM IRELAND.

Dublin, Jan. 3.

The importance of our position increases daily, and we have come to fulfil the useful purpose of providing tall talk and small-talk for men of all classes, creeds, and climes. Seeing ourselves as others see us—the «giftie» which Burns craved—we are not far removed from being the most consequential people in or out of Europe at this moment, and only that the present gives more food to our mind and imagination than we can well digest, the chances are that we would become alarmed and amazed at the thousand and one terrible futures which our friends across the Channel so kindly prophesy for us. As the days grow fewer between now and the opening of Parliament the voices heard for us and against us grow stronger and more pronounced; and mightier grow the names appended to lengthy letters on Ireland and on the Irish, which appear daily in the leading newspapers of the United Kingdom. The sonorous tones of the «Johnston of Ballykilbeg» resounded from the Orange Hall of Gorcey the other night in a declaration that the Protestants of Ulster were prepared to shoulder the rifle, draw the sword, and fight over again the Battle of the Boyne in the event of a Parliament being re-established in College Green.

Where great social or political changes are imminent, language, both spoken and written, has a tendency to become violent. This, however, cannot be said of the splendid arguments brought forward in the Round Room, Ronunda, by Mr. Charles Dawson in his lecture on the «Influence of an Irish Parliament on Irish Industries.» Carefully, methodically, and with singular ability, he reviewed the undeveloped industrial resources of this country as they presented themselves, overground in tillage and farming, underground in mineral wealth, and within the land-fordless vastness of the sea in fisheries. Into his service in proving that this island's welfare has been totally neglected, he took plenty of indisputable figures from the works of men who had made different branches of the subject their speciality, and the result was as useful, instructive, and impartial a paper as could well be produced. Mr. Leamy, M.P.'s address on «Democratic Ireland» was heard at a disadvantage the next night, in consequence of coming so soon after such an eloquent and attractive lecture as Mr. Dawson's. While on the topic of speech-making, I may inform you that it is believed the Most Rev. Dr. Walsh contemplates bringing out soon, in book form, a collection of the very important addresses and speeches delivered by him since his elevation to the Metropolitan See. The circulation of such a volume would certainly have no retarding effect on the progress characteristic of these stirring times. Quite the contrary.

The *Irish-American*, of December the 26th, has the following:—«Among the contributions to the Parliamentary Fund last week was the sum of five thousand dollars, conveyed through Judge Richard O'Gorman and Richard S. Emmett, from the trustees of the fund collected by the American sympathisers with the Irish revolutionists of '48, and then confided to the care of the 'Irish Directory,' of which Horace Greeley was the first president. When the prospect of a successful revolution in Ireland diminished, Mr. Greeley resigned the presidency of the 'Irish Directory,' the affairs of which were thenceforward administered by a committee of which the late Judge Emmet was chairman. That committee, however, did not abdicate the functions for the discharge of which the 'Irish Directory' was created, as their agency in the rescue of John Mitchel and others of the Irish exiles in Australia proved. The residue of the 'Forty-eight Fund' was kept religiously for the purpose for which it had been originally subscribed; and now that

there is the prospect of the attainment of a measure of Irish independence that, if granted in their day, would have satisfied even the men of '48—the funds contributed by the Irish people of New York half a century ago—husbanded by honest hands—come in to aid the national cause even as they did when they were used to rescue the representatives of that same cause from the grasp of their English jailers.»

«No surrender» is the watchword of the Parnellite party, let come what may; and though they meet shortly in the city hall for the purpose of conferring with one another on the probable exigencies of the near future, it is well known that their minds have been made up for a long time on the policy to be adopted. At the National League meeting Mr. Kenny, M.P., hinted at one expression of that policy when he said that the Irish members would bring forward a bill next session to the effect that no tenant should be evicted in Ireland except after an investigation by a court specially appointed. I must not leave off mention of the Parliamentary party without informing you that an ex-member, Mr. Phil Callan, banded in at the Common Pleas Division the recognition of Professor McKane, M.P., in £1000 as security for costs for the trial of the North Louth election petition, at which so many prominent politicians are to appear as witnesses.

Allow me to mention Miss Mulholland's latest work—a collection of gems, separately cut and polished with a cunning hand, though not mounted in a setting of any particular design. «Vagrant Verses» is a fitting title for the little volume which is yet large enough to contain songs of hope and faith, of love and sorrow, of childhood and maturity, all full of music that rises and swells like the glad hymn of the lark, from the flower-sprinkled grass to the roseate clouds where mystery dwells. Many of them will be greeted as old friends from whom pleasure came, or perhaps comfort; and many more have all their work before them—work for which Miss Mulholland's pen, whether employed in verse or prose, is eminently fitted—the work of soothing a ruffled mind, of turning our thoughts outwards and raising our eyes upwards—the work of teaching us how to be better and happier than we were. Wherever truth and beauty dwell «Vagrant Verses» will find a welcome and a home.

## THE ARGENTINE DOLLAR AND FOREIGN COINS.

A correspondent requests us to publish the exact proportion that foreign coins bear to the Argentine gold dollar. Here it is with the greatest exactness:

	\$ gold
Gold coins—	
Peruvian coin—5 soles,	
8-0645 grammes. %	
gold, equal .....	5-00
Spanish coin—25 pesetas,	
same weight and fineness .....	5-00
Spanish-American ounce,	
27 grs., .827 fine .....	16-275
United States eagle, 16-617	
grs., and % fine .....	10-364
Brazilian coin—20000 reis	
17-926 grs., and .917	
fine .....	11-320
Chilian condor, 15-253	
grs., and % fine .....	9-455
Spanish doblon, 8-336 grs.	
and % fine .....	5-166
English sovereign, 7-980	
grs., and .916 % fine .....	5-040
Silver coins—	
Chilian, Peruvian, and	
Bolivian peso, 25 grs.	
and % fine .....	0-84
Peso Boliviano, 20 grs.	
% fine .....	0-67

## FOREIGN NOTES.

The *Moniteur de Rome* notes the fact that the reports of imaginary illnesses attributed recently to the Pope by several journals in Europe, are also found in a pamphlet directed against the Pope and the Sacred College and which has as its title the *Journal de Rome*.—The Holy Father has contributed 1000 francs to the support of the seminary at Tivoli.

—The Countess Mirafiori, whom Victor Emmanuel had marriedmorganatically, has just died at Pisa. She leaves a son, Count Emmanuel Mirafiori, and a daughter, the Marchioness Spinola, at whose house she died. The late Countess enjoyed a considerable pension, which King Humbert paid to her from his civil list.—Dr. William Diekamp, of Munster, Westphalia, died in Rome on Christmas-Eve. M. Diekamp was a historian of great merit, who published important studies on the history of the Popes and on the literature of Pontifical diplomacy. His death is a great loss to that new and brilliant historic school of German Catholics which the Görres Society represent so well. He came to Rome at the beginning of winter to continue his studies.

Estimating the residuary estate of Mr. Vanderbilt at \$90,000,000, the eight children share the money and securities about as follows, the youngest daughter, Mrs. Webb, to receive the principal when she shall be 30 years old:

	Total
Cornelius .....	\$58,800,000
William K. ....	56,800,000
Frederick W. ....	11,800,000
George W. ....	1,800,000
Mrs. Shepard .....	11,800,000
Mrs. Sloane .....	11,800,000
Mrs. Twombly .....	11,800,000
Mrs. Webb .....	11,800,000

Total .....

The question of limits between Brazil and France, in relation to a territory situated on the Amazon River, north of the Empire and south of French Guiana, is again undergoing periodical discussions in the press, but when it is likely to be practically settled between the respective Governments is a matter about which it would be rash to vaticinate. The region in debate is of little positive value, but is prospectively doubtless of much greater importance to Brazil than to France. Without going into details—they are very conflicting, I must admit—I am disposed to think that the just title is also with the former, but in all probability the controversy will be settled on the basis of rational compromise—on the give-and-take principle. The Government of Rio de Janeiro is said to have taken some steps towards this conclusion, and it is to be hoped that the present rulers of the French Republic will be more sensible than were the advisers of the then Emperor Napoleon III., who, in 1856, refused a liberal offer of Brazil to agree to an equal division. He wanted two-thirds, and so the contention has remained open until this day. Whether Brazil will now be prepared to abate her rights is only known to the initiated, but the French Republic will not, it may be fairly presumed, care to quarrel with the great South American Empire about a trifle like this.

The following official Emigration returns from England we have received by the mail. They will be found most interesting, and merit close study:

The annual emigration returns for the United Kingdom show that during 1885 264,986 persons left British and Irish ports for places out of Europe, a decrease of 38,915 compared with the previous year. The English emigrants numbered 123,815, against 147,660 in 1884; Scotch, 21,411, against 21,953; Irish, 60,082, against 72,566; foreigners, 53,703, against 57,733; nationality not distinguished, 2,975, against 3,989. To the United States there went 184,540, against 203,519 in 1884; Australia, 31,212, against 45,944; and other places, 16,296, against 17,395. Five-sixths of the Irish emigrants proceeded to the United States, and did nearly two-thirds of those of Scotch nationality, while England contributed under 74,000 of a total of nearly 127,000. To British North America there went 14,885 English, 2,327 Scotch, 2,670 Irish, and 3,086 foreigners, and to Australasia 28,772 English, 4,872 Scotch, 6,359 Irish, and 1,299 foreigners.



## WIT AND HUMOUR.

"No," said a physician, "Dr. B. is not a partner of mine, we often consult together and attend to each other's business in case of absence, but we are in no sense partners." "I see, he is what you might call simply an accomplice," was the reply.

A Yankee clinched his argument with an Englishman as to the relative size of the Thames and Mississippi by saying: "Why, look here, mister, there ain't enough water in the whole of the Thames to make a gargle for the mouth of the Mississippi river."

It is said that a successful typesetting machine has at last been put in operation. We go right smart on machinery, but we want to see it trot around the office hunting sorts and stealing leads before we take much stock in it.

"I can't understand how shipwrecked people starve to death," said little Johnny Fizzlepop. "Why can't you understand it? There's nothing for them to eat in the ocean." "There ain't?" "No." "Well, then, my teacher is a liar. He said there were currants in the ocean. Nobody need starve when he can get currants to eat. I wish I had some now."

Miss Ethelinda de Wiggs and her steady company were looking over a book of engravings the other night, when they came to a picture illustrating "The Diet of Worms." "What queer things they used to eat in those old days," observed Ethelinda. "Very queer," assented the young man. "How do you suppose they ever adopted such a diet?" "Probably they began by eating chestnuts."

How deep is that hole?—asked an anxious inquirer of a laborer digging a well. Don't know, never measured it—was the none-of-your-business style of reply. How far would I go if I should fall in?—was the next question. To the bottom, I reckon, if you're heavy enough to sink—and the questioner didn't pursue his investigation.

A Greek poet used often to present verses to Augustus in hope of reward. The Emperor wrote an epigram and gave it to the poet as a reward in kind. The man read it with high applause, and pulling out a few denarii, gave them to Augustus, saying—If I had more you should have more. Great laughter arising, the Emperor ordered a sum worthy of himself.

Editor: You desire a position as a political writer. Applicant: Yes, sir. Editor: You can write a vigorous editorial? Applicant: Yes, sir. Nail a campaign lie, and fittingly rebuke the malicious mendacity of the facile fabricator who penned it, repel calumnies, prick bubbles, make stinging retorts, and fire hot shot into the camp of the enemy. Editor: You'll do.

The best anecdote of General Grant which we have seen is the one related by General Clinton B. Fish, who says: "I was sitting with the General and others, when an officer high in rank rushed in shouting 'Oh, boys, I've got such a good story to tell you! There are no ladies present, I believe!' 'No, but there are gentlemen present,' was the curt reply of Grant. The story was not told."

"And you pretend to say that you remember the exact words this man said to you ten years ago?" remarked a lawyer to a witness. "I do." "Well, if my memory serve me, I met you at Liverpool five years ago, and I should like to know if you could swear to any expression I then made." "I can." "Now, Mr. J., I want you to remember that you are under oath. Now, under oath, you swear that you can quote with great accuracy a remark I made to you at Liverpool five years ago." "I can." "You met me in the hotel corridor." "Yes, quite correct." "And you shook hands with me." "Naturally, I did." "And you said to me 'Let's go and take something.' The crier of the court had to call silence for ten minutes, and the lawyer confessed that the witness had a remarkable memory."

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SAN NICOLAS de los ARROYOS

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.

## Terms:

Boards, 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 min 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 \$2 min 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 min 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.

Boards 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 boards: Woollen mattress in \$80 by 100, 80, blankets, 6 sheets, 4 pillow slips, 3 suits of clothes, 8 shirts, 6 pairs of drawers, 10 ties, 3 pairs of boots, 4 napkins, 5 towels, toilet articles.

ENGLISH PROFESSOR: P. J. O'GRADY.

DIRECTOR: REV. SR. DOMINGO TOMATIS

## Res Non Verba

MENSAJERIAS FLUVIALES A VAPOR

Nuevo Itinerario Desde Agosto 10, 1885

Salidas de Buenos Aires:

PARA MONTEVIDEO A LAS 5 P.M.  
Los Lunes... Vapor Cosmos  
Los Martes... " Río de la Plata  
Los Jueves... " Saturno  
Los Sabados... " Olimpo  
Los Domingos... " Silex

PARA EL SALTO Y ESCALAS A LAS 10 A.M.

Los Martes... Vapor Olimpo  
Los Miércoles... " Silex  
Los Jueves... " Cosmos  
Los Viernes... " Río de la Plata  
Los Domingos... " Saturno

SALIDAS PARA ROSARIO Y ESCALAS SOLAMENTE

Los Viernes vapor METEORO

CARRERA DEL PARANA Hasta SANTA FE

Haciendo 4 viajes directos semanales con los vapores

JUPITER,

PINGO Y METEORO

SALIDAS: Lunes, Martes, Jueves y Sabados

Para San Pedro, Las Hermanas, San Nicolas, Rosario, Diamante, Parana, y Santa Fe, en combinacion con los Ferrocarriles del Norte y Campana. Los boletos de tren y equipajes para los Ferrocarriles, la Agencia los da gratis a los señores pasajeros. Los vapores Jupiter y Meteor 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. Comunicación con el Teléfono Gower Bell.

PEDRO RISSO, Agente Reconquista y Cuyo



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

## THE Especifico de Glicerina

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

What a Rojo Estanciero says:

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

(Signed) FRED DASHWOOD

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

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CALLE MAIPU 95, BUENOS AIRES

Also sold by EDUARDO CASEY, Messrs. DUGGAN BROTHERS, and PATRICIO HAM, Buenos Aires.

Sole Manufacturers, Tomlinson and Hayward, Lincoln, England.

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

de 18—pm

## SINGER EVER UNRIVALLED

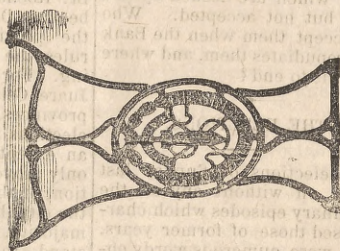
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The greatest achievement in mechanical Sewing Machine skill of the age is the

## NEW SINGER OSCILLATING SHUTTLE MACHINE

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

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

OSBORNE AND CO.—CHACACUCO-63

sep 4—pm



## THE BEST IN THE WORLD RYLANDS' FENCING WIRE

SOLE IMPORTERS

## TOMAS DRYSDALE Y CIA.

88—Calle Moreno—96

BUENOS AIRES.

Read Messrs. Rylands' Letter

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

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

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

(Signed), RYLANDS BROTHERS.

Warrington, England, February 2, 1881.



## CHARLES STUART

Solicitor

AND

SWORN TRANSLATOR

100-VICTORIA-100

Office Hours 12 to 3 p.m.

## MRS. SUTOR

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

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF MILLINERY

EMBROIDERED DRESSES

BONNETS AND HATS

And a large assortment of

FANCY GOODS

Which are now on view at

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n 18—pm

## EL PLATA

L. COXOLA'S

STORE OF PARAGUAYAN ARTICLES

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.

Between Piedad and Rivadavia.

ENGLISH SPOKEN.

Splendid Accommodation for Families.

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## LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND

R. P. STEAMERS.

## Lampport &amp; Holt's

LINE.

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

Departures from Buenos Aires:—

Antwerp and Liverpool

(via Rio Janeiro and Southampton)

DRYDEN GRAHAM FEB. 20

Loading in the River Parana.

STRABO DOBSON FEB. 22

Loading in the River Parana.

Antwerp and London.

(via Rio Janeiro and Southampton)

BUFFON\* LYONS FEB. 22

(carrying the Belgian Mails.)

LEIBNITZ\* BROWN MARCH 8

Carrying the Belgian Mails.

New York

(via Rio Janeiro)

ORION\* FARRIS FEB. 28

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

Prepaid Passages issued to those wishing to bring out friends.

Cargo and Passengers for New York will be taken by the steamers which connect with the New York boat from Rio.

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

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

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" " Rosario—

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" " San Nicolas—

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" " San Pedro—

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" " Bahia Blanca—

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y7 perm.

## SPECIAL NOTICE

## Lampport &amp; Holt Line

## REDUCTION OF FARES

## TO LONDON &amp; ANTWERP

Intending Passengers are informed that, commencing with

the steamer MAKELINE, sailing

from Buenos Aires on the 7TH OF

FEBRUARY, First-class Return

Tickets will be granted for

Forty Guineas

For further particulars apply to

T. S. BOADLE

245 RECONQUISTA

j16-pm

## PRESERVE YOUR HEALTH

At this season of the year everyone

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

DOCTOR SCHENK'S

MANDRAKE PILLS

will have the effect desired and fortify

the body against the heat of summer.

May be had at all respectable Drug-

gists and at the Agency—

J. A. BENNET

195 Florida

## EDUARDO KENNY

## WOOL &amp; PRODUCE BROKER

126-RECONQUISTA-126

ju 15 pm



## AVISO IMPORTANTE

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

## NATAL T. DE TORRES

SAN MARTIN 73 (ALTOS).

## NOTA

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

iy 17—pm



## WIND IS CHEAP

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

The

## HALLIDAY STANDARD

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

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

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

For further particulars apply to the Agent—

## E. T. PHILLIPS

Late Phillips & Burrows

OFFICES—90 San Martin

DEPOSIT—Calle Serrano, Palermo

In front of the park gates

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DE LA

## PROVINCIA.

Desde la fecha el Banco recibe

depósitos a oro sellado, en cuenta corriente sin interés abonando

2 o/o a sesenta dias y 3 o/o a noventa dias.

R. A. DE TOLEDO,

Secretario.

## BANCO

DE LA

## PROVINCIA.

Desde la fecha hasta nueva orden el Banco cobrará 10 o/o por

los saldos a su favor y pagará 3 o/o por los saldos en contra en cuenta corriente.

R. A. DE TOLEDO,

Secretario.



## Tobacco for Curing Sheep

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

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better and cheaper than any offered in this market.

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

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The best-supplied house in this branch of business.

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

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

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## 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

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595 - CORRIENTES - 595

BUENOS AIRES.

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

—:0:—

For further particulars apply to, or address, the Director

DR. JAMES P. KELLEY.  
may 1—pm

### Confiteria

DE PASAJE ARGENTINO

DE

PEDRO DUCASSOU

ANGALLO Y RECONQUISTA.

## DR. SANTIAGO G. O'Farrell LAWYER 159-ALSINA-159

BEGS to advise his friends and clients that he has CLOSED his Lawyer's Office in Mercedes owing to the perpetual absence of the Judges in that district.

N.B.—All business will be hereafter carried on in this Capital and in La Plata.

ft10 2m

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

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

### TERMS.

Cash (yearly)..... \$80 mpm  
Credit..... 9-50 —  
Monthly ..... 0 75 —

## THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12TH, 1886.

We are requested to announce that a Solemn Mass of Requiem will be chanted in the College Chapel of the Salesian Fathers, San Nicolas, on Tuesday next, the 16th instant, for the repose of the soul of the late Mrs. Hire. Mgr. Cagliero of the Salesian community, Bishop of Patagonia, will be present at the ceremony, together with his secretary and other Salesian Fathers.

It is our painful duty to announce the death, in London, of Mr. Wm. Martin, father of Mr. Wm. Martin who is so well and so popularly known in this city. At the same time with the news of this sad intelligence came that of the serious illness of Mr. Martin's only brother. Mr. Wm. Martin is leaving for Europe by the Royal Mail steamer on the 17th inst. We beg to offer him the sincere expression of our sympathy, and while we hope that he will find his brother quite recovered, we wish himself a speedy return to the River Plate.

Don Domingo Sarmiento is candidate for deputy in San Juan, and has issued an address to the constituents, in which the hoary veteran states that he is the only one now remaining of those who fought their battle at Caseros on the 30th of February, as the admirable Crichton, the Argentine St. George, who saved the people from the devouring rage of the Chacho in 1860, as the unswitched pedagogue who knew San Juan in the primeval days when only four of its citizens spoke French, and the candidate still wore the «chiripa» and ran wild among the bushes. Finally, he tells the San Juaninos that history was overwhelming them, and that the nation was accustomed to hear the voice of San Juan in every great political crisis. The question is, how will Sarmiento hear the voice of his neighbours when he gets into Congress, as the old veteran is quite deaf, and the use of a trumpeter in Congress is forbidden.

It would surprise our readers to know what a quantity of «poetry» we receive for publication every week. If we were to publish it all we would scarcely have room for anything else, and then our paper would be purchased by thousands as a literary curiosity. We are often tempted to try this simple poetic expedient of raising the wind. We live in a favoured age. Greece only produced one poet in a century, but the Argentine Republic can show hundreds who are, or imagine themselves, gifted with the divine afflatus. Somebody will say «It is not poetry, but prose run mad.» We remark, too, that in proportion as the number of our poetic correspondents is increasing our prose correspondents, whom we are always glad to welcome, are falling off.

Not a day passes that one of our native colleagues does not inform us of the number of cattle, sheep, and mares in the Argentine Republic. Fifty per cent of the leading articles treat of the subject, and the other fifty of the political situation. A most accurate account is kept of the cattle census, but we never hear of the census in population. Some of the geographies give the population as a million and a half, though it must be double that number.

Things have come to a pretty pass in this country when the National Bank actually refuses to receive its own notes. A gentleman of our acquaintance presented himself at the Bank and offered some 50 cent National Bank notes in settlement of an account. What was his surprise on being told that they were not received by the Bank! Another gentleman offered to deposit a sum of money with the Bank. This was accepted, but because the money was in 50 cent notes only 2 per cent interest was offered. Meantime the market is being flooded with these same notes, which are issued by the Bank but not accepted. Who will accept them when the Bank itself repudiates them, and where is all this to end?

### THE ELECTIONS.

The elections of Sunday last passed off without any of the sanguinary episodes which characterised those of former years. There were numerous wordy encounters, several protests against real or imaginary foul play; members of the polling-tables were here and there summarily ejected and new committees improvised, but this was all. Freedom of suffrage and the rights of man only demanded this constitutional display without requiring the sacrifice of human blood. Men of opposite parties met and registered their votes without feeling that they ought to devour one another. This is a step in advance—a significant sign that we are progressing, and leads us to hope that a day will come when men here, as elsewhere, will be ruled by the voice of the majority, when public opinion alone will hold sway. We believe in a civilizing influence in Argentine politics, and we have no doubt that as time advances common-sense and common justice will assert themselves against brute force and official intervention. At the same time, we candidly admit that we are still far removed from that desirable stage of our political life. We have only to note the elections of last Sunday to be convinced of the fact. Even in this city, where, by the admirable arrangements of Colonel Bosch, every provision was made against the possibility of disorder, the first and most vital principles of the election laws were violated. Before the voters were allowed to deposit their votes they were obliged to declare themselves and to take their stand with one side, or the other, thus infringing the secrecy of the ballot. The strangest thing is that this violation of the law took place by the mutual consent of the agents of the opposite parties and under the very eyes of the police. The voters were provided with their voting papers, and they were driven up in rows like a flock of cattle, to the registry. Needless to say that their papers were thoroughly examined by the representatives of the respective parties, and only then were allowed to drop them into the urns. The vicious practice would annul the elections in any part of the world where the ballot system is recognised. The custom of casting into the urn the papers with the names of the candidates already printed on them was introduced into this country, like many another bad custom, by Don Domingo Sarmiento, who learned it in Chile, where the system of elections is the most corrupt. One of the first duties of Congress should be to reform this gross defect in our electoral practices. We need not refer to the innumerable

frauds practised at the elections on Sunday, and the spirit of partisanship manifested by those who presided at the polling booths. They were, unfortunately, of frequent occurrence and prove only one thing, namely, that the men who can be guilty of such delinquency in maintaining a public privilege or fulfilling a public trust, are not worthy to hold either one or the other. It is such men who, by their want of principle, lay the basis of those revolutions which have so often devastated almost every country in South America and make this continent a bye-word for disorder among European nations. Revolutions are the inevitable consequence of fraud. Men will naturally have recourse to violence when they are defrauded of those rights which the Constitution of their country affords them.

Finally, we must say that the result of Sunday's election confirms us in the belief to which we have frequently given expression in this paper, namely, that the electoral balance will incline to the side on which the weight of official intervention is cast. In the province of Buenos Aires Dr. Rocha has a majority; not because Dr. Rocha is a friend of the province, but because he rules the roast for the time being. For the same reason, Dr. Juarez Celman is dominant in the provinces. The result of the elections in the city may present an exception, but the exception only proves the rule! The coalition, if they really have won in the city, have done so by a small majority, leaving us to understand that though the spirit which drove the citizens into revolution in 1880 has not been entirely eradicated by the act of federalisation, it has been considerably transformed by the domineering influence of official sway.

### LAND AND RENT.

From some parts of the camp reports reach us that landlords are raising the rents for sheep-runs. This is, indeed, a surprise, and we cannot account for the fact other than by supposing that the gentlemen who act thus are ignorant of the changes that have taken place within the past few years and the reduced value of farm produce. When the entire world is experiencing the results of a fall in prices amounting to 50 per cent, the Argentine Republic cannot be an exception. Land can be rented in England and Ireland to-day for one-half the sum paid four or five years ago, and home newspapers are full of reports of farms lying unoccupied because nobody would take them, even at a nominal rent. It is not worth while in England to keep a cattle farm and pay a small rent. How then can landlords here expect a big rent for their farms when their principal market for meat is that same country which has already a superabundance of the article? Plenty of good mutton can now be purchased in the London market at 4d. to 5d. per lb., though 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d. was paid for the same a few years ago. The condition of the wool market is not a whit more favourable. Scarcely a week passed by within the last six months that a fall was not announced from the principal European markets, Antwerp, Havre, London, and Liverpool. Only this week a further fall is announced in the London market. Is it not, then, most irrational, not to say cruel, for the owners of sheep-runs to be expecting higher rents in the face of these facts? It is true there is the question of «curso forzoso» which somewhat favours the tenant. Be it so; but the advantage gained in this way, if there be an advantage, is not at all equal to the loss sustained by the enormous fall in prices. We happen to be intimately acquainted with many of the sheep-farmers, and knowing them as we do, we may safely say without fear of contradiction, that their position just now is most precarious, and that were it not for the premium on gold this year 50 per cent of their wool would be reduced to bankruptcy. In the northern partidos wool was sold at about \$65 to 70 %. This

would give about \$45 % gold, and we must remember that the farmer has many other expenses besides the rent, such as food, clothing, &c., and for all these he must pay comparatively higher prices. Besides, we know from experience, that rents once raised in the province of Buenos Aires do not easily come down to their normal level. When the «patacon» was at 31 paper dollars, in 1880, landlords thought it a good opportunity to raise the rents, but when the «patacon» was once more at par few, if any, of those who did so lowered the rents to the original figure. Then, at least, there was some justification for the proceeding. Now there can be none. Then prices were high; now they are lower than they have been at any time for the present century. The question is therefore not whether the farmers can afford to pay a higher rent, but how long they can continue paying the present rents. We would appeal particularly to such of our own countrymen as happen to be landowners to show every consideration to those who are dependent on them so as to enable them to tide over the present difficult times. We ask this, not in mercy, but in justice, and in accordance with that divine maxim: «Do unto others as you would be done by.» It is true that our people do not form a majority of the sheep-farmers in this province, but they are numerous, nevertheless, and their example will not fail to influence others who reside in their neighbourhood. We should like to see our countrymen on every occasion excel in magnanimity, justice, kindness, and moderation, and if ever there was a time when the landowners of this country were called on to exercise these virtues, it is the present. We say this for the sake of their own interests, as well as those of the tenants. The man who demands an impossible rent is not a wise man of business, and he will in the end become the victim of his avarice and extortion.

## MR. M. G. MULHALL ON IRELAND AND THE NATIONAL DEBT.

We cut the following paragraph from a letter by Mr. M. G. Mulhall, which appeared in the *Standard*:

«Public attention here turns mainly on the question of Home Rule. Among the letters to which the *Times* has given prominence is one from a person who objects on the grounds that Ireland could not take a share of the National Debt. Perhaps he could tell us how much Canada or Australia assumed of it when they got their own parliaments. At present Ireland does not pay one farthing of interest on the National Debt, the cost of governing the country being generally close up to, sometimes over, the revenue that is collected. However, if she had to take her share of the debt, it would be only 46 millions sterling, that is 6 per cent of the total, being the same ratio as of public wealth or assessed incomes. Few Englishmen have any idea of what a small ratio of the wealth of the United Kingdom corresponds to Ireland. Still fewer Irishmen have the least notion of the matter.»

To begin at the tail of the paragraph, it will be a surprise to many Irishmen to learn on such good authority as Mr. Mulhall, that they have no idea of the ratio of wealth of the United Kingdom that corresponds to Ireland. Nevertheless, there is no country in the world whose economical resources have more frequently and thoroughly been discussed than Ireland. There is not a parish in Ireland where the peasantry have not heard a hundred times the story of their wrongs and the way in which their country is robbed to satisfy the avarice of England. Mr. Mulhall is a great statistician and has compiled several works which reflect credit on him, but, if we may judge by the figures he gives herein he is totally ignorant of the amount of taxation imposed on Ireland in payment of the National Debt. If Ireland had her share of the debt, says

Mr. Mulhall, it would be only £46,000,000. The truth is if Ireland had her due share of the debt it would be nothing at all. Before the Union the Irish debt was less than £4,000,000. In 1801 the Irish National Debt was in round numbers £28,000,000, and we must remember that this high figure was produced by saddling Ireland with the expenses of a civil war forced on by England, and in payment of those who so basely volunteered to barter away their country's legislative power. The British National Debt was at the same time £450,000,000. Thus, it appears, that the British debt, even then, was 16½ times greater than the Irish Debt. The financial object of the authors of the Union was to make Ireland contribute to the enormous British liabilities. Castlereagh computed the relative ability of Ireland to that of England as 1 to 7½, though it was nearly as 1 to 13, and he incorporated this dishonest scale in the 7th clause of the act of Union. By thus overcharging Ireland, the Irish debt was certain to increase in much more rapid proportion than the British, and Castlereagh further provided that when the Irish Debt should be swelled up to bear to the British the ratio of 1 to 7½, then the English Parliament should be authorised to amalgamate the debts of the two countries and to tax both countries indiscriminately. We shall not enter into details to show how this monstrous object was achieved, but it would be easy to prove that the Irish rate of taxation has gone on increasing every year since the infamous Act of Union. Between the years 1833 and 1852 Ireland paid an average of £4,305,626 imperial taxation yearly. By the clever manipulation of the «Grand Old Man» the sum was then raised to £6,524,745 yearly. To show how this monstrous taxation bears on our comparative taxable capacity, we shall give the Government valuation of the income of the three kingdoms in 1869:

England.....	£370,000,000
Scotland.....	38,000,000
Ireland.....	25,000,000

According to this list it appears that Ireland had in 1869 about one-seventieth part of the general wealth. Out of this she was made to pay nearly one-tenth of the general revenue. Mr. Mulhall is altogether mistaken when he states that England spends nearly as much as she receives in dragooning our country. To-day the English Debt is about £709,000,000, and Ireland has to pay much more than her share, even on the supposition that both countries are one of that enormous total. The annual interest on the English Debt is £29,000,000, for which Ireland is annually taxed 8½ millions, that is considerably more than the entire revenue of the Argentine Republic. Remember, Irishmen, that we are paying to a foreign country for a debt which we did not contract a larger sum than the total receipts of the Argentine Government. And how much of this is yearly spent in Ireland? Mr. Mulhall will find it difficult to prove that more than £2,000,000 of that 8½ millions is annually spent in Ireland. And, pray, Mr. Mulhall, will you tell us how those £2,000,000 are spent? Is it in bettering the condition of the people? In extending their industries, in educating or promoting the happiness of the people? No; but in paying spies and informers; in sustaining the Frenches and Cornwalls, and other corrupting influences, in maintaining a fraudulent court, for the support of worse than foreign judges, in sowing discord and disunion among men whom nature intended to be brothers. For these and other similar purposes are the £2,000,000 expended in Ireland, and the 6½ millions over and above that sum help to pay the English Debt.

### DETAILS OF THE ELECTIONS.

The elections on Sunday passed off quietly. The police arrangements were excellent, and great credit is due to Col. Bosch. Polling commenced at 9 a.m. and closed at 4 p.m. During the day few people except the voters



were to be seen in the streets, and the faithful did not attend the churches. Both sides claim the victory. The fact is there were no elections, or rather the frauds committed were such as to justify any party in considering them null and void.

According to the returns made to the Rochista committee the coalition candidates have obtained 21,002 votes in the province of Buenos Aires and the Juaristas only 2188.

According to the report of Col. Bosch, chief of police, in the different districts of this city 13,315 voters presented themselves. *La Prensa*, which appears to have taken a most impartial stand in the matter of the elections, gives the following as the number polled by the opposite parties in this city:

Coalition	5,794
Juaristas	5,633
Majority for Coalition	121

About the certainty of the coalition having succeeded in the province of Buenos Aires there can be no doubt whatever, and just as little doubt that the official candidate carried the majority in most if not all of the other provinces.

All the «conferencias» and taverns where closed during the day and cordons of police were drawn up in the streets in the immediate vicinity of the polling-tables.

The native papers this week were occupied almost exclusively with the news and comments on the elections, and the bitterest party animosity prevailed.

The executive electoral committee of the Coalition has sent the following circular to the members of the party in the country:

«The committee is glad to inform you that the united parties have obtained an indisputable victory in the elections in the capital by a legal majority of more than 3000 votes, and even admitting as valid the result of the scandalous frauds which our adversaries have committed, and admitting as true the very numerous false votes which they have included, our majority is not less than 900 votes.»

Dr. Mones Cazon, a scrutineer of the first table of Cathedral al Sud, stated that 177 Juaristas voted at that table, of whom 109 had been ordered by the federal to be expunged from the register, and these being deducted from the total votes given the result shows 93 votes for the coalition and 58 for the Juaristas.

A protest has been sent to the federal judge, to the President of the Senate, and to the President of the Municipal Council, the other scrutineers not having allowed Dr. Cazon to put the protest on the register.

On Sunday the chief of police, by order of Dr. Tedin, produced to the committees of the voting tables in the parish of St. John the Evangelist the civic register of the parish purged of the 1450 names wrongly inscribed by the registration committee.

The committee refused to receive this register, and said they had nothing to do with Dr. Tedin. The chief of police having sent a note to the judge stating what had occurred, Dr. Tedin immediately ordered that it should be passed to the federal judge in criminal matters so that he may punish this contempt in manner provided for by the laws of the nation. The same step has been taken in reference to the committees of the voting tables in the parish of Socorro.

On Monday evening the members of the Rochista Club Committee Argentine invited the leaders of the different clubs in the city to a meeting to celebrate the victory obtained by the coalition candidate. A large crowd assembled, and the space of the club rooms was not soacious enough to contain them. Dr. Rocha spoke and congratulated his friends on the brilliant victory they obtained. He was himself only a soldier in the rank and file. Dr. Del Valle condemned in strong language the fraud practised at the elections. The orators were of course loudly applauded.

The Juarista committee, on the other hand, had their meeting at their club rooms to celebrate the

victory achieved by them. The following doctors harangued the mob: Zeballos, Quirino Costa, Terry, and Messrs. Minofes. Victorica, and Lopez Suarez.

In the club of Cathedral al Norte Ramon Cabrera was accidentally killed on Sunday afternoon by carelessly cleaning a loaded rifle. The opposition newspapers declare that he was killed in a fight among the members of the club.

In the San Telmo registry there were 82 fictitious names. In Monserrat and other districts two voting tables were established, of course the validity of these double elections and an immense number of other difficulties must be decided by Congress, and as the majority belong to Juarez's party we may expect that they will give their man the benefit of any doubt that may arise in their minds.

The small majority which the coalition would have according to *La Prensa* is based on the supposition that the double voting tables would be allowed by Congress.

It was reported on Wednesday that Dr. Irigoyen had separated from the Coalition on account of a misunderstanding with Dr. Rocha, but the report was contradicted by Dr. Irigoyen's organ, *El Orden*.

It was a remarkable feature at the elections that many clergymen were seen to register their votes among other citizens.

This entrance to the churches were occupied by those who presided at the voting-tables from an early hour, and the entrance altogether forbidden to those who wished to visit the churches in order to comply with their religious obligations or to practise their devotions. This custom of making the entrance to the churches the scene of the electoral strife is one of the most absurd that could be imagined. In the first place, it looks like a profanation of holy ground, and in the next place, it is absolutely impossible to visit the churches whilst the elections are going on, as if the city were laid under an interdict.

There is now a certainty that the Juaristas used every species of coercion to prevent their opponents from voting. It is only in this way that we can account for the fact that the Coalition had such a small majority in the North Cathedral parish, where it is well known the large majority of voters are Rochistas. When such influence was used, even in this city, to prevent citizens from voting, we may imagine what was done in the remote provinces, where military governors rule with an iron rod. As yet, however, the result of elections is undecided, and both parties claim the victory.

#### PRIZES AT MRS. MACKEN'S COLLEGE.

The following young ladies received prizes at the annual distribution at Mrs. Macken's college, 181 Calle Jujui, December 6th 1885:

Catechism—	1st prize, Miss Luisa Lawlor.
2nd prize, Miss Egan.	
3rd prize, Miss L. Stirling.	
English studies—	1st prize, Miss Price.
2nd prize, Miss Maggie Cavanagh.	
3rd prize, Miss Mary O'Connell.	
4th prize, Miss Bogan.	
5th prize, Miss Mackey.	
Spelling—	The Misses Kearney.
Piano—	1st prize, Miss Price.
2nd prize, Miss Jones.	
3rd prize, Miss C. Maguire.	
Improvement in music—	The Misses C. Stirling, B. Quinn, M. O'Connell, A. Maguire, B. Kearney, M. Maguire.
Arithmetic—	1st prize, Miss Price.
2nd prize, Miss Maggie Cavanagh.	
3rd prize, Miss R. Quinn.	
Improvement in writing—	Miss Kate Savage.
French—	1st prize, Miss Maggie Cavanagh.
2nd prize, Miss L. Stirling.	
3rd prize, Miss Annie Perez.	
Improvement in Spanish—	Miss Mackey, Miss M. Crinigan.

Drawing—  
1st prize, Miss C. Maguire.  
2nd prize, Miss Cavanagh.  
3rd prize, Miss Perez.  
Work—  
1st prize, Miss Bogan.  
2nd prize, Miss Cavanagh.  
3rd prize, Miss E. Maguire.  
4th prize, Miss L. Crinigan.  
Good conduct—  
The Misses Cavanagh, Price, E. Maguire, L. Lawlor, G. Stirling, R. Quinn, M. Cavanagh, L. Stirling, K. Doherty, A. Maguire.

Readiness to oblige—  
The Misses L. Stirling, Jones, L. Crinigan.  
Order—  
The Misses Quinn.  
School will reopen on February 15th, 1886.

THE PARLIAMENTARY FUND.  
SUBSCRIPTIONS, &c.  
Previously acknowledged \$ m/n  
Timothy O'Connor, Santa Fe 8.00  
Collected by Mr. James A. Carey, Zarate 32.00  
Total.....\$75.75

Zarate, Jan. 30, 1886.  
To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,  
That the name of Zarate may figure in the list of partidos that have contributed to swell the fund for the Irish Members of Parliament, apart from the patriotic desire that we should all feel to lend a helping hand to the land of our fathers, I have exerted myself to gather a few dollars for the good cause. I append a list of the names of those who subscribed from this district.

Though Argentines by birth, we should be as capable of proving our sympathy for Ireland as the French Portenos do for «La Belle France», and neither a foreign language nor connections can make us ever forget that we belong to the Irish race. The misfortunes of that people through centuries of misrule and for no fault of their own but the ill-fortune of not being able to cope with England in the field of battle, should be an incentive to us to help them on to independence. We will not be the less worthy Argentine citizens by offering a helping hand to a distressed nation, whose honest characteristics of heart and mind shall yet be seen in this republic, when the time comes to debar the self-seeker from becoming the ruler, and I may add the oppressor, of a free people.

Though we have never stood on the Emerald shore our fathers have bequeathed to us a legacy of traditions, and if we but read them aright we cannot fail to sympathise with a people so full of devotion to the cause of freedom. And as sympathy is best shown in hard cash, I am glad to see the names of so many Irish Argentines appearing in your paper. Theirs is not the sympathy of the man who was expressing how much he felt for the poor, disabled mendicant by the roadside, but who did nothing but feel for him even when the Quaker asked him: «Friend, why do thou not feel in thy pocket for the poor man?»

I remain, dear sir,  
Yours sincerely,  
James A. Carey,

Patrick Kelly ..... 4  
Lorenzo Maxwell ..... 2  
William J. Tracey ..... 2  
Michael Kelly ..... 2  
Joseph Davis ..... 2  
Patrick Noonan ..... 2  
James A. Carey ..... 2  
John Carey ..... 1  
Michael Carey ..... 1  
John Murray ..... 1  
Lorenzo Sheehan ..... 1  
Lucas McGuire ..... 1  
Lucas McGuire, Baradero ..... 1  
James Naughton ..... 1  
Peter Byrne ..... 1  
Gerald Ballesty ..... 1  
John Tracey ..... 1  
Patrick Mahon, jr. .... 1  
Stephen Manny ..... 1  
Michael Dolan ..... 1  
Jose Maria Ynsua (Español) ..... 2  
Edward Moran ..... 1  
Total.....\$32.00

#### PROVINCIAL NEWS.

##### SANTIAGO DEL ESTERO.

*El Pais* says:  
The prisons are full of free (!) citizens. Armed bands of ruffians are prowling about persecuting and murdering the people. Martin Peralta has been bound by order of the Commissary, Sr. Porid, and flogged for having shouted «Viva Rocha.» Cepos and irons are freely used, and those who should dare give information of the tortures are threatened with death.

Napoleon Taboada, son of Gaspar Taboada, and ex-Lieutenant Esteban Gandulfo left this city for Loreto department, and immediately on arriving there put themselves at the head of a «montonera.»

##### CATAMARCA.

A seditious movement headed by Olmos has occurred in several departments.

He is at a place three leagues from the city with more than 100 well-armed men. The telegraph has been cut.

##### CORDOBA.

According to despatches from Tucuman troops of police and national guards are to be seen in all parts of the country, they enter the houses of their opponents under the pretense of searching for arms, imprison the principal leaders without any cause, and threaten with death those who attend to vote against their party.

##### ROSARIO.

The departmental political clubs have proclaimed the candidature of Dr. Centeno for the national deputyship.

In nine departments votes were taken at double tables, and the coalition won by a large majority.

The citizens are convoked to election of deputies for Congress on the 28th inst.

##### URUGUAY.

On Sunday the opposition installed tables in Dr. Quesada's house, and made a protest against the authorities for preventing the entrance of various groups of voters into the city. The result of the voting in the church porch was that the official list obtained 653 votes and the opposition only 18. The table in Dr. Quesada's house gave 792 votes for the opposition.

##### CORRIENTES.

Dr. Derqui has taken possession of the government. The resignation of the vice-governor Vedoya has been sent to a committee.

The official newspapers publish the particulars of the elections in the country, which give a complete triumph to the government party.

A man called Justo Fernandez, who escaped lately from gaol, has arrived at Santa Tome at the head of fourteen bandits. They have already plundered an estancia and killed an officer and two soldiers.

##### RECORO.

Seventy bandits, paid with money sent from Buenos Aires, assaulted the military commander of Santa Maria, but after a short fight in which some were killed and wounded on both sides they were beaten and taken prisoners.

Lisandro Olmos had his camp on the Alto hill, four leagues from the city. A small party was sent to capture him, but it was received by a continuous rifle fire and was repulsed.

A stronger party consisting of gendarmes was then sent, and the rebels dispersed only three of them being captured.

Groups of bandits are marching about in the western departments.

##### CONCORDIA.

A house at Casilla Grande, 11 leagues from here, was attacked and its owner, an Italian citizen named Francisco Melfi, and his family, composed of his wife, two sons 15 and 5 years old respectively, and the grandmother, were murdered.

The chief of police and the Italian consular agent have started for the scene of the event to make inquiries, the details of this barbarous crime being unknown.

In the colony Villa Libertad the brothers Juan and Lorenzo Tamay were assassinated on Saturday night. Juan was a captain of cavalry, and was present at Largo and Caseros. It is al-

leged that they were assassinated because they would not vote for the government candidates.

GALEGUAY.  
From Anselmo J. Nuñez, President of the National Club, to Antonio C. C. Cambaceres: «The election was conducted in perfect order. The Juaristas, 1700 in number, triumphed «canonically.»

##### MENDOZA.

The elections were effected without any disturbance. There has been no opposition. It has been raining for two days, which prevented many persons from voting.

Owing to its raining heavily the railway line between here and San Juan is interrupted.

The engineers Tonfoni, Corti, Doncel and Evans with 600 men are actively working to re-establish the traffic.

It is calculated that it will take ten days to get the line clear.

The damage caused by the floods is enormous.

The train due here at 5 a.m. is detained at Poncoso station.

Engineer Carreras has been engaged all night with 100 workmen in strengthening the embankment against the flood. He is assisted by gangs of workmen belonging to the stations between here and Villa de la Paz.

The mail service between Mendoza and San Juan is stopped.

#### GENERAL ITEMS.

A young man called Marcos Cabral, who collected accounts for MacLean Brothers, the book-sellers in Calle Cordoba, Rosario, has disappeared, taking with him various sums of money which he had collected from their customers. Not content with this he obtained from Messrs. MacLean some money to pay his passage to Buenos Aires and back, telling them that he had some private business here. It is supposed that he is now in Montevideo.

It is stated that Cabral has also defrauded other persons in Rosario.

During the month 30 ocean steamers brought 314 passengers and 6661 immigrants, of whom 5174 were Italians, 869 Spaniards, 91 Austrians, 88 English, 73 Swiss, 71 Germans, and the rest of various nationalities.

The total number who arrived by sea consisted of 4861 men, 1374 women, 444 boys, and 296 girls; 5340 were unmarried, 1564 married, and 71 widowed.

Great alarm was caused in Rosario last week by Dr. Covernton announcing that a stevedore who had died on board the «Dryden» had died of cholera; this proved to be a mistake.

It appears that the death on board the «Dryden» in Rosario, which Dr. Covernton stated was caused by cholera, was simply a case of cholera from eating excessively of fruit. The declaration of Dr. Covernton's diagnosis produced great alarm, which subsided when the truth was known. The port authorities have forbidden Dr. Covernton in future to go on a visit of inspection on board vessels entering port under penalty of paying a heavy fine.

The death is announced of Mr. Drummond Hay, who was for many years British Consul in Valparaiso.

The judge of commerce has declared the house of Dewey and Co., Calle Piedad, as in a state of solvency, the order of bankruptcy being withdrawn by order of the same functionary.

Mr. Henry Hine has been appointed traffic manager of the Central North Railway. We congratulate Mr. Hine and the railway directors on the appointment.

The Municipal Council on Monday could hold no session for want of a quorum. The minority passed resolutions to impose a fine of \$100 on the councillors who have not responded to the last four citations, and a fine of \$20 on the councillors who have made default for two sessions. These fines are to be enforced by the Intendant.

The Rural Society continues exerting itself on behalf of the International Rural Exhibition that

takes place this year. In the meantime a spirit of false economy prevents the committee from advertising it as fully as the importance of the interests at stake demands. This is to be regretted as much on the part of the promoters of the exhibition as on that of the public.

Dr. Molina has given judgment in the action by Messrs. Pica and d'Abreu against Messrs. Chute and Brooks for damages for copying and publishing a plan of the provincial and national territories which had been prepared by the plaintiffs and was sold by them at \$12 a copy, while the defendants sold their copies at \$1 each. The judge has given judgment against the defendants, and they will have to pay the plaintiffs damages to the amount of \$1500 or \$2000, but no costs.

On Friday last Miss Luisa Culen was married to Dr. Andres F. Llobet. The happy couple went immediately after the marriage ceremony to spend the honeymoon in Rosario.

The will of the late Cardinal McCloskey, of New York, is written on a sheet and a half of foolscap. First, the Cardinal directs that all his just debts and funeral expenses be paid as soon as possible after his death. Then he gives all his estate, real and personal, without reference to its extent or value, to the Most Rev. Michael A. Corrigan, Coadjutor-Archbishop; the Right Rev. John Loughlin, Bishop of Brooklyn; and the Right Rev. Francis M'Neirney, Bishop of Albany; to have and to hold as joint tenants, not tenants in common. He nominates the same three prelates as executors. Although not stated in specific terms, it is understood that this bequest conveys all his property for the use of the Church. The will was made in September, 1882.

The following statistics of deaths will show at what a rapid rate yellow fever is increasing in Rio. September 16 deaths, October 8, November 19, December 49, and it is believed that the number of deaths in January is much larger.

The waters of the river were so shallow on Wednesday that the British man-of-war «Ruby» could not enter the Riachuelo. The «Ruby» has orders to remain on this coast for some time, she is commanded by Captain Hotham, Lieutenant Callaghan is the second in command.

Dr. William Galbraith has been appointed by the unanimous vote of the directors of the Catholic Association president of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Society. We congratulate Dr. Galbraith for this high distinction.

The marriage of Mr. Edward Martinez de Hoz and Miss Isabella Elortondo will take place on Monday next.

The «Cotopaxi» arrived at Montevideo on Tuesday and brought mails from London to the 16th January.

The president of the municipality of Lujan has informed the Minister of Government that the outgoing council has left the finances in a deplorable state, a considerable amount of money having disappeared which according to the books ought to be in the treasury, and that the ex-president Dominguez has spent \$7800 beyond the budget, including \$4881 given by the national government for constructing a bridge over the «Paso de los Huesos.» It has been resolved that Dr. Achaval shall go to Lujan to investigate the matter.

Among the passengers arrived by the «Cotopaxi» is preacher Thompson, on whom the two-fold mantle of Tresham Gregg and Mr. Whalley has fallen. He comes accompanied by a Bishop Fowler, who will investigate the origin of the shindy between preacher Thompson and preacher Stockton in the Corrientes conventicle.

Sr. Calista Oguela has published a valuable work for schools entitled «Trozos Escogidos de Literatura Castellana.» As a collection of Spanish poetry from the purest fountains we consider it unrivalled, and we recommend it therefore to the heads of colleges and schools as well as to private students of the Spanish language.







A POLISH WAR-SONG  
IN  
MONTEVIDEO.

One of our Oriental colleagues has published the following stirring appeal to arms. The verses are a pretended translation of a Polish war-song, but in reality are an original composition intended to excite public indignation against the tyrant Santos.

## ¡AL ARMA!

## [HIMNO POLACO.]

La sangre herviente y roja  
Que inflama nuestras venas  
Colora nuestras frentes con tinta  
de rubor:  
Rompeamos las cadenas  
Que oprimen a la patria. ¡Abajo  
el opresor!

La planta del cosaco  
Profana nuestra tierra:  
Es fuerte y es soberbio. Luchemos  
contra él.  
Marchemos a la guerra,  
Y ciña nuestras sienas el lívido  
laural.

? No ves cómo se vergüen  
Alti y sob rano,  
Hacienda de sus fuerzas ostenta-  
ción pueril?  
¿No ves cómo el tirano  
Insulta a nuestro pueblo juzgan-  
dolo servil?

Polonia estaba muda;  
Polonia estaba muerta;  
El déspota la hería con bárbara  
crueldad;  
La patria se despierta,  
Y a nuestros brazos da su sacra  
dignidad.

¡ Vivir bajo el azote  
Del despotismo fiero!  
¡ Llorar en el oprobio y en la ab-  
yección gemir!  
No, no... ¡Brille el acero;  
¡ Volemos, ciudadanos! ¡ Volemos  
a morir!

¡ Al arma, hijos del Vistula!  
Cabezas de verdugos  
Reclama nuestra tierra; herid sin  
compasión.  
Así se rompen yugos;  
Así, rendido al César, sucumbe la  
traición!

Incógnitus.

## JESUIT MISSIONS

## PARAGUAY AND THE CHACO.

BY CAPTAIN THOMAS J. PAGE.

[CONTINUED.]

The retreating army reached the Parana in safety, started north and then by a false report of pursuit. A number of balsas or rafts were there constructed to descend the river; they reached the Salto Grande, but here they were called upon to endure renewed hardships. These rapids extend for many miles down the river, and the passage by land to their base is both difficult and dangerous. As an experiment to test the force of the fall some of the boats were given to the current, and dashed to atoms in descending. Then old and young, mothers and children, fatigued by eight days' marching, slowly commenced the painful journey by land. A scarcity of provisions next added to their trials; they subsisted as they could upon roots and upon whatever wild fruits could be found in the surrounding country. Many deaths occurred; and to avoid the horrors of a general starvation they were for a short time divided into four sections, and directed to take different courses. A number unable to proceed were left in the country on either side of the falls, where they remained for upwards of four months. Finally, Father Montoya assembled these scattering remnants of a once numerous population and formed them into two missions near a little river called Jubaburus, flowing into the Parana on its left bank. These new missions were called Loreto and St. Ignatius.

The unholy work was thus consummated. Though deplored by many it found favor among the usual enemies of the Jesuit missionaries; their exultation, however, was but short-lived. The important fact at last revealed itself to their blinded and prejudiced minds that they had been false to themselves; for the Mamelucos, after every possible pillage and depredation had been committed in Guayra, assembled their forces, marched successfully upon the Spanish towns of Villa Rica and Ciudad Real, and destroyed them both. To this

startling news was soon added that of the expected advance of the Portuguese upon Asuncion. Much to the relief of that city these dismal expectations were not fulfilled, for other and more attractive inducements had given a different course to their aims for the enslavement of the Indian.

The death of Gonzalez had by no means thwarted the indomitable purposes of the fathers. The country of the Uruguay, though settled by warlike tribes, was found to be advantageous in many respects for the establishment of missions. The places of those who fell martyrs to their devotion were filled by others equally enthusiastic. Father Ranconier was the soul of this new attempt and, under his direction, in one year four reductions sprang up as from some enchanter's wand. About the same time, in 1633, as if to ruin every good project, the bickerings between laymen and Jesuits were again renewed. The Bishop of Asuncion, considering the reductions as coming within his diocese, complacently convinced himself that Franciscans, or rather ecclesiastics, would better supply the places of the Jesuit beneficiaries, and he undertook to make known his impressions on this point somewhat energetically. The governor of Buenos Aires hazarded next in turn to entertain the design of establishing a Spanish city in the midst of the Uruguay reductions, but was speedily requested by Philip IV. of Spain to banish all such thoughts from his mind.

In revenge for such unexpected opposition to their schemes against the Jesuits, governors and bishops declined assisting the missions in their continuous defense against the Paulistas and unfriendly Indians. From the province of Guayra the attention of both these latter had been turned to the Uruguay. The port of San Pedro was one of the slave markets of the Paulistas, and the missions were so conveniently approachable from this point that it required but short consultation to decide upon their annihilation.

Father Romero had received early intelligence of the expected attack upon the missions, and being stationed at Jesu Maria, the most easterly, made every possible preparation for defense. The hounds were soon upon him, and though his people gallantly stood at bay for awhile they were eventually forced to capitulate. The church and houses were burnt, many Indians butchered, and the rest taken prisoners. A general abandonment of all the neighboring towns took place in consequence, for to resist the Mamelucos was always looked upon as little short of madness; yet they smarted not a little under this new triumph. The missionaries with their Indians retreated in safety, and even burnt some of their reductions in so doing to prevent them from falling into the hands of the enemy. The Provincial had in the meantime been entreating for aid at Asuncion, but without success. Buenos Aires and Corrientes equally declined. Abandoned to their own unaided efforts, the fathers, marshaling with all speed whatever force they could bring together, obliged the Mamelucos to retreat with their present rich booty. Spain never regained this lost territory, as she never regained that of the Province of Guayra. They are both embraced within the Empire of Brazil, both undoubtedly rich and fertile tracts of country, coursed by broad and navigable streams, but uncultivated, without population, and very little known.

The Paulistas, however, did not altogether retire from the country; a few sudden attacks and some considerable skirmishing still warned the people that there was cause for alarm. In the early part of 1638 the reductions of St. Charles and the Apostles were abandoned. A slight success at first favored the Indians in the field; the Mamelucos were for a moment checked in their march, but profiting by the indecision of the natives—surprised at their own good fortune—they made a vigorous attack that placed the whole country at their discretion. A gener-

al evacuation of all the missions took place; twelve thousand Indians, exclusive of women and children, crossed the Uruguay, settled in the country between that river and the Parana, and were afterwards numbered among the thirty Parana missions.

Thus, after a contest of several years and the destruction of twenty-one reductions, the Jesuit missionaries were gradually forced and driven into the territory now called Misiones, hemmed in on every side by Spanish, Portuguese, and Indians, and pursued by the enmity of their own countrymen as by the arms of the Paulistas. They had been engaged in a fearful and bloody strife for the Church as well as for Spain, and yet found no relief beyond the limits of their own reductions. A hundred thousand Christian natives had been either butchered or enslaved, while the governors of provinces and the bishops of dioceses looked calmly on, the latter threatening all the while in face of the king's edict to purge the land of Jesuits, the former proposing to lend thereto the more substantial means at their command. Brothers of the order had nobly perished at the hands of savages they sought to convert, yet outside sympathy was withheld. We know that all their interests were at variance with those of the Spaniard, and therefore the fathers keenly felt the want of more faithful allies and more trustworthy friends. Thwarted in their labors, and unnoticed in their earnest appeals for aid to the highest authorities on this side of the waters, abandoned to their own resources, and left to carve out their own destiny, they had recourse to the final tribunal—the Spanish monarch and the Pope. For although fortune began once more to smile upon the reductions they had so industriously established out of the remnants of the former missions, yet their last reverses were remembered with grief and wounded spirits. Their present proximity to the Spanish towns was a check upon all their movements and measures; and to secure the prosperity, wealth, power, and independence they sought to attain, other privileges and immunities must be first secured. The Spaniards had declined to assist them; they would no longer succumb to this unnatural opposition. They would now have arms of their own, and would fight their own battles.

To be continued.

## MR. RUSKIN ON THE IRISH QUESTION.

Mr. Ruskin, writing to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, says:—

Sir,  
In your recent articles on the Irish Question you took no notice of certain peculiarities of the Irish race, which I imagine you know as well as I do, and yet, by unlucky chance, you hitherto ignored them. Would it not be well to take some account of the following ineradicable virtues of theirs in our schemes for their management? First, they are an artistic people, and can design beautiful things and execute them with indefatigable industry. Secondly, they are a witty people, and can by no means be governed by witless ones. Thirdly, they are an affectionate people, and can by no means be governed on scientific principles by heartless persons. Permit me to observe further, that as Scott is the authority for Scotch characters, Maria Edgeworth is the authority for Irish, and that her three stories of «Ormond», «Ennui», and «The Absentee» contain more essential truths about Ireland than can be learned from any other source whatever.—I am, sir,

Your faithful servant,

John Ruskin.  
Brantwood, Coniston, Lanc.

Young Highcollar -- Beastly weathaw, this, Miss Symphony, Bah Jove! Miss Symphony, tired -- You ought not to decry the weather how bad it may be, Mr. Highcollar, if it were not for the weather you would be at a loss for something to talk about. Now take me to mamma.

## CATHOLIC UNIONS.

Potent for good or for evil is the organization of men into groups with a common bond of union and a definite purpose in view. History and every day experience alike illustrate the mark left upon society and an age by such combinations. But it is when manhood in its flower is mustered together for the achievement of an object and insits into a cause the freshness and energy of youth—that the effects are more marked and the social furrows strike deeper in the present and farther into the future. What healthy influence for the good of religion and the welfare of society the banding together of the scattered units of Catholicity can exert—is amply demonstrated by the operations of the Catholic Unions, in those countries and places in which they have struck root and flourish. These sacred phalanxes in their march through time, team with mighty issues for the improvement and regeneration of society. They speak like heralds of the past, and sybils of the future. They entail for their members no abandonment of that path of life, which each one has chosen for himself, nor of his political party, except where such party is wrong in itself, or has aims antagonistic to the cause of religion or order. The young Catholic who joins such an association, crosses in a more signal manner the Rubicon of his life. He burns his ships behind him; he maps out for himself and for those around him, the course he is bent in pursuing; he vindicates his religious honour; and asserts his manhood.

The «esprit de corps», begotten of similarity of views and union for their assertion, will blot out of his soul that moral cowardice called «human respect», which unsupported contact with an unbelieving world, is apt to engender. Nay, it will even enlist that feeling on the side of good.

A LEGEND  
OF THE MAGNIFICAT.

In days long ago, in the «ages of faith», there stood in a wooded valley an old grey monastery. Here for many long years had the brethren dwelt, praying much and laboring hard. Most of them were old, and at last it came about that not one of them could sing. So the Father Abbot decreed that many parts of the Office that were generally sung, should henceforth be recited only. One exception, however, he made.

«We must, my brethren,» he said, «always sing the Magnificat. We must do our best; for we cannot content ourselves by only saying our Lady's song.»

So every day of Vespers the Magnificat was sung, if such a word could rightly be applied to the discordant sounds that arose from the voices—some cracked, some toneless, and all feeble—of the brethren. The birds outside were frightened, and flew away. The brethren knew, but in all humility of heart they sang on. It was the Father Abbot's decree; they had only to obey.

And this lasted for years. But one Christmas Eve a young man came to the monastery door and offered himself as a postulant. It turned out that among his qualifications was that of a good voice. The monks bade him sing, and loud and clear there rose up the sound of a magnificent tenor.

The monks were enraptured. «Now,» they said joyfully, «the Magnificat will be beautifully sung.» So they admitted the candidate, and at Vespers that very night there rose up a Magnificat from the monastery choir such as the monks thought might have been sung by a seraph.

The birds came flying back to listen. The monks were too much absorbed in prayer or praise to notice the look of self-complacency on the young man's face, and they could not of course read his thoughts, which ran: «What a gain I shall be to this community—the only one who can sing! I shall get on well! How lovely is my voice, they are all admiring it.»

The night drew on, and the monks were wrapt in prayer,

when suddenly among them stood an angel form. Very beautiful and glorious was that celestial visitant: but yet his face was sad, almost stern. He spoke, and the monks listened in an awe-struck silence.

«I am sent hither,» he said, «by my Lord and King to know why no Magnificat was sung to-night. For many a long year a sweet melody hath floated up to heaven from this choir, when with fervent, grateful hearts you sang His Mother's song and His own. Why, then, in the first blessed Vespers of the Nativity are ye silent? Not a sound hath reached the ear of God.»

He did not wait for a reply. How could poor mortals answer him? They fell prostrate to the ground, and the angel passed away. The postulant departed, and went to ponder over in another monastery the great lesson of humility he had been taught. And henceforth the monks, with hearts swelling with hope and gratitude, sang as loudly as they could the Magnificat. The birds flew away again, but Jesus heard in heaven His Mother's song.—*By the author of "Tyborne."*

## GRIEF.

Sorrow can be told, but grief is voiceless. We feel it, but cannot speak it. It finds no solace in the crowded streets or halls of fashion. Grief buries itself in our deepest affections like the grave of its object. It listens to the moaning night wind as an echo of its own voice. It is always watching for the face it will never see. It loves the silence of the night rather than the bustle of the day. It is entranced by the music of the minor key. How rare the home which knows it not. The more affectionate the home, the deeper the sorrow. Grief is always the child of love, and its depth is measured by its silence. Tens of thousands look into the clear sky every night and only the angels see them. They who sing the sweetest in heaven have the saddest hearts here. Home has its glory in winter time, and the long evenings are its crown. Oh, ye whose eyes have been blinded and whose songs are hushed, the vacant chair shall make the evenings longer and their pleasures less real. Strange that we never hear the sweet voice call now! Strange that when we almost forget and speak the dear name no answer comes! And yet not strange. The households of the dead outnumber far those of the living, and the mourners shall always crowd our highways. The streets of gold are better than these streets of snow. The mansions of God are better than our mansions. The trees of Heaven never stand withering with falling leaves. Its rivers are never frozen. The harps of the great orchestra are never broken, the voices that sing are never discordant, and God has wiped away all tears. Our night is no night to them, and they know no blight of sin. Love never faileth. The love for us brightens this joy; and our love for them deepens our grief. This love and grief grow ever on earth from the same stock, but joy shall come in the eternal morning, and we shall look back, even as our loved ones are now looking upon us, and almost wonder why we wept at all.

## WATER AS A CURATIVE POWER.

There is no remedy of such general application and one so easily obtainable as water, and yet nine persons in ten will pass it by in an emergency to seek for something of less efficacy. There are but few cases of illness where water should not occupy the highest place as a remedial agent. A strip of flannel or a napkin folded lengthwise and wrung out of hot water and applied around the neck of a child that has the croup will usually bring relief in ten minutes. A towel folded several times and quickly wrung out of hot water and applied over the seat of the pain of the toothache or neuralgia will generally afford prompt relief. The treatment in colic

works like magic. We have known cases that have resisted other treatment for hours yield to this in ten minutes. There is nothing that will so promptly cut short a congestion of the lungs, sore throat, or rheumatism as hot water when applied promptly and thoroughly. Pieces of cotton batting dipped in hot water and kept applied to all sores and new cuts, bruises, and sprains, is the treatment now generally adopted in hospitals. Sprained ankle has been cured in an hour by showering it with hot water, poured from a height of three feet. Tepid water acts promptly as an emetic, and hot water taken freely half an hour before bed time is the best of cathartics in the case of constipation, while it has a most soothing effect on the stomach and bowels. This treatment continued for a few months, with proper attention to diet, will alleviate a case of dyspepsia.

## TIME AT GREENWICH AND SOUTH AMERICA.

A correspondent has favoured us with the following, which will be interesting to some of our readers:—

When the clocks in London (Greenwich) 12 noon or night the corresponding time will be as under:

H. M. S.  
At Buenos Aires . . . 8 6 31  
„ Lima . . . . . 6 51 30  
„ Mexico . . . . . 5 23 39  
„ Rio de Janeiro . . 8 7 19

That is to say, there is a deduction from the right time in London for:

H. M. S.  
Buenos Aires of . . . 3 53 29  
Lima . . . . . 5 8 30  
Mexico . . . . . 6 36 21  
Rio de Janeiro . . . 2 51 41

Of course, corresponding additions would require to be made to the time at the places respectively mentioned in order to fix the equivalent time in London.

## AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFECTING A NUMEROUS CLASS.

THE disease commences with a slight derangement of the stomach, but if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints; but if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted: Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling, attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky mucus gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pain in the side and back? Is there a fulness about the right side as if the liver was enlarging? Is there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly coloured, with a deposit after standing? Does food soon ferment after eating, accompanied by flatulency or a belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dreadful diseases progress. If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended after a time by expectoration. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered with a cold, sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys become more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing against this latter agonizing disorder. The origin of this malady is indigestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipient stage. 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, 77, Farringdon Road, London, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

## TESTIMONIAL.

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

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



## COMMERCIAL.

Gold .....	February 11.
Series A .....	147.20
Series B .....	92
Series C .....	75 75 1/2
Series D .....	74
Series E .....	74 1/2
Series F .....	74 1/2
Series G .....	74 1/2
Cedulas L .....	38 83 1/2
National Bank Shares .....	—

The wool-market remains unchanged since last week. Buyers seem to be holding aloof in expectation of the approaching auctions at Antwerp. Good wools will still get a ready purchaser, and the condition of wool on coming to market is much attended to. There is a marked improvement in the get-up of the wool coming to market for the past few years. It is now no longer as draggled or dirty as it used to be. The change for the better is specially noticeable in northern wools, and they will still room for improvement. The price is still high and likely will continue so, as it is also carrying a high price at long date.

More gold for the Plate. On the 2nd instant £200,000 for the National Government and £50,000 for the Provincial Bank were shipped from England for the Plate in Lamport and Holt's steamer, and on the 16th instant another £250,000 in gold will be also shipped from London to the Plate.

The Government has granted provisional permission, pending an application to Congress, to Messrs. Ferreira and Co. to establish marine salt works on the seashore at Bahia Blanca, subject to the condition of giving up possession of the ground and removing all buildings, at three months' notice, without any compensation. Nothing is to be done which will interfere with commerce or with the Custom House service.

The trade in frozen meat for exportation to remote countries has received a great impulse in the provinces of Buenos Aires and Entre Rios; A French Company has established in Concordia a vast undertaking for the preparation of meat which it will export chiefly for French use. About 500 men are employed in the business able to kill and freeze 500 head per diem. In salaries alone the company pays \$50,000 m/n per month. The employees are of all nations. Many are Argentines and Brazilians, others are French, English, German, Poles and Russian; a large number are Italians. The most delicate work is in the hands of European workmen.

A new line of telegraph will be commenced to-morrow from San Antonio de Areco to San Pedro and Baradero. In about 20 days the line will be ready for service.

During the month of January 49 ocean steamers entered this port, of which 6 were German with 7500 tons of cargo, 5 Belgian with 7950 tons, 1 Danish with 981 tons, 8 French with 8135 tons, 23 English with 34229 tons, 6 Italian with 3210 tons. Total 62,306.

The steamer «Maskelyn», which left on Monday for Southampton, took about £120,000 in specie.

The National Education Committee have purchased the house Calle Comercio 61, occupied by the Medical faculty for the sum of \$50,000 m/n.

Messrs. Barclay, Campbell, and Co. have removed their offices from Calle Chacabuco 13 to Maipuf 46.

The news which we gave as a rumor, last week, of a fall in the price of wool in the London market has, unfortunately, been confirmed.

Mr. Michael O'Hara sold a flock of sheep to Mr. Luke Doyle, in Pergamino, at \$35 % each.

The sale of 3000 novillos from Mr. A. Hostendorp's estancia in Lincoln, at \$13 m/n per head, was reported on Wednesday. This is the second large lot that has been sold by him this year.

Also the sale of 700 novillos from San, to be delivered up to the 20th of March at \$13 m/n.

The Montevideo saladeros slaughtered 13 head of cattle on the 9th inst., making a total since the commencement of the season of 129, 3 head.

A large consignment of Lincoln «capons» from the estancia «Rincon de Gorondona», belonging to Mr. Hope, is reported sold at reserved price. Broker, Mr. Pareja.

It is reported from Rosario that Messrs. Diaz and Viamonte have purchased lately some heavy lots of wool up there at prices ranging between \$2.60 and 2 90 m/n the arroba.

The sale of from 4000 to 5000 head of cattle with «novillada» included, from the estancia «Los Leones», belonging to Messrs. Black and Classon in Rosario, at \$6.75 m/n per head, is reported. Brokers, Alvarado y Puccio.

The following commercial telegrams have been received:—

«London, Feb. 11.  
National Bonds (1871) 101 102  
Railway Loan (1881) 96 97  
Do. do. (1884) 82 83  
Hard Dollars, 6 o/o 73 74  
Prov. of Buenos Aires  
(1882) 90 91  
Treasury Bills, 9 o/o 93 84  
British Consols 3 o/o 100 1/2, 100 1/2

«Liverpool, Feb. 11.  
Buenos Aires merino and mestiza wools No. 1, of 30-32 o/o yield, 5d per lb.  
Camp merino camp sheepskins of 65-85 lbs. per doz. at 5d. per lb; matadero, merino 90-100 lb, 5d. per lb. Beef tallow 25s-26s. per cwt. Stock of beef and mutton tallow 6500-6700 pipes. Salted ox hides 63 lbs. 6d. per lb. Stock 9500-10000 hides. Salted horse hides 30 lbs. 10 1/2-11s each; stock 18000-19000. Linseed 39-40s for 41b lbs. Wheat 7s. per 100 lbs. Maize 4s. 6d. per 100 lbs. R. Plate bones £4 17s-£4 18s. per ton on shore. R. Plate Bone-ash over 70 o/o £3 17s-£3 18s. per ton on shore.

«Antwerp, Feb. 10.  
The R. Plate wool sales began to-day and included 18000 to 19000 bales. Prices show a fall of 10 per cent from November sales. About 1200 bales were sold to-day.

«Havre, Feb. 5.  
Salted ox hides (light) 20-25 kilos fcs59 1/2; heavy do 33-40 kilos fcs67. Salted potro hides 10-16 kilos fcs55. Beef tallow fcs66; mutton do, fcs65. Bones fcs13 1/2. Boneash (7 o/o) fcs11. Wheat fcs20. Maize fcs12 1/2. Linseed fcs28.  
«New York, Feb. 9.  
B. Aires dry cow hides of 20-23 lb 21 1/2-22 centavos per lb.  
B. Aires calfskins of 10-13 lb 19 1/2-20 centavos. Stock of hides of all classes 240-250000.  
Rio Janeiro, Feb. 10.  
Bank exchange on London 17 1/2 d. per 1000 reis paper. Sovereigns 43,5000 reis. Maize 5400 reis per bag of 50 kilos. Jerked beef from R. Plate 200 to 350 reis per kilo. Total stock of R. Plate and Rio Grande 2,700,000 to 2,800,000.

THE PLAZAS.  
ONCE.  
Wool.  
Superior ..... 110 100  
Good ..... 93 82  
Bellies ..... 43 43  
Borrera ..... 90 75  
Hides  
Good camp ..... 214  
Matadero ..... 188 190  
Horse ..... 50  
Hair ..... 175 172  
Sheepskins  
Superior ..... 26 17  
Matadero ..... 17 1/2  
Corderitos inf ..... 8  
Wheat.  
Candeal ..... 4.80 m/n  
Maize  
Morocha, in grain. .... 85 75

CONSTITUCION.  
Wool.  
Superior ..... 125 108  
Good ..... 97  
Regular ..... 80  
Borrera ..... 94 78  
Bellies ..... 43  
Hides.  
Good camp ..... 225 200  
Sheepskins superior ..... 29 20 rls.  
Matadero ..... 78  
Corderitos ..... 10  
Horse Hides ..... 50 55

SHIPPING LIST.  
Steamers expected to arrive in February:  
14 Roma ..... Genoa  
15 Vandyck ..... Liverpool  
16 Portinho ..... Havre  
17 Orientes ..... Hamburg  
18 Orion ..... London  
19 Hellenes ..... Liverpool  
20 Orenoque ..... Bordeaux  
21 Galicia ..... Pacific

49 Neko ..... Hamburg  
20 Garrick ..... Liverpool  
22 Regina ..... Genoa  
23 Tuscany ..... Liverpool  
24 Aconcagua ..... Liverpool  
25 Magnus ..... Antwerp  
26 Washington ..... Genoa  
27 Europa ..... Southampton  
28 Leibnitz ..... London  
29 Umberto I ..... Genoa  
30 Mozart ..... Liverpool  
31 Congo ..... Bordeaux

Steamers expected to sail in February:  
15 Parana ..... Havre  
16 Rosse ..... New York  
17 Marana ..... Dunkirk  
18 La Plata ..... Southampton  
19 Nord America ..... Genoa  
20 Galicia ..... Liverpool  
21 Strabo ..... Antwerp  
22 Neko ..... Pacific  
23 Buffon ..... Pacific  
24 Aconcagua ..... Antwerp  
25 Corrientes ..... Pacific  
26 Koln ..... Hamburg  
27 Portaña ..... Havre  
28 V. de Montevideo ..... Havre  
29 Orenoque ..... Bordeaux  
30 Oriou ..... New York

MARRIAGE.  
On February 6th, at the Parish Church San José de Flores, by the Rev. F. de Vita, William Flynn, of San Pedro to Ellen Doyle, young daughter of the late John Doyle, County Wexford, Ireland.

DEATHS.  
On February 2nd, at 1132 Venezuela, Ellen Harriet, daughter of the late James F. Stanfield, aged 19 years. R.I.P.  
On January 29th, at his estancia Man disovi Grande, Entre Rios, Alexander Fraser, for many years resident in this country and native of Scotland (Nigg, Rossire), aged 65. Deeply regretted by his family and numerous friends. [Home papers please copy.]

REQUIEM MASS.  
A Solemn REQUIEM MASS will be celebrated in the church of Carmen de Areco on Monday the 18th inst., at 10.30 a.m., for the repose of the soul of the late Mr. Gurmiesindo Sanchez. Friends are invited to attend.

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.  
j26 1m

TO RENT  
IN the Partido de Suipacha, within less than one league of Castilla station on the Pacific Railway and eight leagues of Mercedes, Half a league of Band of the best class. There are five brick puestos with two apartments in each, and permanent water on the land, also their respective corrales.  
The land will be rented for a term of five years.  
There are also 12,000 sheep and a small manada of mares which will be sold by public auction on Saturday the 27th inst. All these sheep were dipped twice during the past month and they are in the best condition.  
For further particulars apply at the estancia to the owner,  
THOMAS KEARNEY  
18-2in

TO BE SOLD  
2,000 good Mestizo Lincoln SHEEP on the «Campo de los Perdices», two leagues from Guardia del Monte. Apply at the «Tienda Nueva» there, or to  
Patrick Callery  
at the house.  
j 1-2m

FOR SALE  
TEN thousand arrobes of PRIME ALFALFA. Apply to—  
JAMES SLAVIN  
San Pedro  
j20-1m

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.  
j16-1m

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UNA BOTELLA

de este sano tónico-lícor,

y se convencerá de que

ES UNA NECESIDAD CASERA

21 años de éxito lo prueba.

M. S. BAGLEY y Ca.

BULLRICH Y CA.

RESUMEN DE REMATES A EFECTUARSE

FEBRERO

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

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

Miércoles 17.—En el partido de Olavarría, una linda area de campo de 40 x 26 1/3 cuadradas; 10 leguas de la Estacion Rocha. Base de venta \$1400 m/n, en Alsina 78, a las 3 p.m.

Sábado 27.—Una linda casa de campo en Olavarría. Compuesta de 40 x 26 1/3 cuadradas cuadradas. Distantes 10 leguas de la estacion Rocha. Base de venta peses 14,000 m/n, en Alsina 78 a las 3.

CARNEROS LINCOLN EN EXPOSICION

78-ALSINA-78

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71-JUNIN-71

DIRECTOR: JOHN McETHATH

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197-BOLIVAR-197

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144-ESMERALDA-144

sep 1—pm

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208-RECONQUISTA-208

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