

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

VOLUME XII, No. 6.

BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1886.

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HAPPIEST DAYS.

I said to the little children,
"You are living your happiest
days."

And their wide eyes opened wider
In innocent amazement;
For their happiness was so perfect,
They did not know it then,
"Oh, no!" they said, "there'll be
happier days
When we are women and men."

I said to the youth and maiden,
"You are living your happiest
days."

And into their sparkling eyes there
Came a gleam of joy and gladness.

A dreamy, far off gaze,
And their hands sought one another,
And their cheeks flushed rosy-
red,
"Oh, no," they said, "there'll be
happier days
For us when we are wed."

I said to the man and woman,
"You are living your happiest
days."

As they laughingly watched to-
gether
Their baby's cunning ways,
"These days are days of labor;
They can hardly be our best;
There'll be happier days, when the
children are grown,
And we have earned our rest."

I said to the aged couple,
"You are living your happiest
days."

Your children do you honor;
You have won success and
praise.

With a peaceful look, they an-
swered,
"God is good to us that's true;
But we think there'll be happier
days for us,
In the life we're going to."

THE PARLIAMENTARY FUND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS, &c.

	\$ m/n
Previously acknowledged	795-75
Eugene Lynch, Monas- terio	4
Collected by Andrew J. O'Hagan, Ramallo:	
Patrick Hughes	5
John Burke	5
Andrew J. O'Hagan	4
Edward Hanley	1
Christopher Dalton	1
Frank Keane	1
William Doyle	1
John Boulger	1
William Boulger	1
Thomas Pitt	1

Total.....\$820-75

MONTEVIDEAN NEWS.

There have been several at-
tempts at a rising against the
Government, and bands of armed
men, some for the Government
and some against it, are prowling
about the country and demanding
horses and provisions.
La Nacion says that the revo-
lution has failed, because the

15th was the day announced for
the general rising and nothing
has been done.

It is added that Pampillon is
retreating to Puntas de Polanco
and that nothing more has oc-
curred, all the forces of the gov-
ernment being placed at strate-
gic points awaiting the disem-
barcation of the famous Arre-
dondo.

The presidents of the various
Italian societies have met in ses-
sion.

The invitation stated that the
object of the session was to seek
means which would tend to pre-
vent members from taking part
in any civil war which may arise.

Colonel Genario Gonzalez has
been arrested at the Paso de
las Piedras, in the department
of Paysandu.

Javier Gomensoro has resigned
the command of the gun-boat
«General Suarez.»

General Galarza has establish-
ed his camp on the coast of San
Salvador, he has more than 500
men with him.

The national guard of Durazno
and Colonia has been mobilised.

Telegrams from Gen. Tajos,
who is on the Rio Negro, an-
nounce that he has organised 3
divisions there.

The permanent committee has
sanctioned the dismissal of Col-
onel Pampillon from the army
for absenting himself from the
city without permission of the
Government.

Lieutenant-Colonel Santos has
been arrested at Canelones and
brought to the barracks of the
5th Cazadores.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

CATAMARCA.

The Coalition have issued a
manifesto to the people protest-
ing against the acts of cruelty
committed by the Government,
particularly at the approach of
the elections. The prisons, it
says, are filled with peaceful citi-
zens whose only crime has been
the misfortune of not belonging
to the party of Juarez. The Op-
position were absolutely deprived
of the power of voting by brute
force. For this purpose Juarez's
party industriously circulated a
rumor of a plan of revolution
which had no existence but in the
imagination of the inventors.
The protest is signed by several
respectable inhabitants of Cata-
marca.

ROSARIO.

A West Santa Fé train went
off the line at about a league
from the station. Some wagons
and the engine were damaged.
During 1885 100 ocean steam-
ers and 209 ocean sailing ships
entered this port, and 195 steam-
ers and 295 ships left, 1797 coast-
ing ships entered and 1798 left.

The Federal Judge has decided
the demand made by the colonists
of Cayastá against D. Agustin
Iriondo for the restoration of a
plot of land colonized by them
and taken away by him. The
decision has been favourable to
the colonists.

The new judge, Dr. Garcia Gon-
zalez, took charge of the Criminal
Tribunal to-day.

The Government Fiscal has ad-
vised the E.P. to stop the works
for the erection of a statue to
Garibaldi.

Correspondence was received
to-day from Tucuman.

SANTIAGO.

Napoleon Taboada telegraphs:
«They are carrying me away
prisoner, but we gained the elec-
tion in Silipica.»

PARANA.

The scrutinies are said to give
the opposition 9000 votes, which
would secure a majority.

SAN LUIS.

Lt.-col. R. Suarez has been ar-
rested. No one is allowed to see
him although he is very ill.

TUCUMAN.

The overflowing of the river
Sali has flooded a large extent of
country and has done infinite
damage. About a square league
of land to the north-east of the
city of Tucuman is covered with
water, and many people are left
homeless and destitute. The rail-
way and roads have been washed
away, and large tracts planted
with cane, alfalfa, cereals and
trees have been laid waste.

A committee has been formed
to raise subscriptions for the
benefit of the sufferers.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

London, Feb. 18.

Two German men-of-war, a
French, and Austrian, and Italian
vessel have joined the British
fleet in the Bay of Suda. The
Greek admiral has instructions
not to fight, but to fire a few
blank shots by way of protest.

Gladstone and Chamberlain
cannot agree on the Grecian
Question. If the Grecian fleet
should be attacked Chamberlain
will resign. The great Powers
have repeated their orders to
Greece to disarm and threaten
her in case of refusal.

The Socialists continue to keep
up the agitation in different parts
of the kingdom without produc-
ing any serious disturbance.

TELEGRAMS.

London, Feb. 14.

The strike among the workmen
at Leicester has begun again.

The chiefs of the workmen's
manifestation called to see Mr.
Gladstone at his official residence,
having with them a document in
which they insist that the Gov-
ernment ought to take the neces-
sary steps without loss of time
for relieving the present distress.
Mr. Gladstone was absent at the
time.

In Glasgow 2000 meals are
provided daily, and a large quan-
tity of wearing apparel has been
given away.

Alarming rumours are afloat
respecting intended revolution-
ary plans on the part of the
Socialists. Business is quite
paralysed, and the streets are
almost deserted. The condition
of the whole of England is the
same.

One of the rumours current is
that the Socialists are said to
have planned the seizure of the
Woolwich Arsenal by a sudden
attack.

The subordinate employés of
the arsenal, among whom are
many who are suspected Fenians,
are under strict surveillance.
Small war steamers are patrol-
ling the Thames from London to
Woolwich, a distance of ten
miles, in order to prevent any
landing that may be attempted.

King Milan has called out the
whole of the Servian army for
active service, it will be exer-
cised in military manoeuvres for
six weeks.

Mr. Lyndmann, President of
the Democrat Federation, declines
the responsibility of the recent
disturbances, and states that if
immediate steps are not taken to
prevent the workmen from dying
of hunger, more serious disturb-
ances are sure to take place.

Under existing circumstances he
does not see why the authorities
should be surprised at the riot.

The ringleaders of the recent
rising have been imprisoned.

An influential meeting of Eng-
lish and Scotch residents was
held under the presidency of Lord
Ashburn, in favour of Home Rule
and a Parliament for Ireland.

The agitation of the unemploy-
ed continues. The relief fund has
reached £135,000.

Lord Rosebery, the new Min-
ister for Foreign Affairs, has
again notified to the Greek gov-

ernment that England continues
firm in the resolution to oppose
a war between Greece and Tur-
key.

A telegram from Belgrade an-
nounces the discovery of a plot
to dethrone King Milan and put
Prince Alejandro Karageorjevich
in his place, several persons have
been arrested.

A Cabinet meeting was held on
Wednesday and lasted for four
hours. The discussion was en-
tirely about Ireland, Mr. Morley,
the new Chief Secretary for Ire-
land, was also present.

Lord Cardwell died at the age
of 73 years.

Lord Rosebery, Minister of
Foreign Affairs, has been notifi-
ed by M. de Freycinet that he
has given orders to the French
Minister in Cairo to support
Moukhtar Pasha, the Turkish
commissioner in Egypt, in ob-
taining the evacuation of Egypt
by the English troops by a Turco-
Egyptian army.

M. Freycinet pledges himself
that when the English occupation
has ceased France will co-oper-
ate with England to prevent any
other power from interfering in
Egyptian affairs.

Sir Charles Dilke, who has been
absolved for want of evidence
from the charge of adultery
brought against him in Mr.
Crawford's divorce suit, in which
Mr. Crawford obtained a decree
for divorce, continues keeping
silence with respect to the re-
velations made at the trial.

The Chelsea Liberal Associa-
tion held a meeting in order to
consider whether Sir Charles
Dilke should continue to rep-
resent that district in Parliamen-
t, and came to the conclusion that
he should do so.

The Pall Mall Gazette calls
on Sir Charles Dilke to present
his resignation.

The Yarmouth laborers who
are out of work are making tu-
multuous demonstrations.

The industrial crisis is being
severely felt in all the manufac-
turing towns. Disturbances sim-
ilar to those which have occur-
red in London and Manchester
have also taken place in Bir-
mingham.

The government is devising
means for relieving the precari-
ous condition of the working
people caused by the present de-
pression in trade.

Dublin.

The Lord Mayor (Mr. Sullivan)
issued an invitation to the mer-
chants that they should send a
delegation to the banquet to be
given by Mr. Morley, M.P. for
Newcastle-on-Tyne. When the
invitations were being issued
anonymous placards were posted
on the walls calling on the people
not to attend the banquet because
the Lord Mayor was a traitor to
the cause, having opposed Mr.
Parnell in Galway.

[Ed. Note.—This is a piece of
ridiculous nonsense, as Mr.
Sullivan never opposed Mr.
Parnell in Galway or any-
where else.]

Baltimore, Feb. 11.

Archbishop Gibson will be made
a Cardinal next March.

Paris, 15.

Telegrams from Madrid an-
nounce that a reconciliation has
taken place between the ex-
Queen Isabella and her husband
Don Francisco de Asis.

It is stated by the official pa-
pers that the Queen Regent has
in a great measure contributed to
this result as a tribute to the mem-
ory of the late King Alfonso.

Rome, Feb. 15.

The papal consistory, which
was to have been held next
month, has been postponed till
June.

The Pope's advisers consider
that the offers recently made to
the Vatican by Germany are in-
sufficient.

New York.

General Hancock is dead.
Mr. Thomas A. Edison and
others have signed the articles of
association for the formation of
an international railway and
telegraph company, which will
introduce Edison's system of tele-
graphing to and from trains in
motion.

New Orleans, Feb. 12.

The Bank of England and the
banking house of Glyn, Mills,
Currie and Co. have each made a
donation of £1,000 towards the
fund which is being raised for
the workmen out of work in
London.

The present subscriptions a-
mount to £10,000.

Portland (Oregon), Feb. 15.

A meeting was held to-day by
the Anti-Chinese Congress, 150
delegates being present. One of
the most important resolutions
taken was to commission the citi-
zens of each town to call the
Chinese together and exhort them
to leave the Washington and
Oregon territories within 30 days.

Berlin, Feb. 10.

A bill has been presented au-
thorizing 35,000,000 dollars to be
expended for colonization in
Western Prussia and Posen.

Great excitement prevails in
consequence of the rumor that
Prince Bismarck shows himself
inclined to yield in the religious
discussion which has been going
on for a fortnight between Prus-
sia and the Vatican.

The government has presented
a bill repealing the May laws
against the Catholics.

St Petersburg, Feb. 12.

Russia has yielded to the re-
quest of the Foreign Ambassadors
and recognised the union of
Roumelia and Bulgaria already
sanctioned by the Powers that
signed the treaty of Berlin.

Manchester, 16.

Another mill has suspended
work in consequence of 550 oper-
atives having struck for an ad-
vance of 20 per cent in their
wages. The mill owners refused
to accede to this, and the men
struck and have gone round to
the other mills persuading all to
follow their example. The strik-
ers shut the manager of the mill
in the building, but the police in-
terposed and drove all of the men
away.

Madrid, Feb. 13.

For the first time in eighteen
years, the ex-Queen Isabella has
met her husband, Don Francisco
de Asis, at the tomb of King Al-
phonso in the Escorial. Don
Francisco will remain in Madrid
until after the marriage of the
Infanta Eulalia.

El Progreso, a Zorrillista pa-
per, says that when the Cortes
meet it will be to receive the an-
nouncement of the Queen's abdi-
cation.

Nine suspicious men were ar-
rested at the railway station.
Later, the police discovered in
the house of a shoemaker known
to be affiliated to the Socialists, a
quantity of dynamite cartridges,
an explosive machine, revolvers,
and a number of red flags.

It is rumored that Queen Chris-
tine is suffering from symptoms
of a premature confinement. Her
only doctor is an Austrian phy-
sician as she objects to consult
the court doctors; the papers of
both parties insist on her being
seen by the doctors.

The reconciliation between the
ex-Queen Isabella and her hus-
band Don Francisco de Asis, was
brought about by Sr. Canovas
del Castillo, who it is said is
working to get the ex-queen
named regent.

The investigation which has
taken place in consequence of
finding the Dynamite, revolvers,
etc., at a shoemaker's, has led to
the discovery of a revolutionary
conspiracy with ramifications in
Barcelona, Malaga, and Seville.

THE WORLD-FAMED
PEERLESS DIP.

SNELL & CO.

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PROSPECTS OF URUGUAY.

An article in the *Manchester Guardian* on the «Progress and Prospects of Uruguay» says—

Among the more fertile and advancing yet least known portions of the earth is the Republic of Uruguay, or the Banda Oriental. Under recent years its progress was hindered by political discord and internal warfare; but an era of settled peace seems now to have begun, and this fact gives special interest to a report dated July 1, 1885, upon the economical condition of the republic which has been prepared by Mr. W. Gifford Palgrave, our Consul at Montevideo. Mr. Palgrave, who is well known to English readers as the author of a standard book of travels in Central and Eastern Arabia, occupied several years ago the post of British Consul at Trebizonde, and his official reports have always been marked by singular fulness and intelligence. These qualities are conspicuous in the one now before us.

Uruguay has an area exceeding 70,000 square miles; yet its population according to a recent official estimate published at the beginning of the present year, does not exceed 700,000. It has little mountains or waste land, and the soil is for the most part very productive. Mr. Palgrave bears testimony to the high qualities of the people, and especially emphasises their peaceful habits, in view of the unfounded reputation for turbulence which has been given them. He states that the disturbances which have afflicted their country in past years were the result not of ungovernable habits or native dissensions, but of neighboring jealousies and ambitions, which made Uruguay a field for «Argentine or Brazilian interference, turn by turn.» These foreign encroachments appear now to have ceased, and there is we are assured a well grounded prospect of future stability and progress. The scantiness of the population is due to several causes. In the first place, the insecurity of life and property consequent upon previous political disturbances has exercised a profoundly depressing influence upon immigration and settlement on the land; secondly, there has hitherto been little agriculture, vast tracts—many of them owned outside the State—being given up to the feeding of cattle and sheep in a half-wild state; thirdly, excepting the railways which have been recently introduced there are no roads worthy the name beyond a few miles from the capital. The ordinary tracks are rough and ill-kept, being often impassable in winter or after rain. Few bridges (except those over which the railways pass) at a distance of more than forty miles from Montevideo. Communication over the land both for passengers and merchandise is therefore exceedingly difficult, and notwithstanding the productiveness of the soil transportation is too costly throughout the greater part of the country to admit of an extensive population devoted to the growth of produce. Lastly, the quicker return upon investment in pasturage is a further discouragement to the settling of cultivators of the soil, few inhabitants being

required to take care of the vast flocks and herds which roam over the country. Of the thirteen provinces into which the republic is divided nine contain less than eight inhabitants per square mile.

There are at present two railway lines actually in operation, and the construction of a third has just been commenced. The Central Uruguay Railway, which proceeds from Montevideo northward, is already completed and in working order for a distance of 150 miles, and a further section of 44 miles is under construction, the ultimate terminus of the line being on the Brazilian frontier at a point 310 miles from Montevideo. A small branch of 20 miles is already made. The traffic receipts both from passengers and goods are steadily increasing. There is also a small railway in operation, 31 miles long, in the north-western portion of the Republic, starting from the town of Salto, on the Uruguay river, at which point the latter is navigable. The third, a newly-established railway enterprise, which, like the Central Uruguay, has been undertaken by an English Company, proceeds from Montevideo in a north-easterly direction to the Brazilian frontier, and when finished will be about 280 miles long. Other railway projects are in contemplation, but the Central Uruguay and the new North-western are of special importance, because they will not only open up to settlement and commercial intercourse extensive portions of the Republic itself, but will bring Montevideo into direct communication with Brazil. The importance of these lines is heightened from this point of view by the fact that Montevideo is the only secure and conveniently situated harbour along the entire South American coast between Rio Janeiro to the north and Bahia Blanca on the southern coast of the Argentine Republic. It has one defect, however, that of being exposed to the southerly, south-westerly, and south-easterly winds, which occur frequently throughout the year, but especially in winter. During these winds, which prevail in the aggregate over about one-third of the year, all harbour work is difficult, and sometimes impossible. In order to remedy this evil a project is on foot for the construction of an outer breakwater on the model of that of Plymouth, as well as an inner one, and a new quay of about a mile in length; and a contract for the carrying out of these works at a cost of £3,000,000 sterling has been entered into, the Government guaranteeing interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum. Mr. Palgrave estimates very highly the value of this enterprise, but, having regard to the existing economical condition of the Republic, he remarks cautiously that the cost is very heavy, and can only be justified by early and complete success.

Into the important question of Uruguayan finance the report enters at considerable length. The general conclusions reached are in substance the following: The resources of Uruguay are sound and increasing and, regarded apart from other considerations, they justify a rational confidence in the future financial position of the country. These resources are entirely free from any kind of obligation in regard of the neighboring nations. In the absence of any violent interference on their part therefore, the Uruguayan credit may be said to rest entirely on its own substantial foundation. The expenditure of the State, Mr. Palgrave thinks, is somewhat excessive, the outlay in the shape of salaries given to civil servants being too great, especially those on foreign service. There are also too many Government pensioners. The army, navy, and police expenditure is exceedingly moderate, and perhaps rather too little. The amount of the National Debt, internal and external, was officially stated in 1884 to be £12,579,442. Mr. Palgrave does not give the figures, but he alludes to it as a «heavy burden;» and observes that although the obligations it imposes have been manfully and honorably borne

by the republic, it affords serious warnings against any increase of it, whether by fresh loans (which are not at present in contemplation) or even by onerous contracts involving State liability or expenditure, except such as have the prospect of bringing an almost immediate return.

[Second Report next week.]

THE PRICE OF MEAT.

We take the following important statistics from the *Standard*:

«The yearly average prices of wheat per quarter for the 25 years ending with 1885 are given below:

1881....55s 4d	1874....55s 9d
62....44 5	75....45 2
63....44 9	76....46 2
64....40 2	77....56 9
65....41 10	78....46 5
66....49 11	79....43 10
67....64 5	1880....44 4
68....62 9	81....45 4
69....48 2	82....45 1
1870....46 11	83....41 7
71....56 8	84....35 8
72....57 0	85....32 10
73....58 8	

The averages for the last two years were the lowest of the century, the lowest previous yearly average being 38s 6d for 1851. The highest weekly average in 1885 was 38s 1d, for the week ending May 9th; and the lowest was 30s 2d, for the week ending December 26th.»

THE
FROZEN MEAT COMPANIES
IN LONDON.

«The butchers in London, it seems, are busy killing the goose that lays their golden eggs. The Australian mail brings us news as to the winding-up of the Frozen Meat Export Company. The chairman, Sir James McCulloch, it is true, attributed its failure directly to the unexplainable fall in the price of meat, together with the unwillingness of the directors of the Orient Company to reduce the freights for the carriage of the frozen mutton; but the great obstacle to the success of the company, it was pointed out, had been the unfair way in which the London butchers bought up Australian meat at low rates, and retailed it at the highest price as the local article.»

Thus, thanks to the cupidity of a section of the London butchers, two important classes of the community—the stockowners of our colonies and the people of moderate means at home—are losing what to each is most vital to their welfare. Is it not possible to punish such acts of dishonesty as are here ascribed to the butchers? The proof of an offence of this kind would unquestionably be difficult; but it ought not to be impossible to frame a law on the principles of the Adulteration Acts under which dishonest butchers—if butchers who merely buy meat cheap in a distant market can really be described as dishonest—could be punished—when caught.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

OPENING OF THE
PACIFIC RAILWAY TO ORELLANOS.

The National Government has opened for the public service the section of the Pacific Railway from Chacabuco to Orellanos. This measure has been anxiously awaited, and will open up an important district in the province of Buenos Aires. By this section 255 kilometres will be opened up, that being the distance between Mercedes (Buenos Aires) and Orellanos in the province of Santa Fé, a short distance from the Laguna Pica, in which tract three new stations are raised, destined to be the centres of three new towns. The works were inaugurated on the 7th April, 1883, and have been attended by a thousand difficulties created by the ill-will of the engineer Villanueva, who threw impediments in the way of transportation over the Andine line of the necessary materials.

The permanent way—578,929 metres is now completed. The sections inaugurated are served

with a first-class rolling stock, among which are ten locomotives, four first class carriages, ten second class, four mixed, one hundred and thirty luggage vans, twenty cattle trucks, and ten brake vans.

The inauguration took place on the 13th inst. without any celebration, the train leaving the Once de Setiembre at the usual hour and proceeding from Mercedes to Orellanos. Messrs. Clark are much to be congratulated on this work.

CANADIAN VIEW OF THE
IRISH QUESTION.

[Halifax Herald, leading Conservative organ.]

Canadians can appreciate the Irish demands for local self-government. The position Ireland is desirous of attaining would be very little different from that occupied by a province of the confederation. If we in Nova Scotia should have the affairs of this province managed solely by an assemblage composed, besides our own representatives, of French-Canadians, Ontarians and British Columbians, and if our representatives numbered only one-seventh or one-eighth of the whole assemblage, we should probably be indignant. If to that state of affairs terrible misgovernment was added, Nova Scotia would probably make things as warm for the Dominion as Ireland is just now making them for England. There can scarcely be two opinions as to the justice of the Irish demands. Then looking at the question from English standpoint, it is plain enough that the English Parliament as it is at present constituted cannot continue to conduct the affairs of the Empire. The Irish party are so intent upon their object that the working of the House is almost shocked by their opposition to every measure. Their obstructive tactics are, they claim, the only legal methods to enforce their claims, and if so they are quite justified in employing it. At the same time the affairs of the empire at large suffer. It was a deplorable thing which was witnessed at the last general election in England, when the Conservatives towards the close of the polling gave up the contest in order that a working majority might be given the Liberals over Conservatives and Home-rulers combined. With such a condition of affairs, with the Irish party throwing its weight this way and that way with only one object in view, an issue affecting England or Scotland can not be squarely and fairly fought out. The sooner Ireland gets her local self-government the better will it be, not only for her but for the rest of the empire.

THE
CAUSE OF FATHER MATTHEW
IN IRELAND.

The annual meeting of the Irish Association for the Prevention of Intemperance was held recently in Leinster Hall, Molesworth-street, Dublin, the O'Connor Don in the chair. An influential and representative audience listened with the deepest interest to the ably-delivered arguments of such forcible speakers as Mr. Alfred Webb, Mr. J. F. Taylor, B.L., Mr. Abraham Shackleton, J.P., Mr. A. P. Nicolls, L.L.B., and Mr. T. W. Russell (the prospective M.P. for Preston). Mr. J. E. Redmond, M.P., who by-the-bye will be called to the English bar either this year in January, was unavoidably absent. Of Miss Tod's power on the platform it is needless to say anything, for long ago on all sides it was allowed that no woman orator ever expressed herself more artistically, more clearly, or more to the point. When Mrs. Ashton Dilke came over with Miss McCarthy, the accomplished daughter of the gifted member for Longford, to address mixed audiences on the woman's Suffrage Question, her eloquence was «pretty» where Miss Tod's was powerful, and weak where Miss Tod's was subtle. Another demonstration in

favor of total abstinence took place in Castlebar a few days ago on the occasion of the visit of the Most Rev. Dr. McEvilly, Archbishop of Tuam, to the reading-room established in connection with the League of the Cross. His Grace, replying to an address of welcome, congratulated the members on their noble efforts to sustain the cause of religion, and their great energy in endeavoring to stem the tide of intemperance. He pointed out the vast usefulness of the association and the good and ennobling results to be derived from it. Though this branch of the League of the Cross is only some few weeks in existence upwards of twelve hundred persons are enrolled as members.

JESUIT MISSIONS
IN
PARAGUAY AND THE CHACO.

By CAPTAIN THOMAS J. PAGE.

[CONTINUED.]

Father de Montoya—one of the most learned men of his day—and Tano sailed for Europe, the former accredited to the court of Spain, the latter to the Pope. Both were eminently successful in their missions. De Montoya forcibly represented the necessities of the missionaries; they were laboring, he said, only for the conversion of the Indians, and the king, favorably disposed to his Indian vassals, under the good and loyal guidance of the fathers granted his every request. The law of 1611 forbidding the Spanish settlers to enslave the natives unless captured in a just war, had like many others been little heeded.

Often had kings essayed to check the ill
By edicts not so well enforced as meant;
A present power was wanting to fulfill
Remote authority's sincere intent.

De Montoya asked that it should be strictly carried into execution; he also succeeded in obtaining from the king an edict which not only commanded the Mamelucos to set at liberty those who had been captured by them but which was to find guilty of high treason any who might attempt to renew the unlawful traffic. This ordinance, though of a more humane character than that of his grandfather Philip II. when he condemned to death the whole population of the Netherlands, rivaled it in its utter impracticability. De Montoya did not blind himself to the fact that that little confidence could be placed in these parchment scrolls unless accompanied by a sword or justice, the unfulfilling instrument which could alone sever the Gordian knots of future dissensions.

An all-important object was to obtain a grant which should allow the reduction of Indians to have FIREARMS. This was the main proposition made by the Jesuit envoy. It was objected that the natives once finding themselves in possession of such power, would use it to endanger the stability of Spanish authority. These fears were dissipated by the agreement that they should not be permanently supplied with arms except in cases of urgent necessity, and by the assurance furthermore that the fathers would be responsible for their conduct. De Montoya overcame all obstacles; he received a grant, with the seal of Spain upon it which established the perfect independence and future power of the missions.

Tano had equal reason to be elated with his success. He was received at Rome with every kindness and regard. His story of the hardships, reverses, and sacrifices of the Jesuit brothers in the wilds of South America, of the cruelties and butcheries of the Mamelucos, and of the inimical disposition toward them even of the Spanish settlers themselves, was full of thrilling interest and the tenderest appeal. The sympathies of the Church were with him. Pope Urban VIII. was much affected at his recital of all that had transpired in the brief history of the missions, and the anathemas of the Holy See went

out against the actors and abettors in the heinous offences committed against Loyola's devoted sons. The Pope accorded all that could tend to the tranquillity and security of the new missions and says Charlevoix, «would have made him (Tano) completely happy could that missionary answer for the wishes of the Vatican being sufficient to put an end to all the evils of which he had given his Holiness an account.»

Father Tano, on returning to Madrid from Rome, found a number of missionaries assembled at the instance of de Montoya, and prepared to accompany him to the western continent. He sailed shortly, but adverse winds forced him into Rio Janeiro. Here, making known the edicts of the Spanish monarch and the Papal briefs, a shout of indignation and even violent demonstrations rose up against him and his attendants. Spiritual condemnations bore lightly upon the shoulders of the Mamelucos, but they were not easily composed with regard to a law which materially affected their temporal goods; they lived by the slave traffic, and it would take a powerful force to bring them to renounce it, to compel them at that late day to give up the fruit of their bloody toils in Guayra and Tapé. Their exasperation was not slight nor to be disregarded; several tumultuous outbreaks convinced Father Tano that his sacerdotal robes might not possibly prove a sufficient protection to his person. At the same time, the revolution which had taken place in Portugal and which had placed the Duke of Braganza on the throne, warned him against a longer stay in his present perilous position. He reached Buenos Aires in safety in November of 1640. Father Montoya passed the rest of his days in Peru and Tucuman, performing many important and useful duties in the service of his order, and especially engaged in furnishing arms, for the grant of which the missions owed him every indebtedness.

The Mamelucos were still gathering strength. They probably never had a greater encouragement for renewing their inhuman conquests than that offered by the late Portuguese revolution. A declared hostility to Spain, arising from that event, only confirmed them in a bold determination to reach the Paraguay. Considering the countless hordes that composed the Guarani family, it is a matter of astonishment that this their mortal enemy ever should have advanced with impunity as far as he had; but gentleness, meekness, and unwelcome habits were the characteristics of their nature. (M. Crétineau Jolie is in error when he asserts in his «Histoire de la Compagnie de Jesus», «Les Jesuites avaient trouvé les Guaranis cruels, vindictifs, enclins à tous les excès, sauvages par nature et avec volupté.» Next to the Peruvians they were probably the most civilized people in South America; and their future amalgamation with the white man, while other tribes held their own in the deserts of the Gran Chaco, shows conclusively that they were above the ordinary level of the savage.) Yet a docile spirit may be spurred to despair. Pillaged churches and burning houses would stir even stagnant blood. Mothers, fathers, brothers, sisters, wives, and children mercilessly butchered, or bound and carried off to be sold in the market of some distant city, leaves its impress upon the Indian mind. To be pursued from place to place, hunted from wood to wood, with the prospect of eventual extermination, would make the dull nature revolt. The Indian felt at last that he had the sinews wherewith to fight; fight he must, or there was end of him; but his light lance and erring sling might even at this time have proved of no avail but for the gunpowder about to greet the Paulistas.

Due notice had been received of the expedition that was advancing against the reductions. The fathers made every effort to give their visitors a warm reception, and raised an army of four thousand men, mostly armed with bows and slings, for three hun-

dred muskets were all that could possibly be obtained at the time; these were distributed among the chiefs, and they did effectual service in the coming engagement. The Paulistas, numbering four hundred, and joined by as many Tupis Indians, ascended the Acaray River in a fleet of boats. Abiari, chief of the native army, advanced to meet them, and, stationing himself at the head of a small arm of the river, awaited their approach.

After a short and useless interview with the Paulista chief, he retired to draw up his force; soon the two boat fleets were seen steadily advancing to the shock. The banks were lined with men, women, and children, watching with intense anxiety this measuring of strength, and invoking with a loud voice the Apostle of the Indies. The discharge of a small cannon, as unexpected as a stroke of lightning to the Paulistas, sunk three of the enemy's pirogues, and threw the rest into no little confusion. The three hundred muskets were also used with such deadly effect that the invaders pulled for the shore, determined to try their strength on terra firma. Here again they were vigorously met; a united attack of the whole Guarani force for once broke their line and completely dispersed them. Hotly pursued, they skirmished for a while, but finally secreted themselves in the thickets or sought sheltering in the neighbouring forests. Collecting the next day their scattered and much-diminished forces, and still despising the clouds of Indians that now began exultingly to hover around, they thought yet to drive them from the field, or at least gain time to be re-inforced. A rapid and murderous charge made by the Guarani exploded all these hopes. But few of the invaders escaped.

[To be continued.]

WIT AND HUMOUR.

A judge has decided that an actress is a woman working for wages. It has been long supposed that she was a woman playing for wages.

At a cheap restaurant—Will you have a shilling dinner, sir, or a one and sixpenny one? What is the difference between the two? Sixpence, sir.

Professor: Name an oxide. Student: Leather. Professor: Oxide of what? Student: Oxide of beef. The professor came very near fainting.

Mrs. Parvenu called at Book-seller's Row and was very much vexed because she couldn't find Mr. Ibid's works. "He's quoted so much that there ain't no excuse for you not a having of him," she said.

Uncle George: So you are studying English literature, my dear? Sweet girl graduate from the west: Oh, yes, uncle. We've just finished Pluto's Republic and are in the midst of the Pope's Essay on Man.

"I understand you are a graduate of —, Miss Lucy. Did you ever study English literature to any extent?" "Oh, mercy, yes, we had Hogg for breakfast, Bacon for dinner, Lamb for tea, and Lover in the evening."

Are your domestic relations agreeable?—was the question put to an unhappy-looking specimen of humanity. Oh, my domestic relations are all right; it's my wife's relations that are causing the trouble—was the reply.

No more touching compliment could be paid than that of the child who had overheard a conversation at the table on the qualities of a wife. As he stooped over to kiss his mother he remarked—Mamma, when I get big I'm going to marry a lady just like you.

Citizen to country editor: A pleasant little affair occurred last night at my house which terminated in the marriage of my daughter. Would you like the particulars? Country editor: Well, sir, I might make a short mention of the matter, but we are badly cramped for space. A little later. Another citizen: My wife ran away with another man. Do you want the particulars? Country editor, eagerly: Yes, yes; give me the whole business.

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SAN NICOLAS de los ARROYOS

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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 baranca 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 Pil-ta 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:

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

On entering, each Boarder must pay \$20 m/n to defray for the time he is to remain in College, expenses of Bed and Bed cover, Dressing table, Bathing dress, Light, and Hairdresser. Expenses for Medicine, Books, and School necessities are put down to the student's account. Washing and mending \$2 m/n per month. English and French are taught gratis.

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

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

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

The following articles are required by boarders: Woollen mattress m/80 by 10/84, blankets, 6 sheets, 4 pillow slips, 3 suits of clothes, 8 shirts, 6 pairs of drawers, neckties, 3 pairs of boots, 4 napkins, 5 towels, toilet articles.

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DIRECTOR:

REV. SR. DOMINGO TOMATIS

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Desde Agosto 10, 1885

Salidas de Buenos Aires:

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

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

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

(Signed) FRED DASHWOOD

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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.

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

(Signed) RYLANDS BROTHERS.

Warrington, England, February 2, 1881.

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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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ju 15 pm

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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 1° del proximo Agosto. Asi mismo hago presente a mis numerosos relaciones que me hago cargo de toda clase de operaciones, relativas a dicho Banco, como a chancelaciones, transferencias, etc.

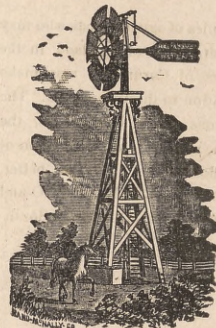
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El interesado que se encuentre fuera de la Capital, con escribir y enviar el Título del bien raíz que desee hipotecar bastara, pues solo para recibir las cedulas y firmar la escritura, se le avisara, no perdiendo asi tiempo alguno.

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R. A. DE TOLEDO,

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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.

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

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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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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.

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Gentlemen not already provided with Cards of Membership can obtain them by applying to

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Hon. Treasurer,

Reconquista 126, from 2 to 5 p.m.

Those in arrears with their Fee and Subscription are requested to pay same as soon as possible to the Hon. Treasurer.

By order.

THE COMMITTEE.

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

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

TERMS.

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

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19TH, 1886.

We had the great pleasure of seeing Father Mulleady last week, considerably improved in health and looking very well. The rev. gentleman has returned to his missionary labors in San Antonio, and his many friends are happy to see their «sogarth aroon» doing duty once more amongst them.

The «La Plata» left this port on Wednesday. Among the passengers was Dr. Colbourne, who is about to take a short vacation in Europe. We wish the distinguished gentleman a happy trip, and hope that he will return in the best health to this city, where his scientific skill has long been of such incalculable benefit to many in this community.

We have received a very able letter from our esteemed correspondent «Dragran» referring to a leading article which appeared in this paper some weeks ago. The matter is a little too old now, and it would not look well to go back on the same subject. If our correspondent will keep a sharp look-out he will find abundance of «food for thought» in that same journal whose deeds he criticises. But we must «catch the manners living as they rise.» Everything in its own time.

The Fahrenheit thermometer, which rose to 97° a few weeks ago, quietly settled down to 56° on last Friday morning. We have had but a fitful gleam of sunshine this summer. Not a week passed that we had not a rainfall, and far as temperature is concerned pilgrims from the northern clime are well satisfied with their experience. The excessive summer heat is the greatest enemy of an Irishman in this country. No matter how vigorous the frame the energies relax after a time under the pressure of torrid heat. With such a season as this has been we should not at all complain, but regard Buenos Aires as a veritable paradise.

It is with extreme sorrow that we announce the death of Mr. Thomas Kenny, of this city, who died at the residence of his brother, Mr. John Kenny, on Monday last. Deceased was long known as an intelligent and upright broker in this city. On account of the delicate state of his health he was obliged to leave his business here, and for some years he was in charge of his own estancia in Nueve de Julio. The fatal illness which carried him off only commenced a month before his death. Mr. Kenny was admired and beloved by all for his sterling qualities as a man and his uncompromising principles. His funeral, last Tuesday, was attended by a large body of Irishmen from town and

camp. We beg to express our sympathy and condolence with the family and friends of the deceased.

Mr. Helper has come to this country for the purpose of realizing the project of uniting North and South America by a line of railway which will pass through the great American continent. Already some of the best engineers and scientific men in North America have declared the project practicable, and Senator Sherman has brought in a bill before Congress for a grand international convention to be assembled with a view to carry out the project. In the Argentine Republic the railway already extends from Patagonia on the one side to Caceros on the other, and soon we may expect that it will be extended to Posadas on the frontiers of Brazil. Don Pedro, the ruler of that mighty empire, is a man of progress, and he may be trusted to do all in his power to open a line of railway through his territory which will be the means of developing its enormous resources. It is to be hoped that at no distant date we may be able to travel by railway from Montreal to Patagonia.

The Standard recommends that preacher Thompson be appointed chief immigration agent for this republic. We can hardly believe that our esteemed colleague is serious in making this proposal. The Standard knows that the one dominant feeling in Mr. Thompson's mind is a Satanic hatred of Catholics, and that this feeling has carried him so far that when the anti-Catholic paroxysm was on him his best friends believed him insane and suggested the usual refuge. If the Standard's wish be complied with we know what sort of «immigrants» we shall have. This country would soon be over-run with New-Lights and Puritanical Devils, who would consider it a sacred duty to murder our Catholic people. We shudder at the prospect before us if the Bedouins of the Salvation Army be let loose upon us.

Angels, Ministers of Grace, defend us! Oh, save us, save us from the Standard's counsels, and from the man who so frequently slandered the nuns—even though he be recommended by the Standard.

So the bashaws of the Southern line of railway will have their petty and ignoble vengeance. It would seem from the letter of poor Mr. Hore, which we publish elsewhere, that their malignity is pursuing him even outside their own hunting grounds, and that they are trying to deprive his children of bread. Surely the Southern Railway Company have crimes enough upon their heads without adding this other to the category of deeds that blacken their records. The blood of scores of honest men who have been crushed beneath the wheels of their locomotives is crying to Heaven against them for their culpable negligence and incompetence. They have turned the man who served them faithfully for fifteen years adrift on the world without one shilling in his pocket; they have gone as far as they could go to drag his wife out of her sick bed, and must they now persecute the infant children by depriving the parent of the means of supporting them, and maliciously injuring his character? Heartless bashaws! If all that is stated about Messrs. Barker and Barrow be true (and we have no reason to doubt it), we must confess that we should not like to live under the same roof with them, and that we shall insure our lives before we travel on their line. Is there no manhood left in the River Plate, and will nobody defend the little infants from the cruelty of the bashaws?

Do you hear the children weeping,
oh, my brothers,
Ere the sorrow comes with years?
They are leaning their young heads
against their mother,
And that cannot stop their tears.

The young children, oh, my brothers,
Then are weeping bitterly;
They are weeping in the play-time
of the others,
In the country of the free.

It is remarkable what a number of people become ill in the camp of Buenos Aires, and it is no less remarkable how soon many recover on changing their residence. Before Father Flannery and Fr. Mulleady left for Europe they were in a very poor state of health, and we are glad to say that they appear comparatively robust on their return. The owner of an estancia informs us that he never enjoys good health while at home in his estancia but that he recovers immediately after leaving it. Another gentleman assured us that his hair fell off and that he became nearly bald in the camp, but that the malady ceased when he came into town. It is easy to observe how corpulent some persons become when residing in certain camp districts, though they are not constitutionally so. Many, too, suffer from rheumatism whose lives and habits have been sober and regular. It is only in certain districts that these ailments are noticeable, and we are anxious to know the cause. The diet is of course most wholesome, and the air is the best in the world; but we fear the same cannot be said of the water, which, in some places, has a brackish taste and is seldom or never filtered. It is our opinion, and that of others whom we have consulted, that drinking the spring water of the camp has brought disease in many. Of course, the spring water in the town is also bad, but then there is another alternative, and we have known several who seemed incurably ill in the camp who nevertheless recovered on coming into town. The very reverse is often the case when persons are suffering from lung disease, and who require pure air more than water. We should like to have the opinions of some of our clever camp physicians on the matter. Perhaps Dr. Harrington of Arrecifes or Dr. Greene of Salto, who are both excellent chemists and physicians of long experience, would favor us with a correspondence on the subject. By doing so they would confer a great benefit on the community.

Anent the arrival of Dr. Fowler in this country the Herald gives way to a feeling of pious sentimentalism, recalling to mind the prophecy of Malachi and pre-figuring the coming of the Millennium. Our beloved contemporary says:

«Now that Bishop Fowler is here from the United States representing the largest church in the United States, and Dean Dillon is here representing one nearly as large here, and both seeking to do there the same work for the good of the people, and by methods not very different, how very pleasant it would be for these two most likable and genial of gentlemen who are much alike in many characteristics, to get together and confer as to what would be the best way to do good to the people of the Plate, and then if Bishop Stirling were here to join in a conference which should include the veteran Dr. Smith of the Scotch Church, we would exclaim «How good and how pleasant for brethren to dwell together in unity!»

The sentiment does credit to our colleague's heart, though we fear the same cannot be said of the head. What earthly purpose could it serve to bring these four gentlemen together? Each of them knows his own duty, and we have no doubt will perform it, without any conference to decide «about the best way to benefit the community.» The Catholic community do not require Protestant councillors to guide them, and we suppose the Protestants think themselves equally safe without the interference of a Catholic clergyman. For the rest we see no reason why Protestants and Catholics should not as «brethren dwell together in unity» without such a heterogeneous assembly. We may speak for one of the gentlemen above-mentioned (Dean Dillon), and assure our colleague that he does not and never did bear any ill-will to persons of other religious denominations.

We may be allowed to add that we have never heard in the

Argentine Republic of an insult offered to a Protestant because of his religion, and we are sorry we cannot say the same of Catholics, who are the great majority of the inhabitants. They have been frequently insulted in a most unchristian and ungentlemanly manner both in the pulpit and in the press by a follower of «that most likable and genial of gentlemen» Dr. Fowler. (See the anti-Catholic diatribes delivered in the Methodist Church and published in the infidel paper *La Patria Argentina*.)

AFTER THE STORM.

The electoral storm has passed away and it is only natural that we should expect to experience a calm that should succeed it. We look round after the tumult of Sunday week, and we ask ourselves what are the results? In the words of the Sacred writer, «Why have the nations murmured and the people meditated vain things?» Why have we had so much organizing and speechifying, and marching and countermarching, and registering and shouting and protesting during the past few months? We have had the storm for which we were preparing, but we do not yet perceive the calm, or if there be a calm, it is like those dust-clouds that sometimes arise in the Pampa during the summer season, darken the air and mislead the traveller. Before the elections there was some light; after the elections there is nothing but confusion, and men grope their way in darkness. If the evil spirit had devised the best means of creating discord in this country he could not have hit upon a surer method of attaining his ends than by the elections of Sunday week. Macbeth's switches, blue, white and grey, were all there and they stirred up the cauldron that wrought so powerful a charm. In the city, and in the provinces, both parties claim the victory and where the Opposition were not victorious they assert that they were not defeated by the vote of the people, but by fraud and violence. In Entre-Rios and Corrientes the Coalition did not go to the poll because the official party prevented them by force, and in each case second voting tables were set up. In Cordoba an armed body of men guarded the tables and drove away the voters. Something similar occurred in Mendoza. In Santiago over 100 of the leading men were arrested the day before the elections. In Calamarca bodies of voters were shot at as a target, and in nearly every province the victory, if victory there be, remains undecided. The country is, therefore, in a sad predicament, for the elections only make confusion worse confounded, and no man can say «I am the choice of the people.» Who will then choose and how is the drama to end? We know not, but we say it is a lamentable thing that the country should be reduced to such a humiliating condition by the ambition of a few men, and that we should suffer all the vicissitudes incident to a disturbed state of society because Government will not, or cannot, carry out the laws impartially and see justice done according to the spirit of the Constitution.

THE LAW-ABIDING PEOPLE.

When the Irish were suffering from starvation and oppression it was customary with the Pharisees of English Plutocracy to turn up the white of their eyes and thank God that they were not as those Publicans, those «wild Irish who had no respect for the law and the Constitution.» «Look at our people,» they exclaimed, «how law-abiding they are.» They forgot all the time that the English saints had plenty of bread and meat and beer, and that the Irish sinners were perishing on the meagre fare of seaweed and buckshot. It is easy enough to be tranquil and satisfied when all our wants are supplied. It is easy to be patient when we suffer no wrong. We can imagine the self-complacency with which the Duke of West-

minster while rolling in Oriental luxury and counting his yearly income by millions acts the part of a Mentor to the Irish peasants, and promises on behalf of «the good and generous English people that if they only keep quiet all their wrongs will be righted.» If His Grace is sincere, let him take his place with spade and shovel on the hills of Connemara, and if he can patiently bear hunger and cold while one of these same peasants is preaching to him, we will acknowledge that His Grace is a just man, notwithstanding the falsehoods of which he has been recently convicted. It is all very fine for the fisherman to curse the eel because it will not keep quiet while he is flaying it alive, but will the fisherman endure the same operation with calmness and equanimity? The time is come to test the virtue of the «law-abiding and generous English people.» The hunger, which is the chronic state of Ireland is beginning to make itself felt in the sister island, and if the telegrams speak true, Englishmen are not a bit more patient than their suffering brethren at the other side of the channel. We are informed that the mob has sacked the houses of several shopkeepers, and that they are threatening to attack the arsenal of Woolwich. *Tantum valet celestibus armis.*

Is this the virtue of the law-abiding people? If the Irish peasants had recourse to such deeds it would be taken as a proof by the Duke of Westminster that the Irish are not fit to govern themselves. If appearances deceive not, the noble Duke and others of that ilk will have weightier matters to concern them than that of preaching prosaic moral sermons to starving Irish peasants. Their castles, privileges, and their proud acres are in danger of slipping from them, and the enemy is that very English laborer whose morality they have belauded as a model for the world. The crisis in manufacturing and agricultural interests is shaking England to its very centre. The tiger of English democracy is aroused by the pinch of hunger, and we may feel sure he will not cease until his appetite is glutted.

A PLEASANT REUNION IN JUNIN.

[COMMUNICATED.]

On Tuesday a most enjoyable «reunion» took place at the house of Mr. J. E. Clark, contractor of the Buenos Aires and Pacific Railway, for the purpose of congratulating the managing engineer, V. Pretot-Freire, Esq., on the inauguration of the Chacabuco-Orellanos sections of the line.

The following gentlemen got invitations and were present:—Messrs. W. Cowan (locomotive superintendent), G. Smith (permanent way inspector), E. Sarmiento (paymaster), W. G. Marr (station master), M. G. Finnegan (chief storekeeper), M. Boeda, J. Finnegan, E. Maschwitz, and P. Oliva.

Mr. C. Maschwitz (resident engineer) acted the part of host in a most admirable manner.

The sala was very tastefully decorated, and reflected great credit on those who were engaged in its artistic arrangement.

Ample justice having been done to the delicious viands under the weight of which the table groaned, toasts and speeches became the order of the night, the tenor of which were—prosperity to the directing engineer and the Pacific Railway, etc. It is an undeniable fact that it is owing to the energy, ability, and indefatigable exertions of Mr. V. Pretot-Freire that the public are indebted for the opening of the road, as this gentleman was the «prime mover» in everything connected with its construction, which he has carried to such a successful conclusion against very great difficulties.

The party broke up at 11 p.m., wending their ways to their respective homes, after having spent a most enjoyable evening, the thought of which shall not soon fade from their memory.

M. G. F.

WHAT TO TEACH CHILDREN.

Buenos Aires,
February 15th, 1886.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

As I am aware that you take a very lively interest in everything that concerns our countrymen in general, and particularly those residing in the camp, I would ask you to allow me a small space in your valuable journal to make a few suggestions on the matter of camp education. I must say frankly that in many cases the education given to the children of our countrymen is most lamentably defective. What is worse is that I have seen many who have studied in town, and who are not much more intellectually improved than those whose parents cannot afford to pay for a boarding-school, and who are therefore obliged to content themselves with the first roving academician whom chance may throw in their way. The men born here, and even those who emigrated here some ten or twenty years ago, can have no idea of the educational movement of more advanced countries at the present day. In the common schools of France and Germany children are taught three or four modern languages besides the elementary rules in the exact sciences, and in most cases a mechanical trade or some useful profession. You cannot but remark the intelligence of some of these poor boys from the continent of Europe who come to earn their bread in the Argentine Republic. There are many hardworking, poor fellows serving as waiters in the cafés of Buenos Aires who can speak three modern languages fluently. Their lot is just now a hard one, but they have a hope of securing a competence some day, and they have only to look around them to see many of their countrymen who have risen to wealth and independence from the lowest rung of the ladder. I can point to a French professor who served his apprenticeship as "peon" for twelve months in this city. He had a good elementary education, he was steady and persevering, and he is to-day in receipt of a very large salary in a government college and is, moreover the owner of several leagues of land. The proprietors of nearly all the hotels and restaurants in this city were once domestic servants or humble employés. If you approach them, nevertheless, you will find that they are possessed of a fair education, and when you are told in addition that they have always been sober, industrious men, you see at once the secret of their success in life. Brougham was right when he said that it was the schoolmaster and not the monarch, the leader of armies or the statesman, who had the destiny of men and nations in his hands. Even in our own country there is a mighty change for the better and a vast awakening to an appreciation of the advantages of education is easily perceptible. The time is gone by when the acme of an Irishman's education was the rules of Voster, and when a man who could quote a piece of stupid Latin was regarded as a genius whom all were bound to worship. Farmers' sons now study applied chemistry, and the boys and girls of the national schools have an opportunity of learning several languages. Let me ask what do the children learn in the schools of Buenos Aires? How many of them know French, which is the most fashionable language? How many of them know Spanish, which is the language of the country? How many of them can write a decent letter in English on any subject? These, sir, are questions which parents of children should ask themselves, and if the answer is not satisfactory they must come to the conclusion that there is something rotten in the State of Denmark, and that the curriculum of studies is a broken reed and a rope of sand. There is a custom in vogue in this country of boys aspiring to honors presenting themselves for examination before a board of the national colleges at the end of the

year. These examinations may not be always an exact test of a boy's proficiency but, nevertheless, it must be admitted that they are a great stimulus to learning. Hundreds of boys of other nationalities present themselves at these examinations yearly. How many Irish boys appear there? For my part I do not know of a single one. They return home after their studies without any other guarantee that they have advanced in knowledge, except perhaps a pert grimace and an air of superciliousness by which they wish it to be understood that they are no ordinary people. Nor is this altogether the teachers' fault. The parents, clinging to old and absurd prejudices, plainly state that they do not wish their children to be taught Spanish. They will learn enough of that on the way. That is to say, they take all care that their children shall learn a foreign language and not that of the country. It is like wearing a light summer suit at the poles and a heavy surcoat at the equator. The consequence is that the children are brought up like pariahs in the land of their birth and that their ideas are limited to the very narrow surroundings in which they move. It is a mistake for parents to suppose that an English education here is of equal value with an English education in the old country. There, unless the learner is deaf and dumb, his mind is nourished daily with intellectual food from thousands of sources. Here his knowledge in the English is limited to the dull monotony of a small and unvarying circle. The consequence is that the minds of those brought up in this way become dwarfed to a lamentable degree, as the pear and the apple tree when left wild and ungrafted will turn to a crab.

Another reason why Irish boys educated, or supposed to be educated, in this country unfavorably compare with others is that they are not sent to school in proper time, and do not remain long enough to acquire a fair education. I shall again return to this subject.

I remain, dear sir,
Yours sincerely,

X.

HOW
MR. HORE IS PERSECUTED
BY THE
BASHAWS OF THE F.C.S.

Rosario,
February 15th, 1886.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

In your edition of the 5th inst. you were kind enough to publish a letter written by me.

I am obliged to have recourse to publicity once more, as I find that I cannot obtain satisfaction in any other way.

I find that Mr. Barrow's threat of doing all in his power to prevent me obtaining employment on any other railway has not been an idle one. It appears that I am blackballed by the different managers of railways. I was informed by one manager that he had heard Mr. Barker speaking very strongly against me, and that he could not give me employment. Now I had been promised the first vacancy that should occur. As I could not elicit any further reply from the above-mentioned manager I hereby call on Mr. Barrow or Mr. Barker to state their reasons why I should be pursued with so much malignity. If I have been dishonest let them say so, and I can then know how I may best force them to prove the charge or withdraw it. Mr. Barrow endeavored to have me turned out of the station immediately, notwithstanding he obliged me to pay my way in the train and also pay freight on a wagon-load of furniture—to enable me to meet those expenses I was obliged to borrow the money.

I consider this is a very mean way of taking the law into one's hands; and will thank you to have this letter inserted in the *Southern Cross*.

I am, dear sir,
Yours respectfully,

F. J. Hore.

NOTES FROM JUNIN.

Junin,
February 16th, 1887

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

To escape your editorial ire, and not to be classed as a lazy correspondent, I shall endeavor to forward you a few notes from this district which, if considered of sufficient interest to find a corner in your journal, I should thank you to publish this week. As we are all supposed to be more or less interested in politics and take some interest in the late elections, I suppose no newspaper letter would be considered complete without making some reference to this particular subject.

Well, as far as I have been able to observe, everything passed off in Junin as peaceably and orderly as could possibly have been expected. A stranger visiting the "pueblito" on the 7th inst. and not in possession of the facts of the case, would never have dreamed that such a thing as an election was taking place. A greater number of "the boys in blue" than usual might be seen stationed in various parts of the town or galloping to and fro, apparently executing orders with a trifle more than their usual alacrity, a goodly number of that class of "gente" with the "chiripa" and "poncho"—these evidently the free and enlightened electors, might also be noted wending their way towards the place where they were to record their votes in favor of the candidate of their choice—or some other body's choice, as the case might have been; with these exceptions the town presented its usual appearance and preserved its wonted order. Scarcely a case of drunkenness was noticeable during the entire day, and I have not heard of the use of either knife or rebenque.

It is generally understood that the Rochistas have had it all their own way for reasons that are not at all difficult to surmise.

Speaking about this subject, allow me a slight reference to the cause as it stands at home—the cause which appeals to our humanity as individuals and our patriotism as Irishmen. No person worthy of that name can at this moment feel anything but the most complete satisfaction and honest pride to note with what rapid strides our country is advancing towards that goal which is, above all other things, the paramount desire of every son of hers, who is not west-Britonised or who does not edit an organ having for its object the laudation of the powers that be, no matter whether those powers exist in and oppress the land of his adoption or the land of his birth. By this individual I mean the anti-Irish editor—he who always does his utmost to blacken and defame the character of such of his countrymen as cannot believe with him that all except "true blue" Britons are and must continue to be slaves; and that it is criminal on their part to try and break those chains which centuries ago were placed around their necks by their gentle conquerors and approved good masters. I have it on fair authority that such a one exists—strange as it may appear—in this enlightened republic, and what is stranger still is that the very people he thus insults and tries to present to the world as miscreants and vile things have compatriots, and perhaps relations, in this country who applaud his efforts to such an extent as to pay him for these services—I mean of course that they pay for the paper where such calumnies find a place. After that who will say that we are not a generous people! I! Whether in this case it is to our shame or our credit I do not venture to give an opinion.

I think, Mr. Editor, you must have been in one of your chaffing moods when you calmly congratulated the Irish of the Plate in a recent issue as to the proportions of the Parliamentary Fund. Why as yet it has not reached a figure equal to that of the single offerings of several Irish North Americans. And our ears are constantly saluted here with such

phrases as "the Irish of the River Plate are about the richest community in it," "what positions they have made for themselves," etc.—this may be so indeed, and if it is only proves that they are the least patriotic of all the voluntary or involuntary "Exiles of Erin." It is true that there are some honorable exceptions, generally among the middle and working classes; but the "kings"—as far as I can observe—have done absolutely nothing. This would not have been the case had there been many Portefios in the country as patriotic as liberal or as enlightened as your Zarate correspondent of last week. I hope that the sluggards will make profit by his good example and "go and do likewise."

Before closing I may just mention that the section of the Pacific Railway between Chacabuco and Orellanos was opened to the public on yesterday the 15th inst.

Though frequent applications were made by estancieros, etc., along this section for its opening, very few were aware up to the 14th that its inauguration would really take place so soon. On Sunday evening, however, all doubts were removed when the Mercedes train, which previously reached its terminus here, merely changed engines and steamed away to Orellanos carrying the company's general manager and staff and the directing engineer of Messrs. Clark and Co., their locomotive superintendent, etc., so as to hand over to the officials of the company the various stations as far as that point. The first passenger train came in from Orellanos yesterday morning, and on its arrival here quite a crowd had collected around the platform, attesting by their presence how very pleased they were to welcome the iron horse to what had been but the pampa some few years ago.

The engine was tastefully decorated with flags, etc., prominent being the English, Argentine, Chilean, and Italian, and moved out of the station amid the cheers of an enthusiastic multitude.

Much credit is due to the contractors, Messrs. Clark and Co., for the manner in which they have pushed on the works so as to have everything ready to hand over in good shape to the company; and more than anybody to their managing engineer, Sr. Pretot-Freire, who by his indomitable energy and perseverance has been the principal agent in carrying out this great work to its completion.

I remain, Dear sir,
Yours very truly,

F. J.

GENERAL ITEMS.

The well-known firm of Messrs. Lorenzo, Garrahan, and Co. have moved their offices from Calle Ecuador No. 2, Once de Setiembre, to Calle San Martin 180.

Reports from Santa Fe announce great damage caused by the floods in some of the colonies. A fall of hail destroyed a large quantity of wheat in San Rafael, many industrious people lost their all, and whole families had to fly from their houses to escape being drowned. On the Andine line a large portion of the earthworks was swept away, the bridge over the railway in San Luis was carried away.

Monday was Sarmiento's 75th birthday, and he received numerous congratulations with some nice rattling-boxes and other toys as presents from his friends.

The notorious Mr. Langworthy has brought an action for libel against Mr. White, editor of the *Argentine Times*, for some publications which appeared in that paper and which did not tickle the fancy of the plaintiff. The defendant alleges that he is not responsible for the publications, inasmuch as there was a standing advertisement to the effect that the proprietor, Mr. Parks, would make himself responsible for anything that may appear in the paper.

A grand match of ball was played at the Plaza Euskara on Sunday. 3000 persons were present. The players were Chiquito, Vega and Erizala, on the one

side, and the brothers Bran and Manco de Villabuena on the other. The latter were the winners, beating the former by 20 in a match of 60.

The *Standard* states that Mr. M. G. Mulhall left London on Tuesday for the River Plate.

From the little town of Saladillo comes the news that two suicides were committed there in one day. Paulina Huesca de Rivas, the mother of a large family, threw herself into a well, and Dolores Lopez shot herself in the head with a revolver. This is horrible, to say the least of it.

Mr. Pakenham has been duly accepted British diplomatic representative in the Argentine Republic.

The Right Rev. Dr. Cagliero, Bishop of Patagonia, conferred ecclesiastical orders on some young aspirants to the priesthood in the Salesian monastery of San Nicolas de los Arroyos, this week; among others, on our distinguished countryman, Rev. P. J. O'Grady, who is in charge of the English department of the Salesian school. He with his companions received subdeaconship on the 14th instant. On next Sunday, at 2 p.m., the order of deaconship will be conferred, and on next Wednesday, the Feast of St. Matthew, the young Levites will be raised to the sacerdotal dignity. We take this opportunity to congratulate our friend, the Rev. Mr. O'Grady, on his elevation to the sacred ministry. He is already well known to our countrymen in the northern partidos as an able educationist, and now that he is about to become a priest of God, and a follower of the apostles, his presence among them will be still more highly appreciated and he will, we are certain, be the means of imparting a thousand blessings to the good Catholic people of his neighborhood.

If there are any adult Catholics in the vicinity of San Nicolas who have not yet received Confirmation we have reason to believe that Monsignor Cagliero would have no difficulty in conferring the sacrament privately, should they desire it.

We are happy to hear that Dr. Navarro, the young man who was wounded at the restaurant in the Calle Florida, is now on a fair way to recover.

An attack was made on the life of the Oriental General Arredondo last week by a Frenchman, who is said by some to be insane and by others to have been hired by some parties unknown, to do the general grievous bodily harm.

We are informed that the Very Rev. Father Fidelis has reached Rio Janeiro by the "Advance" from New York. He may therefore be expected in a week or two. Probably he will be detained in quarantine in Flores Island, so that the day of his arrival is uncertain, but we hope that all our people will be prepared to give him a warm welcome when he arrives. He brings with him one student who expects to be ordained for the missions here. We are rejoiced to hear that Father Fidelis is enjoying good health.

P.S.—Since writing the above we have been informed that Fr. Fidelis is coming by the "Apollo" and will arrive here to-morrow.

Messrs. Molino, Torres, and Co. on behalf of a syndicate of European brokers, have asked for a privilege for 20 years for the purpose of establishing an Agricultural and Industrial Bank in La Plata with branches in the most important towns of the provinces. The capital is to be \$100,000.

General Campos has been summoned before a public tribunal accused of appearing in uniform at the voting place on the day of election, in violation of the law. The general is defended by Dr. Del Valle.

On Monday a swimming match came off between some members of the rowing clubs of Buenos Aires and Montevideo. The distance was half a mile; the competitors were—D. E. Krabbe, A. M. Day, T. D. Lawrie, J. D. McColl, and J. J. Nisbet. Mr. Krabbe of the Buenos Aires club came in first, and Mr. McColl of the Montevideo club.

The arbitrary charges custom-

ers of the Southern Railway are exposed to have so irritated them, that finding all remonstrance useless the traders of Azul have organised a bullock train service on a large scale between Buenos Aires and Azul. There are now 180 carts engaged in this business; they carry wool and produce to Buenos Aires and return to Azul laden with merchandise.

On Friday night several gentlemen who occupy rooms in the Hotel l'Universelle, in Calle San Martin, were robbed by a thief who entered their rooms and carried off all the wearing apparel lying about and, of course, the contents of the pockets and also several articles of jewelry. It is thought probable that one of the lodgers was the delinquent. The thief had no difficulty in the matter, the doors of the rooms being left open on account of the heat.

A lamentable and disgraceful scene took place at the Rotisserie Billot in Calle Florida on Tuesday morning. The facts are as follow:

Dr Luis F. Navarro entered the restaurant at 3.30 a.m. accompanied by Sr. Torcuato Ocampo and Captain Lacasa.

They were almost immediately followed by Sres. Juan A. Garcia, German Oliver and Lando, all of them Post-office clerks, and Garcia at once went up to Ocampo with whom he was on bad terms, and after exchanging a few words struck him in the face. Somebody drew out a revolver and Garcia and Oliver did the same. Navarro seeing this caught Oliver by the arms and said: "What are you about, my friend?" Garcia thinking that Navarro was attacking Oliver, seized the former by the right arm, twisted him round, and fired into his chest. Navarro was taken to a "botica" by a gentleman who was in the restaurant at the time, and Dr. Murphy was called in and dressed the wound. Drs. Mulcahy, Murphy, and Balestra met in consultation and extracted the ball.

Ocampo, Oliver and Garcia were arrested, but the two former were released on paying \$20 for using arms. Garcia is in prison, and not allowed to communicate with anyone.

The plans for the new theatre to be built at the corner of Victoria and San José are finished. It will hold 1500 people comfortably.

A meeting of the Central Gun Club was held on Saturday night at the house of Mr. E. Casey in Calle Piedad. Mr. L. Casey was elected president for the coming year. Considering the vast amount of amusement afforded by the club during the two years of its existence, the expediency of admitting additional members was considered, and a motion was carried that the limit placed to the number of members should be withdrawn. We may therefore expect to hear of many other young Irish Portefios becoming members of the club at an early date. The proceedings terminated with the usual vote of thanks to the chairman.

During the storm on last Thursday while Dr. Bernardo Irigoyen was sitting with a friend in his study at 1 a.m., they suddenly heard a loud report, and the telephone in the room gave a responsive groan and emitted a flash of red fire. Both gentlemen experienced an electric shock, and the Misses Irigoyen who were in the next room felt it still more severely. It is supposed that the lightning struck the telephone wires and was conveyed to the ground through them; the wooden box of the telephone was considerably charred.

Chascomus rural fair will be held on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd of March.

Dr. Paz, Minister of the Interior, has resigned. It is expected he will be chosen senator of Tucuman.

The wedding of Mr. Eduardo Martinez de La Hoz and Miss Isabel Elortondo took place on Monday in the little chapel of the sisters in Calle Moreno. Father Rasore of the Merced performed the ceremony. The happy couple are spending the honeymoon at Ramon Mejia.

DR. JACK'S VALENTINE.

There were half-a-dozen of the girls together—pretty creatures—in the very first season of their long dresses—the eldest not quite sixteen. They were all braids and puffs and fluff curls—all loops and ruffles and ribbons—all smiles and dimples. It was the Saturday before Valentine's Day, in a certain year of grace, of which I will not give you the precise date, but less than ten years ago, and more than five. Of the half-dozen girls, two are busy teachers now, two are married, one is playing mother to her brother's little brood of orphan children, and the sixth, not less happy than the rest, has gone on to the next country, where they tell us she will never grow old, never be sick, nor sorry any more—happy Bertha, whom, surely, God loved.

But, that day in February, none of them thought much about the future—the present was enough, with its fun and frolic, its wealth of all the pleasures which girlhood holds dear. The six were passing the long day together. Two of them were sisters and belonged to one house, and the rest had come there to be with them; for they were all going to make valentines. They had made funny ones, and foolish ones—tender ones, with just a little dash of satire in them—poetic ones and prosy ones—and at last it was dinner time—a feast of all the good things that school-girls love. Roast turkey there was, and cranberry jelly, and sweet potatoes, and squash; and then such pies and puddings, and nuts and raisins. How could they hold it all! Ah, they were hungry girls. At least they were all hungry girls but Nelly Hunt, and she scarcely eat any dinner at all, she was so busy thinking. She was Bertha's sister, and this was her home and Bertha's, and it was to the girls' own room that the little party went back again, after they had eaten and praised Mrs. Hunt's dinner.

"What are you thinking about, Nell?" Bertha asked, sitting on the arm of Nelly's chair.

"These valentines," Nelly answered, slowly.

"Well, surely they need not make you sober—they are absurd enough."

"Yes, and it's just because they are so absurd that they make me sober. I was wondering why we couldn't just as well have said something to help somebody—to make somebody think—to do some good."

"Nell's heroics!" cried Kate Green, flippantly. "Miss Hunt is a moral reformer!"

Nelly blushed from her pretty ears to the roots of her sunny hair; but her eyes shone clear, and there was a ring of clearness in her voice as she answered—

"You can laugh if you will, but I mean what I say, and I'm going to try an experiment. I will write one boy a valentine, such as I think a girl ought to write, and I'll send it."

"So you shall," Bertha said, gently—Bertha always was peace-maker; and we'll all go away and see mamma and the baby while you write it. When it's done you must call us."

"Yes, and you must show it to us," cried Kate Green as she went away, "that's only fair. We promised this morning to show each other all we sent, and we shan't let you off."

And then the five fluttered away like a flock of birds, and Nelly was quite alone.

Her task was harder than she had imagined. It is only the old perhaps, who are sage in counsel by nature. At any rate, to give good advice did not come naturally to pretty Nelly. But she had an idea of what she wanted to say, and at last she got it said. She had written and re-written it, and finally concluded that she could do no better, and then copied it out into her neatest handwriting before she called the others. It was a little stiff, to be sure, and preachy, and highflown, but it sounded like a lofty effort and a complete success to the listening girls. This was what she said—

"My Valentine—
You will have plenty of fine speeches and phrases and, perhaps, of fun and fancy from

others, so I shall not give you those—I, who have but one interest in you—namely, that you should be the best boy and the best man which it is possible for you to become. If you are selfish, if you are indolent, if you are mean, you will never be happy in your own society until you have sunk so low that you don't know the difference between goodness and badness. But if you set out to be a gentleman, and a man of honor, and a faithful worker, you will do good deeds and live a happy life, and be worth the everlasting esteem of

"YOUR VALENTINE."

Nelly read it with rising color and a little quiver about her mouth which Bertha understood; but she read it with firm voice and careful, deliberate accent.

"Then," she said when she had finished, "I shall burn up all the rest of my valentines and send only this one; for it is what I mean, in earnest, and as old Aunt Smoke says, 'if it don't do no good, it can't do no harm.'"

"To whom shall you send it, dear?" Bertha asked gently, a little subdued by Nelly's epistolary success.

"I hadn't made up my mind," Nelly answered thoughtfully, "they all need it."

"Oh! send it to Jack," cried Kitty Greene. "He boards with us, and he needs it—bad enough. If ever a boy was full of his pranks Jack is, and if ever a boy tormented a girl's life out, Jack does mine."

A color clear and bright as flame glowed on Nelly Hunt's cheeks. Had she had dark-eyed Jack in her mind all the while? She only answered very quietly:

"I don't mind. I had just as lief send it to Jack. That is, I'll send it to him if you'll promise, on your sacred honor, never in any way to let him know who wrote it."

"Oh! I will—true as I live and breathe I'll never tell him, and never let him guess, if I can help it."

"And all you girls?" Nelly asked, with the pretty pink glow deepening in her cheeks. "Will you all promise?"

And they all promised, for there was a sort of honest earnestness in Nelly's nature to which they found it natural to yield.

So the valentine was directed in Nelly's most neat and proper manner to "Mr. Jack Greene," and was dropped into the post-office with the rest of the valentines the girls had written that day.

On the fifteenth the six girls were all at school together comparing notes. But Kitty Greene drew Nelly aside and said, while they walked up and down the hall together, their arms around each other as girls will—

"I saw Jack get it, Nelly."

Nelly's pretty cheeks glowed and her eyes shone like stars, but she asked no questions. Indeed they were scarcely necessary, for Kitty was eager enough to tell her story.

"He got it, don't you think, along with half a dozen others, and he read them all before he came to this one. I knew this, you know, by the shape of the envelope. When he came to it I saw him read it all through, and then I saw him go back and read it again. I heard him say to himself—

"That's an honest letter from some little saint."

"Then he came up to me and held it to ward me, while I pretended to be very busy with my valentines. Then he spoke—

"Do you know that hand-writing, Kit?"

"I felt like an awful little liar, but I had promised you, I stretched out my hand for it, and said carelessly—

"Why, ain't it Sue's?"

"Sue is his sister, you know. So he thought I did not know who it came from, and he changed his mind, and put it into his pocket, and went off. When I teased him afterwards to let me see it, he said—

"No; there are some things a fellow would be a cad to show."

"So I saw it hit home, and well it might. It was a tremendous letter, Nelly."

And Kitty ended with a hug and a kiss, and a look of that

loyal admiration which a girl can give another girl now and then.

When the spring came Jack Greene went away from Chester, and did not come back there any more. No doubt Nelly Hunt would have forgotten his very existence but for the valentine, which she could not forget. She used to blush as she grew older to think how 'bumptious' it was as she used to call it to herself. What was she that she should have undertaken to preach a sermon to the boy? What if he remembered it only to think how presuming it was, and to laugh at it? But, luckily, he did not know from whom it came; and with that thought she cooled her blushes.

Nelly was twenty when Jack Greene came back to Chester again. And now he came as a physician, just through his studies and anxious to build up a practice. Soon his name grew. His patients were among the poor at first, and he cured them; and then richer people heard of it, and sent for him. But, while he took all the patients that came, he never gave up his practice among those who most needed him. His praise was in all their mouths. There had never been any doctor like this one.

Nelly was Miss Hunt now—for Bertha had gone away from her into the new country—and Nelly's grief had made her gentle heart yet more gentle, and helpful spirit yet more helpful.

Toward night one summer day, she had gone to see an old woman who had been her nurse once, and had found her very ill—quite too ill to be left alone, and certainly in need of a physician. So Nelly tore a leaf from her memorandum-book and wrote on it a few lines, begging Dr. Greene to come at once, and then called to the first passer-by and entreated him to take it to the doctor.

It was scarcely half an hour before Dr. Greene came in quietly and gravely. He attended to his patient with that careful consideration which made all those poor souls whom he visited adore him. Then he turned to Nelly—

"Who will stay with her to-night?" he asked, "for, indeed, she hardly ought to be left alone."

"I shall stay," was the quiet answer.

"Then come to the door with me, please, and let me give you your directions."

Nelly followed, and stood there in the soft summer dusk—a pretty picture—with the wild rose flush dawning in her cheeks, and a new light kindling her blue eyes. She listened carefully to all his injunctions, and then turned as if to go. But he put out a hand to detain her.

"How very much I owe to you," he said.

"You, how?" and a deep, deep crimson dyed Nelly's face and throat. In that moment she thought of her "bumptious" valentine, which had not crossed her mind before for a long time.

He looked at her with a smile in his eyes, but with a face that preserved all its respectful gravity. He took a red leather case out of his pocket, and from that case he took the very old valentine which Nelly remembered so well. Then he produced the brief note she had written that afternoon; and still there was light enough left in the day to see them by, as he held them side by side.

"Your hand has matured somewhat since this valentine was written," he remarked quietly, but some of these letters I should know anywhere. No one could deceive me."

"I did not suppose you had kept that foolish thing," Nelly said, with a pitiful little quiver in her voice as if she were just on the point of bursting into tears. "I am so ashamed."

Dr. Jack looked at her a moment as she stood there in the waning light, a lovely, graceful girl from whom any man might be proud to win even a passing interest. So this was the woman the thought of whom he had carried in his heart for years. If he had done any good thing he was paid for it in the satisfaction of that hour.

"Are you sorry," he asked slowly, "that you have helped one man to be his best self? Those words of yours were to me like the voice of my inmost soul. Since then this paper has never left me, nor have I ever ceased to try to be worthy of the esteem of my unknown 'valentine.' If ever I have been generous instead of selfish, strong instead of weak, it is because I have remembered the words written here, and meant to live in their spirit. Are you sorry for that, or do you grudge me the dear pleasure of thanking you?"

"No, I'm not sorry, nor do I grudge you anything; but it was a girl's freak, and I am not worthy of so much praise and honor."

"It was a good girl's good intention," he said almost solemnly. "Let us be thankful that it succeeded."

Nelly went back to the bedside of the old woman with a fluttering heart. How strange it seemed to think this sick woman was old enough to have outlived all anxieties except those about her pains and her supper. Had not she been young once, and had not one even looked at her as Dr. Jack looked?

The next morning he came again. His medicine, a night's sleep, Nelly's care—something seemed to have given the poor old patient a fresh lease of life. There was no need that Nelly should stay with her any more; but she went to see her daily, and it was curious how often Dr. Jack's visit happened at the same time.

One night the doctor had left his horse at home, and he and Nelly walked away together. They talked about the lingering sunset, and the soft south wind, and even the old woman; for Nelly, woman like, was struggling desperately to keep Dr. Jack from saying what she desperately wanted to hear. But, at last, it came—a half-blunt, half-awakened speech, yet with Dr. Jack's honest heart in it—

"I've lived all these years just to earn your esteem, and now I find I don't care anything about that unless I can win also your love."

I think Nelly's answer must have satisfied him, for she is Mrs. Jack Greene now; and that Valentine—worn and old, but choicely framed—always hangs over the doctor's study table.

FRENCH-CANADIAN FARMERS.

"The Canadian farm-house where I lived is a low building, with a steep high roof pierced by dormer windows and two massive chimneys, and the low eaves covered a narrow piazza. It has a venerable aspect, with its simple forms whitewashed from the top of the roof downward. The great roof gives it a hovering look; you feel that it crouches to the earth for warmth. The whole place is bald. There are no trees; the little garden, tilled always by the women, is without fruit, without shrubbery, almost without flowers; a few cabbages, onions, and tobacco are the chief luxuries. The long low thatched barn, the house, and rail fences are the only objects that diversify the farm. And the straight roads of Lower Canada run off to invisible distances, lined on each side with these bare homes about two hundred yards apart. But this austere plain civilisation has a certain charm; you respect its homeliness without dilapidation or untidiness, and you like its antique simplicity and quaintness. For everything is done by hand, slowly, carefully. The washing is done at the river with an iron kettle, a tub, and a bench on which the clothes are pounded with a paddle.

As the houses are always built close to the road they seldom have any spring, brook, or even well near at hand. Each family draws water in a hogshead on a low cart, and fills a barrel standing near the door. My host invited a friend to take a glass of rum, the guest helped himself from the bottle and then added to his glass a few drops of water from the pitcher. The rum must have been very weak, for he asked M. Tremblay if the water barrel had not been an old liquor

cask. Cooking is often done over a few stones before the door, and the barley for soup is peeled in a large wooden mortar with a pestle shaped like a pickaxe. The interior of these homes is equally primitive. The house is rather cloistral, with its few small windows with double sashes, curtained with wall-paper. Two panes in each sash are hinged as a little wicket, to be opened occasionally. Nature is thus shut out, because she wears a forbidding aspect in a Canadian winter; but unfortunately no touch of art takes her place. The rooms are ceiled with pine that has turned a misty brown, and taken on the hoar of age. In the living-room are unpainted chairs, a table, a bed, a long bare bench for a sofa, and an etagere, with a doubtful assemblage of wash-basin, water pail, slop pail, mirror, and the family comb and brush.

Canadian farm life is full of interest to a stranger. The seasons of course bring the usual round of labors, except perhaps to a few peculiarities due to the Arctic winter. But the whole aspect of life is very different from that of our eager and enterprising existence. The people work in the field and the house with the appliances of antiquity; their labors are calculated pretty justly to supply only their wants; so you get here a new sense of the elemental life—the ultimate simple of necessity. The unambitious peasant works leisurely and thus acquires the rare dignity of a master of life. He surrounds his labor here with a poetic accompaniment of religious observances, legends, superstitions, and quaint customs. His social existence also is filled with this richness of a mellow civilisation. And his character is in harmony with his external existence—simple-minded, ignorant, virtuous, austere, and courteous. Canada is our twin brother in chronology and geography; and yet no other contiguous lands differ more widely. You can scarcely believe yourself in this age when you pass from our luxurious, elaborate, and practical existence to the poor, primitive, and poetic life of Canada. And the poetry of this civilisation is all the more rare and real for its unconsciousness. Ploughing begins from the 10th to the 15th of May, and grains are sowed from the 15th to the 25th. The ploughs might have come from some old picture, with their long beam running over the axle of a low cart; and I have seen three yokes of cattle used to plough a stubble field.—*Harper's Magazine.*

TRUE BEAUTY.

That is not the most perfect beauty which in public would attract the greatest observation; nor even that which the statuary would admit to be a faultless piece of clay kneaded up with blood. But that is true beauty which has not only a substance but a spirit—a beauty that we must intimately know, justly appreciate—a beauty lighted up in conversation, where the mind shines as it were through its casement, where in the language of the poet, the eloquent blood spoke in her cheeks, and so distinctly wrought that we might almost say her body thought. An order and a mode of beauty which, the more we know, the more we accuse ourselves for not having before discovered those thousand graces which bespeak that their owner has a soul. This is that beauty which never cloy, possessing charms as resistless as those of the fascinating Egyptian, for which Antony paid the bauble of a world—a beauty like the rising of his own Italian suns, always enchanting, always the same.

The athleticism of these times is not always conducive to the smooth running of the household. "I must hurry home," said Mrs. de Peyster to Mrs. de Johnsdale the other morning. "Reginald has been riding his bicycle again." "Indeed, and did he break a record?" "Oh, no, but he broke his other leg. He has only one whole limb now, and that is the middle finger on his left hand."

A poet writes: I send you my poem, but I fear I made a mistake in not writing a refrain to it. Never mind, we shall do the refraining for you. The way in which we shall refrain from printing it will finish the poem beautifully.

Jim—said an honest coaldealer to one of his drivers:—Jim, make that ton of coal about two hundred pounds short. It is for a poor delicate widow, and as she will have to carry it up two flights of stairs I don't want to overtax her strength.

The very shell-fish on the Scottish coast have taken to imitating the national frugality. A woman of Newhaven—of the Scotch, not the English Newhaven—has just been fortunate enough, when gathering mussels, to gather one which held a sixpence firmly clasped between its shells, the rim of the coin just showing beyond the edges. It certainly would not have been a true Scotch mussel had it, after securing a sixpence, failed to clasp it firmly. As the mussel with all its wisdom could not keep out of the way of a Newhaven fishwife, it is not likely it was allowed to retain its firm hold on the money very long.

A woman ran out of a house the other day saying "fire" as loud she could yell. A pedestrian who was passing by sprang up the steps and into the hall, and being unable to see or smell smoke he turned to the gasping and excited woman, and asked, "Where is the fire? I can't see any signs of one." "I—I didn't mean fire! I—I meant murder!" "Is there a man in the house?" "No, sir." "Who tried to murder you?" "Oh, I didn't mean murder, I guess; but the awfulest, biggest rat you ever set eyes on, chased our cat across the kitchen, and then stood and glared at me like a tiger thirsting for blood. Oh, sir! You'd better turn in a fire alarm, and let them kick in all the doors and break in all the windows and flood the house. That rat must be killed before he commits some terrible deed."

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 of dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease. It is taken in its incipency. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will affect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite is returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The sure and most effective remedy of this distressing complaint is "Seigel's Curative Syrup," a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 77, Farringdon Road, London, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

TESTIMONIAL.

Dear Sirs,
By chance I obtained from a friend (Mr. Fred. Stearne) some of the Jarabe de Seigel, and since the commencement of the New Year I have taken the medicine twice a day, and now, thank God, I am quite well. For three years I have 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 Floresta,

Estacion Altamirano F.O.S.

July 19, 1884.

COMMERCIAL.

	February 18.
Gold	147.30
Series A.	92
Series E.	75 75 1/2
Series F.	74
Series G.	77 1/2
Cedulas L.	81 1/2
National Bank Shares	—

The Wool Market is rather dull notwithstanding the rise in gold. There was a slight stir to-day, but owing to the news from Europe buyers are very diffident in purchasing. Prices are about the same as last week.

Mr. Thurburn, the manager of the London and River Plate Bank in Rosario, has been appointed manager of the London and River Plate Bank in Montevideo.

With much pleasure we announce the appointment of Mr. R. I. Runciman to the important post of Director of the local committee of the River Plate Trust Loan and Agency Company, Limited.

The harvest of wheat in Tandil is excellent, and the chacareros down there are well satisfied with the result of the past year's labour.

From all accounts the new maize crop promises to eclipse everything in the way of maize known in this country before. Mr. Diehl, of Baradero, has 200 squares of maize on the Lima lands, all looking in a promising condition.

The *Standard* says that the price of land is rising faster in the province of Santa-Fé than in Buenos Aires, and that Irish sheepfarmers are buying land in the Gran Chaco up to districts facing Goya, whereon to start their sons with cattle.

Camps in the South are in splendid condition and wool nearly all sold. «Acopiadores» were the principal buyers, and they purchased from \$80 to 90 %.

Mr. David Fahy, of Ayacucho, sold a lot of wool in this market on Tuesday at \$108 %.

This is only a little short of the price he received for a lot of wool last November.

We note the following real estate sales in Rosario:

	1886	1885
Buenos Aires	70,200	68,200
Rivers	181,500	132,900
Montevideo	143,300	132,800
Rio Grande	88,000	87,000
Total	483,000	431,900

	1884	1883
Buenos Aires	34,700	82,000
Rivers	172,400	96,000
Montevideo	165,000	114,000
Rio Grande	100,000	60,000

Don Camilo Aldao sold to the Luby family 1 1/2 leagues of camp in the colony Garibaldi, in Santa-Fé, for \$24,000 m/n.

The faena in the R. Plate and Rio Grande up to February 15th, 1886, as compared with previous years, is as follows:

	1886	1885
Buenos Aires	70,200	68,200
Rivers	181,500	132,900
Montevideo	143,300	132,800
Rio Grande	88,000	87,000
Total	483,000	431,900

The Montevidean saladeros slaughtered 141,996 head of cattle up to the 15th inst.

On Tuesday two wagons with new maize were brought to this market direct from Rosario.

The sale of a small flock of sheep in Rojas from the estancia Vigia at 36 paper dollars «al corte» is reported.

Also the sale of 800 novillos of 2 1/2 years and upwards, from Pergamino is reported at \$13 m/n.

The shipments of wool from the 1st October to the 15th inst. were 126,197 bales, being about 20,500 less than for the same time last year, which were 146,600 bales.

The week Mr. Hayward superintended the dipping with his famous specific of 7500 sheep belonging to Don J. B. Dowling, Carmen de Areco, and he has now gone south to superintend the dipping of several flocks in Mr. Langworthy's estancia, Curumalan.

The following commercial telegrams have been received:

	1886	1885
Railway Loan (1881)	97 1/2	
Do. do. (1882)	85 1/2	

	Province of Buenos Aires (1870)	98
Do. (1882)	91	
Hard Dollars, 6 o/o	73 1/2	
Treasury Bills, 9 o/o	82 1/2	
British Consols 3 o/o	100 1/2	
Silver bars at 46 1/2 d. per oz.		
Bank rate of discount 3 o/o.		
Ex. on Paris fcs25.10.		

The colonial wool sales have terminated. Of the 200,000 bales in the catalogue about 180,000 have been sold. On the average prices show a fall of from 7 1/2 to 10 per cent on previous sales and those of the first day. There has been a good attendance and much spirited bidding, especially for Australian wools. The market remains quiet.

During this month transactions in R. Plate wool have been of little importance, but were easily effected. Buenos Aires new clip, special for Havre, 33 per cent yield, («ensemble prima») is quoted at fcs.1.17 1/2, per kilo.

Stock of R. Plate wool of all classes about 4500-5000 bales. R. Plate beef tallow fcs.32-33 per 50 kilos. Dry matadero ox hides 14-15 kilos fcs.115-118 per 50 kilos. Salted horse hides of B. Aires, fcs.53-56 per 50 kilos.

Montevidean salted saladero ox hides 28-29 kilos, fcs.63-64 per 50 kilos despatched.

During this month the transactions have been small and at firm prices.

Total stock of R. Plate salted cow hides of all classes 29000 to 30000 hides.

During this month 300-400 barrels sugar have been exported to Buenos Aires.

«Bordeaux, Feb. 15.

Sheepskins are quoted to-day as follows:

Large, fcs.115-120 per 100 kilos; half wool, fcs.100-102; borrega, fcs.80-85. Stock of River Plate sheepskins 1500-2000 bales. Dry ox hides mixed with desechos fcs.115-117-50 per 50 kilos. Horse-hair, south, good mixed, fcs.110-120 per 50 kilos. Maize, white and yellow, average price fcs.10-50-11 per 100 kilos. United States wheat fcs.17-17-50 per 100 kilos.

Special wine cargo for the R. Plate fcs5-20-5-30 per ton of 4 bordelases. Exported for Buenos Aires during the month 5000-5500 bordelases.

«Antwerp, Feb. 12.

Salted ox hides (light) fcs61; heavy do fcs69. Beef tallow fcs63; mutton do, fcs61 1/2. Wheat fcs17-25. Maize fcs50-25. Linseed fcs27-40. Stock of hides 35000, and 3100 pipes beef and 500 bords mutto tallow.

Hamburg, Feb. 15.

Salted horse hides at 13 marks. Stock 64000 hides.

«New York, Feb. 12.

Stock of dry hides 90000.

Barcelona, Feb. 15.

Special red wine for R. Plate is quoted in Valencia at \$148-49 per pipe on board.

During this month 5500-6000 pipes of red wine for Buenos Aires have been embarked here, at Valencia and Tarragona.

THE PLAZAS.

	Wool.
Superior	85 100
Good	76 80
Bellies	43 43
Borrega	75 63

	Hides
Good camp	205 210
Matadero	178

	Sheepskins
Superior	28 17
Good	17
Corderitos inf	12
Horse Hides	60

	Wheat.
Coast	115
Rivers	4-80 m/n.

	Maize
Morocho, in grain.	3.30 m/n
Hay	\$14.80 m/n per ton

	CONSTITUCION.
Wool.	
Superior	87 102
Good	80 90
Regular	80
Borrega	78 82
Bellies	41 46

SHIPPING LIST.

	Steamers expected to arrive in February:
49 Neko	Hamburg
20 Garrick	Liverpool
22 R-gina	Genoa
23 Tuscany	Liverpool
23 Aconagua	Liverpool
24 Magnys	Antwerp
24 Pelavo	Antwerp
24 Washington	Genoa
24 Tamar	Southampton
26 Europa	Genoa
27 Leibnitz	London
28 Umberto I	Genoa
28 Mozart	Liverpool
28 Congo	Bordeaux

	Steamers expected to sail in February:
19 Galicia	Liverpool
20 Strabo	Antwerp
20 Neko	Pacific
25 Buffon	Antwerp
24 Aconagua	Pacific
25 Corrientes	Hamburg
25 Köln	Bremen
25 Portefia	Havre
28 V. de Montevideo	Havre
28 Orenoque	Bordeaux
28 Ordon	New York

BIRTHS.

On February 15th, at 100 Calle Ju ncal the wife of C. S. Bowers, of a daughter.

On February 15th, at the Quinta del Port la, Caballito, the wife of John B Wanklyn, of a daughter.

On February 14th at Los Tocayos Giles, the wife of Edward F. Morgan, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

On February 14th, in Campana, Mary Agnes Langan, aged 13 years, second eldest daughter of the late Cornelius and Kate Langan, after a long and painful illness.

At his residence, No. 1373 Calle Piedad, Mr. Thomas Kenny, aged 50 years, of intestinal hemorrhage. Mr. Kenny was well known and esteemed by all. Formerly he was wool broker in this market, and of late years estanciero in the partido 9 de Julio.

At San Pedro, on February 1st, after a very brief illness, to the inexpressible grief of his wife and a large and helpless family, and a wide circle of relatives and friends, Patrick, eldest son of Mr. James Griffin, a native of County Clare, Ireland. Deceased was in his 40th year, and held in the highest esteem by those of other nationalities than his own for his genial disposition and many and upright character. He was, indeed, a whole-hearted Irishman. His remains were escorted to the San Pedro Cemetery on the 3rd by a large cortege numbering about 70 horsemen, besides several private carriages.

May the Lord have mercy on his soul.

WANTED—A TEACHER

WANTED—A Teacher who can teach Spanish and English. Constant employment and good wages secured. Apply personally, or by letter, to THE DIRECTOR.

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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

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Se vende un negocio de café y restaurant con piezas amuebladas para muy central casa acreditada por los Alemanes. Su dueño lo vende poder poder lo atendre

Cangallo Nos. 8 10 12.

FOR SALE

IN the partido of Giles on the 1st of March, 1300 good Mestiza SHEEP For particulars apply at the

Estancia of Mrs. E. JECKS in the same partido, f16-2in

TO BE SOLD

2,000 good Mestizo Lincoln SHEEP on the “Campo de los Perdidos,” 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—

Familia que no consuma

HESPERIDINA

debe consultar con aquella que siempre tiene a mano

UNA BOTELLA

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

21 años de éxito lo prueba.

M. S. BAGLEY y Ca.

CAMP TO RENT

IN the partido of Suipacha, 275 squares of CAMPO FLOK. For particulars apply to Messrs. Martinez & Collado Suipacha

FOR SALE

FOUR LEAGUES OF LAND in Gaitza, excellent pasture for cattle and sheep. The land was originally taken on condition of paying a deposit and eight annual instalments. Of these the deposit, which is a little more than the yearly instalment, and three yearly instalments of \$163 m/n have been paid, making the land free of all charge until May 1887. The Pacific Railway passes within two leagues of the land, and it is only seven leagues from the town of Gaitza.

For further particulars apply to MR. JOHN HUGHES Calle San Martin

TO RENT

IN the Partido of Suipacha, within less than one league of Castilla station on the Pacific Railway and eight leagues of Mercedes. Half a league of Land of the best class. There are five brick houses 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 f8-2in

BULLRICH Y CA.

RESUMEN DE REMATES A EFECTUARSE

FEBRERO

Domingo 21—13 lotes en la calle Merlo, Larrea y Azucénaga, a las 4.

Martes 23—Casa Tucuman 135. Base pesos 30,000 m/n, a las 1.

Sábado 27—Una linda casa de campo en Olavarría. Compuesta de 40 x 26 2/3 cuerdas cuadradas. Distantes 10 leguas de la estación Rocha. Base de venta pesos 14,000 m/n, en Alsina 78 a las 3.

MARZO

Viernes 5—Judicial—500 cuerdas cuadradas en San Vicente. Base pesos 43,383 m/n, a las 2.

Viernes 5—Judicial—casa Tacuari 742. Base pesos 3149 m/n, a las 4.

Viernes 6—Judicial—Terreno Garay 353 y 355. Base ps. 5286 m/n, a las 4.

Jueves 11—Judicial—2964 hectareas en San Pedro. Base pesos 108,819 m/n, en Alsina 78 a las 2.

Jueves 11—Judicial—terreno en San Isidro, pueblo Mitre. Base pesos 747 m/n, en Alsina 78 a las 2.

Jueves 18—Judicial—casa Santa Fé 672. Base pesos 3925 m/n, a las 4.

Domingo 21—Judicial—4 lotes parroquia del Pilar frente a Palermo Chico, a las 4.

CARNEROS LINCOLN EN EXPOSICION

EN VENTA PARTICULAR Una yunta de Yeguas oscuras, 7/8 sangre. Traken-n muy mansa. Para verlas en Alsina 78.

78-ALSINA-78

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2in

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