

# THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

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### THE COMMITTEE.

### THE CHAPEL BELL IN IRELAND.

Along the dew-gemmed fields and  
woods,  
Over the shamrock spangled hills;  
Through the green earth's soli-udes,  
Above the murmur of the rills,  
Glad sounds are ringing soft and  
clear,  
Blest sounds that I no more shall  
hear  
On Irish ground; ah! never more  
I'll wait beside my cottage door,  
Or in the pleasant, grassy dell,  
The summons sweet of chapel bell.

The ship is anchored in the bay,  
And ere another Sabbath light  
Shines on the churchyard, old and  
gray—

The storied pines, the altar white.  
The grave, the altar, and the cot—  
And every memory-haunted spot,  
All shall have faded from my view,  
E'en friends I loved so warm and  
true;

Sad eyes weep a long farewell  
To Ireland, home, and chapel bell.  
Our fathers met in days of old  
In lonely dale or green hillside,  
In secret there the beads were told,  
And there by stealth the Crucified  
Came down from heaven in lowly  
guise  
To warm their hearts and dry their  
eyes.

From nature's shelter to the rack  
Their footsteps left a gory track;  
On gibbet dark, in a convent cell,  
They died who loved the chapel  
bell.

Those days were dark, but God knew  
best;

And now throughout our island  
green,  
From north to south, from east to  
west,

The sign of Calvary is seen.  
Unfettered now each man may kneel  
And to his God his heart reveal.  
In thronging crowds our people pass  
In sun-bright day to Holy Mass,  
And prayerful anthems grateful  
swell  
Responsive to the chapel bell.

How often in the days to come  
These Sabbath chimes, the Sabbath  
lays

Will haunt me in my distant home  
And send my thought through  
memory's maze

With yearning tenderness to thee,  
Dear cradle of my infancy!  
'Tis hard to bear the exile's pain,  
For all the blessings who can tell  
Of Irish faith and chapel bell?

—Irene, in London Lamp.

### PROVINCIAL NEWS.

#### SALTA.

A Catholic priest named Father  
Avarategui has been assassinated  
in the department of Autas.

#### CORRIENTES.

A grand ceremony was to take  
place on Wednesday. It was the  
blessing of the flag of the marine  
artillery. Dr. Derqui was «pa-  
drino.»

#### ROSARIO.

Don Ramon Carbajal, editor of  
*El Norte* of San Nicolas, escaped  
from the Villa Casiloga gaol.

### SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN MAILS.

#### London, Jan. 23.

In the House of Commons,  
Gladstone referring to the Irish  
Question said it is not enough to  
maintain the integrity of the  
Empire. We must do something  
more. The Government should  
announce immediately what they  
intend to do and declare the

matter of urgent necessity. Par-  
nell spoke immediately after  
Gladstone, and said that an un-  
derstanding might be come to if  
only the principle was admitted  
that Ireland had a right to gov-  
ern herself. He ridiculed the  
idea that any concession made to  
Ireland would endanger the in-  
tegrity of the Empire. He said  
that the question of payment of  
rents was closely bound up with  
the national question. Lord R.  
Churchill declared that it was ab-  
solutely impossible to grant a  
local Parliament to Ireland, and  
that the Government was resolved  
to maintain the integrity of the  
Empire. The union of Parnell  
and Gladstone defeated the hopes  
of the Tories. They were hoping  
that Parnell would propose an  
amendment to the Queen's  
Speech, which would give them  
an opportunity of entering at  
large into the question of the in-  
tegrity of the Empire. The Na-  
tional League fearing the vio-  
lence of the Government took  
every precaution to have all its  
effects transferred to England in  
case its suppression were de-  
creed.

A meeting of the Irish Parlia-  
mentary Party, at which there  
were 70 members present, was  
held at Westminster Palace  
Hotel. Mr. Parnell, who returned  
to London the same day, presided.  
The question of the general  
policy in the coming session was  
discussed at some length, the  
meeting lasting three hours, but  
a decision as to the steps to be  
taken in regard to the Queen's  
Speech was deferred until the  
contents of that document had  
been made public. As a matter  
of fact, although the meeting  
was intended to give an oppor-  
tunity for an interchange of  
views, it partook more of the  
nature of a reunion than a con-  
ference for the purpose of trans-  
acting important business.

Mr. W. Redmond, in a letter to  
the *Freeman*, commenting on the  
language used by Lord Cole at  
the Orange meeting held in En-  
niskillen, when he recommended  
a crusade against Catholics, says  
it will be interesting to learn whe-  
ther the Government will allow  
this man to continue as a magis-  
trate after he had recommended  
the extermination of all Catholic  
people.

Mr. Bradlaugh, speaking at the  
Hall of Science, London, on Ire-  
land, said he strongly depre-  
cated any renewal of the Coer-  
cion Act. If such legislation were  
necessary it should apply to all  
and not one portion of the United  
Kingdom only. He was in favor  
of Home Rule so long as it did  
not involve separation.

Mr. Parnell, in the course of an  
interview recently with an Amer-  
ican correspondent who found  
the leader at an English watering  
place, said that though he had  
altered the details of his plans,  
and might do so again for tacti-  
cal purposes, his main purpose  
remained unchanged, and no-  
thing that had occurred since the  
elections had caused him to  
waver. Speaking of the opposi-  
tion of Orangemen, Mr. Parnell  
said that northern Protestants  
talked a good deal, but made no  
sacrifices to uphold their opin-  
ions, and it was notorious that  
many of the Orange meetings last  
summer were organized by  
landlords.

The coercion cry is now louder  
than ever. The *Times* daily pub-  
lishes columns of libel on Ireland,  
and these are promptly corrobo-  
rated, whether true or false, by  
the so-called «loyalists.» The  
Cork Defence Union deputized  
Lord Salisbury the other day  
on the subject. The Landlords'  
Union having failed to boycott  
the farmers of the South of Ire-  
land, want more bayonets and

martial laws, and what not, in  
order that they can take their  
carcasses over the Channel and  
serve writs from that vantage  
ground, like the lamented and  
skedaddled «Jacky.» It remains  
to be seen whether Government  
will look at it precisely in this  
light.

About 2000 Irishmen of East  
London held a meeting in Shore-  
ditch Town Hall, under the aus-  
pices of the Irish National Land  
League of Great Britain. Mr. J.  
R. Cox, M.P., presided. Mr. J.  
F. Cox, M.P., referred to some  
recent remarks by the Duke of  
Westminster as «the impotent  
speech of an hysterical old wo-  
man.» Sir T. Grattan Esmond,  
M.P., who had been specially in-  
vited to deliver an address, urged  
Irishmen in this country to de-  
velop still further their political  
power, in view of another general  
election, which could not be far  
distant. Mr. J. C. Flynn, M.P.,  
accused the Duke of Westminster  
of deliberate falsehood. Mr. M.  
Conway, M.P., and Mr. J. Red-  
mond, M.P., were also among  
the speakers.

### TELEGRAMS.

#### London, Feb. 24.

Telegrams from Bucharest  
state that the negotiation for  
peace between the Servian and  
Bulgarian delegates are assum-  
ing an alarming character.

The announced meeting of so-  
cialists took place on Sunday.  
There were disorders, but in con-  
sequence of measures previously  
adopted by the police they were  
suppressed without difficulty.

The city is now tranquil and  
shows signs of returning to its  
normal condition.

It is thought that the present  
Cabinet will not be able to sus-  
tain itself, having no power of  
cohesion.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* states  
that Mr. Chamberlain's resigna-  
tion is only a question of a few  
hours. The ostensible cause of  
his resignation is his disagreeing  
with the policy of the Cabinet in  
the Greek affair, but the real  
cause is that he is not disposed  
to compromise his political car-  
eer by approving of the policy  
which most of his colleagues  
have accepted respecting Irish au-  
tonomy.

The Parnellites feel confidence  
in what Mr. Gladstone has mani-  
fested, and will wait till April  
when the Premier will announce  
his proposals in relation to Ire-  
land.

A socialist meeting was held  
in Hyde Park, about 5000  
persons from all parts of  
London were present. Resolu-  
tions were adopted expressing the  
popular indignation at the delay  
of the government in commenc-  
ing the works for alleviating the  
distress of the workmen out of  
employ. Mr. Burns made an elo-  
quent speech disapproving of  
any attempt at a revolt.

At the conclusion of the meet-  
ing the police without any pre-  
vious warning attacked the peo-  
ple and many blows were ex-  
changed.

The crowd hissed the police,  
but in obedience to the speakers  
did not make any further mani-  
festation. The police neverthe-  
less did not change their atti-  
tude, and insisted on dissolving  
the procession. On arriving at  
Westminster all the groups of  
people had been dispersed. Com-  
plete calm has since prevailed,  
no attempt at renewing the man-  
ifestation being noted.

30,000 persons have asked for  
help at the Mansion House.

The Powers sent an ultimatum  
to Greece prior to proceeding to  
blockade the Greek fleet in Sala-  
mis bay.

The Greek ministers of war and  
marine threatened to present their

resignation if war was not declar-  
ed against Turkey.

The torpedoed placed in the  
port of Salonica have been care-  
fully removed.

It is stated that the Chief Sec-  
retary for Ireland has given such  
instructions to the military and  
police authorities as will render  
boycotting impossible.

It is stated that there exists a  
royalist conspiracy to effect the  
union of Spain and Portugal un-  
der the Duke of Braganza and to  
upset the present Spanish regen-  
cy.

#### Dublin, 20.

Earl Aberdeen, the new Lord  
Lieutenant of Ireland, made his  
official entry to-day. The citi-  
zens did not make the manifes-  
tations usual at this kind of cere-  
mony, the Earl receiving very  
few cheers from the multitude  
on the way.

#### Paris, 20.

The legislative committee of  
the Chamber of Deputies has  
presented its report on the bill  
for expelling the «pretenders.»  
The committee is of opinion that  
the bill ought not to be passed in  
the peremptory form in which  
it has been drawn, and proposes  
instead that the Chambers should  
confer unconditional power on  
the government to enforce the  
proposed expulsion when it shall  
be considered necessary and  
without having previously to  
consult Parliament.

Prince Jerome Napoleon has  
sent a petition to Parliament  
with an energetic protest against  
the bill for conferring on the  
government the power of expel-  
ling all the members of the de-  
throned families, and urges the  
Chambers to reject the bill as be-  
ing unconstitutional and as an  
attack upon the elementary prin-  
ciples of the rights of citizens.

A revolt of 900 convicts in the  
central prison of Tours has oc-  
curred and they succeeded in  
overcoming the guards, troops  
have been sent to put down the  
revolt; the authorities are very  
reserved about the matter.

M. de Freycinet in reply to the  
committee, denied the existence  
of any Royalist conspiracy, and  
the committee by ten votes  
against 7 rejected the proposal  
of the expulsion of the royal and  
imperial families, and accepted  
by 11 against 6 votes another  
proposal empowering the gov-  
ernment to expel the princes  
when necessary.

Prince Jerome Napoleon in his  
protest criticises the mode of el-  
ecting a president, and says the  
people ought to elect their su-  
preme head.

#### Madrid, 22.

The Infanta Doña Eulalia sis-  
ter of the late king, is seriously  
ill. Her Highness suffers from  
angina, which however for the  
present has assumed a mild  
form.

#### Rome, 21.

During the discussion of the  
colonial question in the Chamber  
of Deputies an interpellation was  
addressed to the ministry con-  
cerning the attitude which the  
Italian government meant to as-  
sume toward the government of  
Columbia in the Cerruti question,  
and what means had been taken  
for protecting Italian interests  
in the Plate in anticipation of the  
events which according to pub-  
lic rumor were developing in  
those regions. General Robilant,  
minister of foreign affairs, de-  
clared that the government  
was resolved to protect effectually  
the subjects of the kingdom  
in whatever part of the globe  
they might reside; and that in  
reference to Columbia they were  
confident that an honorable solu-  
tion would be arrived at by di-  
plomatic means, but if these fail-  
ed they would have no hesitation  
in appealing to arms as a last  
resource; and as for the Plate

the Minister announced that he  
had notice of the arrival at Mon-  
tevideo of the cruiser «Flavio Gi-  
oja» and that in case it was ne-  
cessary they would despatch  
other vessels of war which were  
ready to sail at a moment's no-  
tice.

The house declared that it was  
satisfied with these categorical  
declarations by the Minister and  
they passed to the order of the  
day.

Italy has accepted the media-  
tion of Spain in the question  
with Columbia on condition that  
the negotiations are conducted  
in Madrid instead of Bogota, and  
are settled within three months.  
This announcement leads to the  
belief that the mediation will  
come to nothing, and that Italy  
will take forcible measures to  
obtain satisfaction.

#### Bucharest, 23.

The negotiations between the  
Servians and Bulgarians have  
improved; this result is due to  
the official intervention of the  
representatives of the great pow-  
ers, who desire that a treaty of  
peace should be signed before  
the 7th of March when the armis-  
tice will terminate.

#### Lima, 30.

The partisans of Caceres, fear-  
ing that Pierola's announced ab-  
stention at the next election in-  
volves some revolutionary at-  
tempt to restore himself to pow-  
er, address to him studied polit-  
ical letters to neutralise Pierola's  
manoeuvres.

#### Philippopolis, 19.

Prince Alexander has arrived  
here to take charge of his post of  
governor of Eastern Roumelia.  
He was most enthusiastically re-  
ceived. During the day he was  
visited by all the consuls except  
the Russian.

#### San Nicolas,

#### Calif rnia, Feb. 19.

A party of masked men forced  
45 Chinese to leave here this  
morning. They were taken  
aboard a steamer, and in spite  
of the protests of the captain of  
the steamer he had to carry them  
as passengers to Sacramento.

#### Santiago de Chile, 21.

The news from Ecuador is  
that the s.s. «Quito» was captur-  
ed by the Montoneros on her re-  
turning to from Vinces where  
she had left a squadron of caval-  
ry; she stopped at a place called  
California to receive a cargo of  
cocoa, and was boarded by ten  
men who confined the captain in  
his cabin and landed him at  
Pueblo Nuevo. The captain states  
that while shut up he heard the  
name of a Colonel Alfaro. The  
montoneros are pursued by the  
s.s. «Supe.»

The s.s. «Chimborazo» will  
leave armed with cannon to cap-  
ture the «Quito.»

D. José Antonio Soffa now  
Minister in Columbia has been  
appointed to be Minister in the  
R. Plate republics.

### LATEST TELEGRAMS.

#### London, Feb. 18.

Advices from Constantinople  
give every reason to hope for a  
peaceful solution of the Eastern  
Question.

#### «Liverpool, Feb. 25.

Buenos Aires merino and mes-  
tiza wools No. 1, of 30-32 ø/o  
yield, 5d per lb.

Camp merino camp sheepskins  
of 65-85 lbs. per doz. at 5d.  
per lb. Beef tallow 24s-25s. per  
cwt. Flaxseed 41s per quarter.  
Maize 4s 6d per 100 lbs.

#### Montevideo.

The Government of Brazil are  
about to send a plenipotentiary  
to this country.

It is rumoured that the elec-  
tions will be postponed and that  
Santos will remain in power.

There was a «caso sospitoso»  
on board the Italian steamer  
«Orion.»



THE WORLD-FAMED

## PEERLESS DIP.



SNELL &amp; CO.,

203 Rivadavia 203.

LETTER FROM SAN PEDRO.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

A clean sweep has been made within the past fortnight of all the wool in this and Ramallo partido, thanks to the introduction by Mr. Wheeler of an outside buyer named Marchi from Giles who gave an impetus to buying, and put our local wool buyers, who till then had manifested no disposition to move, on their mettle. There were deep imprecations, fierce gnashing of teeth, and loud obscenities from «acopiadores» which Mr. Wheeler can afford to treat with the utmost contempt, the good will of his neighbors and fellow-farmers being more highly prized than the cool «gracias» of any baraqueros. Prices ranged from \$68 to \$75 %.

The following are a few of the principal sales—

Messrs. Doyle \$72, M. Eustace \$70, E. Kennedy \$70 1/2, «la balanza», T. Wheeler \$75 and \$37 1/2, Mrs. Brennan \$70 and \$35, J. Sullivan (Ramallo) \$75 and \$35 and \$50 for borrega wool, James Curran \$68 and \$34, M. Griffin \$72 and \$36, and J. Griffin (Ramallo) \$70 and \$35, with \$50 in both cases for borrega wool, D. Harrington \$70 and \$35, Joseph O'Neill \$72.

Mr. John Harrington, who has just baled 18,000 arrobes for your city, refused \$70 % from the purchaser of the foregoing wools.

The present has been a trying year for third owners, many of whom unable to find «socios» are obliged to dispose of their sheep at nominal values, in some cases as low as a nat. per head and reinvest the proceeds at \$40 per head, or turn to some other occupation such as «peon» or day laborer.

It is said that man may judge of the character of his fellow-man by the manner in which he shakes hands. How much more readily then can the character of the estanciero be judged whose limp, moist, claw-like feelers close on nothing cordially save their own possessions—whose death-like digits are extended in all directions to clutch whatever they can lay hold of in order to gratify the cravings of their insatiable maw.

A fruitful source of table-talk for months back has been family feuds and dissensions with the *quidnuncs* of San Pedro.

I am, dear sir,

Yours faithfully,  
San Pedrino.

PROSPECTS OF URUGUAY.

(CONTINUED.)

The statement of the quantity of the live stock in the country is interesting. There were in 1883 not fewer than 6,009,791 cattle—nearly as many as there are existing in the United Kingdom—14,595,495 sheep and 512,228 horses. The cattle are valued at only £1 8s each, and the total amount is put down at £10,299,431. Formerly the cattle were slaughtered chiefly for the sake of the hides and tallow, but now a large amount of beef is exported in a preserved state. Quite recently, too, at least one establishment has been set up which

ships carcasses of frozen mutton to England, and this together with the product coming from Buenos Aires is now an article well known as «American mutton» and is extensively consumed in our large towns and cities, Manchester among the rest. Mr. Palgrave draws attention to the spread of agriculture which is now steadily though slowly taking place in Uruguay. No detailed statement of the land under crops appears to have been published since 1878. In that year there were 240,147 acres under wheat, 7198 under barley, 158,503 under maize, and 122,491 under other kinds of produce, the total being 528,429 acres. A later return derived from statistics collected in 1883-4 shows, however, that there were then devoted to various kinds of crops «including storage growths» 1,507,277 acres. The quantity of land in actual proprietorship and used for pasture is put down at 38,750,000 acres. The relative importance of this area may be imagined by comparing it with the acreage under all kinds of cultivation in the United Kingdom pasture included, this being only a little more than 48,000,000 acres altogether. In Montevideo itself most of the property is held by Argentine subjects. Then follow Italians, next, though at a considerable distance, Spaniards, French and English. In the country the principal holders are Uruguayans; but Brazilians come not very far short of them in this respect, and a considerable proportion appears to be in the hands of Spaniards, Italians, and Englishmen.

The latest statistics of the foreign commerce of Uruguay do not extend further than 1883, and the following figures show the progress accomplished in that and the preceding years:

## FOREIGN TRADE OF URUGUAY.

## Imports—

1881.....£3,812,528  
1882.....3,866,978  
1883.....4,323,895

## Exports—

1881.....£4,304,151  
1882.....4,694,241  
1883.....5,306,311

About one-fourth of the import and one-fifth of the export is conducted with the United Kingdom. In concluding his notice of the republic and its resources Mr. Palgrave commends it as a field for emigration. Indeed, he goes so far as to say that there is no country in the new world which «offers better terms, whether on the part of nature or of inhabitants, to the immigrant than Uruguay; none in which he can more hopefully and more wisely identify himself with the land in which he has chosen his dwelling.»

Finis.

## SPARTACUS IN REVOLT.

FROM THE

*Courrier de La Plata.*

Our esteemed French colleague of Buenos Aires the *Courrier de la Plata* thus cleverly and justly lashes the social despotism and slavery of England:

To talk of slavery in England causes a smile of incredulity.

Is not England the classic land of liberty, the land of *habeas corpus*, of a free Press, and where there are neither passports nor gendarmes? Is it not the country which has inscribed at the head of its institutions, «Every citizen has the right to assistance; none ought to die of hunger?»

Is it not the most religious nation in the world? Has it not 85 Christian sects acknowledged and living by the Church rate?

Yes; England is free, pious and humane; she is rich, respectable, enlightened and patriotic.

This official England, the only one of which one speaks, is on the surface. Underneath is to be found another England more populous than the first, grovelling, dirty, depraved, smelling of gin or whisky, without manners, without faith, often without a home, more enslaved than the Russian serf, than the peasant of Pomerania, than the Polish Jew, than the Roumanian Christian, than the Wallach gipsy, than the negro of Brazil, than the «atorrante» of Chili.

These slaves are, however, Englishmen, Scotchmen, Irishmen, all subjects of Her most gracious Majesty.

It is they who are pressed when a crew is wanted for a ship; it is they

who work in the mines of Scotland, Wales, and Cornwall; they are the shoemakers of Wolverhampton, the cutlers of Sheffield, the weavers of Glasgow.

London, in its character of capital, contains numerous specimens of these slaves, but they are carefully concealed.

Nowhere in the world is misery seen under a more repulsive aspect. The inquisitive person who ventures into the districts where these social evils grovel returns more disgusted than moved by pity.

He is tempted to approve of the English policy which has shut up vice in a special *Ghetto* in order to isolate it as in olden times was done with lepers.

However, after having surmounted the first impression, we ask ourselves how vice has been able to produce this gangrene in so many people, in spite of the spirit of religion, in spite of humanitarian laws, in spite of a commercial prosperity without example in the history of the world.

We ask how so many individuals could fall into the abyss without having been pushed in. When the doubt arises, when the investigation commences, revelations roll in from all parts.

It is soon discovered that England is a mine of coal and iron worked by slaves for the profit of free men. The slaves are degraded and mute, the free men profess openly humanitarian principles; their hidden policy consists in encouraging the vices of slavery and in satisfying at the cheapest rate the appetites of the brute. Fanaticism and drunkenness are the principal *modi operandi* of the aristocracy.

They grant to the slave, after a week of labour, six hours of drunkenness and a day of prayer.

Alcohol is absorbed into fanaticism. A slave who has succeeded in freeing himself from this brutalizing régime is driven out of the country. America and Australia open their arms to him. He is got rid of as quickly as possible.

Should a slave of genius rise out of the mass, he is seized upon and ennobled, and honours are showered upon him on condition that he forsakes his brethren—the pariahs—and passes frankly to the side of the oppressors.

It is by means of these skilful proceedings that the state of English society is maintained.

Ireland is depopulated, but the slaves who have remained on the soil have heard the cry of redemption. They have seen the day of emancipation, and have begun against their masters the only revolt which could succeed with a people fallen so low, so cunningly demoralised.

Spartacus, Parnell, directs the movement, which will be a serious menace to England when the miners have joined it.

London is alarmed, the sciatia is mounting to the heart.

Meetings of the rabble, of «the great unwashed», have thrown London into consternation.

The people of Spitalfields demand something, they threaten to visit the West End, where their presence would be a disgrace to prudish Albion.

Do you know who are these pariahs of Spitalfields and Whitechapel? They are poor labourers on public works, receiving two shillings a day, which they spend in drink and share fraternally with prostitutes.

They are pickpockets who return to their lodgings with the proceeds of a good day's work.

They are workmen whose trade pushes them to drink, such as cleaners of sewers, night-men, &c, people receiving high wages and generally vicious.

They are beggars, vagabonds, malefactors, who have left the workhouses the treadmill, the prison wards, to which they wish to return as soon as possible.

In a city where it is not necessary to produce any «papers», these people can crowd into their hiding places, to create for themselves an existence outside all social laws, and can free themselves from slavery on condition that they do not cross the boundaries within which their existence is tolerated.

These half-clothed wretches, living in indescribable filth, almost always drunk, have created special manners. They are «lazzaroni», without the sun and without gaiety, without religion and without morality, resigned so long as they believe revolt impossible, but able to become formidable on the day when the Penians show them the possibility of pillaging the privileged classes.

This is the army which Spartacus has not wished for.

Robbers, who would willingly accept the mission of burning London if they were allowed to pillage it.

Murderers, who have always the gallows in their mind's eye.

Spartacus will not wish to fish in this muddy water, he has disdained these shameful auxiliaries, he would have blushed to enter into a treaty with contraband London, with infamous London.

Bnt, behold! others have stirred up this mire, aroused these reptiles, re-animated these despairing people.

The disinherited of English society are stirring. The success of Ireland has come to trouble them in their filth and in their brutishness. A ray of light pierces their fog, a hope of regeneration restores them.

The workman, the miner, the man doomed to live underground or in unwholesome vaults, comes to join with the vicious denizens of the great cities. He is hungry, work fails, and he issues from his hive to demand his share of the public prosperity.

Spartacus has put himself at the head of this famished legion.

London trembles, remorse seizes her, she feels herself guilty and dreads the punishment.

The rich put their hands in their pockets. They organize assistance, they establish bread stores and asylums.

The outlaws, the lower classes, will be pacified, but the impetus has been given, and it is known and repeated that the aristocracy has been frightened; the spirit of covetousness is awakened, and it will soon have to be extinguished in blood.

The bandits, become martyrs, will cease to be infamous and will claim their place on the earth.

The day of emancipation is near.

Spartacus has revolted and his revolt will end in victory.

## LEO XIII. ON EDUCATION.

His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. has addressed a letter to Cardinal Manning and the Bishops of England on the subject of «Christian Education.» From this important communication, a copy of which has been kindly forwarded us by His Eminence Cardinal Manning, we extract the following interesting and striking passages:

In these days, and in the present condition of the world, when the tender age of childhood is threatened on every side by so many and such various dangers, hardly anything can be imagined more fitting than the union with literary instruction of sound teaching in faith and morals. For this reason, we have more than once said that we approve of the voluntary schools, which, by the work and liberality of private individuals, have been established in France, in Belgium, in America, and in the Colonies of the British Empire. We desire their increase, as much as possible, and that they may flourish in the number of their scholars. We ourselves also, seeing the condition of things in this city, continue, with the greatest effort and at great cost, to provide an abundance of such schools for the children of Rome. For it is in, and by, these schools that the Catholic Faith, our greatest and best inheritance, is preserved whole and entire. In these schools the liberty of parents is respected; and, what is most needed, especially in the prevailing license of opinion and of action, it is by these schools that good citizens are brought up for the State; for there is no better citizen than the man who has believed and practised the Christian Faith from his childhood. The beginning and, as it were, the seed of that human perfection which Jesus Christ gave to mankind, are to be found in the Christian education of the young; for the future condition of the State depends upon the early training of its children. The wisdom of our forefathers, and the very foundations of the State are ruined by the destructive error of those who would have children brought up without religious education. You see, therefore, Venerable Brethren, with what earnest forethought parents must beware of intrusting their children to schools in which they cannot receive religious teaching.

## FATHER FIDELIS INTERVIEWED.

The following interesting article has appeared in the *Boston Republic*. We received the article some time ago but were obliged to hold it over until now.

Rev. Father Fidelis, C.P., who, as James Kent Stone, was widely known as the president of Kenyon (O.) College, and whose conversion to Catholicity created considerable excitement when it occurred, now holds the post of commissary-general of the Passionist Fathers of the Argentine Republic. Father Fidelis was recently visiting in this vicinity, and is now preparing to return home. Last week he was in Pittsburgh, Pa., where he spent a few days with the brethren of his order at St. Paul's Monastery, on the south side. The object of Father Fidelis' visit to this country is to secure, if possible, a number of priests for the mission which has been established in Argentina. A reporter called at the monastery last week and had an interesting talk with the distinguished visitor. Father Fidelis was attached to the south side monastery in Pittsburgh until about seven years ago, when he left for Rome, and was subsequently detailed by the general of the order to establish a colony in the southern republic. During his sojourn there he has founded two monasteries. One of them, the De la Santa Cruz, is on the outskirts of Buenos Aires, and the other, the convent of San Pablo, is about 150 miles from the metropolis of the republic. «The missions,» said Father Fidelis, «have been founded for the benefit of the English-speaking Catholics of the country. We have made a good start now, and only require more priests to make the work a great success. There are but eight fathers at present connected with the movement. I should like to have at least twelve more, and hope to get them. In the province of Buenos Aires the greater part of the land is owned by Irishmen who emigrated from the mother country 20 or 30 years ago. Most of them are property owners, or estancieros, as they are called by the natives. The Irish colony number some 40,000, nearly all of whom were brought up in the Catholic Church. They are taking the greatest possible interest in the missionary work being done among them. There is a great field for missionary labour in the republic, and we must secure recruits who are capable of ministering to the spiritual wants of the people. The natives are an easy-going, indolent descendants of the old Spanish Conquerors. They have not sufficient energy and push to conduct this great work, and in any event are not qualified to look after the English-speaking community, as they speak Spanish altogether. The religious and secular education of the English-speaking element has been sadly neglected. We need teachers as well as preachers. The Government has been experimenting for some time with a national school system, but so far it has been a failure. Our missionaries are kindly received throughout the republic, and now that a good start has been made the sailing will be comparatively smooth. The church at Buenos Aires is well attended, that being our principal foundation.»

«How is the climate with regard to health?» queried the interviewer.

«The climate is about the same as that of South Carolina or Georgia,» replied the rev. father, «and is quite salubrious. Two of the fathers died during the past five years, but their deaths were not caused by climatic influences. The country is a level prairie, resembling Australia in many respects. Its wealth consists chiefly of sheep and cattle. Stock farming is at present the principal industry, but I think the republic is destined to be a great wheat producing country. Some of the farmers have grown very wealthy. One of them with whom I am well acquainted owns 800,000 sheep 300,000 cattle. Wool and hides used to be about the only exports, but frozen meats are now among the principal export commodities. Large quantities of mutton and beef are shipped every year from the republic to England and other foreign countries. There are more railways in the Argentine Republic than all the rest of South America put together. A number are now in course of construction, one of the most important being what is known as the Trans-Andine railway. The road is intended to run from Buenos Aires on the Atlantic to Valparaiso on the Pacific coast. It has already been built to the foot of the Andes mountains. It is a much greater engineering feat than the great Pacific railway.»

«Would you advise emigration to the Argentine Republic?» was asked the rev. father.

«Not by any means,» he replied. «That is just where a great many people have made mistakes. True it is that the country is sparsely populated. The city of Buenos Aires contains about 400,000 inhabitants, and the entire country less than 3,000,000, although it is as large as the whole United States east of the Mississippi river. The fact that we have no manufactures, however, must be taken into consideration. The only kind of emigration likely to prove satisfactory would be for men of money. If a colony of young men, say twenty in number, with a capital of about \$5,000 each, were to emigrate to the Argentine Republic, I dare say they would make money if they were disposed to rough it on the plains. A young man who leaves the States penniless, expecting to make a fortune in South America is generally disappointed. A great many go there and fail because they have made wrong calculations.»

«How about your forms of Government?»

«The constitution of the republic is modelled after that of the United States, and they are good in every respect. About the only difference is that we elect a President every six instead of four years, as in the United States.»

## FOREIGN NOTES.

The new novel entitled «The Right Honourable» just published in London, is the joint work, says the *Times*, of Mrs. Campbell-Praed and Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P. The collaboration of a man and woman in a work of fiction is an experiment that we believe has never yet been tried. In this case the author and authoress have worked together in every character, scene, incident, and page. It will therefore be exceedingly curious to observe the respective traits of heredity in their literary offspring.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of recent date regrets, but is not surprised at, Mr. Forster's declarations against Home-rule in Ireland. It says:

«Great as are Mr. Forster's good qualities in many respects he has always been slow-paced, and he has never yet been able to get outside the shadow of his own failure in Ireland. And it only needs a moment's reflection to see that the letter which he published against Home-rule or any form of Irish Parliament is of very little consequence. What a man says is as nothing compared to what he does, and whatever Mr. Forster may say against Home-rule he is himself the best possible argument for it. His rule in Ireland has done more than anything else to show the impossibility of coercion, and unless we are ready to apply the sword what alternative is there but Home-rule?»

His Holiness the Pope intimates in a letter to Prince Bismarck that he has conferred on him the distinction of the Order of Christ. This honor has never before been bestowed on a Protestant, and Prince Bismarck's reception of such a high tribute of esteem from the court of Rome has attracted a great deal of attention in Germany. The decoration consists of an oblong red cross with a white cross in the centre. It is worn with a red ribbon round the neck, and as it is richly set with brilliants its value is estimated at £600.

M. Grevy's life at the palace of the Elysée has been a monotonous one. His daily routine is about this: he rises at 8 and takes for breakfast a roll and a cup of chocolate. Then he goes downstairs and receives visitors in the great east parlor. He receives them seated in a capacious cushioned chair. If the weather is cold he is seated close by the fire with his feet buried in a huge fur rug. At noon he has a plain but substantial lunch, sometimes with a few friends at table. After this he repairs to the billiard



room and spends an hour or two at his favorite game. The rest of the afternoon he devotes to his private business affairs, talking with his agents in the garden—it the weather is pleasant. Then comes dinner, and after that the president reads an hour or two and then goes to bed before 9.

Because a bricklayer and a tailor have been chosen among Mr. Parnell's supporters a sneer is indulged in at the expense of the Irish party. We do not reckon these men among «the intellectual flower of the Irish race,» but we presume they are honest, and that they have done some service to their country, or they would not have been returned. If we turn to the English representation we find a labourer like Arch, a miner like Burt, and a printer like Durant, sent to the House, and quite rightly too. Honest labour has its dignity. Benjamin Franklin worked at the case, and Andrew Johnson could make a breeches. The one was an ambassador, the other a Vice-President of the United States.—*London Catholic Universe.*

The persecution of the clergy in France is continued with a merciless and unbending persistency. The Minister of public Instruction, M. Goblet, has addressed a letter to the Bishop of Viviers, notifying him that 32 of his priests have been deprived of their salaries. The motive alleged by M. Goblet for this deprivation is the intervention of these priests in the recent electoral struggle. The Bishop of Viviers, in a letter worthy of a Bishop, responds to the sophism and false statements of the Minister. «Neither my priests, nor myself, nor any Catholic of name in my diocese,» he writes, «have heard a word or an allusion relating to a project of monarchical restoration.» The charge, asserted to have been written by the Bishop, the Bishop utterly denies; and in fact he destroys the whole fabrication of falsehood constructed or accepted as true, by the Minister. The latter, however, pays no heed to such denials, and careless of consequences to himself and his country, pursues his persecutions with that foolish lightheartedness that has already produced most lamentable results.

When the Italian government took possession of church property and of convents it fixed a pension for each priest or monk deprived of residence and means of subsistence. This pension ranged from \$100 to \$120 a year. The government engaged to provide for the expense of worship, which was a necessary act, as it had seized the funds and patrimony of the churches. The engagement has been observed, more or less, up to the present time. Now it is desirous of ceasing these payments, and it pretends that religious who are rectors of churches belonging to despoiled communities shall no longer have a pension. If they exercised no religious functions they would have a right to their pensions; since they do, the government wishes to despoil them again. Not only will it withdraw pensions henceforward but it pretends that those who have received pensions heretofore shall be obliged to return the sums already paid them. This infamous act cannot be allowed; it is impossible to be fulfilled, and the pensioned are determined to try if justice still exists in the law courts of Rome.

A student at the University of Texas is much addicted to writing verses. Not long since Gilhooly said to the young man: «You seem to be low-spirited to-day.» «Yes, and I have good cause for it. I proposed to Miss Fannie Blunker, and she rejected me.» «Did she give any reason,» asked Gilhooly. «Yes, she said she would never marry a poet.» «Well, perhaps she has never read any of your writings. Send her some of your verses, and that will convince her that her suspicions are unfounded. I can't imagine how the rumor got out that you were a poet.»

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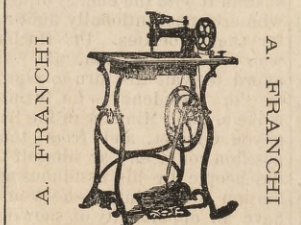
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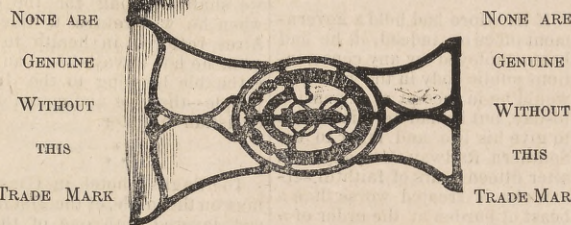
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## THE "Southern Cross,"

No. 6, PASAGE ARGENTINO

(Entrance by Calle Cangallo 41.)

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

### TERMS.

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## THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26TH, 1886.

Our contemporary *El Comercio* of San Pedro says that diphtheria or croup is still prevalent in that town, and that the number of children suffering from this ambiguous disease is daily increasing. It would appear that the doctors of San Pedro are fighting hard about the question whether the disease is to be called croup or diphtheria. They have already abused one another in the newspapers, and we may soon hear of a duel with pills and lancets. Like the knights who fought about the shield, it is probable that they are all wrong. Croup or no croup, diphtheria or no diphtheria, the children are sickening and dying whilst the doctors are fighting.

The numerous friends of Mr. E. M. Tate will be glad to learn that he has passed successfully his final examination as land surveyor of the Engineers' Department, and he is now ready to receive orders in the line of business in which he has already secured for himself a distinguished name. He will continue to reside in Chacabuco for some time to come. Mr. Tate is a gentleman of vast acquirements, a scholar, and a Catholic of unflinching principles, and we are happy to recommend him to such of our readers as may need his services.

Sarmiento was defeated in San Juan by an overwhelming majority, as everybody expected he would be. The man is incurably deaf, and that alone would be sufficient to disqualify him for a place in Congress. The following story has gone the round of the newspapers. When Sarmiento's term of office as President expired he was appointed Senator and he soon became the *bête noir* of Congress. One day in the excess of choleric passion he accused, indirectly, Messrs. Mitre, Paunero, and others of assassination. Sr. Torrent, who was sitting opposite him, covered his face with his hands. Sarmiento, imagining that he was laughing at himself, called on the chairman to remove Sr. Torrent «as was done with little boys at school when they annoyed their neighbours.» Torrent immediately rose to defend himself, and his speech produced an electric effect. He said with an air of disdain: «No, gentlemen, I have not laughed at the decrepit old man. I covered my face to conceal the shame I felt on hearing him designate as assassins some of the best and bravest men in the land.» There was loud applause in the benches and the galleries. The Senate adjourned and Sarmiento remained all alone. He knew not what Torrent had said, or why the Senate applauded, and by and by he asked what it was all about.

A correspondent of the *Standard* in a letter which appeared on Tuesday, complaining of the mismanagement and want of accommodation for traffic on the Southern line of railway, give the following as a sample of the company's business capacity:

«On the 16th inst. a valuable flock of sheep was loaded at Bahía Blanca and consigned to my care here, only reaching their destination on the night of the 18th inst. These animals after being confined in wagons two nights and a day, without food or water, were unnecessarily allowed to stand another day at

Altamirano station, to be brought on by the ordinary slow cargo train which reaches Adela during the night. Were such an act as this perpetrated in England there would be more heard of it.»

True, and were the company to pay for all the losses suffered by the public from the negligence and incompetence of the superintendents it would reduce «pretty considerable» the company's dividend. But railway companies here have got privileges which they should never hold. Messrs. Barker and Barrow are bible-reading Christians and true English gentlemen; but we do not value the Christianity and gentlemanly bearing that appear only on the surface. A man may observe all the external forms of civilized life and at the same time have the instincts and ferocity of a tiger-cat. We would no more trust the «Christian gentleman» who unjustly persecutes the poor and unprotected,—the man who would carry his devilish malice so far as to whisper evil about the parent lest he may get employment, whilst his little children are in danger of dying of hunger than we would trust the burglar or the assassin. «Scratch the Russian nobleman,» said Tallyrand, «and you will find a Cosack.» Scratch these Bible-reading English gentlemen and you will find a shark or a tiger-cat.

If Mr. Hore had held a government office or, indeed, if he had been employed by any conscientious public body in the world, he would be in receipt of a pension to-day, but he had the misfortune to give his life and labor to the Southern Railway Company, and after fifteen years of faithful services he is treated worse than a beast of burden at the order of a petty and contemptible bashaw.

The *Sud America* published some days ago a letter purporting to have been written by Dr. Reta, Bishop of Mendoza, which contained the following paragraph:

«As Argentines we do not entertain the same sentiments as Dr. Aneiros, Archbishop of Buenos Aires, who never possessed the tact and prudence necessary for his elevated position, and who has been always unfortunate in his relations with the civil power.»

Needless to say that the letter was apocryphal. No such stuff was ever written by Dr. Reta, who has the highest veneration and respect for his Grace the Archbishop of Buenos Aires. It is wonderful to what an extent of infamy the anti-Catholic papers will descend when urged on by hatred of religion and its ministers.

It is not at all unlikely that Mr. John A. Blake, who made so many friends during his short stay here a few months ago, will again re-enter Parliament as a member of the National party. There is a rumor to that effect and we hope it is true, for Mr. Blake is a most practical man and a whole-souled Irishman. His country cannot afford to dispense with his services at the present critical time.

We are informed that we shall soon have Mr. Philip Callan again in the River Plate. He will come to claim the concession of land made to him by President Roca, and will probably bring out some settlers with a view to colonize it. Just now Mr. Callan has his hands full of business with the Louth election petition, and he is backed up in his pretensions by the Orangemen and other enemies of Ireland. We have nothing to do with Mr. Callan's political troubles, but we feel bound to reiterate here what we have more than once stated, that persons intending to settle down as colonists in any of the outside camps should have a supply of provisions, clothing, and other necessities sufficient to last them one year. The formation of a colony on the Rio Negro is a difficult feat, and should not be hastily undertaken. This is a good country for immigrants in general,

and an industrious man can easily get work and fair wages. But to form a colony on the outside camps requires a large amount of capital, otherwise the colonists are exposed to starvation.

Father Henry Gray, C. M. of Lujan, has gone to Montevideo by medical advice and in obedience to the wish of his community. We regret very much to hear that the condition of Father Gray's health is such that it will necessitate his absence from this country for a considerable time. The loss of his services will be poignantly felt by the people among whom he resided, for he is a true missionary priest, and he never spared any labor or sacrifice for those whose spiritual good he had always at heart. He toiled incessantly during the week to instruct the youths who were under his charge, and on Sundays he went long distances to administer the sacraments to the faithful. It is a well-known fact that he never left the church or chapel as long as there was good to be done, and he seldom breakfasted before three or four o'clock on Sundays. It is almost certain that the delicate state of his health is in consequence of his truly heroic and apostolic labors. The prayers and good wishes of all our people will accompany him in his absence, and we shall all long for the day when he will return to Buenos Aires restored in health to be what he has always been, an inestimable blessing to the Irish people—the type and model of a Christian minister.

The English hotel in Chascomus on the night of the 21st inst. was favored with one of those stirring incidents gradually becoming more rare in the country towns of the south, viz., a lively Irish wedding.

Mr. Richard Kehoe's conducting Miss Marcela Doyle to the hymeneal altar was made the occasion of a numerous reunion of the friends and relatives of both parties.

The beautiful bride in her simple costume of spotless white with wreaths of orange blossoms, was as fair a personification of the «colleen bawn» as might be found in the emerald isle itself. The two bridesmaids, Miss Doyle and Miss Kehoe, most tastefully dressed in light sky-blue, rivalled in their attractions those of the bride herself.

Dancing was kept up until an advanced hour, and at the arrival of the train the friends of the young couple attended to wish them a long and happy wedded life, in which we heartily join.

### THE NEW PRESIDENT.

The Argentine Republic finds itself at this moment in a most critical position—its internal and external peace is threatened. The Banda Oriental question is likely to drag us into a war with Brazil, and, although we should ultimately be the conquerors, the victory would not compensate for all the sufferings we should have to endure. Our internal peace is insecure on account of the inordinate ambition of one or two men. It behoves us to act prudently so as to conquer the enemy within and the enemy without. The country is divided among Irigoyenistas, Rochistas, Gorostiagistas, and Juaristas. The three former have joined against Juarez, who is the candidate of the National Government, and of the National Government only. The people do not want him, the people will not vote for him; and yet we hear it said on every side «Juarez is sure to be President; the bayonets and the Remingtons will place him in the Presidential chair and hold him there.» We however do not believe this. Are the brave people who resisted so successfully a foreign yoke to submit calmly to an oligarchy composed of the members of General Roca's family? Is a young vigorous nation like Argentina to be trampled on and deprived of the right conse-

crated in her Constitution—the right to elect her representatives and rulers—is she tamely to submit and have no voice in the election of him who is to guide the destinies of the country for the next six years? No; a thousand times, no. The people will not be terrified, they will go to the voting-tables and will there register their votes for the man of their choice fearless and undaunted. No show of military power will intimidate them. They will present themselves armed, not with the dagger and the revolver, but with the Constitution, and woe to him who will dare to wrest this weapon from the hands of the people. History will do justice to those who trample upon the Constitution and will condemn them to eternal obloquy. The combined forces of Irigoyen, Rocha, and Gorostiaga must at once select a candidate and all must pledge themselves to the earnest support of that candidate. The three gentlemen named are good and true men. Dr. Gorostiaga is one of the most learned gentlemen in the Republic, a man of highly respectable antecedents, and a good Catholic. We should be glad to see such a man in the presidential chair, but we know he is unacceptable to the great body of Rocha's followers, and therefore has no chance. Dr. Rocha is an able politician, and would, no doubt, be an energetic president, but he is, under present circumstances, quite unacceptable. The Juarista, or Government party, would assuredly have recourse to arms sooner than allow him to hold the reins of office. He is in their eyes one of the founders and now the leader of the Opposition of the province of Buenos Aires to the other thirteen provinces. Besides, Rocha, in order to make a brilliant administration, would plunge the country into a debt that would continue for a long time to press heavily upon her. See his extravagance in the new capital of the province. His election would bring changes that never ought to occur. The new town La Plata would be declared capital of the Republic and the city of Buenos Aires restored again to the province of that name. There remains, then, the candidature of Dr. Irigoyen, which we believe to be the only one that can give a peaceful solution to the much vexed question. Our future President, Dr. Irigoyen, a polished gentleman known as the Chesterfield of the Plate, an eminent juriconsult, learned lawyer, erudite and profound scholar, versed in the forms of government, a statesman of the highest standing, is well known in the world of diplomacy, and respected and honored by all those who have the pleasure of his acquaintance. His services to his country are many and meritorious, as the numerous addresses and presentations from his fellow-citizens attest. Who by his consummate ability and diplomatic skill has saved the nation more than once from a foreign war? Irigoyen. And it is only Irigoyen who can now save it from bloodshed and consequent destruction. The National Government has no reason to reject him or to use violence against his partisans. The triumph of Juarez will be a calamity for the Republic. Irigoyen is the only candidate who can with any chance of success compete with him. If there be patriotism in the allied parties they will at once, and without hesitation, proclaim this candidature and sustain it with the energy of men who are constitutionally fighting for their liberties. Dr. Rocha, who is a young man, may well afford to wait his turn to aspire to the presidency—he would make a good Minister in the Irigoyen Cabinet, and from that position could endeavor himself to the people by his assiduous attention to his duties—he would have an opportunity of showing that if Buenos Aires be dear to his heart so also are the other provinces of the Republic.

Will the allied parties have the wisdom and the patriotism to adopt our suggestion? If so, then we confidently proclaim and hail Dr. Bernardo de Irigoyen as the new President of the Argentine Republic.

## FATHER FIDELIS.

SERMON AT  
HOLY CROSS CHURCH.

As had been announced, the Very Rev. Father Fidelis landed here on Saturday morning. Many friends who went to welcome him on the mole were disappointed, as the very rev. gentleman had come ashore some hours earlier.

On Sunday Father Fidelis preached a beautiful sermon on gratitude, taking as his text one of the psalms of David, which is full of beautiful and poetic allegories expressive of gratitude to the Creator. In the course of his discourse the preacher took occasion to refer to an Irish national characteristic. Though the Irish were the most oppressed of all people there were none more grateful to God for His favors; the words «thanks be to God for His mercies» are very generally used by Irish people in conversation, and this was very significant of their truly Catholic spirit. Father Fidelis had visited Ireland, and he gave an interesting account of his experience in that country. He found the Irish the same open-hearted, generous, hospitable people at home as they were known to be abroad. He travelled a long distance on an outside car, and he was everywhere received with open arms. He had seen the Vale of Avoca, the House of Mr. Parnell, the Beautiful City and the gap of Dunloe. He was struck with the beautiful scenery on the rivers, the lakes, the valleys, and the hills of Ireland, but he was still more charmed with the kindness of the people, their cheerfulness under difficulties, and the union and harmony with which they worked out the liberation of their country from the yoke of slavery. He happened to have been present at a National League meeting at Ballymahon, and he had occasion to witness with pride and pleasure the admirable organization and steadfast resolution of the Irish people. There was no blustering, boasting, or threats to be heard from the national party, but full confidence in their leaders was everywhere manifest and a quiet determination to secure the independence of their country. Father Fidelis in conclusion thanked the congregation for their kindness to his community during his absence, and he gave thanks to God who had brought him safe to the country again which he now regarded as his real home.

After the ceremony many of the gentlemen who were present entered the monastery to welcome Father Fidelis on his return to the River Plate, and were glad to see him looking in the best health.

### EL DIARIO THE DEFENDER OF IRELAND.

Another able and eloquent article appeared in *El Diario* of Friday, treating of Irish affairs. We have seldom seen in any language an abler or a more accurate exposé of the political situation in Ireland. The writer makes an eloquent and truthful review of Irish history in the past, and shows how the English government was a cruel persecutor at all times before the Reformation, as well as after England became Protestant. The question was narrowed down to a sectarian one because it suited the purpose of England to foster religious strife in our unfortunate land. The article contains some interesting statistics, proving how comparatively few Catholics are trusted in office even at the present day, not because they are Catholics but because being of Irish race they have Irish national feelings. The entire programme of the National League is given, and the article concludes as follows:

«The foreign occupants of Dublin Castle impute to Irishmen that they are a conquered race. The castle symbolises foreign domination. The Lord Lieutenant is always an Englishman who has no sympathy with the national aspirations of the Irish people. The entire staff of employees are English, who set at naught the opinions of the natives. The Irish have no alternative but to love their tyrants and obey them.



But Parnell says that this is all wrong, and all Ireland agrees with him. Parnell is undertaking a tremendous task. When Parliament assembles the cauldron will commence to boil. The fire beneath it is well kindled. The English are brave, both in the field of battle and in debate, but for the first time they will meet a firm and united phalanx of Irish opponents. Strange sights may be witnessed when Parnell rises in the House of Commons and says, 'I demand the liberty of my country.'

## WHAT TO TEACH CHILDREN.

Buenos Aires, Feb. 25, 1886.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,  
I said last week that it was not the fault of the teachers that Irish children on leaving school were not so far advanced as others. It is impossible to give boys or girls a sound education in a couple of years, and in many cases this is the utmost limit of time allowed them in school by the parents. The age when children are supposed to attend school by the Board of Education in Ireland is from 5 to 16 years, and it is hoped that a law obliging parents to keep children of this age at school will soon be made compulsory. But here boys and girls are often over 16 years of age before they are sent to school. Of course I make no allowance for home education, which in so many cases is given by incompetent persons, and given too in such a way as to leave little room for improvement, for it is more difficult to correct a bad and defective education than to begin at the foundation and erect a new and independent intellectual structure. Boys and girls who commence going to school at such an advanced age find themselves out of place, and feel ashamed of their ignorance and dullness, so that the short time they spend at school is a purgatory to them and they long for the day when they can return to the freedom of their native plains. There are no more clever adepts in matters of education than the Jesuit Fathers, and it is a well-known fact that they will not receive any boy into their colleges who is past 13 years of age before he has made application. The reason is because they know that unless the boy's mind is moulded into a certain shape before that age it will be very difficult to do so later on. Why then will the Irish people allow their children to grow up almost to manhood before they send them to school, and expect that they will turn out prodigies afterwards? It frequently happens that boys and girls are working at home when they should be at school, and are then sent to school when they should be assisting their parents at home. I have referred to the camp education, but do not for a moment imagine that I absolutely and entirely condemn it. I consider it a great boon to poor sheepfarmers that they have been able in many cases to obtain teachers who teach their children the rudiments of education, even though it consists only of reading, writing, and cyphering. I know many camp teachers who are receiving only a miserable pittance for their labor, and who are fully capable of holding high and important positions. Unfortunately however their instruction as a general rule savors too much of those deficiencies which I have heretofore criticised. Few of them know sufficient Spanish to be able to teach the language. They therefore adhere to the old routine. The geography of this country is unknown to the children, as the amount of information given in the English geographies about this country is very limited. Then the system of tables, weights, and measures, etc., is altogether different. Imagine a child wading through the old table book and learning Troy weight, Apothecaries' weight, and Avoirdupois weight, while he knows nothing of the decimal system or of the weights and measures commonly used in this country.

X.

## LETTER FROM MONTEVIDEO.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,  
The name Santos signifies, as you know, Saints, and it is not at all impossible that the name is derived from the special devotion paid by some one of Santos's ancestors to the elect of God. Wonderful was the devotion of the old Spaniards; in their zeal to perpetuate Christianity they not unfrequently laid aside their own surnames and assumed one that recalled to mind some religious association. When we see a descendant of these true believers turn apostate we are the more shocked because we feel that they are traitors, not only to their faith and traditions, but to the very name that was given them by their pious ancestors. It is by no means an edifying fact that two republics in South America are ruled at this moment with an iron hand by two men bearing Christian surnames, Santos and Santamaria, the former in Uruguay and the latter in Chile. Both are despots of the worst type; both have disregarded popular rights and privileges, and both are implacable enemies of the Catholic Church which they have sworn to defend. I shall leave Santamaria to God and his country, but, with your permission, and that of your readers, I shall have a word to say about the odious tyrant whose rule is now blighting this beautiful land, and whose cruel and half-savage deeds are at last driving an otherwise peaceful people into revolution. Santos is himself the infamous spawn of that revolution which is now besetting, and will eventually destroy him. Santos is the personification of mutiny and disorder. He rose to power, not by the will of the nation, but because he was unscrupulous, shameless, and audacious. Like many of the other caudillos of South America, whose annals are written in blood and tears, Francia, Lopez, Veintemilla, Rosas, Guzman Blanco, &c., his elevation is not owing to the possession of any particular talents, but to the want of even those compensating qualities which are often found associated with wicked and inhuman principles, even in the pick-pocket. Santos has absolutely no redeeming feature. He is almost entirely illiterate and can scarcely write his own name. The manifestoes and State papers which are issued with so much bravado are not the work of his hands or his brain, nor does he understand the purport of them. Santos is simply an ignorant «gaucho» drunk with power, and pride, and vanity, and however much he may surround himself with luxury and opulence his savage instincts cannot be restrained, but he must have recourse to brute force in his dealings with those who have the misfortune to be his subjects or his slaves. He has an army of spies at his disposal, a regular mazborca, but the tyrant prefers to have recourse to the «rebenque» and persons accused in his presence are afraid to speak lest he should put his favourite weapon into requisition. Santos during his inglorious reign has had two great objects in view: 1st, That all should bow down before him and, 2nd, That he should accumulate a superabundance of money. It is in carrying out the first wish that he has filled the jails of his country and driven the best and most independent men from their land, and for the second he has not scrupled to tamper with the finances of his country as if they were his own. The revelations made by Sr. Gonzalez about the port contract, by which it would appear that Santos and his henchmen consented to pay more than was required on condition that they should receive the whole, or a portion, of the surplus for their private use, point to the most disgraceful piece of financial robbery. Probably Santos did not understand the details. He only knew that the country was to be cheated and that a portion of the spoils would go into his own pocket. The scheme was

exposed by the newspapers, and Santos ordered the editors to be thrown into jail. Some at that time went on board the vessels lying in the harbour and some fled to Buenos Aires to avoid the tyrant's rage. Since then, the revolution which has now broken out has been advancing. Chaos and anarchy are daily increasing around Santos. The city of Montevideo is deserted and the shops are closed early in the evening. All who can are flying from the country. The people had some hope that Santos's tyranny would expire with his term of office next March, but when it was discovered that Santos wished to impose Vidal as his successor, who is a mere tool of his, popular indignation knew no limit. Scores of the most respectable military men sent in their resignation or fled secretly from the city. Only this week Colonel Ordoñez was arrested on board the «Apollo» and carried ashore as he was preparing to leave for Buenos Aires. Sr. Gomensoro, who is the popular candidate for the Presidency, dared not remain in the city, and went on board a Brazilian war vessel. Even civilians and persons of the most peaceful intentions are stopped and searched by Santos's myrmidons. He trusts nobody, and «none serve with him but constrained things whose hearts are absent too.» The *Tribuna*, which was the last of the Opposition papers, has been hushed by the arrest of its editor. Santos is still ruler, and Montevideo is in a state of siege.

There is great hope of the success of the Revolution from the fact that the experienced Argentine general, Arredondo, is at the head of it. He is a man of high military reputation and earned his first spurs at the battle of Caseros. He was present at the siege of Buenos Aires in 1853, and he did long and faithful service to his country fighting against the Indians on the frontier. He fought at the head of a battalion at Cepeda and again at Pavon, and contributed not a little to the success of this latter engagement. He subsequently took an active part in the Paraguayan war, and to his efforts was principally owing the suppression of the rebellion in Entre Rios under Lopez Jordan.

Santos's troops are at present distributed as follows: the 1st regiment of cavalry, under the command of Col. Rodriguez, in the suburbs of Montevideo; the 2nd, under the command of Col. Galarza, is stationed in Mercedes; the 3rd, under the command of Col. Beanevente, is in the department of Durazo; the 4th, under the command of Col. Klinger, in Tacuambó, and the 5th, under the command of Capt. Villar, in the department of Salto. Besides these, there are detached bodies of troops in different parts of the country, and about 2500 men well supplied with artillery in the city of Montevideo. If the soldiers were true to their colors Santos might still be successful, but it is confidently expected by the revolutionists that defections will take place on a large scale. It was said that Santos would lead his own troops, but this is not at all probable, for the wretched man is in fear and alarm, and incapable of any great physical exertion or the execution of any manly purpose.

I remain, Dear sir,  
Yours very truly,  
G.

## MONTEVIDEAN NEWS.

*El Siglo* says that the present situation of the country cannot continue, because Montevideo is almost depopulated and business is paralysed owing to the announcement of war. It enquires whether all the roads of conciliation are closed.

Lt.-col. Ignacio has been arrested at Minas.

Dr. Angel Floro Costa has been released.

Gen. Santos has sent a circular to the gefes politicos recommending them to take special care to respect the persons and properties of Brazilian subjects, and to give an acknowledgment with an inventory of any horses or cows taken from them.

Santos has sent a note to the judge of crime requesting the

imprisonment of the serjeant of police, the commissary's brother-in-law and other persons concerned in the ill-treatment of Giordino, who was released by the criminal judge.

It is declared that Pampillon was surprised in his encampment one night but escaped, leaving however his clothes, arms, and horses behind him.

The gefe politico of Cerro Largo telegraphs that he expects shortly to announce the capture of Pampillon.

From Dolores we have received the following:

«Everybody is in arms in this department, each wearing in his hat a band bearing the words 'Division Soriano.'»

Major Victor Rios arrived at the general encampment at Paso de la Arena and joined the division with his squadron consisting of over 200 men armed with Remingtons, swords, and lances.

The Soriano division in a few days will according to all reports number 1100 men well armed and ready for action, there will be 200 lancers, and the rest will be armed with Remingtons.

It is known with certainty that Col. Pampillon is safe and sound in Brazil, the report of his having been seriously wounded has been all a farce got up by the Santistas.

Four guns have been put on the «Artigas» and it is supposed that she is going to Salta.

The telegraph is cut between Treinte y Tres and Cerro Largo and between Minas and Artigas.

It is not true that the National Guard is to be called out.

The Senate has sanctioned the cashiering of Colonel Nicasio Galeano.

A company of the 5th battalion with four guns has left for Florida.

The telegraph lines with Brazil are interrupted.

The electric light apparatus has arrived, and it is expected that the installation will be completed by the end of April.

It is rumored with some authority that a request has been made for the college of the Salesian Fathers to be made available for a military hospital in case the expected civil war should break out.

It is stated that in case of a siege the college will be converted into a fortress, and artillery will be placed on the roof of the building.

Santos is still much alarmed. Sr. Armentis, the engineer in charge of the defensive works of the city, spends about two hours every day in close conference with Santos.

Santos's counsellors advise him to proclaim himself Dictator. They suggest to him that it is the best means of consolidating his power. It seems that he does not at all dislike the idea.

*El Ferro Carril* says that the constitution of Arredondo's staff shows that the revolution is organized by the «Blancos.»

Trias has reached the frontiers of Brazil accompanied by twenty-seven men.

On Wednesday four pieces of artillery were sent to the department of Minas.

The government has purchased the steamer «Fortuna.»

Latest reports are to the effect that Santos would accept as a compromise Senator Herrera y Obes as candidate for the presidency. Santos's followers are determined that he and he alone shall continue in office.

## GENERAL ITEMS.

The heat yesterday was awful. The thermometer rose to 96° in the shade. The clouds gathered in the evening and citizens were expecting a downpour, but it did not come.

All our readers will regret to hear of the death of Mrs. Matthew Tormey, of Rojas. We have not yet heard the particulars of the sad event, nor whether her illness was of long duration.

Though she died in the bloom of youth it pleased Providence that she should have felt more than a share of the sorrows of life while here on earth, that her reward may be the greater in Heaven. Her family and friends have our heart-felt sympathy.

The members of the Irish Club propose to give a National Dinner on St. Patrick's Day.

An enormous crowd of Orientals flocked into this city during the week, flying from the revolution.

The coalition held several meetings during the week for the purpose of coming to an understanding about nominating a candidate for the presidency. The representatives of Dr. Rocha stated that he will never be any obstacle in the way of the union of independent parties. Another meeting of delegates will be held to-day, and the result is most anxiously expected.

Sr. Velez Sarsfield has resigned the presidency of the municipality of San Pedro. Don Manuel Gonzalez Bononiro has been appointed in his place.

The Jockey Club held a meeting on Tuesday night and fixed the 25th prox. for the first autumn meeting at Palermo. There are six events, and entries will be opened on March 13th at the Jockey Club.

A man was killed at the Central Station on Friday last as he was crossing the line while one of the locomotives was being shunted. The driver, George Kern, was arrested and is still in prison, though all agree that no blame can be attached to him. When he saw the man on the line he immediately reversed the breaks, but not soon enough to prevent the accident that happened.

A gentlemen was inveigled into the Club Juarista, Cangallo 42, on Tuesday evening, where he was attacked and beaten, and robbed of money and other valuables.

The passengers' train on the Saladillo branch of the Western line went off the track on Wednesday between Roque Perez and Carril stations. It is reported that some lives have been lost.

On Wednesday an Italian named José Viani committed suicide in the Hotel de Globo.

The daily papers give the following information in reference to the distribution of property left by the late Terence Moore:

£17,500 and \$338,000 to Mrs. Hanly, and the same sums to the other relatives, represented by Carabassa and Co.; £8395, one half for legacies and the other for the heirs; Council of Education, £1312, being 10 per cent on the amount given to Catholic churches in England; \$1000 to the Society of «Beneficencia.» \$200 to an Irish orphan association, \$900 to D. Guillermo Temperley, \$3600 to Miss Eliza Moore. The sum of \$243,000 in the National Bank has still to be distributed. Dr. Chavarria's fees are fixed at \$5000 for acting as advocate for absent heirs. Dr. Pereyra takes \$1000 for preparing the will.

Rev. Father José Maria Bottaro of the Franciscan Order was ordained priest in this city last week, and he said his first mass on Sunday in San Pedro, his native town. The Rev. Father Guardian preached a beautiful sermon on the happy occasion, eloquently explaining the attributes of the priesthood, the principal of which are to offer the divine sacrifice, to absolve from sin, and to preach the Gospel of Christ. The faithful were present in large numbers, and many approached the newly-ordained priest to receive his blessing after the ceremony.

Dr. Obligado, the police judge, has ordered the arrest of Messrs. Castex and Luro for having fought a duel.

The question of the tax on cattle in order to secure a guarantee for the export of frozen meat was discussed in the provincial senate on Monday. Dr. Luro made a powerful speech in opposition to the bill in which he proved by figures that the cattle trade is in a more flourishing condition than ever, except during the Crimean war, and that it does not require protection.

The provincial government asks the Legislature to issue bonds to the amount of \$6,000,000 m/n, bearing interest at 6 per cent, for the purpose of continuing the work of macadamising the road from Belgrano to San Fernando and the southern and western roads.

We have received from Mr. Eugene Maxwell of Venado Tuerto the sum of \$5 m/n for the Irish Orphanage which we have handed over to the nuns of the Sacred Heart.

We deeply regret to announce the death of Mr. Andrew Mahon of Brandzen. Deceased was 28 years of age, and was much beloved by all of his acquaintances. His death was caused by aneurism of the heart. We beg to offer our sincere sympathy to the different members of his family on their sad bereavement.

Don Rafael Fernandez has resigned the office of commissary in San Pedro owing to ill-health.

Chacrerros are already reaping the harvest of maize in San Pedro and the produce promises to be very good.

The municipality of Rosario having given permission to erect a statue to Garibaldi in that city, that body have received a message from Governor Zavalla pointing out to them that they have gone beyond the sphere of their jurisdiction, and that it is only the legislative body of the province who have the right to give or withhold such honors as the erecting of a statue to any individual in one of the public places.

On Friday Sr. Bemberg invited some friends to breakfast at the Café Paris, in order to taste some meat preserved six weeks ago according to a process discovered by Sr. Szendy.

The result was perfectly satisfactory. Among those present were Messrs. Malmann, Paats, Tornquist, Arning, Lynen, and Heimendhal.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs has received from the Argentine Consul in Lisbon the following letter as to the Argentine barque «El Dorado» of which Don J. A. Maguire is owner—

On the 29th December she arrived at Fayaal on a voyage from New York to Montevideo with general cargo, having sailed from New York on the 8th December. On the 14th inst. the captain fell overboard in lat 37 deg. 34 min. E., and the mate, who was not a navigator, came here, being directed by suggestions as to the course received from ships which he met on the voyage. It will be necessary to secure two officers to continue the voyage. There is not a single Argentine among the crew—the captain and mate are English, the cook is Portuguese, and of the four sailors one is French, one a Russian one a Swede, and one a Norwegian. She was built at Quebec, and has here taken the name of President Roca.

The Minister of Finance has issued a decree to the effect that «pertenencias» in the territory of Santa Cruz must be made to the government notary or to the government of Santa Cruz. The petition must state the name, residence and profession of the applicant, the number of pertenencias asked for, and a precise description of the mineral deposit and of the place where it lies. The concessions will be made according to the order of date of presentation of the petitions, and a list of them is to be published in a newspaper in the capital and by placards in the seat of government of the territory. A mining engineer is to be appointed to measure and mark out the pertenencias and report thereon.

The Minister of Finance in every case will decide how many pertenencias are to be granted.

On March 1st Her Majesty's Legation will be removed from Calle Florida 502 to Calle Arenales 122.

The Minister of Finance at the request of the Provincial Government has permitted the introduction, duty free, by Messrs. Tubar, Fabre, and Co. of 400,000 kilos of linseed arrived at the port of Santa Fé, and which will be distributed for seed to the colonists in that province. Of course, Messrs. Tubar and Co. will give the colonists all the benefit of the reduced cost of the seed.

Mr. Lacrosse, concessionaire for a network of camp tramways, has deposited 5 per cent, as required by law, in the Provincial Bank. The contract is being made out by the «escribano», and the works will be commenced in a few months.







# JESUIT MISSIONS IN PARAGUAY AND THE CHACO.

By CAPTAIN THOMAS J. PAGE.

[CONTINUED.]

As one enemy disappeared another rose up against the persecuted Jesuits. At this time Spain and Portugal were still at war. King John, desperately fighting for a nation's independence and a throne, was not scrupulous as to the means to be employed, and so gave his nod of assent to the Mamelucos in a fresh attempt they were about to make to reduce the missions. At the latter part of 1651 this expedition, composed of four divisions, was put in motion. The Spanish authorities, now conscious that it was their best and only policy to oppose these bandits, prepared to resist them, and sent word to the reductions to assist them with whatever force they could collect. Happily the country was in a state of internal quiet, and the authority of the Jesuits such as to enable them to act promptly and decisively. Before any of the government forces from Asuncion appeared in sight of the enemy the fathers had assembled their neophytes, furnished them with fire-arms, advanced against the Paulistas, and repulsed them in every direction; then, sharply wheeling upon the Guaycurus, who had taken advantage of the occasion and thought to join in the plunder, they annihilated them at a blow.

This was neither the first nor the last occasion upon which these Guarani Indians rendered eminent services to the government. They drew even from the gold-thirsty, fortune-seeking Spaniards a tardy acknowledgment of their good and loyal conduct, and an acquiescence in whatever grants and privileges the king may have been pleased to grant them. Indeed their services were not to be despised, for they formed a strong defense along the boundary of Spanish America most open to attack. Under the strict discipline of the fathers many had conceived a fondness for and become adepts in the arts of war; in all their engagements with the Paulistas since the return of the deputies they had been uniformly successful. The last repulse settled the question of superiority, and associated with the reductions quite a military prestige. At later periods these natives distinguished themselves not a little as allies of the Spanish. More than once the Portuguese, before Buenos Aires, had reason to admire their courage and the perfect discipline under which they acted; more than once they had been worsted by them, and learned to dread them as much as they ever feared the Spanish. At Montevideo, also, in the disputes about Nova Colonia and in many other instances, the reduction Indians rendered effectual assistance. In times of peace they never declined aid in the construction of public works. Upon the cathedral of Buenos Aires, the citadel, and fortifications of the port they were diligently and perseveringly engaged; in other cities and towns they likewise assisted in the erection of churches and public buildings. Many forts and important military posts sprang up from their labors under the skilful direction of the missionaries, and many flourishing towns were built by them alone. Often had they defended these from the attacks of unfriendly Indians or from the more alarming advances of an outside enemy. Yet how small and uncharitable was the return that they met with.

What was a Jesuit reduction? In what relation did the missionary stand towards his people, and they to one another? What was their political and social organization? Following these establishments in their advance to civilization and power, we pause to note the means and causes of the ascendancy which they attained. Here we meet with contradictions not easily reconciled. The only histories of the South American missions are by the Jesuits employed in them, or by Spaniards—men of their own

faith, but who seem ever to have regarded the labors of the fathers with distrust and enmity. Both parties present us with a picture of life, of a people, of a polity unexampled in history; and if simplicity of government conduces to the happiness of the human family we have here a wonderful example of it.

It is of primary importance that we should impress upon ourselves the fact that this success was mainly due to the peculiar composition of the Jesuit missionary; the training which so fitted and girded him for the life here portrayed; but above all to that unity of spirit and action visible in the whole order, how diverse soever its pursuits or varied its acquirements. Priests, statesmen, astronomers, captains, artisans, every profession, every art and trade are found represented among its members. It possessed every natural element for settling and civilising the wildest and most distant countries. «The vast shore washed by the farthest sea» was accessible to the Jesuit. Never have men, moreover, discharged a duty or attained an end with more unflinching fortitude, or evinced a more lofty disregard of danger. It was not of uncommon occurrence that the sermon should serve the purposes of the general's proclamation, or the missionary lead from the sanctuary to the battle, where in the hottest of the fight one father might be seen binding up the hurts of the wounded and another administering the last sacrament to the dying. In time of peace they planned towns, built churches, drew up municipal regulations, instructed in the schools, drilled the soldiers—for every able-bodied native was a soldier—and judged in all matters; though there were nominal courts and tribunals presided over by robed natives. Their authority was absolute, disputed by none, unless occasionally by some governor or bishop of Asuncion or Buenos Aires. The master's power over the slave could not be more unquestioned than that of the father in charge of a mission.

To each reduction, in proportion to its population, were attached two or three priests. In one, the chief, was invested with all spiritual control; to the other was intrusted a necessary, watchful, and diligent superintendence of its temporal concerns. At the head of all the Paraguay missions—each of which was, according to Ulloa, «like a family governed by a wise and affectionate parent»—was a superior who resided at Candelaria, and had the general supervision of the Christian republic. He also exercised the power of appointing the assistant Jesuits, under whom there were many subordinate offices filled by the natives.

A Jesuit reduction was a model of order and regularity; perfect uniformity was observed in its long, comfortably-built rows of houses, and the small circuit of the town offered every facility for preserving its domestic tranquillity or insuring a ready defence against any outside danger. The great square was the centre point, the public resort and general rendezvous of the people; upon it were erected the church, the college, the arsenals, the stores, the workshops of carpenters, joiners, weavers, and smiths, together with other important public buildings, all assembled under the close and unsleeping vigilance of the fathers. The missions of Moxos among other things were noted for their hospitals and medicines; those of Paraguay enjoyed this advantage only partially, but they needed them less. Moxos is a marshy, feverish, sickly country, while the climate of Mission is highly salubrious. At Concepcion, however, was established a very extensive dispensary. The gardens attached to the colleges were cultivated with every care, and may still be traced in neglected yerba groves or some struggling growth of fruit and flowers.

[To be continued.]

«What does this mean?» asked a scholar who had been scanning some lines written by a friend. «Oh,» said another, «it doesn't mean anything. It is poetry.»

## PRINCES AND PARLIAMENT.

We are given to understand that many of the English M.P.s. are not in the least satisfied that they must sit on the benches with men who «work for a living.» The good old custom of having the House of Commons stocked with «aristocracy» is fading fast away. Brains are now in demand, and the titled noodle who covets with everything else also the honor of affixing M.P. to his signature, feels chagrined to find that the same mark of honor is attached to the name of a man who earns his living by honest toil.

The cable says that these scions of nobility are angered at the thought that Irish artisans, mechanics, journalists, and tradesmen should be allowed to dispute with them on the floor of a legislature where feudal barons of old made legal serfs of their tenantry and rode roughshod over all the principles laid down in Magna Charta.

We sympathise with the poor fellows who hate, don't you know, to talk on any matter with one of those wild Irishmen. We feel for the poor sufferers who cringe from the voice of manhood and dread the strength of right. We desire to allay their fears, lessen their sorrows, and to cheer them with consolation in their hour of trial.

These men—these ignoble English nobles—wish to mix not with the «common herd.» We assure them that they do not do so when they mix with the Irish members. The ancestors of the men who represent Ireland today were legislators ere yet the Saxons were known—while the savage hordes from whence they sprang were stumbling in the chaotic darkness of the lowest stage of barbarism. The forefathers of these Irishmen were scholars while the Anglo-Saxon was steeped in superstition and had not yet learned of the blessings of christianity. Aye, the representatives are the descendants of men who were princes and were endowed with territorial sway while the uncivilised class from whence English «nobility» sprang were but piratical adventurers, whose greedy instincts have been the fundamental law of English policy to the present day. The lecherous, impurified blood of immorality flows in the morally accursed veins of those whose claims to aristocratic distinction are built on the whitened bones of the men who individually succumbed to united despotism; but the pure, clear veins of Ireland's sons are washed with royal blood, and their hearts ceaselessly send through the channels of life the hopes and inspirations that have lived through centuries of wrong to witness this hour of honor.—*New York Catholic Herald.*

## POETRY AS AN EDUCATIONAL FACTOR.

The reason why Poetry in this practical age has been so much abandoned and even decried as an educational agent, seems to be due to a misunderstanding of its nature and of its aims. Added to which the unwarranted use made of it by innumerable Romeos and other rhymesters has intended in no small measure to further discredit it. These gentlemen, whenever they thought they had an idea which rose above the vulgar level of ordinary prose, hastened to inflict upon suffering humanity that same idea clothed in «jingling rhyme;» and this depreciation of the Muses' coinage naturally had the effect recorded above. But first, let us define what we understand by Poetry. By the term we mean that instinctive language of the heart, which depicts in words, whose sounds form an appropriate echo to the sense they convey, the various emotions of the human breast and the various incidents of human life as appealing to the natural feelings of man. The true poet is to the manner born. *Poeta nascitur non fit*, says Horace. The Poet is born not made; and the mind and ear will instinctively distinguish from a

number of poetical compositions those rendering the true ring of poetic genius.

For example, there is a wide difference between the average poetaster and Tennyson, and again between Tennyson and his superior fellow-poet, Byron.

Of the latter it may be said that he «disped in numbers, for the numbers came.» It is related of him that, when on a post-prandial occasion—where the feast of reason and the flow of soul had stolen a few hours from the night, he attempted to pen some heroic poem on the fallen fortunes of Troy and had gone as far as the first line of his epic:

O Hector, glorious son of Priam,

his mind aglow with wine refused to minister any further to the Muses. And yet in the very exclamation of disappointment he uttered:

Was ever man so drunk as I am,

the poetic instinct asserted itself. The use of poetry as an educational factor may be said to consist in this, that it teaches the student the choicest, the most numerous, and best assorted stock of words in the language; the mode of conveying the same idea into as many words as synonymous diction will allow; and inculcates the events of history, the beauties of nature, and—where not deflected from its true aims of elevating and instructing the mind—the precepts of human conduct, in the most beautiful and expressive language. Its harmonious structure enables its lessons to be fixed indelibly on the memory. Many people are acquainted with a principle or a fact only through the poetical quotation in which it is conveyed, and like the airs of his country in a foreign land, its poetry is the sister link which binds the exile to his country and his home.—*The Catholic Telegraph.*

## DOMESTIC.

The wings of turkeys, geese, and chickens are good to wash and clean windows, as they leave no dust or lint, as cloth.

Nickle stove trimmings, etc.—To keep them bright polish with a damp cloth dipped in common dry baking soda, and rub with oil afterwards.

A good polish for tortoiseshell is made of rough powder, which rubbed on with a soft rag and rubbed thoroughly will serve to give an excellent polish. The shell should be rubbed with the hand afterward.

In cleaning paint, spots that will not yield to rubbing or to soap even—the spots which look like small gashes cut through the paint—may be removed by rubbing lightly with a damp cloth dipped in soda.

To clean tin—Use sifted coal ashes moistened with kerosene oil; rub briskly, and wash with soap suds. This will make all tin that is not burned as bright as new. For nickel on stoves and flat-irons it has the same effect.

To keep silver bright—To keep all silver from tarnishing that is not in everyday use, wrap in cotton flannel fleece side in, put in a little camphor gum in a paper or cloth, wrap up to exclude all air, and the articles will keep perfectly bright. If they are large pieces, as ice pitcher, teapot or caster, make bags of cotton flannel a little larger than the pieces of silver and tie up tight. It is much the best way, blue silk paper is next best. This will save many a hard hour's work cleaning silver. Jewelers always keep camphor in their show cases to prevent tarnish.

Doctors say that women should be cautious how they call to offer sympathy to neighbors having sick children. Women's clothing offers inducements to fugitive bacteria, and several instances have been recorded lately in which contagious diseases are known to have been brought about by germs carried into the household in the folds of heavy woollen fabrics.

Distressing palpitation, says the *Medical World*, may generally be relieved by bending double, the head down and hands hanging so as to produce a congestion of the upper part of the body.

The *Revue d'Anthropologie* reports an investigation upon the relation of intelligence to the size of the brain. The main conclusions are that there is no absolute relation between the two factors, though the brain proper may become voluminous proportionately with the degree of intellectual activity. The important point in determining the intelligence is the quality of the brain cells, constituted by their impressionability. This, if native, marks a superior intelligence; it can be acquired by continued work, and it may be produced by nervous disease. In some cases certain influences contribute to increased intelligence, but in none does the volume alone of the brain constitute the principal factor of the intelligence.

The *Union Medicale*, in speaking in favour of the proposed measure allowing French soldiers to wear beards, says that the sappers, who have worn long beards from time immemorial, are found to have been but very slightly troubled with consumption, as compared with the rest of the army.

Dr. Quain, an eminent London physician, remarked, in the course of his recent «Harveian oration», that fifty years ago a patient could command no anæsthetic to induce insensibility to pain, no antiseptic to promote the healing of a wound, no chloral to procure sleep, no antipyretic in general use to control fever. He showed that in the past forty-five years the mean duration of male life in England and Wales has been increased by two years, and that of women by three and a half, the greater portion of such increase being subsequent to childhood and prior to decrepitude.

## WIT AND HUMOUR.

A blackmailer—A negro postmaster.

The third river in Scotland is the Forth.

Eating dates is a pleasant way of killing time.

The astronomer turns up his nose at the stars.

Book-keeping taught in one lesson—Don't lend them.

What is the key-note to good breeding? B natural.

Tommy, don't you know it's Sunday? Don't you know that it is naughty to make a kite to-day?—exclaimed Mrs. Fogg. But, my dear, don't you see he is making it with a religious paper—interposed Fogg. Oh, I didn't notice that—said Mrs. F.

Freddy had been repeatedly told he must not ask people for money. One day he met Mr. Williams who could never resist an appeal from the small boy. «Mr. Williams, do you ever give pennies to little boys what don't ask for them?» said Freddy. He got the money.

A new reporter was sent to investigate a rumor that a well-known citizen was said to have become insane. The next morning the following paragraph appeared in the paper: There was a report yesterday that something was the matter with Mr. Sander's head. It is as sound as it has always been. There is nothing in it.—The reporter's career ended there and then.

«I can't take this Canadian ten-cent piece,» said a horse-car conductor to a passenger in New York the other day. «Why not?» «Because there's small-pox in Montreal. Some of you fellows never seem to read the newspapers.» «You're safe enough,» answered the passenger, «don't you see it's got a hole in it. That's where it's been vaccinated.»

Mrs. Ragsby—Old Mr. Filkins won't gain anything by the death of Lucy Bates, will he? Mrs. de Garmo—You don't mean to say that breach of promise suit is to be carried on? Mrs. Ragsby—Yes, I do. Lucy bequeathed all her right, title, and interest in the suit to Arabella Jenkins, with full power to relieve it. You know, Arabella was once in love with Mr. Filkins.

A gentleman who had been in Chicago only three days, but who had been paying attentions to a prominent Chicago belle, wanted to propose but was afraid he would be thought too hasty. He

delicately approached the subject as follows, «If I were to speak to you of marriage, after having only made your acquaintance three days ago?» «Well, I should say, never put off till tomorrow that which you should have done the day before yesterday.»

A little school-girl asked her teacher what all the folks meant when they spoke of «Mrs. Grundy.» «Why, my dear, by «Mrs. Grundy» they mean the world,» replied the teacher. A day or two afterwards the same teacher asked the geography class to which this infantile bud of promise belonged what was meant by the term «zone.» After some hesitation, the little girl spoke up with a deal of assurance and confidence, «I know, teacher, it's the belt round Mrs. Grundy's waist.»

Mrs. de Boggs: Did you ever take Johnny to school, Jeremiah? Mr. de Boggs: I did. An excellent school it is, Matilda. The scholars are models of deportment, the curriculum is first-class, and the professor a man of ability. At least that is the way he struck me. Johnny, with a groan: You ought to have stayed about an hour, and seen how he struck me.

When Charles Lamb was a clerk in the Indian House, he was one day rebuked by a superior, who said, «I have remarked, Mr. Lamb, that you always come to this office very late.» «That's true,» answered Elia, «but you must remember that I always go away very early.» Of course such an explanation was more than enough.

A young man of ability, but not much means, was talking about starting a new paper, and was telling a friend about it. «You can borrow £50 and start a new paper,» said a friend encouragingly. «You simpleton,» replied the would-be journalist; «if I could borrow £50, what would I want to start a paper for? I want to start a paper so I can borrow the £50.»

## 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 morning, 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 disease progresses. If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended after a time by expectoration. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered with a cold, sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys become more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing against this latter agonizing disorder. The origin of this malady is indigestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipency. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will affect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite is returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effective remedy of this distressing complaint is «Seigel's Curative Syrup,» a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 17, Farringdon Road, London, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

## TESTIMONIAL.

Dear Sirs,  
By chance I obtained from a friend (Mr. Fred. 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 pin 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.C.S.  
July 19, 1884.



## COMMERCIAL.

Gold .....	February 25.	149.50
Series A. ....	—	—
Series E. ....	—	—
Series F. ....	—	73 1/2
Series G. ....	—	76
Cedulas L. ....	—	81 1/2
National Bank Shares .....	—	—

The Wool Market is very flat. The news from Europe is not at all encouraging. Arrivals have been many during the week, and many lots have been deposited. Mr. Casey's wools that were deposited in the early part of the season were sold in excellent time. He took advantage of the rise in the month of January to dispose of many lots which had been left on his hands, and on the whole the Irish sheep-farmers who sold were lucky this year considering all things. Even the nominal price at present is from 5 to 8 % lower than it was in the middle of January, and this with gold on the verge of 50 per cent premium.

The business of packing meats and fruits is every day assuming greater proportions in this city, and already there are three or four large factories established in or about the suburbs. Decidedly the best if not the largest of them is that of Don Amadeo Gruget at Palermo Chico. Here are constantly employed 30 men, who working 12 hours per day turn out 1200 cans of preserves, or say 30,000 per month not including Sundays. The cooking is done by steam, which besides being the cheaper is the cleanest and healthiest plan, the viands coming to table free from soot or smoke. The factory was built 5 years ago by the Italian contractor Gabriel Lini, and is well ventilated and lighted from the sides to prevent leakage from rainfall. About 1,000,000 cases have been turned out, all of which have been eagerly bought up for local consumption, but offers have come from the German war office through the leading firm of Messrs. Tornquist, and if the business be arranged it would make Mr. Gruget's factory the largest in the city.—*The Standard*.

A correspondent of the *Herald* writing from the south says:

«It is something remarkable the immense amount of trouble sheep are giving to keep them together on their run this season, for about a couple of months back the flock would cut in points and if not found before nightfall, the next morning they would be some two or four leagues distant head to windward; there are instances where points of sheep have travelled over waste low land with water squares wide, almost swimming, and in one night gone three leagues. Everyone is surprised at so much losses and to account for the cause of sheep travelling so much.»

The same correspondent says that the majority of farmers in the south have their sheep suffering from foot-rot.

The R.M.S. «Tamar» arrived in Montevideo on Monday with London dates to the 24th January and Lisbon dates to the 29th, having called at all Brazilian ports she was put in quarantine.

Mr. M. Panolet has offered to supply maize to the municipality for the «limpieza» horses at 2-50 m/n the fanega of 9 arrobes. If we are not greatly mistaken the tender accepted recently for same was at 3-99 m/n.

Messrs. Samuel B. Hale and Co., agents of the great London banking house of Messrs. Morton Rose and Co., have just declared option for £750,000 sterling, 2nd series Western Railway 5 per cent debentures, and have paid to the president of the railway co. the full amount cash. The bonds are already in London and will be launched immediately.

In consequence of a note addressed by the National Department of Engineers to the Southern Railway Company respecting the raising of their fares, the question has arisen whether the federalisation of Buenos Aires has altered the legal relations between the railways in the province of Buenos Aires and the National Government. The Attorney-general has now given his opinion that no such alteration has occurred, except as re-

gards the municipal action in reference to portions of railways comprised in the ceded territories, and therefore that the Western, Southern, Northern, and Ensenada railways are now, as formerly, under the jurisdiction of the Provincial Government.

The contract for the extension of the Buenos Aires and Rosario Railway to Sunchales has been approved of by the government.

Last week the sheep, cattle, and farming implements of Mr. William Joyce of the estancia Argentina Vieja, Saladillo, were sold by public auction. Mr. McCormick purchased three flocks of sheep, one at 1-10 each, another at 1-25, and another at 1-35; a flock at 1-25 was purchased by Mr. Killian. The cattle were sold at 1-10 m/n to Mr. McCormick, 150 tame cattle were knocked down to Mr. Lacrosse at 1-25. Mr. Lacrosse also bought the horses at prices varying from 12 to 17 m/n. There was a grand «carne con cuero» and all the gentlemen present, about 200 in number, partook of a splendid repast. Mr. Joyce is well pleased with the result of the auction.

Messrs. Bullrich and Co. will sell at auction the establishment of Mr. Brabazon at Blanco Grande, partido de Olavarría, the base of the sale being \$14,000 for the two-thirds of a league.

The well-known estancieros Messrs. Zubiaure have sold the mares from one of their establishments in the Montes Grandes at 5 m/n al corte, also 3000 cows al corte at 100 % each.

Mr. Acosta sold 800 sheep out of the 4000 which he announced for sale in the partido de Giles, belonging to Patrick Moran at \$1-04 each.

Mr. Pareja of Rosario held an auction of live stock from the cabaña of Sr. Quirino and from that of Sr. Gomez in Baradero:

In cabaña Quirino—1 bull for 285 m/n to Mr. Hall, 1 do 295 m/n to Acevedo, 1 do 300 m/n to Heimendahl, 1 do 20 m/n to M. Frene, 1 cow 300 m/n to P. Sastre, 1 do 285 m/n to Hall, 1 do 225 m/n to Addison, 1 do 280 m/n to M. Frene, 1 do 610 m/n to Hall, 1 do 220 m/n to M. Frene, 2 mestizo Taken horses 300 m/n to Hall.

Cabaña Gomez—2 carriage horses 210 m/n to Hall, riding horse 80 m/n to C. Frene, 1 do 55 m/n to M. Diaz, 1 do 42 m/n to same, 1 do 40 m/n to same, 1 do 25 m/n to same, 23 head of cattle pesos 20 each to Frene. Belonging to various—1 Cleveland horse pesos 200 to Larguía, 2 do pesos 154 to Dr. Paganini, 5 Hereford bulls at pesos 44 each to Zorilla.

The purchase of a large estancia in Mercedes by Don Diego de Alvear for 350,000 m/n is reported. No particulars have yet been published.

Advices from Giles report the following sales:

800 of the 4000 sheep announced to be sold by public auction at 1-04 cents, and 80 squares of land in the same partido for 10,000 nats.

400 squares of land are also reported rented for agriculture purposes at 12 1/2 nats per square, and 300 squares for a chacra at 300 % per square.

The following commercial telegrams have been received:—

«London, Feb. 20.

National Bonds (1871) 101 102

Bank rate of discount 2 o/o.

Silver bars at 46 1/2 d. per oz.

British Consols 30 o/o. .... 100 1/4

Treasury Bills, 90 o/o. .... 82 1/2

Hard Dollars, 6 o/o. .... 72 1/2

Railway Loan (1881) .... 97

Do. do. (1884) .... 82 1/2

Province of Buenos Aires

(1870) .... 99

Do. (1882) .... 90

Ex. on Paris fcs 25-17.

The colonial wool auctions will open on the 23rd inst., 275,000 bales will be offered.

Santiago de Chile, Feb. 20.

Exchange on London closed yesterday at 25 1/4 d. per 1 £.

«Antwerp, Feb. 20.

On the 20th inst. the auctions of R. Plate wools closed. Prices obtained show a fall of 10 centimes for all kinds, compared with previous auctions. 11500 bales were sold, nearly 18500 bales be-

ing offered. Buyers numerous; operations principally in combing wools.

Buenos Aires wool of 30 o/o yield, are quoted to-day as follows:

Long wool fcs. 1-02 1/2, -1-05 per kilo; middling fcs. 0-92 1/2, -0-95; inferior fcs. 0-87 1/2, -0-90. From the Rivers, fcs. 0-85-0-90. Stock of R. Plate wools about 11000-12000 bales. Dry matadero cow hides, of 29-30 kilos, fcs. 116-120 per 50 kilos. Salted saladero cow hides weighing under 20 kilos, fcs. 62-64 per 50 kilos. Stock of R. Plate cow hides 660-70,000.

1500-1750 barrels of sugar for Buenos Aires have been exported during the last fortnight.

Exchange on London at 3 months sight fcs. 25-21-25-22 per £ sterling.

## THE PLAZAS.

## ONCE.

Wool.		
Superior .....	82	92
Good .....	76	80
Bellies .....	42	40
Borrega .....	75	69
Hides		
Good camp .....	200	
Matadero .....	178	
Sheepskins		
Superior .....	25	
Matadero .....	18	
Corderitos inf .....	15	
Horse Hides .....	60	
Wheat.		
Coast .....	4-80	m/n.
Rivers .....	4-80	m/n.
Maize		
Morocha, in grain. ....	82	72 65
Hay .....	\$20,	44-40 m/n per ton

## CONSTITUCION.

Wool.		
Superior .....	106	100
Good .....	97	85
Regular .....	78	
Borrega .....	85	75
Bellies .....	41	46
Hides.		
Good camp .....	300	
Sheepskins superior ..	30	24 rls.
Matadero .....	195	
Corderitos .....	12	
Hair .....	185	
Tallow .....	42	

## MARRIAGES.

On February 21st, by the Rev. Father Pucall, in the Parish Church of Chascomus, Richard, second son of Mr. Nicholas Kehoe, of Pila, to Marcela, second daughter of Mr. John Doyle, of Chascomus.

On February 25th, by the Dean, Edward Kearney, of Suipacha, to Mary Jane Murray, of Chivilcoy.

## DEATH.

On the 18th of February, in Brandzen, Andrew, youngest son of the late Thomas Mahon, aged 28 years. R.I.P.

## NOTICE

MR. PATRICK LEDWITH, who was employed some years ago in Mr. Edward Wallace's Estancia, San Antonio de Areco, is requested to apply to the manager of the estancia, Mr. Paul O'Neill, who will pay him the balance of his account. f22-2 ins.

## 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,  
HOLY CROSS COLLEGE  
Corrientes 595

f12 2in

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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 atienda

Cangallo Nos. 8 10 12.

## FOR SALE

IN the partido de 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 Perdices», two leagues from Guardia del Monte. Apply at the «Tienda Nueva» there, or to

Patrick Callery  
at the house.

## FOR SALE

TEN thousand arrobes of PRIME ALFALFA. Apply to—  
JAMES SLAVIN  
San Pedro

f20-1m

## Familia que no consuma

## HESPERIDINA

debe consultar con aquella que siempre tiene a mano

## UNA BOTELLA

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

ES UNA NECESIDAD CASERA

21 años de éxito lo prueba.

M. S. BAGLEY y Ca.

## FOR SALE

FOUR LEAGUES OF LAND in Gainza, 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 \$1163 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 Gainza.

For further particulars apply to

MR. JOHN HUGHES  
Calle San Martín

## TO BE LET

For the winter season, a FURNISHED HOUSE with six rooms, besides kitchen &c. Apply 336 Uruguay.

f23-2 ins.

## CAMP TO RENT

IN the partido de Suipacha, 275 squares of CAMPO FLOJO. For particulars apply to

Messrs. Martinez & Collado  
Suipacha

## TO RENT

IN the Partido de Suipacha, within less than one league of Castilla station on the Pacific Railway and eight leagues of Mercedes, Half a league of Land of the best class. There are five brick puestos with two apartments in each, and permanent water on the land, also their respective corrales.

The land will be rented for a term of five years.

There are also 12,000 sheep and a small manada of mares which will be sold by public auction on Saturday the 27th inst. All these sheep were dipped twice during the past month and they are in the best condition.

For further particulars apply at the estancia to the owner,

THOMAS KEARNEY

f8-2in

## BULLRICH Y CA.

RESUMEN DE REMATES A EFECTUARSE

## FEBRERO

Sábado 27—Una linda casa de campo en Olavarría. Compuesta de 40 x 26 2/3 cuadradas cuadradas. Dista 10 leguas de la estación Rocha. Base de venta pesos 14,000 m/n, en Alsina 78 a las 3. Domingo 28—5 lotes en San Fernando, frente al Canal, a las 5.

## MARZO

Viernes 5—Judicial—500 cuadradas en San Vicente. Base pesos 43,333 m/n, a las 2.

Viernes 5—Judicial—casa Tacuare

7423. 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.

Viernes 12—2500 ovejas de la estancia El Espinillo. Base 0 0 centavos, en Alsina 78 a las 2.

Domingo 14—Lunes 15—Martes 16—Liquidación total de todas las haciendas y arrendamiento del campo de la estancia La Merced en la estación Capitan Sarmiento del F.C.O., a las 11.

Jueves 19—Judicial—hacienda vacu-

na, lanar, etc., en Alsina 78 a las 2.

Jueves 18—Judicial—casa Santa Fé

672. Base pesos 3935 m/n a las 4.

Domingo 21—Judicial—4 lotes parro-

quia del Pilar frente a Palermo Chico, a las 4.

CARNEROS LINCOLN EN EXPOSICION

EN VENTA PARTICULAR

Una yunta de Yeguas ocañas, 718

sangre. Trakenn muy mansa. Para

verlas en Alsina 78.

78-ALSINA-78

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NEAR THE CENTRAL ARGENTINE RAILWAY STATION

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

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

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

GEORGE JENKINS, Proprietor

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Extra Fine KEROSENE MARK

“SOUTHERN CROSS” PERFECT SAFETY.

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

BEST REFINED AND PUREST OIL EVER PRODUCED.

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DR. JAMES P. KELLEY.

may 1-pm

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71-JUNIN-71

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DR. SANTIAGO

G. O'Farrell

LAWYER

159-ALSINA-159

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

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

f10-2m

COLEGIO GRIEGO

671 PARANA 671

PLAZA 6 DE JUNIO

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