

# THE SOUTHERN

UNIVERSITY

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

VOLUME XII, No. 8.

BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1886.

PRICE 20 cts.

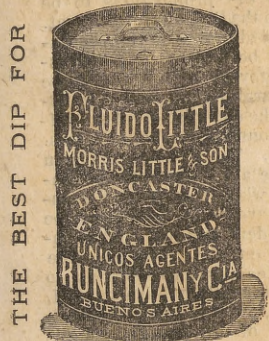
## PARRY & CO.

**TE FINO**  
IMPORTACION DIRECTA DE  
LA COSECHA NUEVA  
GARANTIDO SIEMPRE IGUAL

1. Patria, Portefa, Criolla
  2. Eringo Bragh, Argentina
  3. Cerveza negra, marca Chanco
  4. Cerveza blanca, marca Nato
  5. Real Hollands, marca Chanco
  6. Sandeman's Sherry, 4 choice kinds
  7. Sandeman's Port, 4 choice kinds
  8. Pure French Wines, cask and case
  9. Brandy VO and 3 stars Morton
  10. Eugene Oliequot, Dry and Sweet
  11. Whisky, Lorne and Connaught
  12. Bitter Ango-tura (unico legitimo)
  13. Wolfe's Aromatic Schnapps
  14. Red Heart Old Jamaica Rum
  15. Boord's Old Tom, marca Gato
  16. Extra fine Mild Hollands, Monada
  17. Hearing's Cherry Cordial
  18. Bass' Light Ale, 40 litre casks
  19. Salsa Inglesa, Lea and Perrins
  20. Chanco hams and Bacon, Adamson
  21. Cadbury's Chocolate and Creams
  22. Keiller's Jams and Caramels
  23. Epps' Homoeopathic Cocoa
  24. Rinimel's Genuine Brown Windsor
  25. Huntley and Palmer's Biscuits
  26. Conservas Croisse and Blackwell
  27. Colman's Mustard, Corn flour
  28. Azure Blue and White Rice Starch
  29. English Candles, Monada
  30. Gelatine Nelson, Vinegar Fott
  31. Bumsted's Royal Table Salt
  32. Rice Oil, guaranteed Pure Olive
  33. Paysandu Tongues, Corned Beef
  34. Arsenical Dip (certain cure for scab)
- an28pm

## FLUIDO LITTLE.

BEWARE OF CLUMSY IMITATIONS  
OF THIS ORIGINAL FLUID DIP!



TRADE MARK, REGISTERED.

Non-poisonous, perfectly harmless in handling; mixes instantaneously in cold water; one gallon fluid to 100 parts water.

Sold in Drums of 5 and 10 Gallons.  
Do Casks of 40 do

**RUNCIMAN & CO.,**  
73-CALLE PIEDA-73  
no 1-pm

## ENGLISH DRAPERY

WE have just received some very pretty things in  
**DRESS MATERIALS**  
comprised of the

New Twilled Print,  
Canvas Cloths & Delaines  
Laces of various kinds, Fancy Lace  
Collars and Collarettes, Frillings, Embroideries, Corsets, Linen and Fancy  
Aprons for Ladies and Children, Calico  
and Sheetings of standard makes, White  
Damask Table Cloths, Table Napkins,  
Colored Table Cloths, Lace Curtains, etc.

All the above mentioned will be offered at very moderate prices.  
We beg to solicit the favor of your inspection at earliest convenience.

**BRADFORD, REYNOLDS**  
AND CO.

**104-CUYO-104**  
Nearly at the corner of San Martin,  
d 41-3m

**COLEGIO AMERICANO**  
195-RECONQUISTA-195

This Establishment, under the direction of Miss Conway, receives Boarders, Half-Boarders, and Day Scholars.

For terms, &c., apply  
**195 RECONQUISTA.**  
d 2-3m

## MONTEVIDEAN NEWS.

There was much anxiety about Monday's proceedings, and many business houses in the central streets were closed.

The majorities of the two Chambers went to the Government to receive orders, and then held a secret session and agreed to elect Dr. Vidal as President.

The plazas were filled with policemen and soldiers.

At 2.10 p.m. the Senators and Deputies held a session and formally elected Dr. Vidal.

Dr. Vidal had 53 votes, Herrera y Obes 1 vote, and Gen. Luis Eduardo Perez 13.

The Government papers take note of the difference in the conduct of the Governments of Brazil and the Argentine Republic in the present circumstances.

They add that the Brazilians are very friendly to the Orientals and are of the Colorado party.

La Patria says that the relations between the Oriental and the Argentine Governments have sensibly cooled, assuming an alarming character.

The Minister of War, General Tajes, has written a long letter to General Santos in which the necessity of electing Dr. Manuel Herrera y Obes instead of Vidal is indicated.

Lieut.-colonel Arenas has been released.

The steamer «Fortuna» left on Saturday night with the 1st battalion of Cazadores, one half for Paysandu and one half for Salto. The National Guard has been summoned to assemble at Paysandu on the 25th inst.

In surrendering his power to Dr. Vidal at the Government-house, General Santos said:—«Dr. Vidal, I am happy that the Honorable General Assembly has had the good judgment to choose you to-day as President of the Republic. I put myself henceforth at your Excellency's disposition as a soldier and as a citizen.» Vidal replied as follows:—«I know better than any one else your value and merits. God grant that the example which you have just given may serve as an example to traitors and cowards.»

Vidal has appointed Ruperto Fernandez as Minister of Finance and Alberto Flangini as Minister of Worship. The Ministries of War and Foreign Affairs remain temporarily in charge of the chief officers.

It is stated that Col. Juan José Martinez will be appointed Inspector of Arms.

Vidal has signed a decree appointing Santos General-in-chief of the army on sea and land. He is to take his orders direct from the President and is thus independent of the Minister of War.

It is expected that Vidal will shortly ask the Assembly to appoint Santos Captain-general.

General Santos in taking leave of his escort, gave every soldier \$2.

Lieut.-colonel Murè has been appointed director-general of custom-houses.

Dr. Vidal, in thanking the Assembly for his election, declared that, a patriot now as formerly, he will govern with justice for all the Orientals.

President Vidal has received a telegram from Sr. Gayoso announcing that General Arredondo has invaded the Oriental Republic by Santa Rosa from Monte Caseros. He is in command of 3000 men, with a large number of Krupp guns.

According to a telegram received from General Tajes the whole of the north is tranquil and the invaders are not moving.

La Patria publishes a telegram from Pelotas stating that the governor of Lucerna province

has received despatches from the frontier of Cuareim, dated the 1st inst., announcing that the rebels had passed the Uruguay in front of Santa Rosa.

The festivities of Monday night were confined to a banquet in the barracks and the illumination of the cabildo; the people in general made no signs of rejoicing.

The following telegram has been received from Yaguaron:—

«Pampillon is wounded; the ball penetrated the back of the left shoulder. It was extracted from the fore-arm. The patient is progressing favorably.»

Santos sent a telegraphic circular all over the republic thanking his delegates in the country for their ready co-operation with the government, and exhorting them to be faithful to the new President, Vidal. He further says:—«Let us rally round our President; let him find in our breasts a bulwark against the projected iniquitous invasion.»

The opposition press maintains complete reserve on the political situation.

The Italian committee of Paysandu has addressed to its countrymen a manifesto urging them not to mix themselves up in present questions.

The young man Hardy, for whose life Sarmiento pleaded, has died in the barracks of the 5th regiment.

The Senate has elected Javier Lavina as president and given its sanction to the promotion to the rank of full colonel of Bernardino Garcia, Ciriaco Burgos, Valentin and Esteban Martinez and Lieutenant-colonel Carlos Escayola.

La Patria received a telegram from Bagé stating that Pampillon had arrived accompanied by his nephew Elias and three men, and that they proceeded to Santa Anna de Livramento.

The director of La Razon has been cited to appear in the Ministry of Government.

El Diario publishes the following information:

The whole revolutionary force numbering 4000 men of all arms, has left the province of Entre Rios under the command of Generals Enrique Castro and José Arredondo. General Castro has appointed Lt.-col. Luna second chief of his staff. The spirits of the army are excellent. The column of 4000 men has left the province of Entre Rios perfectly organized. They have 6000 horses, nine Krupp guns and six mitrail leuses. The arms were distributed last Sunday. They have 2000 infantry, and half the cavalry are armed with Winchester rifles. Colonel Berón de Estrada, one of the ablest commanders of the province of Entre Rios, has offered his services to the revolutionary chiefs. He has assembled five hundred men fully equipped.

It is stated that Col. Juan José Martinez will be appointed Minister of War.

Santos has removed to his private house \$300,000 from the State Treasury. From the Custom-house he has taken a similar amount. This action deprives the present President of all means of paying the interest on the national debt.

There has been a serious quarrel between General Santos and General Tajes, ex-Minister of War, and it is rumored that the President has ordered the latter to be imprisoned. Tajes is now at Salto. As is known, he wrote a few days since to General Santos stating that he supported the presidential candidature of D. Manuel Herrera y Obes. Tajes is at the head of 1800 men.

The departure of the 1st battalion of Cazadores is attributed to the question between Generals Santos and Tajes.

## THE POWER OF THE IRISH PARTY.

The London Evening News (Conservative) writes: Never has the country been in such a desperate plight. Even the desertion of 82 Liberals cannot apparently save us from that monstrous union of faction and sedition which Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell commenced on Tuesday.

The London Evening Standard (Conservative) says: It is the loyal classes in Ireland that will be chiefly affected by Tuesday night's vote. It is absolutely certain that if Mr. Gladstone carries out the scheme of concession—that is to say, of submission—to the Irish League, civil war will speedily break out in Ireland (!)

The Pall Mall Gazette (Liberal) says: Will Mr. Gladstone succeed in forming a new Administration? That depends very largely, though not entirely, upon Lord Hartington; but Mr. Parnell is master of the situation.

The Echo (Liberal) observes: It did not require the prescience of a prophet, or the son of a prophet, to predict that immediately the Government declared for coercion they were doomed.

They clung to power like a miser to his gold, and they have fallen. There is only one thing certain in the House of Commons, and that is the destructive power of Mr. Parnell. He, in fact, is the only strong man there. If Mr. Gladstone forms a Government it will be by his consent, and if such a Government be formed it will continue to exist by his favour.

The St. James's Gazette (Conservative) says: Here is the prospect before us of being governed for a few momentous months by a combination of Irish treason-mongers and revolutionary Radicals.

## SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN MAILS.

London, Jan. 30.

The Freeman's Journal speaking in behalf of the Land League states that they will repress any disorder that may occur in the country if only the Government do justice to Ireland. At the same time, the Freeman adds that the wonder is there are not more disorders considering the cruel and heartless proceedings of the landlords who expect the people to pay a rent which the land has not produced.

Treating of Irish addresses in the House of Commons before the division in Parliament, the Freeman's Journal says:

«The great speech of Mr. Sexton has given a fresh emphasis to every point in Mr. Parnell's address, and to the Irish leader and his gifted lieutenant is awarded the rare merit of having convinced the House against its will. Few Irishmen have ever had so unanimous and at the same time so extraordinary a tribute paid to their genius as that which Mr. Sexton has won. Prejudice has been disarmed by the masterly oration, and newspaper after newspaper exhausts its language in praise of what is regarded by many as one of the really great oratorical triumphs of the English Parliament. It extorts from the unwilling Times that it was a speech of great fire and ability, and what the speech must have been will be gathered from the further admission of the Times that after Mr. Sexton's speech the debate fell far below the level of the occasion. This is the opinion of all the newspapers, and the Daily News while admitting the ability of the Irish Attorney-general, who immediately followed Mr. Sexton, adds that in spite of a rather Boanergic

vehemence, Mr. Holme's speech did not efface the wreck that had been made by Mr. Sexton. The Daily News says that Mr. Sexton's effort 'recalled his old form.' 'It was,' adds the Liberal organ, 'both forcible and persuasive, and the new members who heard the Irish case for the first time could hardly have heard it more effectively stated.' The Daily Telegraph refers to it as the ablest speech that one of the most effective speakers in the House has ever delivered. Eulogium still more flattering comes from the provincial journals.»

Mr. Gray has elected to sit for Stephen's-green division, Dublin city, which causes a vacancy in Carlow county.

Mr. Healy has elected to sit for South Derry, North Monaghan consequently is vacant.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor sits for the Scotland Ward division of Liverpool, leaving Galway vacant.

Mr. Arthur O'Connor sits for East Donegal, leaving Ossery vacant.

## THE PARLIAMENTARY FUND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS, &c.

|                                       | \$ m/n   |
|---------------------------------------|----------|
| Previously acknowledged               | 820.75   |
| Collected by John Fitzgerald, Navarro | 42.00    |
| Collected by Luis Mitty, Paven        | 119      |
| Total                                 | \$981.75 |

Collected by John Fitzgerald, Navarro:

|                                  |    |
|----------------------------------|----|
| J. C., a countryman of Parnell's | 10 |
| William Kelly                    | 5  |
| John Fitzgerald                  | 5  |
| Nicholas Cormack                 | 4  |
| Patrick Magennis                 | 2  |
| Patrick Cormack                  | 2  |
| John Farrell                     | 2  |
| John Keenan                      | 2  |
| Patrick Moughty                  | 2  |
| Owen Gerarty                     | 2  |
| Michael Murphy                   | 2  |
| Thomas Pidgeon                   | 2  |
| Michael Byrne                    | 1  |
| Matthew Sheerin                  | 1  |

Collected by Luis Mitty, Paven:

|                 |    |
|-----------------|----|
| Nicholas Hogan  | 0  |
| Patrick Jordan  | 10 |
| Eugene Owens    | 10 |
| Stephen Mackey  | 10 |
| James Walsh     | 10 |
| James Pierce    | 15 |
| Philip Hire     | 10 |
| Luis Mitty      | 10 |
| James Mitty     | 5  |
| Peter Cleary    | 5  |
| Peter Jennings  | 5  |
| Patrick Cullen  | 5  |
| John Donnelly   | 5  |
| Stephen Furlong | 2  |
| James Mulreedy  | 2  |
| Michael Murray  | 1  |
| Richard Barry   | 1  |
| John Kehoe      | 1  |
| William Martin  | 1  |
| Richard Jeffers | 1  |

## TELEGRAMS.

London, March 1.

The Journal des Debats says that Lord Salisbury arranged the bases of a treaty with Turkey and undertook to prevent Greece from attacking Turkey. It is stated that Mr. Gladstone hesitates to confirm the agreement.

Servia refuses the treaty of peace proposed by Bulgaria.

Late telegrams from Athens indicate a notable abatement of warlike ardor.

The language of the Greek press is also more temperate, and the probabilities of peace are more apparent in presence of the determined attitude of the great powers.

The prospectus of the new Brazilian loan for \$6,000,000 was

issued, the interest is 5 per cent, and the amortisation 1 per cent. The issue price is 95 per cent. The market is favorable, and bankers are of opinion that the loan will be amply covered before the expiration of the legal period.

As was expected, the new Brazilian loan has been subscribed for several times over, and is quoted on the Stock Exchange at 7/8 per cent premium on the price of emission.

Paris, 1.

In a paper read before the Academy, Dr. Pasteur proved that since the application of his method of inoculation of the rabid virus he has obtained a complete cure in more than 350 cases of hydrophobia.

The Chamber of Deputies has commenced the discussion of the projected law against pretenders. There is no doubt that the bill will be carried in the form proposed by the committee.

Berlin, 2.

Prince Bismarck is suffering from sciatica.

The Hamburger Nachrichten says that 400 socialists of Altona have been condemned to four years' imprisonment for having distributed prohibited newspapers.

Mrs. Broecht, wife of the director of the Kiel Tagblatt, has been arrested on suspicion of being an accomplice of Captain Saraun, convicted of having given particulars of the German forts to the French government.

Vienna, 1.

The Archduchess Maria of Tuscany was married to-day to the Archduke Charles Stephen, brother of the Queen Regent of Spain.

Previous to the ceremony, which was celebrated by the Archbishop of Vienna, the Archduchess made a formal renunciation for herself and her descendants of all rights over the Austro-Hungarian throne.

New York, 1.

A terrible storm has caused the streets to be deserted. The railway trains have been much delayed. The storm shows no sign of abating.

At midnight the meteorological instruments showed that the velocity of the wind was greater than has been known for the last 15 years.

The storm also prevailed in Boston and did much damage.

Washington, 1.

Thereception at the President's house on the 26th ult. was the most brilliant of the season. Many Senators were present, and also members of the diplomatic corps and a large number of naval and military officers.

## LATEST TELEGRAMS.

London, Mar. 4.

Advices from the East say that the preliminary articles of a treaty of peace between Servia and Bulgaria have been drawn up.

Mr. Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, declared that the Government will treat of the Irish question in preference to others. In a speech which he made at a Liberal meeting he denounced the wicked schemes of Lord Churchill trying to excite the Orangeans, and he exhorted the Liberals to prepare themselves for another general election.

Great storm in England. The mail from Scotland to England was two hours late.

Rome.

Leo XIII. celebrated his 76th birthday. In an address which he made he praised the union existing among the cardinals and he exhorted all Catholics to unite so as to be able to resist the evil machinations of their enemies.

Cardinal Jacobini is dead.

THE WORLD-FAMED

## PEERLESS DIP.



SNELL &amp; CO.,

203 RIVADAVIA 203.

WESTERN ECHOES.

BAD BOOKS.

February 24, 1886.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

I have read with much interest the various letters relating to the education of youth which have appeared in your columns for some time past. The several writers appear to have their hearts in the good work of planning a good, sound, religious education for children, but one and all of them appear to have overlooked that great education which young people begin when they have finished school, and which is supplied in the reading of books, periodicals, and newspapers, for amusement or instruction. I trust that it will not be supposed that I wish to pose as a Mentor to the youth of this country, if I occupy some of your valuable space in treating of the above subject.

If, as most people will admit, the reading of good books is one of the principal means of training up the minds and hearts of young people, few will deny that the devil has no swifter or surer means at his command for the contamination of youth than bad books. Immoral conversation is bad enough, but it fades into insignificance when compared with the reading of bad books. The former may through the lapse of time be forgotten, but the latter leaves an indelible stain on the soul, heart, and mind of the unfortunate young reader. Such being the case, does it not behoove parents and guardians to exercise a strict and careful watch over the books that find their way into the hands of young people?

Now, by good books, I do not mean that young people should confine themselves to the reading of strictly religious books—I am not Puritan enough for that. Young people must have recreation for the mind as well as for the body, and in camp life, these recreations of the mind are confined to music and reading. No one would grumble to see a novel of Griffin's or Banim's in the hands of our young people of either sex; such novels, while they help us to pass the dull hours pleasantly, instruct our minds on many points of interest in the history of Ireland—the land of our forefathers. In reading the works of such authors the young readers will not find the Irishman depicted as a buffoon, a ruffian, or a robber, neither will he find our holy religion mocked at, nor our Holy Father insulted; and lastly, the virtuous minds of our young girl readers will not be outraged by such obscene filth as is to be found in the works of Reynolds and such writers.

During a residence of over six years in the Argentine Republic I have had many opportunities of studying the class of novels read by our young countrymen, and I must confess that there is great room for improvement both in a moral and literary sense in the vast majority of novels that came under my notice. I find, with some honorable exceptions, that such novelists as Reynolds, G. P. R. James, Bulwer Lytton, Ouida, Braddon, Fielding, Smol-

let, Sue, and a host of anonymous writers are greatly patronised, while such pure authors as Banim (the O'Hara family), Griffin, Kickham, Miss Edgeworth, Daunt, Sullivan, Davis, Mitchell, Dickens, and Samuel Lover are unknown. Now, when it is remembered that nearly all the works of the patronised authors serve only to corrupt the mind, whilst nearly every work of the unpatronised serves to enrich and ennoble the understanding, it will be easily understood why I complain of the class of novels that at present flood the country.

Again, as to periodicals. Year after year thousands of these publications are imported into this country from England and the States, might I ask how many Irish periodicals come here during the year? Their number might be reckoned on the fingers of each hand. And yet there are periodicals published in Ireland that for pure literature stand unrivalled, such as *The Irish Monthly*, *The Shamrock*, *Young Ireland*, *The Irish Fireside* and several others.

Books are not plentiful in the camp, and I may be told that for that reason people are glad to get any book to read; but I think this scarcity of books could be remedied by starting a small lending-library in each parish. This library should be under the control of the Irish chaplain and some of the principal Irish residents of each parish who, I am sure, would do all that lay in their power to foster a love for a pure literature amongst us. A librarian, honorary or otherwise, should be appointed to take charge of the books, collect subscriptions, etc., and who would attend at the library say twice in the month to receive and issue books. If the libraries were once started they could be kept going by small monthly subscriptions from members, and perhaps after a time these libraries might become Irish clubs having for their parent the Irish club in town. At any rate they would be worthy of a trial, and if supported by those of our countrymen to whom God has given riches, they would by supplying pure, unsullied literature at a cheap tariff, be a great means of suppressing that great curse to which the youth of this country are exposed—bad books.

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

## THE TORY DEFEAT.

The first pitched-battle is over, and the shout of Irish victory resounds far and wide over the battle-field. For the second time within a few months Irishmen have tasted the felicity of hurling a Coercion Government from power. They chastised the Whigs by the aid of the Tories. They have now reversed the process, and the Whigs, who went out with a Coercion Bill in their pockets, came back repentant to turn out the Tories for lapsing into coercion themselves. Nothing could be swifter or more dramatically complete than the Irish revenge. At five o'clock in the evening the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced the Coercion Bill, and proposed to begin on Thursday the extinguishment of the National League; at one o'clock in the morning he and his Government gave up the ghost. At five o'clock it was the little Irish gang who were jumping and shrieking with joy over the prospect of coercion; within a few hours the dense mass of Nationalists were sending up a mighty shout, which was their volley over the grave of the Coercionist Ministry and all their plans. Mr. Smith, who went to Dublin as a bourgeois Cromwell to exterminate the National League, returns as a simple citizen. Before the ink wherewith his Draconian proposals were writ was dry, his proposals were tossed into the wastepaper-basket. On Thursday, when Ministers proposed to introduce their Bill for suppressing the National League and penalising boycotting, they will announce that Her Majesty has graciously accepted their resignation. Never did condign punishment more swiftly descend upon unscrupulous dealings with

Ireland. The Tories played an unutterably mean and vacillating game. They neither boldly espoused the coercion policy nor let it alone. The better elements in the Cabinet, no doubt, revolted against the idea of dragging a peaceful country into violence in order to create a serviceable party-cry against Mr. Gladstone. Hence the wavering and indecision with which the Queen's Speech hinted at coercion. Then the Orange rump, which commands twenty-five votes, commenced to storm against the half-hearted policy, and the Cabinet was forced precipitately to change its hand and launch into a sudden and violent coercion campaign in order to go out amidst Kentish fire as champions of the Empire overwhelmed by Irish anarchists and their Gladstone allies. But the change was too ludicrously hasty. Everybody laughed at the notion that plain Mr. Smith could discover in twenty-four hours' experience at the castle reasons for sudden and merciless repressive measures which did not occur to Lord Carnarvon during his six months' term of office. There was almost as much derision as wrath in the fierce chorus with which the Irish party hailed the Chancellor of the Exchequer announcing the grandiose coercion projects which were to be the death-warrant of his Ministry; then the anxiety of the Government to stave off defeat until they could throw upon the Liberals the odium of coercion was pitiful in its childish strategy. The division shows that the Marquis of Hartington as a possible Premier is out of the question. He did his worst on the two divisions of Monday and Tuesday night, and he only carried into the lobby with him less than eighteen of the chartered cranks and sore-heads of the Liberal Party, including young Mr. Elliott, who the other night so glibly promised the Marquis the allegiance of the whole Liberal Party if he would separate from Mr. Gladstone. The impotence of the Whigs is thus one clear advantage demonstrated by the division, for the most sanguine calculations hitherto estimated the Marquis of Hartington's special following at no less than forty. Another advantage is, that it has drawn Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Chamberlain once more together, and cut off the last chance of any possible foregathering of the Whigs and Radicals against their chief. Still another advantage is the demonstration that has been given of Irish strength. Seventy-three of the majority of seventy-nine that overthrew the Government were Parnellites, and there was no sufficient reason why their numbers should not have been still greater.

RAILWAY  
ACROSS THE SOUTH AMERICAN CONTINENT.

A railway from the Argentine States on the Rio de la Plata to Santiago, the capital of Chili, and from there to Valparaiso, about another 100 miles, is in rapid course of completion. The entire distance traversed from the Atlantic to the Pacific seaboard is eight hundred and seventy miles. If trains were run at an average speed of thirty miles per hour the journey could be accomplished in twenty-nine hours. This will be the future route for the mails. Messrs. C. de Murieta and Co. state that five hundred and sixty kilometres of permanent way have been laid, leaving only eighteen kilometres to connect the Buenos Aires with the Chilean line. Six sections have been opened for traffic, and another six sections are now only awaiting Government inspection and the necessary certificate. The Argentine line commences at Buenos Aires and ends at Villa Mercedes in the province of San Luis, where it forms a junction with the National Andine Railway. This railway has been some time under construction, and was let out to contractors in sections. The towns along the line are not numerous, and the population to be served is not very large. The Republic of Chili extends over an area of 229,836 square miles, and the population in December, 1881,

numbered 2,223,434; and the Argentine Republic has an area of 1,619,463 square miles and a population in 1882 of 3,026,000 of all nationalities and sexes. We may say in round numbers that the international traffic will be supported by seven millions, exclusive of travellers from other countries and the transit of goods. The immense pampas through which the railway passes will be brought into speedy communication with the seaports of the Atlantic and Pacific, and as there are large tracts of land adapted to culture an emigration from Europe is certain to set in, and a trade with the interior will be fostered. The curse of that region was the insecurity of life. Settlers had scarcely built themselves habitations when they were pounced upon by troops of natives, and if they escaped with whole skins they lost all they possessed. Of late years the government have striven to remedy this state of affairs by the stationing of troops at certain places. Since this step was taken the prosperity of the republic has advanced by rapid strides. The import trade of the Argentine Republic was valued at \$59,599,000 in 1872, or \$12,416,000, and in 1882 at \$59,270,000, or \$12,348,000. The exports were valued at \$55,741,000 in 1872, or \$9,530,000, and \$58,441,000, or \$12,175,000 in 1882. For fiscal purposes the peso is taken to be equivalent to 4s 2d. Besides the International Pacific line there are branches from the capital to several districts, the most notable being that from Buenos Aires to Rosario. Statements have been compiled down to June, 1875, which show that traffic is on the increase. By an official statement issued by the government we gather that to the end of 1876 there had been constructed on Argentine territory 1369 miles of railway lines at a cost of \$11,377,217, the number of passengers conveyed in that year was 2,671,260, the goods carried weighed 683,440 tons, the receipts were \$918,463, and expenses \$633,939. The mileage has been increased since 1876, but we are content to take figures that may be relied upon for statistical purposes. Imports from the United Kingdom entered at the Argentine Custom-houses aggregated about 30 per cent of the total, and about 8 per cent of the exports. Belgium took nearly double the value as compared with those to the United Kingdom, and France about two and a half times more. British trade with the Rio de la Plata is worth cultivation, and when the through line of railway is in operation attention will have to be paid by those interested in the expansion of shipping and commerce. The value of Chilean imports in 1881 was £8,242,000, and exports £12,000,000. There is a trade from the Argentine ports to those of Chili and vice versa. The imports into Chili from Buenos Aires were valued at \$2,033,000, and the exports from Chili to the former at \$70,000. The establishment of a mail line between the Atlantic and Pacific will necessitate the formation of an artificial harbor where packets can enter at all states of the tide. Rosario on the Parana is a rising port, but for postal facilities is situated too far from the estuary. The roadstead of Buenos Aires is not adapted for a mail steam packet station. It will have, however, to be utilised till a better can be found.—*Liverpool Journal of Commerce*.

THE GERMAN PEOPLE WANT  
SILVER.

A very suggestive communication from Germany has found its way into the newspapers. It is to the effect that an agitation in favor of a bimetallic standard of currency in Germany has attained great proportions. A committee of the German Farmers' Congress has already handed to Chancellor Bismarck and to the Reichstag two hundred petitions from farmers' and peasants' unions, demanding the restoration of silver. The language of the petitioners is as strong as could be used by Congressmen Bland or Senator Allison. They protest against the charge that bimetal-

ism means injustice to creditors, and they declare that, on the other hand, the enforcement of the monometallic gold standard is grossly unjust to debtors because it makes money dear. Customs duties on grain will not they declare, suffice to save German agriculture, which is threatened with ruin unless it is rescued with silver. The petitioners solemnly aver that Germany cannot afford to wait upon England in this matter but must act with bimetallic States only, and that silver must be restored. Prince Bismarck, it is said, has been much impressed by the extent of the demonstration in favor of silver, and is anxiously considering his action. The farmers declare that any damage which can possibly be done to commerce or the banks by a return to the double standard would be very trivial in comparison to the absolute ruin which is menacing German agriculture.—*New York Transatlantic Journal*.

## FOREIGN NOTES.

Perhaps the best thing that can be said about the late King Ferdinand, father of the King of Portugal, is that he was not very ambitious, or that his ambition did not over run his judgment, for he refused three crowns—that of Greece, that of Mexico and that of Spain.

At the Requiem High Mass celebrated on the 16th of December by the desire of the Spanish colony in Paris, at the Church of the Madeleine, for Alphonso XII., the catafalque measured 50 feet in height and had the appearance of a vast monument.

Don Carlos has just offered to sell to Mr. Brett, in London, his valuable collection of ancient arms and armour now in Paris. The sum demanded by this «King in exile» is \$250,000. It is probable that Don Carlos has need for newer arms than those of his collection, if he comes forward as a candidate for the Spanish throne.

The duns are after King Ludwig, the mad monarch of Bavaria, and threaten, if he don't pay up, to seize the royal throne or crown or other portable article of value. His Majesty has an income of over a million, but his tastes are far in excess of that beggarly sum, and so he is practically bankrupt. There is one crazier person in his kingdom than the extravagant king, and that is a rich widow who is willing to marry him and pay his debts.

The late King Ferdinand, of Portugal, bequeathed in his will the Moorish palace of Cintra to the Countess Edla, his wife. Elise Hensler, or Countess Edla, was one of the chief opera singers of New York, where she made her debut as Elvira in «Don Giovanni». She possessed a marvelous soprano voice and was a pretty and charming person. It was at Lisbon that King Ferdinand became attracted by her and married hermorganatically, giving her the title of Countess Edla.

The celebrated Dominican preacher, Father Didon, is at present engaged in the preparation of a work likely to make a great sensation, namely, a «Refutation» of M. Renan's so-called «Life of Jesus». The learned Dominican, in the preparation of this work, made a special and a lengthened visit to Palestine. The work will not appear for some months to come, and it is not unlikely that Père Didon may have to visit Palestine once again in order to refute the recent theories put forward on the family and brethren of Jesus Christ.

King Cotton's American supremacy is seriously threatened, and that great staple of the southern states of America will in all likelihood soon pass through a crucial stage of its existence. From all sides we hear of whole districts of the old world being devoted to its cultivation, and of their products finding their way into the market and competing keenly with the American article. This will not be a source of

joy to the American planter. The cultivation of cotton is rapidly extending in the fertile alluvial soils of Egypt and India. Even from Central Asia we hear of the cotton market at Tashkend and Khiva being exceptionally good and of excellent quality. Many owners of cotton mills in Russia are said to prefer Central Asian to American cotton, and have established relations with the planters of Bokhara, Tashkend and Khiva.

Dr. P. McCahey of Philadelphia is writing a series of very interesting articles for the *New York Tablet*, showing from historical documents the criminal policy of English statesmen in murdering troublesome Irish leaders. Among the prominent Irish chieftains who were poisoned, or directed to be poisoned, by English statesmen of their times were Owen Roe O'Neill, Shane O'Neill, Florence McCarthy, Hugh O'Donnell, Hugh O'Neill, and Rory O'Donnell and their reissue. The English monarchs and statesmen, «the representatives of the premier race», who employed assassins to poison men whose only crime was struggling to be free, were Queen Elizabeth, King James I., the Earl of Sussex (Lord Lieutenant of Ireland), Sir Robert Cecil (Secretary of State for England), Sir Robert Carew (Lord Lieutenant of Munster), Lord Mountjoy (Lord Deputy for Ireland), Sir Henry Wolton (English Ambassador at Venice), Sir Thomas Edmonds (English Ambassador at Brussels), and Sir Dudley Carleton (English Ambassador at Venice).

The Peruvian Bondholders' Committee have issued a statement to the effect that a meeting has recently been held in Paris between delegates from the committee and representatives of the different interested parties on the continent, that the meeting was entirely satisfactory, and that an agreement was come to in regard to the propositions to be made to the Chilean Government. It is added that «the representations to be addressed to the respective governments are in course of preparation and exchange between the committees of the different countries and with Messrs. Dreyfus. The solicitors have in hand the agreements to be signed, and when the various documents have been completed the bondholders will be further informed on the subject.» The committee further, referring to a letter recently published by M. Bouillet, who signs himself a member of the French committee, inform the bondholders that the assertions of M. Bouillet are not in accordance with those of M. Guillaume the chairman of that committee. It remains to be seen how the Chilean government views all this. What if it «cuts up rough»?

The *Journal des Debats* pronounces against the irreligious and persecuting policy of the republican government of France. «Separation,» it says, «is impossible, for it would drag France and the republic into the most formidable of adventures. In consequence the State should strive to live in peace with the Church and loyally observe the Concordat.» The Church, says the *Journal*, is not necessarily an enemy; it is in any case the greatest social force which exists in the world, and the first duty of the government is to take account of its existence otherwise than annoying it about payments. When the character of the *Journal des Debats* is taken into account, the nature of the persecution which calls for such reprobation must be severe.

For a picture by Raphael, 7 inches square, the Duc d'Aumale has just paid the sum of 625,000 francs or \$125,000. The composition represents the «Three Graces», which Raphael painted about 1506, when he came to Siena to execute the designs for the frescoes in the sacristy or library of that cathedral. Here there is preserved an antique and mutilated marble group representing the Graces, and it is from this that Raphael received the suggestion of his work, although his treatment of the

subject differs materially from that of the antique. The picture formed part of the Prince Borghese collection at Rome until the period of the revolution. It was afterwards purchased by the English painter Sir Thomas Lawrence, and it afterwards passed into the gallery of Lord Dudley, who recently died in London. This is the largest picture ever paid for so small a picture, being about \$2500 per square inch!

## DOMESTIC.

To remove starch or rust from flatirons, have a piece of yellow beeswax tied in a coarse cloth; when the iron is almost hot enough to use, but not quite, rub it quickly with the beeswax and then clean with a coarse cloth or on sand paper.

In a damp closet or cupboard, which is liable to cause mildew, place a saucerful of quicklime, and it will not only absorb all dampness, but sweeten and disinfect the place. Renew the lime once a fortnight, or as often as it becomes slackened.

Old newspapers will put the finishing touch to new cleaned silver, knives and forks, and tinware better than anything. Rub them well and make perfectly dry. They are also excellent to polish stoves that have not been blackened for a length of time.

To clean paint: Use but little water at once; keep it warm and clean by changing it often. A flannel cloth takes off all fly specks better than cotton. Soap will remove the paint, so use but little of it. Cold tea is the best liquid for cleaning varnished paint, window panes and mirrors. A saucer of sifted ashes should always be standing at hand to clean unvarnished paint that has become badly smoked; it is better than soap. Never put soap upon glass unless it can be thoroughly rinsed off, which can never be done to window glass. Wash off the specks with warm tea, and rub the panes dry; then make a paste of whiting and water, and put a little in the centre of each pane. Take a dry cloth and rub it all over the glass, then rub it off with a chamois skin of flannel and your glass will shine like crystal.

A writer in the *People's Health Journal* tells of a debilitated patient who did not do at all well on beef tea but was easily restored to health on a diet of bean soup. The only remarkable thing about this is that the patient ever expected to derive strength and nourishment from beef tea alone. Considering that we have upward of a hundred thousand doctors, and that a very large proportion of them are fully agreed that beef tea is almost valueless, except as a stimulant, it is surprising that people continue to look upon it as a food.

In a recent lecture on leprosy—a disease which has been widely discussed of late—Professor Hutchinson of the London Hospital stated that it is not contagious, nor is it an hereditary disease, though it may, of course, be transmitted. He believed leprosy to be caused by eating fish which has been somewhat decomposed, or has been salted. Healthy fish in any quantity will not cause it, but a small quantity so poisoned so will. When leprosy prevailed in England the inland consumption of fish was very large. He cites two cases of cure of the disease, one of which was treated by himself.

## A FIT THAT DIDN'T FIT.

A gold ring with a coral flower, Quite finely wrought, and right peculiar, With knightly pride or princely power, Von Carl presented to "his" Julia.

And, faith! he felt so grandly wise, As by her side he took his stand, And boldly looked into her eyes, And placed the ring upon her hand.

Then said, with lordly air, and true: "This ring, fair Julia, does portend The love devout I have for you." "Why so?" she asked. "It has no end."

Then blushing she her hand withdrew, And with smiles that were quite winning

"And so it does, Carl, mine for you," Since I see it has—no beginning," —*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

## ST. JACOB'S OIL

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF

## RHEUMATISM

NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, NERVOUS HEADACHE, &amp;c.

A few applications with the hand is sufficient to relieve the pains of RHEUMATISM, and its use for a week will be attended with the most favorable results.

Numerous testimonials of the CURE OF RHEUMATISM may be seen at the only

WHOLESALE DEPOSIT

191-MAIPU-191

CASSELLS, KING, AND CO. 119 pm

## Res Non Verba

## MENSAJERIAS FLUVIALES A VAPOR

Nuevo Itinerario

Desde Agosto 10, 1885

Salidas de Buenos Aires:

PARA MONTEVIDEO A LAS 5 P.M.

|                 |                   |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| Los Lunes...    | Vapor Cosmos      |
| Los Martes...   | " Río de la Plata |
| Los Jueves...   | " Saturno         |
| Los Sabados...  | " Olimpo          |
| Los Domingos... | " Silx            |

PARA EL SALTO Y ESCALAS

A LAS 10 A.M.

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

SALIDAS PARA ROSARIO Y ESCALAS SOLAMENTE

Los Viernes vapor METEORO

CARRERA DEL PARANA

Hasta SANTA FE

Haciendo 4 viajes directos semanales con los vapores:

JUPITER,

PINGO Y METEORO

SALIDAS: Lunes, Martes, Jueves y Sabados

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

PEDRO RISSO, Agente

Reconquista y Cuyo

Great

SEWING

MACHINE

Establishment

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

A. FRANCHI

A. FRANCHI

SPECIAL WORKSHOP FOR REPAIRS

Repairs done to machines of every description. A large supply of

THREAD, OIL, AND NEEDLES

37--BUEN ORDEN--37

Machines by Wholesale and Retail

Guaranteed

m 18-6m



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

## THE Especifico de Glicerina

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

What a Rojo Estanciero says:

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

(Signed) FRED DASHWOOD

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

IMPORTED BY

## MOORE &amp; TUDOR

CALLE MAIPU 95, BUENOS AIRES

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

Sole Manufacturers, Tomlinson and Hayward, Lincoln, England.

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

de 18—pm

## SINGER EVER UNRIVALLED

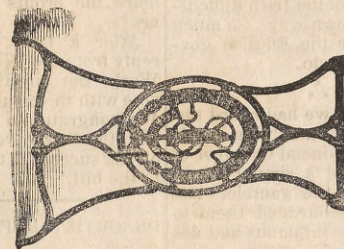
NONE ARE

GENUINE

WITHOUT

THIS

TRADE MARK



NONE ARE

GENUINE

WITHOUT

THIS

TRADE MARK

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

## NEW SINGER OSCILLATING SHUTTLE MACHINE

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

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

OSBORNE AND CO.—CHACACUCU-65

sep 4—pm



THE BEST IN THE WORLD RYLANDS' FENCING WIRE

SOLE IMPORTERS

## TOMAS DRYSDALE Y CIA.

88—Calle Moreno—96

BUENOS AIRES.

Read Messrs. Rylands' Letter

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

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

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

(Signed), RYLANDS BROTHERS.

Warrington, England, February 2, 1881.



## CHARLES STUART

Solicitor

AND

SWORN TRANSLATOR

100-VICTORIA-100

Office Hours 12 to 3 p.m.

## MRS. SUTOR

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

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

MILLINERY

EMBROIDERED DRESSES

BONNETS AND HATS

And a large assortment of

FANCY GOODS

Which are now on view at

293-SAN MARTIN-293

n 18—pm

## EL PLATA

L. COXOLA'S

STORE OF PARAGUAYAN ARTICLES

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

186—SUIPACHA—186

tmd31

## GRAND HOTEL FRASCATI

MAIPU, 22, 24 AND 26.

Between Piedad and Rivadavia.

ENGLISH SPOKEN.

Splendid Accommodation for Families.

m3-6m

## CORRALON 11 SETIEMBRE

RIVADAVIA ESQUINA RIOJA BUENOS AIRES

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

FERRETERIA EN SURTIDO COMPLETO



TRADE MARK PARA LA SARNA

SUCURSAL—SANTA FE 89 ESQUINA SUIPACHA

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

## FIDANZA Y LYNCH

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND R. P. STEAMERS.

## Lamport &amp; Holt Line

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

Departures from Buenos Aires:—

Antwerp and Liverpool (via Rio Janeiro and Southampton.)

VANDYCK HOLT. MARCH 5

Loading in the River Parana.

GARRICK COWAN. MARCH 15

Loading in the River Parana.

Antwerp and London.

(via Rio Janeiro and Southampton)

LEIBNITZ BROWN MARCH 8

Carrying the Belgian Mails.

HEVLIUS CARROLL MARCH 22

(carrying the Belgian Mails.)

New York.

(via Rio Janeiro)

TYCHO BRAHE GREGORY. MAR. 28

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

Prepaid Passages issued to those wishing to bring out friends.

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

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

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

T. S. BOADLE, Agent,

245—Reconquista—245

Agents at Montevideo—

C. R. HORNE &amp; Co.

" Rosario—

H. S. FERGUSON.

" San Nicolas—

SERVANDO E. GOMEZ.

" San Pedro—

H. LETICHE.

" Bahia Blanca—

E. P. GOODHALL.

y7 perm.

## AVISO IMPORTANTE

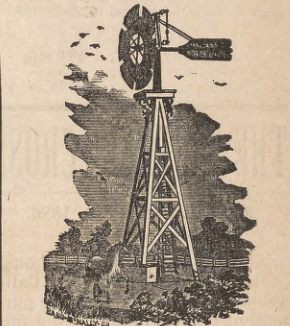
Como Corredor Oficial del Banco Hipotecario, pido a los señores que me han visto con anticipacion, como asi mismo a los que deseen hipotecar sus propiedades rurales o urbanas, me remitan los Titulos, pues el dia 12 del corriente, dicho Banco reabre sus operaciones con la Serie G. de 7 o/o de interes,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

NATAL T. DE TORRES SAN MARTIN 73 (ALTOS)

## NOTA

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

iy 17—pm



## WIND IS CHEAP

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

The

## HALLIDAY STANDARD

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

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

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

For further particulars apply to the Agent—

## E. T. PHILLIPS

Late Phillips &amp; Burrows

OFFICES—90 San Martin

DEPOSIT—Calle Serrano, Palermo

In front of the park gates

## BANCO

DE LA

## PROVINCIA

Desde la fecha el Banco recibe depositos a oro sellado, en cuenta corriente sin interes abonando 2 o/o a sesenta dias y 3 o/o a noventa dias.

R. A. DE TOLEDO, Secretario

il-

## BANCO

DE LA

## PROVINCIA

Desde la fecha hasta nueva orden el Banco cobrará 10 o/o de los saldos a su favor y pagará 0/o por los saldos en contra de cuenta corriente.

R. A. DE TOLEDO,

Secretari

## Tobacco for Curing Sheep

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

### TOBACCO EXTRACT

better and cheaper than any offered in this market.

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

**C. S. BOWERS & CO.**  
275-CANGALLO-277  
Ju28-3m

## IRISH CLUB

The above is NOW OPEN for the use of the Members, with newspapers, Books, Billiards, Chess, etc., and a Refreshment Department.

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

MR. ED. KENNY,  
Hon. Treasurer,  
Reconquista 126, from 2 to 5 p.m.

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

By order,  
THE COMMITTEE.

THE

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

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

### TERMS.

Cash (yearly).....\$80 m/n  
Credit.....9:50 —  
Monthly.....0 75 —

## THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, MARCH 8TH, 1886.

A meeting was held at the house of Dr. Etchepareborda, in Calle Tacuari, on Monday, for the purpose of raising funds for the sufferers by the Oriental Revolution. If the subscriptions are for the wounded this is a work of supererogation. Those wounded in the Oriental Revolutions get a short shrift, and if they do not get a tight rope it is because the Orientals have invented a speedier way of sending them to their account, namely, by cutting the jugular vein with a «facon.» This is done from a humanitarian point of view, because the vein-cutters argue that the sooner the sufferer is put out of pain the better.

Mr. Rom, writing to the periodical *La Semana*, complains that all the best National lands have been distributed among the favorites of General Roca. In doing so he does not hesitate to declare that the President of the Republic and the Minister of Finance have violated the laws by making unjust and odious distinctions. Lands were offered to officers and soldiers who had served in the army, but it is well known that several have come in for a share who had never belonged to the army.

There was an awful pow-ow in England. Alarming rumours were spread about a Fenian conspiracy in Chester. The train which carried the Prince of Wales to Chester was stopped by that illustrious liar and black-guard the Duke of Westminster. It was all because the Duke had heard a report that a suspicious character had left Dublin for Holyhead. Therefore His Grace melted dynamite in the air; therefore the English people went into fits of temporary insanity. Therefore the lives of Irish residing in England are for a time in the greatest danger. It is a pity that the face of England can be discoloured by the hysterical antics of a Duke of Westminster.

A correspondent says:—Many persons believe that by going to Cordoba they can easily be cured of consumption. We have it on the authority of a good physician who knows Cordoba well, that this will depend on circumstances. If the patient is in the first stage of consumption, he or she may expect to recover if he or she remain long enough, but if the first stage of consumption is past, the patient is not likely to benefit by the Cordobese air. For the rest there is not much in the scenery of Cordoba to attract the traveller.

It would appear from some remarks in the *Argentine Times* of Saturday that «the likable Dr. Fowler» has been ranting about the Irish in the Methodist Church, Calle Corrientes. If ranting could affect the Irish people they would have been annihilated long ago. For hundreds of years screech-owls of the Fowler type have been croaking and flapping their poisonous wings at them in vain. The other day it was Petrucci de la Gattina, the eulogizer of Judas Iscariot; now it is the peace-making Fowler who turns an honest penny by abusing the Irish. It cannot injure the cause of the Irish people one iota, but it is characteristic of the bigoted Pharasaical sect to which Fowler belongs that they cannot show their love of God without showing their hatred of their neighbour. In return for Fowler's insolence we shall give him a piece of advice. Don't waste your eloquence upon the Irish; they neither listen to you nor heed your vaticinations. Try and heal the dissensions among your own followers and leave those who do not belong to you or yours and who treat with contempt the worst you can say about them to live in peace.

It seems to be the ambition and aim of the *South American Journal*, a London fortnightly publication, to act the sycophant to the greatest tyrants in South America. Some time ago it contained portraits and flattering biographies of Santos and two of his henchmen «the three illustrious semi-savages who remind one of the rumbling of a goods train full of empty barrels», and the last number of the *Journal* to hand has a wood-cut of Guzman Blanco, the odious tyrant of Venezuela, with a biography of him translated from *La Gaceta Sud Americana*. Reading the fulsome stuff one is led to believe that G. M. is one of the greatest statesmen of modern times, when the fact is, he is a vain, vulgar, and merciless philibusterer. *La Gaceta* and the *Journal* forget to mention some remarkable facts and features in the man's life; how he stood on the banks of a river and complacently admired the crocodiles that devoured his countrymen who were flying from the tyranny of Guzman, more merciless than the crocodiles, and how his idiotic vanity carried him so far that he raised statues to himself in the public plazas and conferred on himself the title of «El Ilustre.»

A correspondent writes to ask whether there is such a thing as a paint that would protect posts from fire. He tells us that he had a large number of Calden posts burned this spring by fire in the camp. Perhaps some of our readers might give the information required. There is a substance called asbestos sometimes used, but we are not sure whether it would serve the purpose or whether it would not be too expensive to use for posts.

We had the very great pleasure of a visit this week from Professor Tierney, of San Juan. The professor is long known in this country as an ardent and generous friend of Ireland. Though a Canadian by birth, he is well versed in the Irish language and possesses the largest Irish (Celtic) library on the American Continent. A few weeks ago we were informed by a friend of Professor Tierney's that he is the owner of valuable property in San Juan, and that from the grape of his

vineyards he manufactures the best wine to be found in the upper provinces. The railroad to San Juan has given a vastly increased value to property up there. A good vineyard will now sell for \$2000 m/n per square. Common grape, which last year might be got for 70 or 80 cents, will now bring \$3 m/n per quintal. Common wine is sold at \$6 m/n per arroba of 36 litres, and French wine at \$12 m/n. The camp in San Juan is not generally good, but when irrigated it is very valuable.

An article from the pen of the distinguished writer and orator, Emilio Castelar, appeared in *La Nacion* of yesterday, which we would recommend all who can to read. Therein he draws a beautiful parallel between the Ireland of to-day and Ireland of 40 years ago—between Parnell and O'Connell.

A private letter received by a friend in this city, says that Mr. Parnell is in the greatest anxiety, as the Irish-Americans threaten to stop supplies unless Home-rule be granted, and then they say they will undertake the management of the Irish difficulty after their own way. So much the worse for the English government if they do.

We thought we had heard the last of the lottery gambling in this city. The Provincial Chamber of Deputies passed a virtual vote of confidence on the gamblers last week, and encouraged them to carry on their infamous and demoralising trade. There was a bill to forbid the printing of «extracts», and it was supported by Mr. Araujo Muñoz, but it was quietly shelved by a vote of the majority of Chamber! What's bred in the marrow is felt in the bone. The drunkard, the profligate, and the gambler are not easily reformed.

*El Diario* is still doing good service for Ireland. This week it contained biographical sketches of Parnell, Healy, John Dillon, and Justin McCarthy, with wood-cut portraits of them. The writer of these articles merits a vote of sincere thanks from his countrymen of the River Plate. He is securing a favourable opinion for his country and his countrymen. His writings indirectly benefit the Irish of the Plate by making them respected and admired. His conduct in this respect is in remarkable contrast with that of others who are blessed perhaps, with riches and other gifts, and whose fame is constantly bruited as samples of «prosperous exiles, an honor to the old race,» &c., but who are no more benefit to their country than the meanest beggar that crawls on the roadside. There are some very rich men from the old country who are still true Irishmen, but there are also some who seem to lose all manhood and patriotism the day they become rich. Better for Ireland, and their fellow-countrymen, and perhaps for themselves, that they had remained in poverty.

### THE FROZEN MEAT GUARANTEE.

We are happy to be able to state that the bill imposing a tax on cattle in order to secure a guarantee for the export of frozen meat has been rejected by the Senate. The majority against the bill was 14 to 9. The following are the names of those who voted against the bill and thus saved the country from a shameful and ruinous imposition:—Senators Luro, Rosas, Aguirre, Cuencana, Demaria, Marengo, Stegman, Dillon, Calderon, Eyzaguirre Buteler, Del Carril, Molinas, Serantes. The gratitude of the farmers is especially due to Senator Luro, who so ably pleaded against the measure and showed what an insidious purpose was concealed beneath its apparently patriotic pretensions. He maintained by clear and forcible argument that the protection of one branch of industry at the expense of the community was detrimental to the public and opposed to every principle of

political economy. The measure proposed was particularly odious because it would tax the owner of horses in order to put money into the pockets of the owner of fat bullocks and enable him to sell them at a big price in the London market! Was there ever anything so preposterous? Dr. Luro quoted statistics proving that the alleged necessity for the measure was based on false calculations. The export of jerked beef had not decreased but increased in past years, and if it did not increase still more it was because the exporters were asking exorbitant prices, and were not guided by the philosophical principles of supply and demand. «Open the coffers of the Provincial Bank,» said the eloquent senator, «and give credit to those whose labour and industry deserve it; stop your one-horse political chicanery, and then we shall have foreign capital flowing into the country without the aid of any guarantee. Have we not freezing companies already amongst us? What need, then, of a guarantee to induce them to come here? If the exporters gain 15 per cent, on their capital why impose a tax on our farmers in order to secure still more the profits of the exporters?»

After a lame and impotent reply from the Minister of Public Works the question was put to vote with the result above stated. We congratulate Senator Luro, and those who voted with him, on the success of their opposition to the bill.

### DR. ORTIZ'S REPLY TO SANTOS.

It is the misfortune of tyrants that their passion blinds them to every sense of justice, and the farther they have descended the inclined plain of wickedness the more incapable they become of forming a rational or just judgment. Santos has been playing with the lives and property of Orientals until he fancies that he is the real owner of everything he can reach, and men and women and children fly from him as they would from a plague or a wild beast. Unable therefore to satiate his ferocity at home and seeing what he considers his legitimate prey escape from his grasp he pursues them beyond the frontier and tries by threats and bullying to intimidate the Government that affords them protection. There is now little doubt that the attack on General Arredondo's life was made at the instigation of those who dreaded his power. That barbarous act alone, if it could be proved against Santos, would place him outside the law of nations. But the dagger not being successful, Santos has recourse to diplomacy. In the fervor of his righteous indignation he calls on this Government to act the policeman and the spy for his base purposes, and to hunt his enemies whose name is legion out of the country. Dr. Ortiz's reply was a well-timed rebuke which Santos, if he were wise, would rightly interpret.

«In previous notes,» says the Argentine Minister of Foreign Affairs, «I have stated what were in the opinion of the Argentine Government, the duties imposed upon it by the present situation of the Oriental Republic. I declared that my Government would not permit, if it had power to prevent it, the formation of hostile bodies on your frontier, or the enlistment or public arming of people on its territory, or the formation of military corps, or the despatch of arms deposited in the Custom House and their embarkation when they might be used for hostile purposes.»

But Y.E. seems to think that these are not sufficient signs of friendly feeling towards your Government, and requires from the Argentine Government that it should exercise a direct and efficacious action by putting in force all the means at its disposal for averting war from this country, which means to say that the Argentine Government ought to constitute itself a guardian of the internal peace of the Uruguayan Republic—it ought to raise armies to protect the extensive coasts of the rivers which form the boundaries of the two States; it

ought to tenaciously pursue every Oriental emigrant and to seek in his own home the motive of his private acts; it ought to watch his mode of life, and arrest and bring to trial those who show any intention to invade or to encourage a revolution.

This is, however, a monstrous doctrine, and is not the doctrine of the Argentine Government, as Y.E. would make it.

I invite you to quote a case in which, in time of peace, with no movement of troops, without belligerents, proceedings have been taken in the Argentine Republic to arrest citizens and to bring them to justice for the crime of thinking or desiring that a revolution might occur in a foreign country. And what judge could decide that any punishment or law could apply to a crime neither foreseen nor defined?

The logic is evidently thrown away on Santos, who cannot see why the Argentine Government will not comply with his despotic will and trample on the rights of citizens at his bidding. In his rage he shows a special predilection for the Brazilian Government, thereby confirming the belief which has long since gained ground that Santos would, if he could, sell his country to his Brazilian neighbour. It is time for Orientals to try and put a stop to his mad career. The best and bravest of his countrymen are up in arms against him, and it is the wish of every friend of civilization and free government that their efforts may be crowned with success.

### RETRIBUTION ON THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

We said some days ago that the blood of many who were crushed beneath the wheels of the locomotives was crying for justice against the Southern Railway Company, whose negligence, incompetence, and grasping avarice have brought on them a storm of obloquy and contempt to which no other public body in South America was ever before subjected.

A southern estanciero assures us that he regards the construction of the line of railway in his neighborhood as a calamity instead of a blessing. In the summer time his camps were burned by ignition caused by sparks from the engine, and when he wished to send produce into town he found it safer and cheaper to do so by the old bullock cart system. The insatiable greed of the company was such that they charged 25 per cent for transporting produce, more than was charged on the Western line. It was this that led the «acopiadores» and estancieros of Azul to organise a number of carts that would bring their produce into town cheaper and speedier (!) than the railway train. It was the suicidal avarice of the company that prompted them to place officials in power who would «strain at a gnat» when there was a question of securing a few dollars more and «swallow a camel» when availing themselves of the letter of the law, they trampled on the principles of common justice and humanity—men like the bashaw Barrow, who would dismiss a faithful servant after fifteen years' service, order his wife to be summarily dragged out of her sick bed, and pursue him with a tigerish vengeance so as to prevent him from earning bread for his starving children. The public body that can tolerate such heinous proceedings deserves no sympathy from the public, and it created no little joy this week when it was announced that one of the many victims of Southern Railway delinquency has had justice done him and obtained damages against the company.

An action was brought by Dr. Rodolfo Roballos for injury sustained on the Southern line between Burzaco and Glew on the 22nd July, 1883, and Judge Bustos has just awarded damages, \$12,000 m/n with costs. If Dr. Roballos was thus successful there is no reason why others who have also suffered injury should not likewise be compensated. Let the many who have

suffered through the company, or their friends, claim damages, and it will serve as a warning to the company to respect private and public rights, and will help to send such bashaws as Barker and Barrow packing out of the country.

### LEO XIII.

Tuesday last was the 76th birthday of Leo XIII., Vicar of Christ on earth and Supreme Pontiff of the Christian world. As Catholics and children of the church founded by the apostles we hail the event with every demonstration of joy and thanksgiving to God Who has raised up so holy, so wise, and so learned a man and prolonged his life for the benefit of His Church and the peace and happiness of mankind. Leo XIII. since he first sat upon the throne of St. Peter eight years ago has been a shining light to his people, and by the sword of the word of peace and good will has achieved such deeds as throw the actions of mere earthly rulers into the shade. He has been a prisoner in the Vatican, yet he sacred power with which he was invested overawed his bitterest enemies, as the Man-God overawed His persecutors in the Garden of Gethsemane. He was a poor, weak, old man, and yet the grace given him to fulfill the lofty commission with which he is entrusted gave strength to his tottering frame, and enabled him to bear up and meet the proudest of worldly potentates—the Chancellor of Germany and the Czar of Russia—and assert the independence of the children of God against their cruel and tyrannical mandates. The scoffer and the unbeliever declared that the glory of the Papacy had passed away, but only the other day we have seen two of the greatest nations of Europe mutually agree to leave the arbitration of a knotty question, which had well-nigh kindled the flames of a European war, to the decision of the Sovereign Pontiff. In doing so they acknowledged that they regarded him as the great peacemaker, and the true father of Christian nations. Yes the power given by Christ to the Pope when He said: «Thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my church, and I will give to thee the keys of the Kingdom of Heaven, and the gates of Hell shall not prevail against thee,» still exists, and will exist until the trumpet of the angel shall sound for men to come to judgment. Leo XIII. though a prisoner is free, for he receives light from Heaven; though poor he is rich, because God's blessings are heaped upon him. The enemies of God, even when they scoff at him, fear him because he represents the truth, and his sacred person and the Church of which he is the head are the salt of the earth, a tower shining upon a mountain, the only light to guide us in our blindness and perversity, the only bulwark against immorality, paganism, anarchy, revolution, and chaos.

That the God of Heaven may relieve the troubles of our glorious Pontiff, Leo XIII., prolong his life, and enlighten him still further to guide his people in the ways of righteousness and truth, will be the fervent prayer of every Catholic.

### DEATH

OF MR. JAMES BROWNE  
OF  
FARDYSTOWN, COUNTY  
WEXFORD.

The above-named gentleman died at his residence on Tuesday, the 12th of last January. Deceased, who had reached a patriarchal age, (93 years), was brother of our venerable countryman Mr. Patrick Browne, of this city, to whom and to whose family we tender the expression of our heart-felt sympathy.

We take the following remarks with reference to the deceased gentleman from the *Wexford People*—

«Deceased, without having been a noisy politician, always joined earnestly in the various popular movements of his time. Although a very young lad in '98 he had a vivid recollection of the stirring incidents which took

place at that time in his neighborhood. His father fought in Horetown, and after that disastrous battle a large body of the Barony Forth insurgents, disheartened by defeat, returning home, stopped at Fardystown; and deceased remembered how the cows were driven into the bawn and milked, and all the meal in the houses baked into bread to provide them with refreshments. In all the hard struggles which took place during his long life for Catholic Emancipation, Repeal, Tenant Right, etc., he took an active part in the local organisations of his district, and at more than one 'big election' he earned the ill-will of his landlord by 'plumping' for the popular candidate. In the beginning of the Land League movement deceased who, during the preceding years of agricultural depression had made an unequal struggle to pay an impossible rack-rent, having been refused an abatement, surrendered the old homestead—a large part of which he had reclaimed with his own hands—and retired to live with his sister. One or two attempts were made to 'grab' the land, but when the local branch of the Land League was established the grabber had to retire, and since June, 1882 (for nearly four years) the farm, 150 Irish acres, has remained unoccupied; not a four-footed beast save a strolling ass has trod it, and the grass of four summers has rotted on its surface—the fittest protest of a sympathising people against the villainous system of landlordism which has so long tyrannised over them. Deceased was remarkable for his kindly and charitable disposition, and retained many of the old-fashioned and sociable habits of half a century ago without the vices which in those days sometimes accompanied them. A large funeral cortege accompanied his remains on Thursday to their last resting place in Mayglass Churchyard.—R.I.P.

#### MR. M. G. MULHALL ON THE LAND QUESTION.

In a letter of Mr. Mulhall's, which appeared in yesterday's *Standard*, we find the following practical observations:

The London papers continue from day to day, from week to week, to heap obloquy on the Parnellites and their followers. They ought rather blame the wheat-growers of Bengal and North America, the mutton-freezers of Otago and Zaraté. These journalists overlook the fact that agriculture is the sole means of living for the people of Ireland, and that they cannot pay the same for the land, now that the prices of products have fallen; any more than Lord Salisbury or Mr. Gladstone can fix the value of silver.

The land-rent of England and Wales has fallen 7 per cent, according to official assessment, in 4 years, viz.:—

1880.....£51,625,000  
1884.....48,025,000

Moreover the landlords as a rule made a reduction of 20 or 30 per cent. It is true they affect to believe that the present is a passing depression, but as far as human foresight can go we are on an inclined plane as regards agricultural prices.

For all reasons it is advisable that some steps be taken in Ireland to prevent civil war or a repetition of the awful famine of 1847, either of which must come to pass if landlords insist on 'their rights.'

(Mr. Mulhall might have added that while it is manifestly the object of the English landlords to allow the tenants to live, the Irish landlords are taking advantage of the depression to exterminate the tillers of the soil. The question is then who will give way, the landlords or the tenants?)

#### DEATH OF MRS. TORMEY.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Rojas,  
February 26, 1886.

On the morning of the 23rd inst., after a month's suffering from typhoid fever, the soul of Doña Rosa Tormey departed

this life. She was attended during her illness and till her last moment by two of the sweet comforters of the departing soul—the meek sisters of a religious order established in Buenos Aires. Permission was sought for and obtained from their superior to prolong their stay, and their zeal in preparing the soul for the next world or for a longer stay in this one, was so edifying and so devoid of all mundane considerations for themselves that many of the sufferer's friends, who were also in continual attendance, were surprised and somewhat consoled when witnessing the self-abnegation of the pious ladies. The patient bore her sickness with Christian resignation, and passed calmly away to that unknown country where her husband and daughter have gone before her within the short space of nine months. Dr. Green of Salto was her constant medical attendant, aided by the advice of Dr. Harrington of Arrecifes, and these gentlemen can bear testimony to the assiduous anxiety and untiring watchfulness of the two brothers, Mr. Jerome and Mr. John Tormey, for the recovery of their brother's wife. Her aged father, Mr. Edward Lennon of Capilladel Señor, was by her death bed when her soul, we hope, fled to a happier region. Her little children will miss the fond mother that watched over their infancy, and though their worldly prospects remain still unchanged, no matter what care may be bestowed on them by their best and kindest relations, a mother's love for them can never be replaced. She was a kind mistress to her dependants, whose future welfare her untimely death makes very uncertain, but as her great pleasure was to see them contented and happy, enjoying their little homesteads on the plain, many hope her death will not be the cause of undoing the good work of her life.

Peace to her soul.

#### NOTES FROM MERCEDES.

Mercedes, March 2, 1886.  
To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,  
This town is progressing remarkably well, and one of the best signs of its advancement is that just now it has no municipal body to rule its destinies. Seven of the city fathers have resigned and the Areopagus are therefore left without a quorum. Do not imagine on that account that they set a small value on their services. In the past year they have decreed their own exemption from direct taxes, and now that they are withdrawing into the shade of private life they will in all probability ask government for a life pension. One of the monuments of their genius and skill is some squares of a central street which they have paved. It is raised several inches above the surrounding level, and will have to be removed to prevent the accumulation of water in the rainy season.

The elections here were won by the Rochistas, but it is said that the victory was secured at a cost of \$5000 m/n, which was brought up as a reserve force by the vice-governor the day previous to the election battle. This gave joy to the hearts of Rocha's followers and spread consternation among the Juaristas, who are very numerous hereabouts. There were 900 registered voters, but only 400 came to the poll.

I took a short trip along the Pacific line on Saturday, and I was highly pleased at being introduced once more to the old viz-a-viz compartment carriages with cushions on the backs and seats. For a moment I was carried back in imagination to the good old times in another land. I never enter a railway carriage or stand on the beach that I am not reminded of home, and I welcomed the sight of the double compartment as I would a long-lost friend. Talking of the Pacific line, I must say that I heard nothing but good words about the general management and the kindness shown to passengers by the officials, but there is one want to be supplied which I am

sure Mr. Clark, with his usual urbanity and readiness to oblige, will at once take into consideration. It is that there is no morning train from Junin to Mercedes. It is impossible—even for those residing in the vicinity of the nearest station—to visit Mercedes and return by train on the same day. The present arrangement suits passengers to and from Buenos Aires very well, but a great many between Chacabuco and Mercedes visit either town, particularly on Sunday, when they go to church and also perhaps do some business. I have heard many of the residents to the west of Mercedes complain very bitterly that the Pacific line does not facilitate a means of coming into church to Mercedes on Sunday morning. The down train is too late and the up train entirely too early for the accommodation of passengers. The consequence is that people who would be glad to avail themselves of the railway are obliged to have recourse to other means of conveyance, so that they may be able to go and come from Mercedes on the same day. It is now almost certain that the Pacific line will be continued from Mercedes to Buenos Aires, passing through Capilla del Señor.

There was an auction of land belonging to the Acuña family held on Sunday at the popular store of Don Marcos Cildoz y Cia. The bidding was not very brisk, owing to the fact that some relatives of the family were interested. Several Irishmen magnanimously refrained from bidding on that account. The land was sold to Sr. Cané, 100 squares at 86 m/n per square. On the same occasion a flock of sheep was sold by auction to Mr. Patrick Moran at 86 cents each. So that the square of land is worth exactly 100 sheep.

I have spoken of the municipal body of Mercedes. Though their treasury labors from the disease of impecuniosity they at all events have left no deficit in their treasure. The same cannot be predicated of the municipality of the neighboring partido of Navarro, about whom all sorts of strange things are reported. On dit that there is or has been a large deficit in the cash, that the person responsible for it is now holding a very high post under government, that cattle have been embargoed without going through the formality of a judicial sentence, and that the property of minors has been squandered by the judicial protectors. I do not vouch for the truth of all these charges, but give them for what they may be worth.

The rain last week was very unequally divided.

From Rodriguez to Moreno no rain fell, some rain fell in Mercedes and Lujan on Thursday week, but not a drop a little further out at Franklin station. On Sunday night the storm was pretty severe, and the effect it is hoped will be very beneficial. Many flocks of sheep are offered for sale, and are bought at a lower price than their real value for the simple reason that it is very difficult to find sheep runs to be let.

I am told that the municipality of Lujan has been requested by government to give permission to make a line of railway through the chacras of that town. This would lead us to believe that the trans Andine railway will pass that way.

I am, dear sir,  
Yours faithfully,  
Reporter.

#### PROVINCIAL NEWS.

##### ROSARIO.

Some days after the elections a commissary arrested a member of the electoral committee named Vera. He put him in irons, and had him carried on horseback to the capital of the province, but the men in charge of him shot him and cut his throat on the way. The body was left unburied and the flesh was devoured by birds of prey.

##### SANTIAGO.

It is stated that Dr. Corvalan, the coalition candidate as a deputy to Congress, has been successful in all the departments. He is still a prisoner.

*El Pais* publishes a denial of the allegations made by the official gazette as to the breaking up of the coalition; the denial has been received with pleasure by the people who were anxious to know whether the report was a press invention.

##### CORRIENTES.

A deficit of \$100,000 has been denounced by the independent press in the new budget, which is of \$600,000. Some thirty farms have been insufficiently assessed for the direct tax; the camp commission are ordered to raise the assessment to \$9000 per league. Properties which hitherto were thought well sold for \$5000.

Dysentery prevails in many departments.

The brother of a political personage was discovered at Mercedes taking away cattle without a guia.

##### ROSARIO.

The election for deputies to Congress has taken place. In the departments the Irigoyenista list was elected without any opposition.

In the city this list was supported by the Irigoyenistas and Rochistas, and Drs. Cello and Benavides were elected; the Juaristas protested.

The official value of the imports in February amounted to \$1,197,604, exports \$704,855, from Bolivia \$36,959.

A meeting of the presidents of the different Juarista clubs was held in order to discuss the management of electoral operations, other meetings will be held with the same object.

156 steamers with cargo entered during February.

The *Mensajero* says that the Juarista candidates as electors for President are J. Crespo, C. Aldao, José Aldao, Lucas Funes, O. Lagos, N. Oroño, Marcelino Freire, B. Gaitan, D. Muñoz, T. Grandoli, Luis Vila and Matias Barrera.

##### CORDOBA.

The telegraphist of Tucuman, Candido L. Otero, was assaulted by two gauchos very near the police station. They stabbed him twice in the head and once in the arm and then ran away towards the police station.

##### CATAMARCA.

The authorities here are persecuting the clergy, and many in town and camp have had to fly from their homes and hide themselves until the storm passes. Fathers Cardoso, Selva, and Biozuela are sought for by special committees sent out to arrest them.

#### GENERAL ITEMS.

Gold fell slightly after the liquidation last week, but yesterday it passed the Rubicon of 50 per cent premium once more and closed at 50-10. For the end of the month 151 was offered.

It is reported that the Oriental representative in this Republic has resigned, believing it was not consistent with his dignity to remain longer after he and his master had been so openly snubbed by the Argentine government.

The Pacific steamer "Auracania" reached Montevideo yesterday.

Carnival is going out of fashion here, but it would seem that they are trying to revive it in La Plata.

Don Vicente Casares has been appointed vice-president of the National Bank for the coming year, and Don Agustin Garcia second vice-president.

Dr. Vidal of Montevideo has exchanged compliments with his great and good friend on his elevation to the throne of Montevideo.

The coalition party, consisting of representatives of the three candidates, met again this week, but nothing is known of their deliberations.

It is stated that a duel is to be fought between Dr. Demaso Centano and Col. Baraldo.

On yesterday morning the marriage of Dr. William Galbraith and the beautiful Miss Theresa Ballester of this city, was celebrated in the Salvador Church. Mr. E. Casey was 'padrino' at the ceremony and Mrs. Galbraith 'madrina.' After the ceremony the

wedding party were entertained at a grand 'dejeuner' in the Café de Paris at the invitation of Mr. E. Casey. We beg to congratulate Dr. and Mrs. Galbraith, and to wish them many years of married bliss.

The scrutiny of the elections which took place on the 7th of February will be effected next Sunday by the President of the Court of Appeal, the Federal Judge, Dr. Tedin, and the President of the Municipal Council. Their duty is simply to ascertain the number of votes given for the respective candidates, without taking notice of any protests, etc.

The result of the scrutiny will be made known to the Deputies elected.

Mr. Lewis Jones has arrived with the staff of engineers he has engaged for the construction of the Chubut Railway, he expects to commence operations very shortly.

*El Nacional* of yesterday states that yesterday morning going down Calle San Juan, between Defensa and Balcarce where the old Hospital for Men stood, their reporter saw in the streets a large quantity of human bones and skulls which presented a shocking spectacle to the neighborhood.

The Central Gun Club will hold a meeting on Sunday at Mr. McLean's country residence in Las Heras. We understand that several ladies and gentlemen are invited.

We have received a copy of an English newspaper—*The Observer*—just started in Rosario. It is well and carefully got up, and contains a vast deal of information interesting to English-speaking people. The editor is Mr. W. Perkins, and sub-editor Mr. A. Hughes. The paper appears once a week and is published on Sundays. We wish our Rosario colleague success and long life.

The second rural fair in Olavarría will be held from the 25th to the 28th inst. It is believed that the number of exhibitors will be greater than in the previous year.

Sunday will be the first day of Carnival, and it is a hopeful sign that as yet little or no preparation is being made for its celebration. It is to be hoped that common sense will at last prevail and that we shall not have to witness the immoral tom-foolery of previous years.

General Fontana, Governor of Chubut, has returned safe and sound from his expedition to the Cordilleras. He travelled over 1000 leagues, without meeting with any loss or accident. He was accompanied on the expedition by several good Welsh marksmen. A few Argentines and Germans, a Spaniard and a North American joined the expedition. They crossed fertile camps with permanent water and populous villages. They saw splendid trees, 60 feet high and 13 feet in circumference. They discovered a vein of gold and took note of the locality. They captured some Indians (what crime had they committed?) and rested on the banks of a beautiful lake at the foot of the mountain. The expedition then made several observations, discovered new lands of superior quality, and returned, bringing with them a collection of rare plants, herbs, fishes, insects, etc.

His Grace the Archbishop has insured his life in the Previsora Insurance Company in favour of the Ecclesiastical Seminary.

Our esteemed colleague the *Argentine Times* has entered on its second year, an event on which we have great pleasure in congratulating it.

The debate in the Senate-house in La Plata on the guarantee for frozen meat to be raised on the farming interest in the Province of Buenos Aires was continued on Monday by Dr. Bonnet, who contended that the bill was approved of by the press of Buenos Aires, which of course is not true.

Some of the banditti that infest the western districts forcibly entered and robbed two business houses in Lavalle Norte and carried off some property. One party of robbers was overtaken by the

police and deprived of their booty. Though they were only two in number the police did not dare arrest them. Several suspicious individuals are prowling in that neighborhood, and as the police force consists of only five men the honest inhabitants are in great alarm.

Dr. Irigoyen's electioneering committee held a meeting on Monday evening and passed resolutions protesting against the violence of which the Juaristas were guilty at the recent elections in Catamarca.

The E.P. has promised to order an election to fill up vacancies in the Convention.

Dr. Tedin was deposed from his office by the National Government for exercising his right in denouncing and punishing electoral frauds.

D. Manuel Silveira, police officer of this city, was stabbed by an Indian girl whilst he was sleeping. The girl was a servant in his house, and she waited her opportunity, when she plunged a knife in his stomach.

The steamer «Leibnitz» brought £200,000 from London for the National Bank and £50,000 for the Provincial.

The «casos sospechosos» on board the Italian steamer «Orione» is now known to have been one of yellow fever, and the patient has died on Flores Island.

Eight seamen of the whale boat «Western» while on the island of Rasas, in the Straits of Magellan, where they had gone to catch seals, were left ashore owing to the tide rising and carrying their boat away; at the same time the whale boat while on her way to Port Eje was thrown ashore. Three days later Lord Dudley's yacht passed by on her way to the Straits, and the wreck being perceived a boat was lowered and the wrecked sailors were picked up. The boat was then sent to Rasa Island to rescue the other men. Afterwards the yacht returned to Eje for the purpose of getting the whale boat afloat. All the sailors were Welshmen.

We have received a package for Mr. Francis Hore. If he will let us know his address we shall have it sent to him.

The Lampart and Holt steamer «Mozart» reached this port from Liverpool on Wednesday, bringing 23 passengers.

The *Herald* of Wednesday published the following list of English-speaking persons for whom letters are lying in the Post-office—

«James Cook, Michael O'Keilly, W.S. Smith and Co., James Doyle, Patrick Nally, W. H. Colet and Co., E. F. Bostock, Williamson Wilson, A. Lejeune, Robert Thomas, John Wilkinson, William Mooney, Patrick Plante, John S. Craig, Kate Smith, William Carthy, Michael Ryle, James Barnes, B. Wood, Henrique Brady, James Glees, A. Green, Margaret Hafford, J. W. Adie, Amelia Tate, R. Martin, M. Park, J. Edward and Co., J. Johnson, E. G. Higgins, Carlos Mallet, J. Bell, Eduardo Dillon, Brijida Kennedy, Carlos S. Mason, J. McDonnell, Anne McGrath, Tomas B. O'Connor, Emma Osborne.»

Don C. Rodriguez has been re-appointed Police Commissary a Tandil.

Sres. Clerice and Co. have submitted to the Intendant a proposal for a new line of steam railways from Paseo de Julio through Cordoba, Callao and Chavanga to Sarmiento Avenue and Minist Ingles. From Callao through Entre Rios to Armonia, with branch to Barracas and Caseros, Almirante Brown, Defensa, Olavarría, and Necochea to the Boca, Callao and Corrientes to the Chacarita.

Big robberies of produce and railway property at the Las Heras station on the Western railway are announced, the peones being the thieves.

Particulars have come to hand of the execution of Lisandro Sanchez who shot Captain Wilde in the Chaco. He was in «Capilla» only a few hours, and he died calmly regretting the rash deed on account of which he suffered the extreme penalty of the law. Before dying he went through the usual ceremony of kissing the flag.



## FOR HUSBANDS ONLY.

Tom Brown was always in a fret  
Because, somehow, he kept in debt.

Yet he imagined he was wise  
And knew how to economize.

He earned enough to live with pride  
And lay a little up beside.

Although he nothing spent for sport,  
He borrowed, and was always short.

"Oh, Tom," his wife would say, "a man  
Can't manage as a woman can;

"Do try me once, and soon you'll be  
From horrid debts and worries free."

Tom only laughed. "No woman can  
Handle finances like a man."

At length his debts and worries grew  
So big he knew not what to do.

Then he, in time to save his life,  
Gave all his earnings to his wife.

"Now, wife," he groaned, in woe  
Complete,

"See if you can make both ends  
Meet."

Bright years now passed; Tom,  
Freed from care,

Waxed fat upon his wife's good fare.  
His debts were paid and laid away  
Was something for a rainy day.

What had Tom's burden been in life  
Was pleasure to his careful wife.

## MORAL.

Man's forte is earning gold alone;  
In spending is his weakness shown.

A woman's forte by Nature meant  
Is taking care of every cent.

And he who lets his wife do this  
Is always rich, and lives in bliss.

—York Gazette.

JESUIT MISSIONS  
IN  
PARAGUAY AND THE CHACO.

By CAPTAIN THOMAS J. PAGE.

[CONTINUED.]

The church and arsenal were generally placed at opposite extremities of the square. The military depot of the mission became a point of considerable importance after de Montoya's return from Madrid, though the provisions of the grant were strictly enforced, and no such dangerous weapon as a fire-arm was ever entrusted to the entire keeping of a Guarani. Arms were distributed only at stated times, and returned when the occasion for their use had passed: but this did not prevent a frequent and regular drill or even constant practise at shooting. Each reduction had its body of cavalry and infantry and military insignia. The foot-soldiers were variously armed, the musket, the bow and arrow, the sling, sword, and musket; the horsemen with the sabre, lance, and carbine. In the use of the sling and lance these Indians, as all the Indians of La Plata, were most skillful; prizes were frequently awarded to the successful competitor in trials with native weapons or fire-arms. The great square was the Campus Martius in all such exercises, and there every Monday the corregidor reviewed his troops, the officers being distinguished by their uniforms richly laced with gold and silver and embroidered with the device of the town. These weekly evolutions terminated usually with a sham fight. Equal parties were formed and stationed at opposite extremities of the square. A flag of truce was first forwarded to prevent if possible the coming disastrous struggle, but being treated with contempt signal to battle was given, and the combatants rushed to the midway shock. Always enthusiastic and even impetuous upon such occasions, the fight often waxed so warm as to render necessary a forcible separation. This was never difficult, for the fathers had carefully soothed and quelled all domestic or tribal dissension. It was thus that they acquired that experience and discipline which finally enabled them to compete successfully with the bandits of St. Paul; it was this constant training that made their co-operation so effective at Buenos Aires, Montevideo and other places. And there was another element in this military schooling, in that they were taught to turn in the same cheerful obedient spirit from a long and doubtful struggle to the peaceful cultivation of their fields, or again to leave the

plough and grasp the sword in defense of the missions—a cause as sacred in their eyes as the rescue of the Holy Sepulchre from the infidel to the crusader.

The mission church, a building of considerable and often vast proportions, was constructed with an eye to symmetry, taste, and splendor, and was in no respect inferior to those of the Spanish cities. Its decorations rivaled the «richest of Peru.» No expenditure, no time or labor was too great to be devoted to this sacred edifice; vast amounts were lavished upon it, and artists and artisans continually engaged to add to its magnificence. The surplus funds that remained in the mission coffers were consecrated to the high altar, which shone with gold and silver vessels richly and elaborately chased; frescoes and paintings, busts and statues illustrative of scripture history or the lives of the saints, covered the walls and ceiling, lined the aisles, or were grouped around the altars; but, above all, their wood-work was brought to a perfection which may still be traced in the missions of Santa Rosa, Santiago, and others. All bespoke a wealth and civilization unsurpassed in Spanish America.

The Guarani had a fine musical organisation—an ear delicately sensitive to sound. He displayed grace and power in the use of the voice, and was taught to perform with facility upon various instruments of modern invention, but of his own manufacture. The Jesuit found in him a natural, instinctive love of the art, which needed but the cultivation he was able to impart, and each town in the course of time had its bands and its choirs, and every habitable spot resounded the day long with their music. Charlevoix thus quaintly alludes to the power of song over the Guarani: «The Jesuits having observed, in their journeys by water, that as soon as, to recreate themselves in an innocent and holy manner, they began to sing any spiritual canticle, crowds of Indians flocked to the banks, and seemed to take a particular liking to their music; they improved the opportunity to explain to them the subject of their songs, when, as if the melody had changed their hearts, and rendered them susceptible of the sentiments with which they longed to inspire them, they easily prevailed upon the poor creatures to follow and gradually insinuated into their hearts the most elevated sentiments of religion, thus realising in these savage countries what the fable relates of Amphion and Orpheus.» We know not whether the analogy will hold good, but it is certain that music was a powerful instrument in the work of the missions.

The attendance at church service was exactly regular. On such occasions the men and women never mingled together. A line of separation was drawn down the middle aisle, and the two sexes respectively occupied the thus divided sections. Their attention to the service, their pious observance of all religious duties and the minor formalities of prayer, have elicited the praise of most writers of that and subsequent periods. But Azara, always ready to criticise the aims and labors of the fathers, attributed it to a grave, quiet, and peaceful disposition. The first evidences of coming day found the children of the reduction assembled for morning prayer, when they chanted until the «rejoicing in the east» signaled the whole town to be present at early mass. Baptisms took place in the afternoon; vespers and the evening prayer completed the duties of the day, when each one retired to his house. Marriages were celebrated only on festive days.

Fond of music and the dance, given to martial display, gay and lively in disposition as were the Guarani, it is not astonishing that the fêtes of the Church should have been events in the Paraguay reductions, celebrated by long and dazzling processions and by the rejoicings of the whole people. That of the sacrament appears to have eclipsed all others. The zoology and the botany of these fruitful regions

of creation were represented on such occasions. The matting which covered the way was strewn with evergreens; arches were erected at short distances apart, not decked with banners and devices, but green branches; tropical plants and superb flowers enriched the atmosphere with their fragrance; attached to these were birds of every kind and color, with sufficient scope allowed them to fly free in the air. «Nature appeared, if I may so speak,» says Charlevoix by way of a résumé, «all life and soul upon the occasion.» To render the pageant more imposing they assembled wild beasts from the forests and fishes from the neighboring rivers. Lions and tigers were chained at different points, and huge vases of piscatory specimens added to the general enlightenment. The public buildings and houses of the town were hung with tapestry—in the embroidery of which the women excelled—covered with wreaths and flowers, the most superb of any in the world.

The chief article of clothing was cotton, for the genial climate of Paraguay rendered necessary no heavy vesture. Short breeches and shirts were made for the men, loose gowns for the women, and with the latter a cotton cap was not uncommon as a covering for the head.

Finally there grew into existence among the missions an institution for which there was never any actual necessity, and which foreshadowed further evil consequences. It was the police. It first consisted merely of a nightly watch for the purpose of preventing dissensions or wanderings from the reductions; but it was enlarged to a passport system, stringent in all its acts and hostile to the stranger. The Jesuit writers speak in high terms of this police. It may have tended to preserve the order and discipline for which the missions were noted; but it was one of the causes that precipitated them to their final ruin.

[To be continued.]

REV. DR. MCGLYNN ON THE  
CONFESSORIAL.

We take the following beautiful remarks on the Confessorial from our esteemed contemporary the *New York Catholic Herald*. They are the substance of a lecture delivered in St. Ambrose's Church, Brooklyn, by the distinguished divine, Dr. McGlynn. The lecturer said that by the philosophy of anything men were pleased to know its origin and plan, and after anything had become established, it became a part of philosophy. The philosophy of the confessorial was of divine origin and planned on a philosophical basis. It was divine because it had been instituted not by men, but by God Himself. God had said to his disciples, «Whose sins ye shall forgive they are forgiven; those ye shall retain they are retained.» The Church, from the time she was established till the present age, continued to exercise the power vested in her by reason of these words. She would continue to do so up to the day when men should stand face to face with God Himself and confess to him. There was the original child. Just as he said, «I am going to my father,» so men should go to the confessorial to say the same thing.

There was ordinary reason in declaring that the confessorial was divine and philosophical. The Scriptures said so. God said so. «As the father sent me, I also send you.» There was no lack of authority going to show how natural is the confessorial. It was the tribunal that sheltered the weak and frail. Take that girl who goes about the streets employed in a nameless occupation.

To make peace with God it becomes necessary to enter the door of the confessorial and there open her pent-up heart to the minister delegated by divine authority to either forgive or retain. Christ continued in this world to be father of penitents; and if she were worthy of absolution, the priest would grant it to her. This was a part of the confessorial's philosophy. It did

not pardon the sins of a multitude simply because that multitude came to confession; but the confessorial discriminated wisely, judiciously. It was not pleasant to go as a penitent, and, after confessing, not be absolved. It was equally unpleasant for the priest. As you go to a physician to have a wound examined, so likewise you go to the priest. His remedy produces confidence, peace and a healthful disposition of the soul.

Why do we call the confessorial a tribunal? Because Christ, who first exercised this ministry, has established it after the manner of a judgment seat. It is clearly an institution composed from the very teachings of the Church. Therefore, it is philosophical.

Have you not often seen, in this church probably, a hoary-headed man bending under the weight of say a hundred years, entering a confessional box and there saying to a young priest of Christ hardly in his twenty-fourth year, «Bless me, father, I have sinned.» What an edifying spectacle! An illiterate man he is, knowing nothing of your books, Latin or Greek, but a simple hoary-headed sinner, desiring to make his peace with God. Can he safely enter that tribunal and put himself on his knees in the attitude of penitent to a young priest, maybe a doctor of divinity, proud, haughty, full of strange languages, and tell his sins? Maybe he has thoughts he would not like to tell, but all scruples fade away when he recollects that the minister of Christ does not sit in the box with a stern countenance, learned-looking, and putting on much the appearance of a magistrate. This is not the kind of priest men wanted. They wanted one who would act as a friend, a counselor and a guide in spiritual matters; one who would be as humble in his dealings as Christ was in His. It should be the father who sits there imitating the lovable example set by him in heaven.

Hawthorne sent his child to Rome to go to confession. Yes, it is true. Read his novel; read Longfellow's great «Evangeline»—that Catholic poem—and they will bear witness to the power of the confessorial. They will show you its philosophy, its poetry. In everything there is philosophy, and everything contains more or less poetry. Let us try and resolve to permit our souls to be attracted by the charm, the poetry and the philosophy surrounding the holy confessorial—to live by it and reap its tender fruits.

TRAINING GIRLS IN HOUSE-  
HOLD AFFAIRS.

It is the practise in Germany to send every young girl after she has finished her school education and before she is «out» to learn housekeeping. The girl goes direct from school into a family corresponding to her station in life. Those who are rich go where they pay highly and are in a «good family,» so that they are enabled to live well and have good cooking and great variety. No one is taken into one of these establishments for less than a year, so that with every month a new branch is learned—one month the preserving of fruit in season, the next laying in apples and vegetables for winter use, preserving of eggs and butter, etc. These girls are taught everything, from washing up dishes, sweeping and polishing the floors, clear-starching and ironing, dusting and cleaning ornaments, cooking, laying the table, polishing the silver and glass, to decorate the table with flowers and fruit. Great is the ambition of the pupil to hear that her taste and management are the best. Combined with these duties are those of keeping the household linen in repair, and learning plain sewing. Thus the young girl gets experience in household affairs.

## FARM WISDOM.

The manufacture of butter begins at the cow's mouth and ends at the purchaser's mouth. A well-seasoned wood pile makes the dinner taste better. Books, games,

and pleasant evenings are cheaper than skating rinks. Hard work, complaining, and neglect will bring out the white flag on your wife's cheeks. A little attention and kindness will paint them up again. You got the premium on your stock, now turn round and develop that premium, boy. The only thing you can carry out of this world is what you have given away. Every cent made by cheating your neighbors will weigh a ton when you most desire to rise. A hard, snowy winter is good for the ground. A mild winter gives you a chance to drain and do other out-door work. The season is all right any way. Your cattle have walked into the barn with the life of your meadows. Remember this next spring. The snow covers up a great many sins against agriculture, but they will all come out in the spring. The training of dogs and boys is much alike. If you «fool» with them, you will feel their teeth in your leg, or in your heart, some day. The grindstone is too good a friend to be left out in the storm. Give it shelter.—*Rural New Yorker*.

## WIT AND HUMOUR.

What day in the spring is a command to go ahead? March fourth.

What's in a name? About the hottest country on the globe is Chili.

What is the nationality of that drink? asked a customer of the man who was filling a glass from a siphon bottle. «Celt—sir.»

Buttons—«Missus told me to come down and tell you she was not at home.» «Go back and tell your missus I haven't called.»

«Doing anything now, Bill?» «Oh, yes, I'm busy all the time.» «Ah! Glad to hear it. What are you doing?» «Looking for a job.»

Wherein are a policeman and a rainbow alike? Both are tokens of peace, and usually appear after a storm.

Lawyer (opposite bill «For Sale,» and intent on a little joke: «Can you tell me, Pat, when this farm will sail?» Pat: «Begorra! whin the man comes who can raise the wind.»

«Were you in earnest, sir, when you pulled my nose?» «You bet I was.» «Well, I'm glad you was, for I want you to understand that I don't allow anyone to joke with me in that fashion.»

A man at the east-end calls himself on this card «Temperance Bootmaker.» The need of temperance boots is apparent, for though they're not generally drunk it's a notorious fact that they're often very tight.

An Iowa judge has decided that a man is in duty bound to tell his wife where he spends the evenings when he is away from home. This decision is all right to a certain extent, but suppose a man doesn't know?

Fair widow—But does it fade? Mr. Silkenstein—Vell, yes'm, to tell der troof, it fates a leedle; but it shoost goes off into a lofty veelet after six months or so—shoost lets you down mit your mourning easy and natural, ain't it?

A German student who had made little progress, in taking leave of one of his tutors began thus with pathos—Herr Professor, to you I am indebted for all I know. Stop, I pray, do not mention such a trifle—replied the tutor.

Yes, sir, if there's one thing more than another that I am proud of it is this, that I always keep my word—said Jones. Very true, but how can you help it, you know? Did you know anybody who would take it?—replied Smith.

Brown, fiercely—Do you mean to call me a liar, sir? Jones—That is the construction which naturally suggests itself in connection with the observation that I addressed to you, sir. Brown, mollified—I accept your apology. I allow no man to call me a liar.

Client, to lawyer—I am afraid the physician's testimony will convict me.

Lawyer, reassuringly—Don't be alarmed about that. I'll read up a little about poison in the stomach, and in ten minutes I'll

have that doctor in a cold sweat, and make the judge and jury think he is a hired perjurer.

Husband: I would I were in heaven. Talkative wife: That is unkind, I'm sure I make it as pleasant as I can for you. Husband: Ah, but you know the poet says, «To die is landing on some silent shore.»

A correspondent writes: I send you a little poem called «The Lay of the Lark.» If accepted let me know. Rejected with thanks. If you will send a few specimens of the lay of the hen we will accept.

Mrs. Jones, newly married—How did you like the pie we had for dinner to-day? Mr. Jones, who recollects his childhood—It was rather good, but not such a pie as my mother used to bake. Why don't you call over and get her receipt? Did you bake it? Mrs. Jones—No. Mr. Jones—Ah! Who did then? Mrs. Jones, triumphantly—Your mother baked it and sent it over. She thought you would like it.

Young Mr. de Lyle (in the conservatory)—«May I present you with a bud, Miss Societie, from this beautiful plant?» Miss Societie (blushing)—«Oh, thank you, Mr. de Lyle. You are very—» Fairy of the Household (tripping in): «I guess papa wouldn't like you to pick any of the flowers, Mr. de Lyle; they are only rented for this evening.»

Counsel (to witness): «The previous witness swore that then he was breathing like a porpoise. Witness: «I dunno 'bout dat sah.» Counsel: «You were present?» Witness: «Yes, sah.» Counsel: You examined him carefully?» Witness: «Yes, sah, I zaminied him keerfully.» Counsel: «And yet you will not say that he was breathing like a porpoise?» Witness: «No, sah.» Counsel: «Will you state to the court why?» Witness: «Cos I nebber heard a po'poise breathe, sah.»

AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFECTING A  
NUMEROUS CLASS.

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

## TESTIMONIAL.

Dear Sirs,

By chance I obtained from a friend (Mr. Fred. Stearne) some of the Jarabe de Seigel, and since the commencement of the New Year I have taken the medicine twice a day, and now, thank God, I am quite well. For three years I have suffered with a pain in the stomach, so much that I could not straighten myself or ride on horseback, and during that time I was under four doctors and got no relief. You are quite welcome to use my name, as it may benefit others. My son is also taking the medicines as he is suffering from the same complaint. 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 P.C.S.  
July 19, 1884.

## COMMERCIAL.

|                            |          |        |
|----------------------------|----------|--------|
| Gold .....                 | March 4. | 150.10 |
| Series A .....             |          | 924    |
| Series E .....             |          | —      |
| Series F .....             |          | 74     |
| Series G .....             |          | 764    |
| Cedulas I .....            |          | 83     |
| National Bank Shares ..... |          | —      |

Wool Market exceedingly dull in spite of the high price in gold. There is a fall from last week except for superior classes. Medium and inferior difficult of sale. The majority of arrivals at present are below the average quality, and arrivals, particularly at the North Market, are fast falling off. Not so in the South, where the arrivals are still pretty heavy.

The Provincial Bank in La Plata discounted on Tuesday the sum of \$200,000 m/n; the petitions amounted to \$1,000,000 m/n.

In the liquidation at the Bolsa on Saturday a broker named Delapiani failed in the sum of \$21,000 m/n.

A New York telegram states that two gentlemen from Australia will shortly proceed to England with the object of promoting the scheme for laying a telegraphic cable between San Francisco and Australia.

The merchant Don Frederico Ross was declared bankrupt, Sr. Francisco Villanueva is provisional syndic and Sr. Carlos Ore judge commissary.

We note the sale in Chivilcoy of 4000 sheep at \$1.25 m/n each.

Messrs. Tallaferro and Sanchez sold on Wednesday, in Cañuelas, 100 squares of camp at \$74 m/n per square, being nearly double the price of what was paid for the McClymont camp a month ago. Buyer, Sr. Obligado.

The purchase of 4 1/2 leagues of camp in Cordoba by Mr. Agareglo at \$900 m/n the league is reported.

We note the sale of 4000 head of cattle in Rosario at \$6.50 m/n per head for Santa-Fé.

The first shipment of frozen meat from the new Congeladora Argentina will be made to-day from Zarate port in the steamer «Dilsberg.» The cargo consists of 10,670 sheep and 355 novillos. It is an excellent cargo and in very good condition.

During the last fortnight we note the following sales in real estate:

Partido of Bolivar—3 square leagues joining the estancia of Dr. Pirovano, for \$17,665 m/n per square league, buyer Feo. Pinero.

Partido of Coronel Suarez—3 square leagues for \$17,640 m/n per square league.

Partido of Balcarce—the establishment known as «Santo Domingo» for \$70,000 m/n per league, buyer B. Cabral.

Partido of Saladillo—over 1 league for \$32,180 m/n per league.

Partido of Chacabuco—200 squares for \$64,000 m/n per league.

Partido of Azul—1 square league for \$20,000 m/n.

Partido of Bolivar—200 squares adjoining the town for \$8 m/n per square.

Partido of Baradero—seventy-seven squares for \$205.73 m/n per square.

Partido of San Nicolas—ninety-one squares for \$33 m/n each.

Partido of Alvear—one square league for \$14,000 m/n.

Partido of Ensenada—twenty squares for \$104.80 per square, and seventeen squares at \$575 each.

Partido of Junin—two square leagues for \$22,000 m/n per league, buyer Dr. Carrie; and six leagues joining Santa Fé for \$11,500 m/n per league, buyer Sr. Vargas.

In the province of Santa Fé—two square leagues in the department of General Lopez for \$16,000 m/n each, buyee Juan Manuel Ortiz; one and a quarter leagues joining Garibaldi colony for \$19,200 m/n per league, buyers Messrs. Luvary & Sons.

National territories—1 league lot 19 A, section 2, for \$8000 m/n, one league S.E. angle, lot 13, fraction B, section 9, for \$4960 m/n.

Capones have been sold in Luan at 40 % each, and sheep «al corte» at 34 %.

The general arrivals of wool to the 1st inst. amount to 5,910,000 arrobes, of which 5,160,000 have been sold, leaving a stock of 750,000 arrobes. Last year in the same period 5,675,000 arrobes arrived, 5,475,000 were sold, and 200,000 arrobes were in deposit.

Messrs. Tallaferro and Sanchez sold by auction on Sunday 18 building lots in calles Gallo, Cuvo, and Bustamente, from 20 to 26 varas deep, at prices varying from \$60 to \$80 m/n per vara front.

Mr. Richard Hayes of Pergamino sold his wool in the camp a few weeks ago at 85 % per arrobo.

The sale of 8,000 «novillos» for saladeros in Entre Rios is reported at from \$12 to 14 m/n.

Prices at the Corrales on Wednesday were as follows:

Novillos, muy gordos y grandes, carne y sebo, 330 350  
1er aparte vacas y novillos, carne y sebo, 240 300  
Id 2o 160 200

Flaco chancheria 80 100  
Cueros de novillo 165 200

Id de vacas 130 135  
Terneros grandes 120

Terneros chicos 80  
Id mamones 60

Novillos de saladero 250 370  
Id vacas 179

Novillos para internada 320  
Desechos 80 120

Vacas y novillos en pie 500  
Se carnearon para el abasto 676

animales y 98 terneros

The following commercial telegrams have been received:—

Havre, Mar. 1.

Buenos Aires new clip, special for Havre, 33 per cent yield, is quoted at fcs.1.17 1/2, per kilo. R. Plate beef tallow fcs.32-33 per 50 kilos. Dry matadero ox hides 14-15 kilos fcs.115-118 per 50 kilos. Salted horse hides of B. Aires, fcs.53-56 per 50 kilos. Saladero salted ox hides 28-29 kilos fcs.63-64. Stock of all classes 95,000.

«Bordeaux, Mar. 2.

Sheepskins are quoted to-day as follows:

Large, fcs.115-120 per 100 kilos; half wool, fcs.97-100; borrega, fcs.80-85. Stock of River Plate sheepskins 3,000 bales. Dry ox hides mixed with desechos fcs.95-100 per 50 kilos. Horsehair, south, good mixed, fcs.115-120 per 50 kilos. Maize, white and yellow, average price fcs.11-11.50 per 100 kilos. United States wheat fcs.17-17.50 per 100 kilos.

Special wine cargo for the R. Plate fcs.5-10-5-20 per ton of 4 bordeasas.

«Antwerp, Mar. 3.

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 1/2-0.90; inferior fcs.0.87 1/2-0.90. Stock of R. Plate wools about 15000-16000 bales. Dry matadero cow hides, of 20-21 kilos, fcs.116-118 per 50 kilos. Salted saladero cow hides 20-25 kilos, fcs.68-71 per 50 kilos. Stock of R. Plate cow hides 50,000-60,000.

Barcelona, Mar. 2.

Red wine for River Plate 47-48 fuertes on board.

THE PLAZAS.

ONCE.

Wool.

Superior ..... 93

Good ..... 93 82

Bellies ..... 43 41

Borrega ..... 71 63

Hides

Good camp ..... 240

Matadero ..... 188 490

Horse Hides ..... 6 m/n

Hair ..... 170 176

Sheepskins

Superior ..... 25 21

Matadero ..... 174 rls.

Corderitos inf ..... 10

Wheat.

Rivers ..... 5 m/n.

Rosario ..... 4.60 m/n.

Candel ..... 4.40 m/n

Maize

Morocho, in grain. .... 3 m/n

CONSTITUCION.

Wool.

Superior ..... 115

Good ..... 97 85

Regular ..... 80 63

Borrega ..... 86 57

Bellies ..... 43

Hides.

Good camp ..... 220 300

Sheepskins superior. .... 31 26 rls.

Matadero ..... 78

Corderitos ..... 10

Hair ..... 190 185

Horse ..... 50 55

## BIRTH.

On March 2nd, at Moron, the wife of J. Arthur Maguire, of a daughter.

## 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

FOUR TERCIANEROS with cash to buy the third part of four flocks of sheep. Apply at

Mr. Wm. M. Mooney's Estancia  
Partido de Pergamino.

## SE VENDE

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

Cangallo Nos. 8 10 12.

## FOR SALE

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

78 Calle Piedad

or

SEÑOR CERNADOS

178 Piedras

## 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 of Suipacha, 275 squares of CAMPO FLOR.

For particulars apply to

Messrs. Martinez & Collado

Suipacha

## COLONISTS

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

EDWARD CASEY,

80 RECONQUISTA

## AUCTION

BY

PEDRO MANERO

7000 SHEEP

AL CORTE

GOOD CLASS, free of scab, with a corresponding supply of

FINA RAMS.

They belong to James Mulligan, and are divided into four flocks. In the

PARTIDO OF BARADERO

Cañada Honda, on the

15TH DAY OF MARCH

At 3 in the Afternoon,

I shall sell the four flocks of first rate sheep. The auction will take place on the camp, which is 24 leagues from San Antonio de Areco. Starting price one national dollar per head. Payment to be made in cash. Purchasers will be allowed to leave the sheep on the camp for three days after the sale,

m4-2in

EDUARDO KENNY

WOOL & PRODUCE BROKER

126-RECONQUISTA-126

ju 15 pm

## 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.

## TEA! TEA! TEA!

## Scheiner

The best-supplied house in this branch of business.

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

Come and See our Stock

## UNRIVALLED PRICES

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

## LUIS R. SCHEINER.

THE ORIGINAL  
MOCKFORD'S

## SHEEPWASH

THE MOST EFFICACIOUS

AND

THE MOST ECONOMICAL

J. K. THEOBALD & CO.

197-BOLIVAR-197

## COLLEGE

OF

SAINT PETER

Directed by the Sisters of Mercy in San Nicolas de los Arroyos

THE College directed by the Sisters of Our Lady of Mercy, opened their school on the 14th of February of this year. Boarders, half boarders, and day scholars are admitted. The languages taught are Spanish, Italian, French, and English, the latter being taught by an English Sister. Instrumental and vocal music and also declamation are taught free of extra charge.

The DIRECTRESS.

## BULLRICH Y CA.

RESUMEN DE REMATES

A EFECTUARSE

## MARZO

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

Viernes 5—Judicial—casa Tacuari 7424. 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 24.

Viernes 12—2500 ovejas de la estancia El Espinillo. Base 0-10 centavos, en Alsina 78 a las 2.

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

Jueves 18—Judicial—hacienda vacuna, lanar, etc., en Alsina 78 a las 2.

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

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

Miercoles 24—Judicial—7 leguas cuadradas en el partido de Junin. Base pesos 30,000 m/n, en Alsina 78 a las 2.

## CARNEROS LINCOLN EN

EXPOSICION

EN VENTA PARTICULAR

Una yunta de Yeguas oacuras, 7/8 sangre. Trakenen muy mansa. Para verlas en Alsina 78.

78-ALSINA-78

## ROSARIO

## The Concordia

## Dining Rooms

NEAR THE CENTRAL ARGENTINE RAILWAY STATION

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

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

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

GEORGE JENKINS, Proprietor

## THE CONCORDIA

CALEE GUEMES

Entre Buen Orden y Uruguay

## Extra

## Fine

## KEROSENE

MARK

## “SOUTHERN CROSS”

## PERFECT SAFETY.

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

BEST REFINED AND PUREST

OIL EVER PRODUCED.

The purity of the oil is such that trimming the wick with scissors is unnecessary for several months.

Flashing point 150°.

Sole Agents and Importers for the

“SOUTHERN CROSS” OIL

MOORE & TUDOR. . . Buenos Aires

GLOVER, TEMPLE & Co. . . Rosario,

Santa-Fé.

GEO. MICHAELSEN & Co, Montevideo

Do. Bahia Blanca

## The London

## HOSIERY STORE

## Gath &amp; Chaves

## 159-PIEDAD-161

## COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

## MEN'S CLOTHES

## Sole Agent for

## HENRY-HEATH'S-HATS

6—pm

## HOLY CROSS

## COLLEGE