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FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

VOLUME XII, No. 9.

BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1886.

PRICE 20 cts.

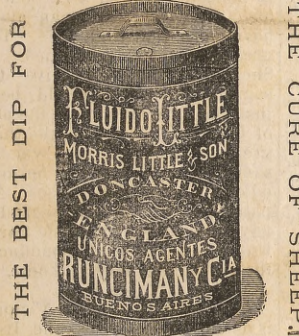
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THE COMMITTEE.

AN IRISHMAN'S WISH

ON

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

BY THE

RT. REV. DR. ENGLAND,
FIRST BISHOP OF CHARLESTON.

Oh! who that has not wandered far
From where he first drew vital air,
Can tell how bright the visions are
Which still surround his fancy there?
For, oh! its sweet round memory's
throne,

When time and distance gild the way,
To cite the scenes that long have flown
And view them o'er on Patrick's Day.

Though distant from our native shore,
And bound by Fortune's stern de-
crees

To tread our native land no more,
Still, Erin, we must think on thee.
Is there a heart of Irish mould
That does not own the magic sway
That tempts the generous patriot soul
To celebrate our Patrick's Day?

No nation o'er at Freedom's shrine
Has sacrificed more rights than we;
Our blood has flown in every clime
That raised the shout of liberty.
But, oh! will Freedom never smile
Nor shed one bright, one cheering ray,
To cheer our own lov'd native isle,
And raise our hopes on Patrick's Day?

Thy gallant sons have nobly bought
Eternal gratitude for thee;
In Freedom's cause they nobly fought,
And shed their blood for liberty.
Then sing, my heart! and speak, my
soul!

Let tyrants tremble, as they may;
The wish we'll speak is—Tyrants
Fall!

And Erin's joy on Patrick's Day."

SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN MAILS.

London, Jan. 30.

Mr. Patrick O'Brien, of Liver-
pool (Nationalist), and Dr. Hall,
of Monaghan (Conservative), have
been nominated for the vacant
seat in North Monaghan.

We regret to announce the
death of the Most Rev. Dr. Butler,
Bishop of Limerick. Dr. Butler
was in complete consonance with
the views of Archbishop Croke
upon the National Question, and
was a patriot bishop in times
when such was not fashionable
for the occupant of an episcopal
chair. Owing to his great age
he did not recently take an active
part in politics. At the time
when Rome was influenced
against the testimonial to Mr.
Parnell, Dr. Butler wrote a
patriotic letter which helped
enormously to counteract the
action of the Propaganda, and
to swell the nation's tribute to
its leader.

Important pronouncements
were made by Mr. Sexton, M.P.,
and Mr. Michael Davitt at the
meeting of the National League
in Dublin. Mr. Sexton, in the
course of a speech, said that if
another general election were
forced upon the Irish people they
were prepared for it, and would
on the next occasion be able to
return 89 representative mem-
bers and reduce the Orange
members to 8. Irish Independ-
ence might become a test ques-
tion at the next election, and then
he was sure the working men of
England would not forget the
Irish vote on Mr. Barclay's and
Mr. Jesse Collings' amendments.

He appealed to the people of Ire-
land not to allow themselves to
be led into turbulence, and by
their calm and peaceable de-
meanour assist Mr. Gladstone in
the task of settling the Irish
question. He strongly condemned
the recent outrages as damaging
to the national cause.

His Grace the Archbishop of
Dublin has forwarded a subscrip-
tion of £10 to the Sexton Tes-
timonial, which now amounts to
more than £2,000. In the letter
which accompanied the cheque
his Grace explains that through
an oversight he had omitted con-
tributing to the National tribute
to the gifted member for Sligo,
but gracefully adds that he was
reminded of the claims which
Mr. Sexton has upon the people
of Ireland by reading his masterly
speech in the House of Commons.

Mr. John Morley addressed a
meeting at Newcastle. He said
that while he had never conceal-
ed that he was looking in the
direction of enlarging self-gov-
ernment in Ireland he was reso-
lute in defense of law, order,
property, and liberty. Separation
would be a disgrace to Eng-
land and a disaster to Ireland.
Nobody had ever proposed that
the military garrison should be
removed, nor should he ever be
a party to placing the minority
and property of the minority at
the mercy of the majority in Ire-
land. If the majority should be
inclined to deal lawlessly with
them no one would stand more
strongly than he for order, equal
rights, and justice, or be more
intent in placing them upon a
basis of free popular consent and
control.

Mr. P. O'Brien, Nationalist,
has been returned for North
Monaghan to fill the vacancy
caused by the decision of Mr. T.
M. Healy to sit for South Lon-
donderry. Captain O'Shea was
returned for Galway only 65
being given for Mr. Lynch, who
retired.

The alarm which was felt in
London on account of the riots
has passed away. No disorderly
bands are to be seen in the streets
and public confidence is gener-
ally restored. A clerk named
Murray has been apprehended
and charged at the Marlborough-
street police court with disorderly
behavior in Hyde-park; he was
bound over to keep the peace.

A Dublin correspondent tele-
graphs that the dispute between
members of the Irish Parliamen-
tary Party respecting the repre-
sentation of Galway has been
settled by the retirement of Mr.
Lynch. Captain O'Shea, whom
Mr. Parnell recommended, will,
it is understood, be supported by
the Nationalist party.

Mr. Parnell, addressing a meet-
ing in Galway, described the ser-
vices which Captain O'Shea had
rendered to the cause of Ireland.
When the question was raised
whether he (Mr. Parnell) or Mr.
Shaw should be leader of the
Irish Parliamentary Party, Capt.
O'Shea voted against Mr. Shaw,
who was defeated by only two
votes. There was no reason why
Captain O'Shea should not be a
member of the party now. He
had given his word that he would
sit with the Irish party in Op-
position, and Mr. Parnell strongly
recommended the electors to vote
for him.

A meeting of Englishmen and
Scotchmen favourable to the
principle of establishing an Irish
Parliament was held at West-
minster Palace Hotel. Lord Ash-
burnham, who presided, Mr.
Joseph Cowen, M.P., and Mr.
Justin McCarthy, M.P., spoke in
favour of the movement. Mr.
McCarthy denied that the Home
Rule Party desired to impair the
integrity of the Empire, to do
anything which might involve

the confiscation of property, or
to diminish the religious tolera-
tion which existed. A resolution
was passed in favour of forming
a British Home Rule Association
to support the Irish people in
their demand for self-govern-
ment. A committee was ap-
pointed to draft a constitution
for the association.

TELEGRAMS.

London, March 11.

The snow is disappearing in
the north. Several trains have
been buried in the snow for 48
hours. Enormous losses have
been sustained in the cattle
which were in the goods trains.

Mr. Gladstone has not con-
sulted Mr. Parnell either directly
or indirectly in reference to
Home-rule in Ireland, and he
denies that he has prepared any
bill for effecting that object.

Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Tre-
velyan deny that they have ever
thought of separating from Mr.
Gladstone's party.

Eight socialists found guilty of
taking an active part in the
recent disorders in Trafalgar
Square and Hyde Park have been
sentenced to penal servitude,
varying from one to five years.

Mr. Charles Russell, the At-
torney-general, went to Bucking-
ham Palace to receive the honor
of knighthood. After waiting an
hour he received a note from the
Queen saying that she was much
fatigued by the reception which
had just taken place and that the
ceremony must be postponed.
Mr. Russell retired very indig-
nant, and declared that he would
refuse to be knighted. It is sup-
posed that the Queen is dis-
pleased by the advanced opinions
of Mr. Russell respecting Home-
rule.

The Russian government pro-
poses a conference in Berlin for
the purpose of fixing the condi-
tions of the Bulgarian union. It
is believed that Turkey will send
an ultimatum to Greece requir-
ing her to disarm.

Mr. Gladstone has made so
much progress with the Irish
landlords in reference to his plan
of expropriation of the land that
he will soon submit resolutions
on the subject to Parliament. He
proposes a scale of prices for
purchase which will increase ac-
cording to the extent and value
of the lands occupied by the ten-
ants.

Mr. Gladstone is ill and has
kept his bed, and all urgent busi-
ness is transacted in his bed-
room.

In reply to various questions
put to him in the House of Com-
mons Mr. Morley said that Mr.
Tuke had gone to the west coast
of Ireland with money, seed, and
potatoes, and the government in-
tended to adopt other measures
to relieve the frightful distress
of the inhabitants of that part of
the country.

Socialistic meetings were held
in London and Manchester. Very
few persons attended them and
perfect order prevailed.

The Russian government has
expelled a large number of
foreigners, most of them being
Germans.

The Attorney-general, Mr.
Russell, and Mr. H. D. Fox, the
engineer of the Mersey tunnel,
have been knighted.

An English baronet who had
ruined himself at Monaco has
committed suicide.

Afterwards a governess who
was employed in his family poi-
soned herself with laudanum.

The new general elections will
have for their special object the
securing to the Gladstone cabinet
of a majority sufficient to enable
it to carry the bill for giving au-
tonomy to Ireland.

The government has put sev-
eral vessels of the navy at Mr.

Tuke's disposition to take pro-
visions, etc., to the inhabitants
of the islands on the west coast
of Ireland, who are in frightful
distress. The Arran islanders
especially are in a desperate con-
dition, feeding upon herbs, and
many being without clothes.

Mr. Brady has been among
these unfortunate people and has
given assistance to the most
needy, but his resources are ex-
hausted. He therefore asked
Mr. Bussy, who is distributing
some funds raised in the United
States by the New York Sun for
the fishermen on the islands of
Achill and Baffin, to apply a part
of the money for the benefit of
the Arran islanders, which Mr.
Bussy has agreed to do.

Mr. Brady says that a large
amount is necessary in order to
save the lives of the islanders.

A collision occurred on the
railway between Monte Carlo
and Mentone, the train from
Mentone was full of English
tourists. Several carriages were
destroyed and fell into the sea.
It is believed that at least twenty
persons were killed.

Queenstown, 10.

A furious gale is blowing from
the Atlantic. The American steam-
ers cannot continue their voyage,
and all the sailing ships are
making for the port under bare
poles.

Limerick, 6.

The assizes were opened to-day.
The judge said that crime did not
increase in the country in spite
of the alarming agrarian disor-
ders.

Paris, 4.

France has postponed her con-
sent to the Franco-Roumanian
agreement until the Roumanian
Custom-house question has been
settled.

Placards have been posted up
all over the districts of the city
inhabited chiefly by working
men, inciting the men without
work to rise energetically and
make a supreme effort to an-
nihilate the "bourgeoisie."

Complete tranquility prevails
all over the Republic.

General Boulanger, the Minis-
ter of War, has resolved to des-
troy the Paris forts.

The Mother Superior Maleque
Caserone, while visiting a hospi-
tal for the poor at Perpignan,
was attacked by several men and
murdered. It is believed that
their object was robbery, some
of them were arrested.

Gallos, who discharged a revol-
ver on the Bourse, was, it has
been discovered, paid by the an-
archists.

Poroncier, who discharged a re-
volver in the Chamber, has been
sent to a lunatic asylum.

Madrid, 5.

The marriage of the Infanta
Eulalia has been celebrated with
great pomp. All the members
of the royal family were present
at the ceremony which was
purely religious, as well as many
foreign princes and the officers
of State.

The Duke of Seville has been
pardoned by the Queen-regent
on the occasion of the marriage
of the Princess Eulalie.

Rome, 10.

The newspapers state that the
Chamber of Deputies is about to
be dissolved and that a new
election will at once take place.

Berlin, 10.

Prince Bismarck is seriously
ill in bed with rheumatism which
prevents him from moving.

Vienna, 6.

The report of the conclusion
of the peace between Serbia and
Bulgaria has been very well re-
ceived in political circles. It is
positively alleged according to
telegrams received from Athens,
that the Greek government will
shortly issue a decree ordering
the troops to be disbanded.

Greece persists in her refusal
to disarm, and in a collective
note sent to the powers requires
the annexation of Epirus. It is
proposed to hold a new confer-
ence in Constantinople to settle
this matter.

Athens, 10.

It is said that the King is op-
posed to the mobilisation of the
reserves, and that he is endeavor-
ing to prevent the publication
of Mr. Chamberlain's letter to a
friend expressing sympathy for
the liberty of Greece but urging
the nation to yield to the resolu-
tion of the powers.

Constantinople, 9.

All the powers have approved
of the arrangement with Rou-
melia as altered by Russia. The
original arrangement is in force,
but the clause relating to the
military alliance of Turkey and
Bulgaria is struck out, and Prince
Alexander is to be called Prince
of Bulgaria, the arrangement
will shortly be submitted to the
powers for ratification.

Rangoon.

Commissioner Bernard has pro-
claimed the permanent annexa-
tion of Burmah under the sover-
eignty of the Empress of India,
and has granted a general am-
nesty, exempting from it the
known leaders of the rebellious
Dacoits and four European assas-
sins.

Santiago de Chili, 6.

From News received the situa-
tion between Italy and the Col-
umbian government is becom-
ing more serious and a rupture
is probable.

The Bolivian Post announces
that the Huanchaca mine yield-
ed during January 100,000 silver
marks which represent 1,000,000
Bolivians.

According to recent news from
Peru the elections for president
will be a mere form without con-
stitutional legality.

The yellow fever is raging at
Huanchaco

Brooklyn.

No trains are running on any
of the seven lines of the Atlantic
Avenue Railway Co.

New York, 4.

The company whose line cross-
es the city made another attempt
to continue its business. At 1.30
p.m. the reserves of the police
were called to Grand-street sta-
tion, thus making the force of
police 1200 well armed men.

The traffic of the city railways
is entirely stopped.

The local committee of the
Society of protection has de-
clared that work shall not be
resumed until the demands of
the workmen on the Richardson
and Brooklyn lines have been
complied with.

Encouraged by this declara-
tion more than 1600 men aban-
doned work.

Later.

The superintendent of police
has received notice that the
difficulty has been arranged, and
that the strikers will return to
their work on the City and Brook-
lyn lines.

Rio Janeiro, 11.

The state of the public health
is unsatisfactory, the yellow fever
cases are increasing.

Portland, Oregon, 6.

At 3 o'clock this morning 125
Chinese engaged in cutting tim-
ber near Mount Nabor, three
miles from this city, were sur-
rounded by about 80 masked
men, who compelled them to
cross to the opposite side of the
river.

Valparaiso, 10.

Ten shops were burned down
last night in the business centre
of the town, two of them were
silk shops, the losses are estima-
ted at \$80,000 most of which will
be covered by insurance.

Exchange on London is 26 1/2.
The premium on gold is 86.

THE WORLD-FAMED

PEERLESS DIP.



SNELL & CO.,

203 Rivadavia 203.

HEALTH IN THE CAMP.

Arrifices.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

Although the article which has led me to write the following lines appeared in the *Southern Cross* something more than a week ago; nevertheless, the subject of public health, though serious attention has been bestowed upon it, at least, ever since the time of Moses, is one which is never too old for discussion, and should always prove highly interesting.

Your remarks concerning disease in the camp lead me to believe that you regard a country life in this province as specially unhealthy. That camp life is in itself unhealthy I unhesitatingly deny, but that some contract illness in the camp which they might not elsewhere, I of course admit, as much depends on the connection, on individual constitution, temperament and preformed habits. Statistics, on the other hand, clearly demonstrate that the death rate is much smaller in this province than in the capital, being also far lower than that of most European countries. That certain climatic conditions are better adapted than others to the treatment of particular diseases is a fact well known to physicians, and hence it is not strange that patients improve very much, or even get well, who leave the camp for a different though it may be a generally less healthy climate. And numerous cases of this class might be cited, in which the mere change of climate has evidently less to do with the observed improvement in health than many other circumstances, such as freedom from care and occupation, the mental relaxation and amusements furnished by travel, and last, though not least, that exquisite enjoyment which the society of early friends is calculated to afford, and the sight of those beloved scenes that were familiar in early days.

The case of the gentleman who so unfortunately lost his hair is extremely interesting. I am sorry that I am not in a position to investigate it. However, I would be very thankful to anybody who could demonstrate to you that there is anything in connection with camp life, rather than in the individual himself, which can cause the decay of a hair follicle. In any case I would respectfully warn against a too hasty application of that rather doubtful principle "post hoc ergo propter hoc." "Ablatio causae tollit et effectus," say the ancient pathologists; but why the "ablatio causae" should coincide with a return to city life is what I should like to know.

You mention rheumatism in particular. No doubt people in the camp suffer from that disease at times as well as from "all the ills that flesh is heir to;" but that there is any special liability to contract this disease in the camp is what neither my own experience nor the statistics which I have seen, teach me; notwithstanding that the exposure to atmospheric influences to which their occupations render many liable, would satisfactorily explain any unusual prevalence of this disease.

The water generally made use of in the camp is that drawn from wells sunk to a considerable depth, and is in many cases unfit for drinking purposes. It is, as far as I know, in a large measure of the kind known as hard, that is, it contains an excess of earthy saline matter. It is easily known by its not forming a lather with soap, the lather instead of being uniformly diffused through the liquid appearing in a curd-like form. Moreover, it is precipitated in boiling, that is, thrown down to the bottom of the vessels, when it appears eventually as an earthy crust of greater or less thickness according to the time it has continued to be deposited. In this way boilers, kettles, etc., in which such water is boiled, become coated on their interior surface, including the spouts of kettles, with a hard, adherent, calcareous crust. Such water in its natural state is not good, and in certain quantities is positively injurious, causing when ingested, gastric catarrh and indigestion, which interfering with the normal process of nutrition, lay the foundation of graver disorders. The hardness of water, as is well known, may be removed (a) by boiling, (b) by the addition to the water of a small quantity of lime water or of common soda, a precipitate being in either case formed, which when lime or soda is used is allowed to deposit, and then the clear supernatant liquid poured off from it. In this manner hard water may be rendered fit for internal use. Yet it should be borne in mind that hard water itself is beneficial in some diseases—notably those of the stomach.

Let it not be inferred from this that I am anywise opposed to the use of a moderate and reasonable amount of water taken as drink. On the contrary, I would rather encourage than condemn such a moderate and reasonable consumption as the needs of the system demand. Water is the most useful and harmless of all drinks, the most beneficial, the most excellent. Its uses in the economy may be inferred from the teaching of physiology, that it is necessary to maintain the normal physical status of the blood, is a general solvent and evacuant, and largely concerned in promoting the chemical changes which are essential to the healthy play of the organic functions. Hence it need not be wondered at that it constitutes about three-fourths of the entire substance of the body.

Apart from the natural hardness of water (well or other spring water) which is due to its taking up certain mineral matters in its passage through the earth there are other sources of impurity from which it derives materials still more injurious to health. These consist of organic matter, which finds its way into them through surface water from cesspools, sewers in towns and cities, and other deposits, in some instances even from privies. Contamination from this last source naturally happens when, the springs being within a few yards of the surface, the privies are sunk so deep as to open communication with them. This is what has happened in Buenos Aires, where although water is only found at a considerable depth from the surface, excavations sunk down to the springs have been long used as latrines. In fact, and owing, I believe, chiefly to this cause, well water in the city is in the vast majority of cases of the very worst kind, foul and impregnated with the most deleterious matters.

In order to guard against the access of organic matter to drinking water as far as is practicable, in most cases wells should be enclosed at the top by a wall of some impermeable material, the ground around them so arranged as to afford a sufficient incline for water to run off without percolating through their sides, while the surface in their immediate vicinity is kept scrupulously clean.

As regards brackish water, it is quite unfit for consumption as a drink, and cannot be rendered potable except by means of processes which for general application are too costly and cumbersome.

Though the camp compares favorably with most other regions as regards healthfulness, nevertheless, it cannot, I fear, be denied that certain diseases prevail here more frequently than they might if due attention were paid to rules of health. A few hints in reference to these will not, I presume, be out of place here. The diseases most frequently met with in the camp are, as far as my experience goes, those classed under the head of gastro-intestinal, affecting, as the name implies, the stomach and intestines.

What are the causes which render dwellers in the camp more liable than they otherwise might be to these diseases? In my opinion they are, in addition to those already alluded to, the following: exposure to atmospheric changes, many being obliged by their pastoral avocations to expose themselves to the inclemency of the weather at all seasons and at all hours of day and night; an excess of animal food or a too exclusive animal diet, as well as the excessive and improper use of tea, coffee, and inferior alcoholic beverages. Tea and coffee are generally consumed by all, including the younger children, in incredible quantities and of extraordinary strength, whilst the decoction known as tea is in many, too many cases, only a bitter astringent mixture, strong enough to tax the digestive powers of an ostrich. Add to all this, that many, owing to this very mode of life and surroundings, are too careless as regards personal cleanliness or that of their dwellings; and consider the lonely, cheerless life that so many others lead, a life so favorable to the development of mental gloom and hypochondriasis, and the intelligent reader may well credit a pure atmosphere and mild climate with much of that immunity from disease which the inhabitants of the camp are known to enjoy.

I am, dear sir,

Yours faithfully,

D. H.

NOTES FROM IRELAND.

Casting dice and crossing Rubicons would seem to be the order of the day if one may judge from the behaviour of the captains and crews of the British barque during the past week. You go to rest one night with the bow set straight for coercion, and you get up next morning to find that there has been a mutiny aboard, that the powers that were have nothing to say to the powers that are, and that conciliation and concession are the havens of repose to be looked forward to. In the hands of the Grand Old Pilot is the helm of our future, for a time at least, and if he does not steer us safely through the shoals of opposition and across the currents of prejudice to a measure of Home-rule after our own heart, then he may withdraw from the conduct of affairs, for no man will be allowed to hold his position save on that understanding. This may sound a very conceited sentiment, but it merely amounts to the declaration of our intention to use the power we have accumulated, the forces we have organised, to the best advantage as far as Ireland is concerned.

Mr. Sexton in his able speech at the National League meeting put the position into a nutshell when he calmly said: "The experiment by which we placed the Tory party in power last year has been amply justified by the results. In the first place it enabled us to get rid of coercion; it gave us a free platform for our general election; it enabled the country to prove that the absence of coercion diminishes crime by removing the great causes of exasperation; it enabled the Tory Government to pass the Land Purchase Act and thereby cast a great principle with the force and zeal and sanction of the law—the principle that the whole of the money necessary for the extinction of the interest of the landlord should be provided by the State; it enabled us to give a valuable lesson to both of the English parties in succession—the lesson that at no

time or under no circumstances will the insult and the injury of any kind or degree of coercion whatever be tolerated by Irishmen or by Ireland; moreover, it enabled us to give the Liberal party the advantage of a period of reflection—a period of reflection undisturbed by the cares of office." Monarchs of all the survey are the members of the Irish Parliamentary Party in this year of grace '86.

Mr. Davitt addressed the same meeting, and there was a ring of true metal in his speech. No man advances in popularity with a stride equal to his. Poor and rich, Catholic and Protestant, are all unanimous in according him first place for earnestness, courage, and disinterested motives. The latest occasion on which he evoked a public pronouncement in his favor was when he moved the Corporation to let the interest and comfort of the patients of the Adelaide Hospital against the fact that the institution was exclusively Protestant, in considering an application for wood pavement in front of the building. He asked the members to show themselves superior to bigotry, to prejudice, and not to be influenced by narrow sympathies, but to give their opponents a lesson in toleration. His request was granted, and he stands higher than ever in public esteem. The part which Mr. Davitt will play in the days that are to come cannot be well defined just at present, but there is little or no doubt that he will move unostentatiously and yet firmly as a guiding spirit in the midst of the people. His active sympathy with the sufferers in our western islands entitles him to the respect and admiration of all.

From other districts in Ireland the cry of distress is heard. Belfast, the quondam centre of Irish industry, turns out, on investigation, to be a centre of destitution and abject misery. Mill-hands dismissed, wages cut down, and hours cut off, have combined to bring the town into a bad state. From Donegal, too, comes the wail of hunger; and all over the island enforced idleness puts astrain on the resources of the Poor Law Union which must end in a general collapse of the present system of managing Irish affairs, unless some remedies be promptly applied in the shape of public works, by which willing labour would be exchanged for the price of food. While heart-stickening pictures of suffering are presented to our mental gaze by the pens of local correspondents and special commissioners, we are encouraged to hope not a little in individual effort, from the glowing accounts current concerning the success of the series of Jervis-street Hospital entertainments—a success as regards the noble charity itself, and a much-needed impetus to the trade of the city. Had Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., our Chief Secretary for eight hours, but seen the magnificence of our dresses, and the blaze of our jewels at the grand ball, he might well have wondered was he dreaming he had been sent over to report on the sorrows and grievances of the "most distressed country."

The Munster Bank liquidators have determined to make a call on the shareholders, and this means the last straw on many a poor camel's back.—The bankruptcy of Mr. William Shaw, ex-M.P., and director of this unfortunate concern, was before Judge Miller recently. His debt to the bank amounts to £149,000.—The Fries Chapel disturbances have been visited by a strong expression of regret from the Bishop of Kerry, who refused to allow Mass to be celebrated there.—The Kerry outrages: "those foolish senseless outrages," says Mr. Sheehan, M.P.—"tie our hands and wreck us and damage the National League which embraces a plank for legislative independence as well as for landlord reform." If you wish to cripple the action of the Irish party it is only by the repetition of those unseemly acts that you can impede the progress we are making.—Mr. John Morley's appointment to the Chief Secretaryship is highly popular as he is everywhere spoken of as a true friend

to Ireland, an able politician, and one of the few men not Irishmen capable of mastering the difficulties of the position.

As an indication of the Irish policy of the new Administration, the appointment of Mr. John Morley to the position of Chief Secretary for Ireland has a very distinctive significance. Mr. Morley has on more than one occasion declared against measures of coercion, and he has been equally explicit as to the necessity of introducing a radical reform in the system of administration pursued at Dublin Castle. Writing in 1882, he said: "A beginning might as well be made now as at any other time, of a thorough overhauling of the administrative machinery and its working at Dublin Castle. These are the eyes through which the Chief Secretary (and therefore also the Cabinet) acquires information, and there is much reason to believe that the vision is not free from cloudiness and obliquity."

AUSTRIA AND ITALY.

The popular hatred to the Austrians which is so deep in the heart of many Italians, has had a new occasion for its display. December 20 was the anniversary of the execution of William Oberdank, put to death in 1882 by the Austrian government for an attempt to create an insurrection against that power, and in favor of Italy. In preparation for the celebration of this anniversary the students of the Roman University held patriotic meetings in which fervid discourses against Austria were delivered. The police interrupted the meeting and arrested three students who were specially denunciatory of Austria, the ally of Italy. On the dissolution of the meeting these young men proceeded to the Austrian embassy and uttered derisive shouts. Similar scenes took place in front of the Chamber of Deputies, and it was with difficulty that they were prevailed upon to retire. In consequence of this conduct the University has been closed, a proceeding which is considered by many to be illegal. The pro-Italian inhabitants of Trieste brought a wreath to the Pantheon which was placed on the tomb of Victor Emanuel, but seeing that it bore the date December 20, the Oberdank anniversary, it was removed and carried away by a delegation of public security. This act has caused great offence. There is a very bitter spirit prevailing in consequence of what is termed the high-handed conduct of the authorities. The advanced Liberals declare that now, with the fulfilment of the national desire for union, the people have less liberty than when they were under the government of the Pope. Even in Venice, which was supposed to be the centre of Austrian despotism, the Venetians declare that the rule of the hated foreigner was more tolerable than that of the present Savoy monarchy.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The Irish societies of Boston have voted to have no parade on St. Patrick's Day, but instead to invite from Ireland the Most Rev. Archbishop Croke to deliver an address on a national subject. The invitation to the Archbishop of Cashel was left in the hands of John Boyle O'Reilly.

Children of from five to eight or nine years of age preaching in the church of Ara Coeli, constitute one of the chief objects of interest at the Christmas and New Year festivals. They stand on a platform in front of the altar of the "Bambino" or Child Jesus; behind them is a pictured representation of the country around Bethlehem, and the great event which renders that city celebrated; the Infant Christ laid in a manger and the shepherds adoring Him are represented by figures. This very beautiful picture is commented upon and described in charming and simple verses, in dialogue between two children, or in a charmingly simple sermon preached by a child every morning and afternoon in Ara Coeli.

Reports from many districts, widely separated, through the South of Ireland show that keen destitution is beginning to be felt among the laboring classes. In some places the laborers are clamorously urging their needs on the boards of guardians, in others the poor fellows are bearing their sufferings silently. In Tipperary a public meeting has been held and a considerable sum subscribed for the purpose of providing employment for unemployed laborers. Such a good example will doubtless be imitated in many other districts.

A friend who has followed the course of Arctic events pretty closely sends to the *Lounger* in the *Critic* a few lines that contain a good deal of truth, if not the whole of it:—

"In Arctic matters success amounts to nothing. Public interest and praise are the reward of suffering. De Long did nothing but suffer. He was the great hero until Greely did—what? Nothing but suffer, and—like De Long—lost nearly all his men. Sir Allen Young went out and in the summer's cruise rescued a party of shipwrecked explorers and brought them to England without losing a man. His skill and judgment took him right to the spot where he expected to find them on Nova Zembla, and there they were. His achievement was lost sight of. But if he had lost his ship, and his own crew had perished as well as that which he went to rescue, he would have become a famous hero. I believe one gets more credit for failure than success in the Arctic."

The Union Labor League of America held a meeting at Washington on the 20th ult., at which a resolution was passed urging Congress to confer upon Lieut.-General Sheridan the title of General which, in the opinion of the soldiers and people of the country, he has justly won and is honestly entitled to. Generals Grant and Sherman alone have worn that high title. The great services performed by Sheridan should receive the same reward. It would be a just and graceful act on the part of Congress to give to the third great soldier of the civil war the same recognition as was bestowed on his two fellow heroes. No patriotic citizen will begrudge any honor given to "Little Phil," whom General Grant pronounced the best soldier he ever knew.

It is stated that Queen Victoria is deeply interested in the Irish question and has a plan of her own for settling it satisfactorily. The plan as outlined is characteristic of her dull and grasping nature. She would begin by putting a royal prince in the viceregal chair. That would effect two great objects, first it would secure a lucrative job for one of the family and, second, it would extend the jurisdiction of royalty. Then she would denounce an Irish parliament as treason. That of course would make it treason, if not burglary and arson? and finally she would call upon every Englishman to do his duty. There is a fine flavor of practical statesmanship about these suggestions, and no doubt their enforcement would cure all the ills of Ireland if Her Gracious Majesty could only set back a few centuries on the dial of time.

A recent cablegram says that the Jesuits have been expelled from Mexico because they began a suit against Prince Charles III., the reigning ruler of that little country, to recover 298,000 francs expended by them in improvements upon a convent and school which they had leased from him. Owing to the notoriety acquired by Monaco through its gambling houses, the Jesuits were compelled to abandon the place. Prince Charles draws his revenues from the gambling tables, and any reflection upon the source of his income naturally touches him on a sensitive point. Hence his refusal to compensate the Jesuits for their losses and his indignation when they endeavored to recover through the courts. Some interesting statistics have been published con-

cerning those gambling hells, by the International Monte Carlo Committee at Nice, and sent to all the Governments of Europe, with the hope of securing united action on the part of the Powers for the suppression of the infamy. The figures show among other things that during the past eight years 1820 persons have committed suicide at Monte Carlo, in despair over their ruin at the gambling tables. This number is equal to one-fourth of all the Prince's subjects. The Jesuits have seldom been honored with the enmity of a more despicable creature than this crowned swindler.

M. Loyson, the notorious apostate, is in evil ease at the present moment. The little coterie which he succeeded in gathering around him at first have abandoned him in disgust; and even the Radical journalists who used to laud him so much—simply because they hated the church that he had deserted—now ridicule and laugh at him whenever they mention his name, which is very seldom. He is making desperate attempts to lift himself out of the merited obscurity into which he has fallen. The other day he came forward with a new Constitution for France, which they treated as a huge joke, telling him to «stick to his last.» And now he has received a sharp rebuff from the Protestant authorities in Paris. He asked to be permitted to deliver a course of lectures in their temple, telling them in effect, that he was in reality a member of their communion; and he has been politely told in reply that the French Protestants wish to have no connection with him; that they do not regard him as belonging to their persuasion; and that they do not see their way to grant him the use of their temple. This is certainly the «unkindest cut» of all.

The Times strongly condemns Mr. Morley's appointment, which it takes as a proclamation of the Home Rule policy of the Cabinet. It urges upon the Tories to oppose the re-election of the Ministers in every instance. The same journal has tried to pervert some of Mr. Morley's utterances with a view to show that they had at one time advocated the expulsion of the Irish members from St. Stephen's. This misrepresentation has been promptly exposed by the *Pall Mall Gazette*. The new Chief Secretary, Mr. John Morley, is a comparatively young man. He was born in 1838, at Blackburn, Lancashire, was educated at Oxford, and was called to the Bar in 1859. From a very early age Mr. Morley was distinguished for his literary tastes and abilities, and having written several minor publications, became editor of the well-known *Fortnightly Review* in 1867, which position he held till 1882. He edited the *Pall Mall Gazette* from 1880 to 1883, and was assisted by Mr. T. W. Stead, whom he was the means of bringing from Darlington (where he conducted an evening paper) to London. Mr. Morley is a brilliant man of letters, and in addition to his journalistic work has written many standard works. As is well known, he is an advanced Liberal and frequently has evinced friendly feelings towards Ireland. Some very ably written articles have recently appeared in the *Daily News* supporting Ireland's demand for a native Parliament, and Mr. Morley is credited with being writer of them.

They were engaged to be married, and called each other by their first names, Tom and Fanny, and he was telling her how he had liked the name of Fanny, and how it sounded like music in his ear. «I like the name so well,» he added as a sort of clincher to the argument, «that when sister Clara asked me to name her pet terrier I at once called it Fanny, after you, dearest.» «I don't think that was very nice,» said the fair one, edging away from him, «how would you like to have a dog named after you?» «Why, that's nothing,» said he airily, «half the cats in the country are named after me.» They don't speak now.

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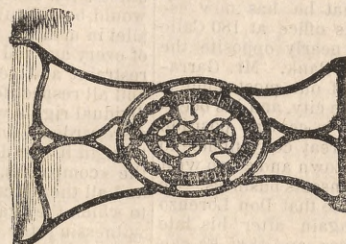
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THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, MARCH 12TH, 1886.

The latest number of the *South American Journal* to hand has what pretends to be a photograph of the late B. V. Mackenna. It may resemble a disembodied ghost or the Shah of Persia, or Louise Michel, but it does not bear the slightest resemblance to the deceased gentleman whose image it is supposed to portray.

La Tribuna says that several Irish families are coming out to colonise the Santa Cruz territory. We hope this is not true. Indeed, it must be false, for nobody could undertake such a foolhardy exploit or incur such responsibility as that of establishing a colony in a remote desert, except, perhaps, poor Phil Callan, and he is in very bad odour with Irishmen just now. He is probably the last man in the world to whom they would entrust their lives and fortunes, or with whom they would wish to go sky-farming on the Santa Cruz.

We have received a communication from one of our Irish priests relative to the interview of the reporter of the *Boston Republic* and Father Fidelis of this city. We regret that it has arrived too late to appear in this issue, and we are obliged to hold it over for next week. The object of the writer is to show that secular and religious education of the Irish in the Plate has not been neglected, as the published account of the interview would lead us to believe.

La Nacion of Tuesday had a paragraph announcing a split in the Parnellite party. Two Parnellites cannot now look awry at one another but their enemies must forbode a split in the camp. It appears there were two candidates for Galway county vacant by the withdrawal of Mr. T. P. O'Connor, who chose to stand for Liverpool, Mr. Lynch and Capt. O'Shea. The former was supported by Mr. Healy, the latter by Mr. Parnell and the great majority of the Irish members. The difference was amicably arranged ultimately. Mr. Lynch withdrew his candidature, but even supposing he did not and that both gentlemen went to the poll, the only result would be that the best man would be elected and that all the members of the Irish party would acquiesce in the election. This is no indication of a split, but simply a difference of opinion on non-essential matters, such as is always occurring among all parties and all societies.

A letter was addressed this week from Mr. E. Casey's office, directed to a gentleman at the Rawson Station on the Pacific line of Railway. What was the surprise of the writer of the letter when, a day or two after, it was handed back to him with the address entirely changed! It appears that a post-office official who happened to know that Mr. Clark is the manager of the Pacific line took on himself to tamper with the address and sent it to Mr. Clark's address in Rivadavia. The letter was not intended for Mr. Clark, and on opening it he sent it back to Mr. Casey's office.

Such a thing has not been known since Sir Rowland Hill established the penny postage. This loose system of doing business will account for the loss of many important letters in this country.

D. Miguel A. Duffy, the President of the Municipality of Carmen de Areco, has complained to the Minister of Government that the merchants of the locality refuse to obey an order issued by him that the business houses shall be closed during the celebration of High Mass on Sundays and Feast days. In his note to Government, Mr. Duffy dwells on the necessity of the inhabitants in towns and cities in this country accommodating themselves to a custom which is prevalent all over the Christian world. In this Mr. Duffy is perfectly right. It is only in the Argentine Republic that traffic is carried on in shops and stores while divine service is going on. Philosophy, as well as religion, reminds us that Sundays and holy days should be days of rest and thanksgiving to God.

We beg to remind the numerous friends of Mr. Lawrence Garrahan that he has now established his office at 180 Calle San Martin, nearly opposite the Hypothecary Bank. Mr. Garrahan is one of our most popular brokers in the city, and his occupying such a central position must be a great convenience to the many in town and camp with whom he transacts business. We are glad to see that Don Lorenzo is himself again after his late serious illness, and that he can now attend to his multifarious duties with all the vigor and assiduity of former days.

A correspondent from Navarro writes to complain of the smallness of the sum collected for the Parliamentary Fund, and recommends that meetings should be held to forward the movement in the camp towns. We fully appreciate the patriotic motives of our correspondent, but we fear that any attempt at a meeting in the camp towns or, indeed, in the city of Buenos Aires, would turn out a failure. In the first place, we are not numerous enough to form a large gathering, and, in the next place, our people here, whether from contact with other nationalities or some other reason, have grown quite apathetic in the way of public meetings, and it would be almost impossible to awaken their enthusiasm.

LENTEN THOUGHTS.

Once more Ash-Wednesday, ushered in the solemn season of Lent. On that day, in all our churches, the faithful, at the sanctuary railing, received impressed upon the forehead in the form of a cross, the blessed ashes, with the admonition of the priest to each recipient to "remember man, thou art but dust and unto dust thou shalt return." Salutary admonition to us who forget our failures, and often follow the butterfly of pleasure as if we were not mortal, and our lives, at the best frail and uncertain!

Lent has now fairly begun. From the first age of the Christian church, this holy season of salutary fasting and prayer has been observed—at first with much more severity and strictness than in our time. It is—in a degree—an imitation of the great fast of our Lord and Saviour in the desert. We are now called upon to spend the time, as the prophet Joel expresses it (ch. II.), "in fasting, in weeping, and in mourning." But as penitents, we are not as demonstrative as were the fasters in the days of Joel, or in the first centuries of the Christian era. The church has kindly absolved us from standing outside the portals of the church, and being merely allowed to beg the prayers of those permitted to enter. Still—sin is the same, to-day, as it was then; and, if justice were done some of us, the vestibule would still be our fitting place.

This is a time for some sacrifice of what is at other seasons, perfectly legitimate. We can

afford to curtail our hours of amusement and abridge our usual enjoyments. Some such sacrifices all of us should make in atonement for sinful weaknesses. Still, the true sentiment of our Holy Church is best spoken to us in that text of scripture which bids us "rend our hearts and not (our) garments." This implies the superiority of an inner spirit of self-sacrifice to that only outwardly manifested, and which, although not deceiving God, is easily calculated to deceive our fellow-man. If our inclination to step beyond the line of what is allowable, morally, has, hitherto, been too yielding, let us, in this holy season, check it by a discreet severity. Let us fast, especially from the commission of all shades of sin, pray with increased fervour and humbly ask "Spare, O Lord, spare Thy people."

THE DAYS OF CARNIVAL.

"Barbarous" is perhaps the only appropriate term with which we may designate the disgraceful scenes that took place in this city on the three first days of the week. It was a saturnalia in the nineteenth century, for which it would be difficult to find a parallel in modern times. Persons of every age and sex threw off all restraint and sense of decency, and all respect for order and individual rights was for the time disregarded. In past years we thought it our duty to condemn the "comparsas," the "pomitos," and all the ridiculous tomfoolery to which they gave rise. But on witnessing the horrible scenes of this last carnival we almost regretted the comparatively innocent pastime of former years and longed for its return. In the good old days, before "pomitos" or "comparsas" were invented, people had recourse to some horse-play, but in the memory of living man it never reached the same degree of shameless violence and brutality as was exhibited this week. Men and women stood upon the house tops and occupied every coign of vantage, and filling pails, "bombas," and every available vessel with water, hurled it on the heads of the passers-by. Nor was the "play" confined to water throwing, for in some cases eggs, flour, and other materials were used as missiles. Most of the streets were literally impassable. Not only strong men but women and children were made the butts of the cowardly occupants of the roof tops. On Monday and Tuesday the city was turned into a veritable pandemonium. Water flowed in the streets as freely as if there had been torrents of rain, and free fights were to be seen in every square. A "comparsa" which was passing by the Calle Florida was assailed from the balcony of the Jockey Club. The assailants were challenged to descend, which they did; firearms were drawn, and it was with difficulty the police could prevent an encounter which was certain to bring about a sanguinary result. Such was the savage fury of the carnival players that the streets on Tuesday were almost entirely deserted by the pedestrians, then they vented their fury on the unfortunate tram drivers and guards, and the coachmen who necessarily were obliged to pass. The most remarkable thing to be noticed during carnival was the almost entire absence of the police. In some parts of Calle Florida where the road and the foot-paths were flooded with water from the albiges, and the wrecks of the "bombas" were strewn on all sides, not a policeman was to be seen in the distance. On the other hand, they were always present as if by magic when a passenger thought of defending himself. A number of gentlemen were passing in a carriage near Calle Cangallo; when the expected shower came from the balconies they produced their weapons of defense—a basket of eggs—and with these they soon scattered their assailants. The police soon arrived, and without further parley broke the basket of eggs and dismissed the owners. The ludicrous scenes that occurred were innumerable. Now it was a military man dressed

in a magnificent uniform who walked gravely between the rows of water throwers, as if he would defy the mob to offer outrage to so pompous a person. Soon, however, he was undeceived, when a shower of "bombas" fell upon his devoted head and, with an ill-restrained sense of chagrin and his clothes all drenched, he was glad to escape to a quieter and less conspicuous quarter. Now it was a policeman arresting a person who probably was not more guilty than scores of others around him, when the policeman was saluted with a volley of "bombas," and in the midst of the confusion his would-be prisoner escaped. This was the comical side of carnival, but it had also its tragical points of view. Two Italians were attacked by a mulatto in Calle Entre Rios, when one of them incensed at the insult drew a revolver and shot the unfortunate man dead.

Many other such lamentable scenes are recorded, and now that we have had what we may call a lucid interval, it is to be hoped for the honor of the country that the authorities will guard against the recurrence of similar atrocities. Carnival, even in its mildest form, is to-day an anachronism. It is condemned by the common sense of the civilised world, and if the authorities here have a wish to put a stop to it they are afforded an excellent opportunity and a just cause by the excesses committed this week.

A GREAT FRAUD EXPOSED.

It is wonderful to what means people will have recourse in these days in order to raise the wind. There are frauds in politics, frauds in Bolsa speculations, frauds in trade of all sorts and frauds in science. The Norman Electric Light Company is one of the latest frauds in this last direction. This bogus company has been advertising an electric lamp for some time in the newspapers of Buenos Aires. The advertisement, which is a very long one, has the following pompous heading:

LA ULTIMA INVENCIÓN AMERICANA.
ELECTRICIDAD TRIUMFANTE.

It goes into abstruse theories to show how superior this lamp is to anything yet discovered. It dilates on the beauties and advantages of the invention, gives full particulars of how to use it, and concludes by stating that the lamps will be sent in boxes on receipt of a money order, a good discount being made where as many as six lamps are ordered at a time.

In the *New York Electric World*, of January 16th, we find the following paragraph:

"The chief of police last week received letters from New Zealand and New South Wales enquiring about the Norman Electric Light Company of Philadelphia, which has been advertising extensively in Sydney and other parts of Australia. This 'company' was exposed as a fraud some time ago, and it is believed to be one of the schemes of Emil, alias Marsh, Bassett, who is now awaiting trial here on a charge of fraud."

We believe we are the first to expose this villainous fraud in Buenos Aires, and we wish we had known the agent of the imposition that we might hold him up to the withering gaze of society and burn him in effigy. Of course no blame can be attached to the papers that published the advertisement, but we trust they will assist us as far as they are able in bringing the impostor to light, and they will thus confer a great benefit on the community.

THE SCRUTINY OF VOTES.

We were not at all disappointed in the result of the elections for the city of Buenos Aires as appears from the figures published this week. The Juaristas have a majority of over 1000 votes in the election of deputies, and they have also succeeded in carrying their nominee as senator for the city. Official intervention has carried everything before it, and the popular will stands for nothing. One would expect, and we in our simplicity believed, that the frauds com-

mitted at the election were sufficient, and that the government would allow the scrutiny to be made in good faith irrespective of parties. This was not to be, however, for the electoral agents of Juarez, fearing that their opponents would have a majority if all the votes were counted, took the magnanimous resolution of suppressing the elections in certain districts. It is thus that the elections in the district of San Cristobal, Monserrat, San Telmo, and Balvanera, have actually gone for naught. The thing was done in this way. According to the formality of the electoral law the President of the Deliberative Council must receive the registers and sum up the numbers. When the registers of the above-named districts were presented he took care to be absent. The registers were then sent to the vice-president of the council, Dr. E. Pellegrini, but this functionary would have nothing to do with them. They were next sent to the electoral junta assembled in the House of Congress, and the majority were again in favor of not receiving them. Judge Ugarriza then tried to back up his judicial authority with force, but all his efforts were defeated by the majority of the junta, composed of Messrs. Pellegrini and Damianovich.

Under these circumstances it was difficult to expect that the opposition would show any respect for the Constitution when it was torn to shreds under the very eyes and at the hands of those who were sworn to preserve it intact. The sound of many of the daily newspapers is, therefore, decidedly warlike and revolutionary. *El Diario*, of Tuesday, in a leading article says: "We stand in presence of an open revolt of public authority against the people, and this revolt is what the people of all nations are accustomed to call tyranny. The decree of the Supreme Court has not been carried out, and if this high judicial power is not backed up by the people it is better that the judges should resign their offices, and invite the President of the Republic to imitate Cromwell and to write over the doors of the tribunals of justice the famous notice of the brewer of Huntingdon: 'This house to be let.' The language of *La Nacion*, *La Union*, *El Nacional* and others, is equally bellicose and fiery. We know not what may come of it, but every well-disposed citizen will ardently pray for a peaceful solution of the difficulty. The National Government, or the party they support, having once over-stepped the bounds of legality are determined to stop at nothing. They have the army and navy on their side, and they can easily suppress any attempt at revolt in the provinces. We do not say that such an attempt will be made, but whatever may occur we must openly declare that the government that allowed the electoral *coup-d'état* of this week to be perpetrated in the face of justice and fair play is responsible for the consequences.

ENTERTAINMENT AT LAS HERAS.

Carnival is becoming in modern times a most unmitigated bore, and like other bores its insolence is best punished and its obtrusiveness most effectually repelled by abandoning the promoters of it and confining them to a very narrow circle when carrying on their horse-play. It is, no doubt, with a view to rescue those who have a horror of the stupid amusement, and to allow them instead some hours of real enjoyment, that so many social parties are organised on the days of carnival. One of the pleasantest and best attended of these parties was that given by Mr. and Mrs. A. MacLean, at their beautiful estancia house in Las Heras, on Sunday. So large was the number of guests that they took the Western Railway authorities by surprise, and it was difficult to find sitting room for them all. On the arrival of the train at Las Heras Dean Dillon said Mass in the parish church, and many of the guests who had not time to go to church before leaving town, availed themselves of

this opportunity to comply with their religious obligations. Then there was hurrying to and fro and every cab and conveyance in the little town was put in requisition. The autumn sun shone out brightly and cast his mellow rays on McLean's double-turreted castle. The wheels swiftly glided over the plain which, under the influence of the late rains, was thus early in the season covered with a green luxuriant carpet. The charioteers plied their trade in dexterous competition, cheered on by the loud huzzas of the burly Portenos, who had only just escaped from the city entourage with all its fogs and fashions, duns and dandies, and we soon found ourselves under the hospitable roof of our host and hostess. When all were assembled they formed a goodly company, not less than 150 persons, amongst them several of the bravest men and handsomest women in Buenos Aires. One is surprised how Mr. and Mrs. McLean could undertake to provide good things for them all; yet such was the case, and I am sure each one felt more at home in the midst of such good cheer and in such jovial company than in his own house. The breakfast tables were laid along the spacious corridors amidst a profusion of flags and artificial decorations that vied in harmony of colors with the bloom and beauty of the flowers and trees.

After breakfast, all amused themselves as fancy led. Some sauntered under the shade of magnificent rows of poplars; some were entertained by dulcet strains of music in the drawing-room; but the greater part went to witness or take part in the shooting match which was held at some distance from the house. The match created more than ordinary interest when it was known that several new members who had been recently enrolled in the Central Gun Club were to make their debut on the occasion. The grand prize, a gold medal presented by Mr. Robert Murphy, was won by Dr. Kirkball, who was closely pressed by Messrs. R. Murphy, Tallon, and Dr. Newberry. Two other prizes, open to competition for strangers and members, were won by Mr. Tallon. At the dinner, the Hon. Mr. Hanna, Minister of the United States, toasted the generous host and hostess in graceful terms, and Mr. MacLean made a brief reply. Consul Baker recited some excellent verses, extolling the Arcadian happiness in which he and all his companions so fully participated, and expressing the cordial wish to witness the repetition of many such fêtes champêtres. The Gun Club, Dr. Kimball, the champion winner, and several other gentlemen were toasted in brimming bowls. In the intervals an excellent orchestra, composed of harp, violin, and flute, discoursed some sweet music. Dinner being over, dancing soon commenced, and was kept up without flagging until morning. Many of the guests returned by the early train to Buenos Aires on Monday morning, and all were well pleased that they had availed themselves of so excellent an opportunity to enjoy a very pleasant day.

It would be difficult to remember the names of all the ladies and gentlemen who were present at the entertainment, but I recognised the following:

Mrs. and Miss Dillon, Hon. and Misses Cunningham, Mrs. G. Dillon and Mrs. K. Dillon, Mrs. and Misses Hughes, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Murphy, Misses K. and A. Ballesty, Miss Gouldstone, Mrs. Walsh, Misses Mullin, Misses E. and J. Browne, Misses Gahan, and Misses Carroll, Howard, Murphy, Moore, Baker, Mooney, Kelly, Conroy, and Lawlor, Mrs. and Miss Achaval, the Misses Sloan.

Amongst the gentlemen we noticed Dean Dillon, Hon. Bayless Hanna and two sons, Consul Baker, Drs. Newberry, Small, Kimball, Murphy, Klappenbach, Messrs. Ballesty, Cunningham, W. and L. Casey, Bourse, Daly, Mullin, Hughes, Thomas, J. Kavanagh, Stuart, Miller, Sloan, J. Mulhall, Davis, Lawlor, W. Moore, J. Moore, A. Kilmurray, P. Kirke, J. Browne, E. Browne, C. Bowers, L. Howard, R. Murphy, James T. Murphy, Deputy

Murphy, Jeremiah Dillon, D. Tallon, E. D. Tallon, T. Gahan, J. F. Gahan, Powers, G. Howard, &c.

Reporter.

LETTER FROM FATHER FORAN.

Stanley,
Falkland Islands,
March 2nd, 1886.
To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,
I had fixed this mail as the one by which I would leave the Falklands, but «man proposes, God disposes»—I can't go at present. I commenced the building of a new chapel on the 31st of December, the carpenters had nailed on the last board on the 27th of February. Painters are now employed in the decoration of the interior. The present building is an immense improvement on the old one. I hope to be able to show you a photograph of it when I go to Buenos Aires.

I had strong hopes my successors would arrive by this mail; I even bespoke lodgings for them; hastened down to the water's edge when the mail was announced, but could not find a boat to take me on board. I was all anxiety until I received news that there was no one for me. The mail has brought neither letters, newspapers, nor news!

There is a Belgian dignitary on board, and they hoist the Belgian flag. The governor and family leave for England by this mail; the February mail brought out his successor, his name is Arthur Cecil Stuart Barkly. Bishop Stirling also leaves by this mail.

The steamship «Selebria» 3000 tons burthen, arrived from England on the 24th of January to take in her first cargo of frozen mutton. Her stay here this time will be pretty long, as large sheds for killing and cooling have to be erected at Darwin, Port Stephens, Port Howard, and Weddell, before they proceed to take in cargo. They brought out an immense quantity of cargo, and have a little army of men on board, such as carpenters to erect sheds, butchers and stevedores. The ship is likely to be taking cargo now at Weddell Island, from which she will proceed to Port Howard, and from the latter place to Darwin, where she is expected on the 25th inst. to complete her cargo of 30,000 sheep. Her contract is to take away 60,000 sheep per year, but people doubt whether she will make a second voyage this year. If she does, it will be so far into the winter that the sheep will be in bad condition, and it would be inconvenient to bring them long distances to the above stations when the country may be covered with snow.

During the month of February two barques and two schooners arrived, chartered to take two or three cargoes each of live sheep to the farms in the Straits of Magellan. We are therefore more lively than usual—what with sheep shearing, sheep freezing, sheep exporting, change and exchange of governors, building of chapels and projecting of cathedrals, visits of men-of-war, etc., we think ourselves an important people.

I must not forget the important topic—the weather. The first four months were the finest and fairest on record. We have had very little rain; you might ride through the camp with your eyes shut and not get swamped. I have ridden a good deal and have not got a tumble nor a dipping. I enjoyed good health all along. But now winter seems to be approaching. During the past few days we had rain, sleet, snow, and hail alternately; the squalls were severe, the wind high and cold and the clouds frightfully black. These three days have left their mark on the mountain tops, which have already donned their winter garments of snow; but it won't last long.

I am sorry I can't keep my engagement with the kind cura of San Nicolás. I had no fear but that I could be with him or St. Patrick's Day. No one coming to the Falklands ought to make appointments without a six months' margin. It is probable I cannot leave before the 18th of

April, when the outward bound mail arrives. The only alternative is a sailing ship to the Straits or a man-of-war.

You will oblige me very much by making known to my friends of San Nicolas and Rosario my movements.

I remain, Dear sir,
Yours very truly,
James Foran.

HOW TO MAKE POSTS INCOMBUSTIBLE.

217, Calle Corrientes,
Buenos Aires, Mar. 6, 1886.
To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,
One of your camp correspondents enquires how he can render his posts incombustible.

It is well known that by fusing soda and sand together, in certain proportions, glass is formed; but by employing the soda in excess, this glass remains liquid—a liquid silicate—by brushing which over the woodwork or any other material it is rendered proof against fire.

I am, dear sir,
Yours respectfully,
J. W. White.

NOTES FROM JUNIN.

March 10, 1886.
To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,
Since the joining of the rails on Saturday week two special trains have passed to Villa Mercedes. The second train carried no less a personage than President Roca himself. A special carriage—a sort of perambulating *Petit-Trianon*—was provided for his excellency, and he enjoyed his «otium cum dignitate» like another Fadladin transported in a gilded sedan through the vale of Cashmere. He must have been somewhat disappointed on arriving at Junin, for there was no official display whatever nor any special recognition of that higher power with which he is vested. The President and his party drove quietly to the house of Mr. Clark, where they had dinner and left for Orellanos by the 6.30 p.m. train. At 4 next morning they arrived at Villa Mercedes.

On Tuesday they returned, and took the ordinary passenger train for Mercedes, B.A., I have heard that the President was well received in Villa Mercedes. (By-the-bye, will somebody try and change one of these names so that people may cease mixing them up as is done daily? The two gentlemen of Verona were not more alike than the two ladies of the pampas—the two fair cities called Mercedes. Why not call one of them Carmela, or Rosita, or Brigida, or Dolores, so that people may be able to distinguish one from the other when speaking or writing of them? One such fair name is sufficient on the same line, and MacHeath's ejaculation comes to my memory: «How happy would I be with either, were the other charmer away.»)

We had our carnival in this remote quarter, and very little deviation from the rules of propriety. A little barbarity in the way of throwing water, but this was confined to the «great unwashed» who thought it a splendid opportunity to get rid of their outer tegument without the aid of soap, shampooing, or curryscombs. Two splendid dances were organised, and were heartily enjoyed by the youths and maidens of this historic place.

I remain, dear sir,
Yours sincerely,
X.

MONTEVIDEAN NEWS.

There was much water-throwing here during carnival, but no art, or taste, or elegance, or display. Evidently everything is degenerating under the dominion of Santos. Formerly there was licentiousness during the days of carnival, but it was carried on with a certain exterior respect for persons. Now even this mark has been cast aside and all is gross, brutal, and sensual. It is announced that Santos will leave for San José on the 13th and will visit all the departments. He has sent before him

large quantities of merchandise and arms, 100 men will be added to the battalion «General Santos» stationed there.

A deposit of arms has been discovered. Complete tranquillity reigns throughout the republic.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

SALTA.

The votes here have been counted. They are altogether 44, of which the greater part are for Dr. Guemes. The election for governor will take place in the beginning of the month of April.

JUJUY.

From the beginning of the month it has been raining here, and many houses in Jujuy have been demolished by the severe rains. The rivers were much swollen and have caused great disasters. If the rains should continue much longer it is feared that one half the city of San Juan will be swept away.

GUAYAGUAYCHU.

In the saladero of Casabianca an Argentine was put in the «cepo» for wearing a blue handkerchief. The consul interfered and the prisoner was soon released.

GENERAL ITEMS.

There was a panic on the Bolsa on Wednesday and gold rose to 155.

A meeting will be held on next Sunday to protest against the arbitrary proceedings of those who superintended the scrutiny of the votes.

The candidates of the coalition held several meetings this week, and they agreed to a *modus agendi* in the designation of a candidate whom all would compromise themselves to support.

Señor Gayoso, the Oriental Minister in Buenos Aires, has sent in his resignation. It appears he cannot agree with Santos as to the manner in which he should proceed in his dealings with this Government. It is not at all likely that he will return and meet Santos face to face. Crowds of Orientals are still flocking in to Buenos Aires.

The result of the scrutiny of votes in this province is that the candidates of the coalition have a vast majority. Messrs. Cano, Mansilla, Dantas, Garcia, Goyena, Estrada, and Carballedo are therefore elected deputies in the National Congress.

The ball at the «Progreso» on Tuesday evening was a splendid turn-out. The immense salons were scarcely large enough to contain the numerous masked dancers who crowded in. The club rooms outside and inside were brilliantly illuminated.

President Roca will return to this city to-morrow (Saturday). He will be accompanied on his journey by the notorious Gregorio Torres, who has acted so unenviable part in the recent scrutiny of voters in this city.

The German steamer «Rosario» has brought out all the requisite machinery to the Messrs. Bobbinks to establish a freezing meat factory in Entre Rios.

The Oriental subjects of Santos are still coming in crowds to this Republic. Nevertheless, Santos and his followers say there is nothing but peace and goodwill, and an amnesty is offered to all who, not being soldiers, have joined the ranks of the Revolutionists.

On the 7th instant Mr. E. P. McGuire of Capilla del Señor met with a serious accident. Two men were fencing with daggers near a grocer's shop at the moment when Mr. McGuire was entering. It appears that one of them made a blow at the other and missed him, when, unfortunately, the weapon struck Mr. McGuire and penetrated his right hand. Mr. T. McGuire, the uncle of the wounded man, who was present, sent for Dr. Fabini and had the wound dressed. Since the accident the sufferer is progressing favourably.

The members of the Sociedad Rural held a meeting this week to discuss matters referring to the coming exhibition.

It is said that Arredondo, the leader of the Oriental revolution, was seen in this city this week. Meantime subscriptions are still being collected for the wounded in the battles that did not and will not take place!

A most disastrous fire broke out in the store-house of the Catalinas Mole on Thursday. The building occupied a whole square, comprised between Calles Reconquista, Paraguay, Charcas and Paseo de Julio, and consequently there were three storeys in the latter street but only two in the former. The fire was first perceived at the corner of Paraguay and Reconquista. The wind blowing from the north caused it to spread with astonishing rapidity. The police and firemen mustered in great force, and they were assisted in the work of extinguishment by a body of troops of the line under Major Bengolea. Two hours after the fire was noticed the roof of the store-house fell in. The flames spread to an enormous distance, and when the fire was at its height it was difficult to come within a square of the burning mass. Major Calaza, captain of the bomberos, turned his attention to cutting off the fire at the Retiro side. Plates of zinc were set up as partitions, which were constantly kept wet. This simple expedient was most efficacious and saved a vast amount of property. The total loss is variously estimated from \$3,000,000 to \$8,000,000 m/n. It is said that the majority of all the merchant houses in the city have had their share of the loss, but the loss is heaviest on the importers of drapery stuffs. Nearly the entire cargo of several vessels recently entered was consumed, amongst others that of the «Congo», the «Orenoque», the «Garrick», the «Regina», the «Tuscany», the «Leibnitz», and the «Orione». The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed by some of the officials to have been malicious. Crowds of people went to witness the fire, but they behaved themselves remarkably well, and no personal accident is reported as having taken place. The books of the store-house were saved. The fire was still burning on Thursday night, and the embers were still to be seen next morning. The firemen and police were employed in the work of extinguishing all Thursday night. The contents of the burnt stores were nearly as follows: 14,000 bales of drapery goods, 5000 cases of merchandise, 500 pipes and 450 bordelases of liquids of various kinds.

The Board of Scrutineers met on Sunday to ascertain the result of the voting in this city on February 7th. The board consisted of Drs. Damianovich, Tedin, and Ernesto Pellegrini (vice-president of the Municipal Council), who acted in consequence of the absence of Sr. Torres. The majority of the board (consisting, of course, of Drs. Damianovich and Pellegrini) rejected the registers of the parishes of Balvanera, Monserrat, and San Telmo, on the ground that they had not been sent to the board by the President of the Municipal Councils, the same majority refusing to receive the registers from the Federal Judge. In consequence of this decision, the Juarista candidates appeared to have the majority of votes, viz.: Bustillo 5478; Torilla 5483; Leloir 5476; Alcorta 5482. The Opposition candidates receiving as follows: Mitre 4288; Quintana, Campos, and Cassares 4236 each. The Juarista candidate for the Senate received 4879 votes against 4129 for the Coalition candidate.

The Consejo Deliberante will shortly take into consideration a proposal as to interments submitted by the Board of Health. The principal features are as follows: From January 1st, 1887, the Recoleta and English Cemeteries will be closed, except for the reception of the bodies of those whose families already possess graves in either cemetery. All interments are for the future to be in the new cemetery at Chacarita. Each grave is to be at least two metres in depth, and the whole of the earth removed in digging is to be restored. Each body is to be placed in a separate grave, and no funeral is to take

place till 24 hours after death except in the case of epidemic disease or violent death. The interments in the old cemeteries are to be under the conditions that no person who has died of an epidemic disease shall be permitted to be interred there; all bodies are to be in two coffins, one of wood and the other of metal, and to be embalmed under the supervision of a public official. In the new cemetery the bodies of those who have died of an epidemic disease are to be cremated. Five years hence all bodies in the existing cemeteries are to be transferred to the new cemetery.

The United States Government now has in its treasury vaults at Washington \$400,000,000 in gold it can find no way to get rid of. That seems to us an indication of vast national wealth.

The death is announced of Sr. Saturnino Unzué, the Viceroy of the Argentine Republic, as he has sometimes been styled. He died in this city on Monday of diabetes. He is the owner of extensive property in town and camp, his fortune is estimated at 10,000,000 hard dollars. This immense fortune was principally made in cattle and sheep farming. He contributed a good deal to improve the breeds of cattle and sheep in this country, and his estancias are said to be models of good management. He is the owner of a magnificent estancia (San Jacinto) in Mercedes, another in Entre Rios, besides valuable property in town.

Mr. Michael Clarke, who for nearly thirty years has resided in the partido of Guardia del Monte, and passed, as he says, a very pleasant time there, is about to visit his native place near Mullingar, Ireland. His principal reason for this trip is to obtain medical advice with regard to his eyesight, which has been diseased the last two years. He hopes to return and spend the remainder of his days with his family, who now reside in Curumulan.

One of the many free fights during Carnival took place on Tuesday in Calle Callao about noon. Four juvenes distinguished had a regular set-to with fists and, strange to relate, although the fight occurred one square from a police station not a vigilante was to be seen until all parties were well satisfied. The man who suffered most is a municipal doctor.

The decree has been promulgated ordering the election of electors for President and Vice-president of the Republic to be held on the 11th of April in the capital of the Republic and in the capitals of the various provinces on the 13th June.

Dr. Albertini has published a report of his investigations on the gold mines of Cape Virgin. At the outset he is opposed to granting small concessions as, in his opinion, they would undoubtedly prove a failure. The gold fields of California and Australia were first worked by large companies. The soil and climate of Cape Virgin are not well adapted for agriculture.

The President of the Republic General Roca, left the Once Station on Saturday morning for Cordoba on a visit to his family, who are now staying in the estancia La Paz. He was accompanied by several friends. He travelled from Mercedes by the Pacific Railway to Orellanos, and from thence to Rio Cuarto by the Andine line. He will return in a few days. The Vice-president, Don Francisco V. Madero, took charge. The President is no lover of Carnival, every year at the same time he leaves the capital.

In the tavern in Calle 25 de Mayo 256, José Rodríguez, 22 years old, shot his wife Mercedes, about 27 years of age, and then shot himself. Both are dead.

The sentence passed by Judge Bustos against the Southern Railway the other day, giving damages to Dr. Robollos for injury suffered on the line, has been followed by another equally just. A bricklayer named Terrier was killed by the neglect of the company at La Gama. The widow of the deceased man applied for damages, and has been awarded \$12,000 m/n with costs. Well done.

THE STRING OF THE ROSARY.

Arbutus came, from out the moist
earth peeping,
And when a violet and a Bethle-
hem star,
And when a daisy smiled which had
been sleeping
Down in the pines, where sheltered
corners are,
The fields were hidden in a soft green
cover,
And our whole world was Lady
April's lover.

The lilacs burst and filled the air
with incense,
Then roses crowded in the way
of June,
Beauties well guarded by their
thorns and leaves dense,
Ruddy in daylight, pale 'neath
harvest moon;
From purest white to deepest crim-
son ranging,
In loveliness from bud to blossom
changing.

Then maples in the autumn! And
the aster
I saw last year, its petals ruby
red,
Gold-heard, aromatic; fast and
faster
The year sped onward to the
years that fled;
But gorgeous were the banners
borne before him;
The clouds took purple vestments
to adore him.

The last sad days were not so sad in
passing;
The barns were full, and, hiding
here and there,
A late flower bloomed; and to the
eastward missing
Against the wind, the cedar
hedges were
Green all the year, and greener in
the winter;
Then ocean gales could neither
bend nor splinter.

These have their meaning; every
month and season
Speaks to the Christian heart a
tale of love;
We, knowing this, in each may find
a reason
For tender thoughts for the dear
Lord above
Red roses say: "His Sacred Heart
remember!"
"Eternal life" cry hedges in Decem-
ber.

Poor is the man who sees but earth-
ly flowers,
Hears only earthly voices in the
trees,
And finds no symbol in the starlit
hours,
Though his great wealth be
blazoned over seas;
Poor! if he in the clouds sees only
vapor,
And in the sun a larger useful
taper.

Fair silver lines the cloud of sternest
duty,
There is a glow on all the week-
day deeds;
Through all the year there runs a
string of beauty
Like the bright chain that holds
our rosary beads.
Life is not hard, seen through the
Resurrection;
Nature, read rightly, helps us to
perfection.

MAURICE F. EGAN,
in Catholic Family Annual.

JESUIT MISSIONS
IN
PARAGUAY AND THE CHACO.

BY CAPTAIN THOMAS J. PAGE.

[CONTINUED.]

We left the Jesuits in favor and in power at Asuncion, their missions along the Parana and Uruguay victorious at last in their bloody strifes with the Mamelucos, and in the enjoyment of a peace that promised to be enduring. The seventeenth century glided out with nothing to disturb the calm of their existence. A rigid observance of each day's routine faltered not for a moment. Fathers passed away and their posts were filled as if the vacancies had never taken place, so semblant were they in thought, life, and action. No one Jesuit differed from another. Nearly the whole Indian population east of the Paraguay was now included within the reductions, lay and Jesuitic, and the Christian republic had grown into an imposing fabric. The rising generations of Indians, impressed with a profound sense of gratitude for the temporal and spiritual benefits which Jesuit teaching had advanced them, contemplated, without doubt, its permanency. Time had perfected that peculiar development to which the missionary desired to bring the Indian mind. The system was complete and matured after passing through the ordeal of a century's trial, and commanded the admiration as well as the restless attention of the world. We meet with no

serious revulsion until the year 1723; it is then that old wranglings are renewed, and we trace them as usual to a dispute for the governorship or the exercise of power. Don José de Antequera and Don Diego de los Reyes are the contending parties. The Jesuits, seemingly unable as ever to keep aloof from these disturbances, are either forced or enter voluntarily into the contest, so that they soon find themselves engaged in entanglements and perplexities from which the experience gained in the career of Don Bernardin de Cardenas should have saved them. Don Diego, whose cause seems to have been just, found sympathy among the fathers. Each champion had his claims, the merit thereof, however, effecting little against him who could best wield his sword and pay his followers. Antequera had this good fortune. He attempted, though unsuccessfully, to seize upon his opponent's person in Asuncion, and then pursued him through every reduction by which the fugitive successively passed; but the faithful Indians baffled his every step. In return for the fruitlessness of this expedition he vented his angry spirit against the Jesuits of the city, believing that he discovered in them a very serious obstacle to his ambitious designs. He determined upon their expulsion from Asuncion; three hours' notice was regarded by some as too much for the victims; but the governor in his clemency insisted upon this point. In three hours, therefore, the order was once more given from the capital, not with the violence applied upon a former occasion but with equal certainty of their departure.

Antequera was a bold and intractable character. Positive instructions from the viceroy had been most unparadically disregarded by him, and orders to lay down his power as Governor of Asuncion met with sovereign contempt. Confidently trusting in the support he found immediately around him he drew upon himself the *ultima ratio* of force. Don Balthazar Garcia Rosas, appointed by the Viceroy of Peru to the duty of quelling the rebellion in Paraguay and removing its present chief magistrate, assembled for this purpose a Spanish force and several thousand reduction Indians. With these he quietly crossed the ribiquari, when, suddenly meeting Antequera at the head of three thousand men, he was completely routed and forced back into the mission territory. The victorious governor next proceeded to inflict summary punishment upon the missionaries and their reductions. He began the work of destruction by attacking several of the towns in the neighborhood of the city, when he was checked by the report that five thousand natives were advancing upon him, and wisely retreated to Asuncion as his force was inconsiderable. The Guarani were no longer the ill-clad, unarmed, unwieldy, persecuted natives of former days. Now organized into well-trained, well-armed bodies, and led by not unskilful officers, it required consideration before engaging under the disadvantage of such great numerical inferiority.

The governor was as resolved as ever, notwithstanding this little reverse, in his purpose of opposing any force sent against him, and the triumphal greetings that awaited him on his return to Asuncion still further excited his ambition. Great was the surprise when the news of these events reached Lima. The Jesuits banished. Don Balthazar beaten, and Paraguay in open rebellion; here was a rapid succession of difficulties that fell upon the Audience of Charcas and the viceroy. Orders were immediately forwarded to Zavala, Governor of Buenos Aires, to march upon Asuncion, seize Antequera, and punish the rebels accordingly as they deserved.

Zavala left Buenos Aires in January of 1725, and entered Asuncion in April of the same year. Antequera and his accomplices had taken the safe course of abandoning the city in good time, so that every thing was peaceably secured. By by-

roads and almost alone the ex-governor found his way to Cordoba, where he shortly learned that a price had been set upon his person by the Audience of Charcas. He proceeded secretly to La Plata, was arrested, brought before the audience, found guilty and after a short imprisonment dispatched under guard to Lima, where he was closely confined. The viceroy, the Marquis del Fuerte, anxious to rid himself of the responsibility of bringing his prisoner to trial, wrote to Spain that he might be conveyed thither. The king, however, commanded that he should be tried where he was, and if found guilty executed as a rebel. Antequera was consequently brought before the Audience of Lima. His trial, lasting several years, excited much interest; the charges against him were gross and undeniable, but he had the cheering sympathies of the people. A commissioner was dispatched to Asuncion to secure all possible evidence either in his favor or against him, and this evidence sealed the fate of the unfortunate governor. He was found guilty of high treason by the Audience, and was sentenced to be taken from prison clothed in a cloak and hood, placed upon a horse caparisoned in black and, preceded by a herald, whose duty it was to proclaim the crimes of which the condemned had been convicted, to be thus conducted to the great square, there to be executed on a scaffold by the side of a lower one, on which his accomplice, Don Juan de Mena, was to be strangled.

This announcement roused the people of Lima. The condemned rebel, on leaving his prison on the 5th of July, 1731, found himself surrounded by a devoted and enthusiastic populace, maddened at the sentence that had been passed upon him. They thronged the streets, the balconies, and windows. Cries of "Mercy! mercy!" were mingled with the more threatening sounds of "Injustice! injustice!" The herald, in the midst of the tumult, delivered his proclamation, but it produced no effect. Even the appearance of a body of soldiers and horsemen failed to appease the tumult. There were fears of the prisoner being released, when the viceroy, attended by a guard, rode to the spot; his presence only infuriated the people the more. He retorted fiercely by an order to fire upon the prisoner. Antequera fell dead, and it was supposed that the two friars who attended him perished similarly, by the volley. In regard to this Charlevoix introduces a remark singular for its uningenuity: "Two of the religious who assisted the criminal might have fallen (from their horses) and been afterward trampled to death." Antequera's body was placed upon the scaffold and his head severed. More than once he had rebelled against the highest authority in Spanish America, and according to the laws of the day, met with a deserving fate; but it would be difficult to discover anything more reprehensible in his conduct than in that of Cardenas. Both had neglected the viceroy's orders and opposed those sent to enforce them; both had expelled the Jesuits. Cardenas, indeed, was less considerate than Antequera, for he seized upon both the temporal and the spiritual power of the province.

Zavala did not remain longer at Asuncion than was necessary for the purpose of appointing a governor; his choice fell upon Don Juan de Barua.

[To be continued.]

HOW TO TAKE CARE OF YOUR
TEETH.

DR. J. A. REILLY
IN BOSTON COLLEGE STYLUS.

What seems the most important duty we owe the teeth?

Simply to keep them clean. That appears at first thought a very simple thing to do, yet it is a duty performed regularly by the few rather than the many.

How many scores of persons scrupulously neat and clean as to their person and habits, are positively disgusting to an observer upon parting their lips

and displaying their long-neglected teeth. Just think of persons allowing days and weeks to pass without brushing their teeth. And what would seem almost sacrilege to a sensitive Catholic mind, even partaking of Holy Communion under such loathsome conditions. It must not be forgotten that decay is not the only enemy of the teeth. The absorption of the gums and sockets caused by the presence of tartar, and a consequent loosening and falling out of the teeth, is the specific danger threatening teeth that are neglected. Much mischief is wrought by the use of unsuitable tooth brushes and mouth washes made in ignorance of the purpose to be observed by their employment. Simple measures regularly employed are sufficient for healthy mouths. In diseased conditions the wash or powder to be employed should be prescribed by an intelligent dentist. Patent nostrums and advertised powders and washes should be avoided.

Any wash that is recommended for whitening the teeth is either incapable of accomplishing what it claims, or does so at the expense of the tooth enamel. Perhaps there is no agent in common use for cleaning the teeth worthy of such condemnation as powdered charcoal. The results of its use are exceedingly pernicious.

Precipitated chalk has these qualities and is a safe agent to use. It may be combined with a little finely powdered pumice stone to prevent stains and discolorations. Most persons err in the selection of a tooth brush; nearly all the brushes in the market are too stiff and too large. The brush should be moderately soft, the bristles elastic and of uneven lengths so as to facilitate their introduction between the teeth. The upper teeth should be brushed downward, the lower upward, both on the outer and inner surface, thus avoiding crowding the gums from off the neck of the teeth while tending to the dislodgement of any deposits between them. Once daily is often enough to use a powder, and the best time is just before retiring. The morning's cleaning may be performed with the aid of a little pure castile soap.

Another essential is the frequent examination of teeth by a dentist. Select an earnest, conscientious, intelligent dentist, one in whom you have confidence and are sure has graduated from a reputable Dental College. This fact is urged upon you by the presence in Boston and, in almost every city and town in New England, of quacks in the guise of dentists who think all that is required is to prefix Dr. to their names and they are equipped, there being no law at present to prevent such criminality.

Such is the care suggested by the estimable value of the teeth, and by their tendency to decay, but such care can hardly be hoped for until the public realize that to lose a tooth is a real misfortune and to extract one unnecessarily, a crime.

CRIME AND IGNORANCE.

It is a favorite theory with many persons that, as a general proposition, crime is the result of the want of an education. Hence, educational enthusiasts have gone so far as to ask for legislation, both State and national, to make education compulsory. "Only educate the people," exclaim this class of educational cranks, and you will extinguish crime; assassinations, thefts and burglaries will disappear, and your prisons will become empty." Statistics were collected and presented to show, that illiteracy and criminality were almost convertible terms, and that the fact that a man being only able to affix an "x" to his name written by another for him, might be taken as proof, little less than conclusive, that such a man stood ready to cut his neighbor's throat at a moment's notice.

All these theories are very good, if we could settle upon the meaning properly to be attached to the term "education." If it is only the being instructed in a knowledge, more or less of reading, writing, grammar, geo-

graphy and arithmetic, we dispute the proposition, entirely; but if we are to mean, by education, the careful training and development of the moral, as well as the intellectual, faculties, we could endorse the conclusion. Catholics have always held to the latter version of what constitutes an education: hence, we must and do have our own separate schools, for the reason that, in this country, our educational schools exclude religion, which is the only basis of any true and permanent morality.

But in regard to those statistical tables—do not statistics—the actual facts staring us in the face, every day, from the newspapers—show that some of the greatest criminals were well educated, as that term goes in our country?

But, are we to maintain, that it is better, from this unfortunate state of facts—only too true though they be—to keep our population in a state of ignorance? By no means. It does not follow. But, we do maintain, that the plan of education, pursued in our common schools, excluding all religious training and, therefore, leaving the moral faculties very weak and unable to withstand temptation—to be radically wrong. It confers upon the scholars more power for good or for evil, as opportunity may offer. It fails to make him socially, more honest, or politically more pure, or thoughtful of the public good. A practical knowledge of God's commands is, mostly, the only restraining influence that will prevent all species of dishonesty, murder and crime.

WIT AND HUMOUR.

A man who makes notes on his finger nails can have ideas at his fingers' ends.

I know by a little what a great deal means—as the gander said when he saw the tip of a fox's tail sticking out of a hollow tree.

Miss Amanda had just had a quiet tête-à-tête with Lieutenant Eligible, and was asked by her guardian how she liked his conversation. "Oh, immensely. There's a ring in his voice."

That was a very learned and thoughtful Mayor of Shrewsbury to whom Lord Mansfield remarked at dinner: Your town appears very old. To which his honor the Mayor replied: It was always so, please your lordship.

A professor of French in a country school recently asked a pupil what gender academy was. The unusually bright pupil responded that it depended on whether it was a male or female academy.

A couple stood before a Court-street jeweler's the other evening, when the young lady remarked: Gawgie, don't you think there is something perfectly lovely about those clocks? What do you admire so much about them? he asked. Why, don't you see, they—they name the day. The future will tell if Gawgie tumbled.

A boy placed a big apple on the front steps and walked across the street to see who would take it. A gentleman who had observed the action said:—You shouldn't do that, my son. Some poor boy may be tempted to steal. That's what I'm fishing for, sir. I've hollowed out the inside and filled it with mustard.

On a railway line recently a passenger stopped the conductor and asked, "Why does not the train run faster?" "It runs fast enough to suit us. If you don't like the rate of speed get out and walk," was the rejoinder. "I would," replied the passenger, sitting back in the seat, "but my friends wouldn't come for me till the train arrives, and I don't want to wait two or three hours."

A celebrated singer, Madame de Rochois, was giving to a younger companion in art some instructions in the tragic character of Medea, which she was about to sustain. "Inspire yourself with the situation, fancy yourself in the poor woman's place. If you were deserted by a lover whom you adored, what would you do?" said she. The reply was as unexpected as it was ingenious, "I should look out for another."

The immediate delivery system was in use with the highway robber before it was ever thought of by the post-office department.

A poor Irishman had a little shoemaker shop in which for many years he plied his trade, earning an honest living. One day he was amazed to see on the opposite side of the street a sign which read: Mons. Lafarge, shoemaker. Just from Paris. He was very indignant, and felt that Monsieur was treading on his grounds. The next day he came out with a sign which read: Pat Connelley, shoemaker: never saw Paris, but defies competition.

A student had been bragging at a party of his various accomplishments until one of the company losing all patience, said, "Now, we have heard quite enough of what you can do, just tell us what you can't do, and I'll undertake to do it myself." "Indeed, Well I cannot pay my bill, and am very glad to find that you can do it," replied the student. Amid the hilarity of the company the guest redeemed his promise.

At a temperance meeting an honest German was asked to speak, and after some hesitation did so in the following manner: I shall tell you how it was. I put my hand on my head, there was one big pain. Then I put mine hand in my pocket, there was nothing. Now there is no more pain in my head. The pains in my body are all gone away. I put mine hands in my pockets, and there is twenty dollars. So I shall shay mid de temperance.

"My husband is so poetic," said one lady to another in a Garden-street car the other day. "Have you ever tried rubbin' his joints with hartshorn liniment, mum?" interrupted a beefy-looking woman with a market basket who was sitting at her elbow, and overheard the remark. "That'll straighten him out as quick as anything I know of, if he ain't got it too bad."

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 drugs out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints; but if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted: Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling, attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky mucus gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pain in the side and back? Is there a fulness about the right side as if the liver was enlarging? Is there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly colored, 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 increase and sufferer in turn as the dreadful diseases progress. If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended after a time by expectoration. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered with a cold, sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys become more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing against this latter agonizing disorder. The origin of this malady is indigestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipency. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will effect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite is returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effective remedy of this distressing complaint is "Seigel's Curative Syrup," a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 17, Farringdon Road, London, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

TESTIMONIAL.

Dear Sirs,
By chance I obtained from a friend (Mr. Fred. Stearne) some of the Jarabe de Seigel, and since the commencement of the New Year I have taken the medicine twice a day, and now, thank God, I am quite well. For three years I have suffered with a 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 medicine, as he is suffering from the same complaint. I may say that on no account would I remain without this remedy and I will be glad to receive a box of the same.

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

COMMERCIAL.

	March 11.
Gold	155.20
Series A	924
Series E	77
Series F	74
Series G	74
Cedulas I	824
National Bank Shares	—

Wool Market very flat in spite of the awfully high rate of gold. News from Europe still bad. Buyers are quite indifferent; prices, if we take gold value into account, have gone sliding down the hill since the beginning of the season. It is, therefore, to-day we see sheep sold as they were by Bullrich, 2 flocks at 41 cents, and another at 42 cents. Wool is down, cattle are down, sheep are down, hides are down, sugar is down, iron is down, and political principles are down the lowest of all. Nevertheless, we are well off compared with our starving brethren in Europe.

The annual report of the Provincial Bank of Ireland for 1885 states that, including £5950 brought forward from last account, there remains a profit of £33,795. Out of this the directors have declared a dividend for the half-year ending the 31st December at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, free of income tax, which will require £27,000, and have written off Bank premises account £1000 and carried forward £5795.

The steamer "Meath" of the Drabble Company, left this port on Thursday with a cargo of frozen meat for London. The "Dillsberg" also carries 10,000 frozen capones for the same destination.

The Northern Railway Co. and the Boca and Ensenada Co. have agreed to appoint one board of directors in Buenos Aires who would represent both. The board is composed of Messrs. Livingstone, Gowland, and Arthur Shaw.

The steamer "Hevelius" has brought out from London £200,000 for the National Bank.

Dr. Hanly has purchased the property of the late Terence Moore which he held in San Pedro, for \$172,000 m/n. The area is about 1 1/2 leagues, so that it amounts to \$96-12 m/n per square. It is a dear bargain, that is at least the general opinion. Several Irishmen were interested in buying the land, but they knew it was in vain to bid against Dr. Hanly. Sr. Acevedo and other native gentlemen put in an appearance, but they soon drew in their horns when they heard the high figure to which the bidding reached.

Mr. A. Eborall of Las Flores, sold out there last week by auction 1400 sheep at 81 cents, buyer Mr. R. Paixoto, also by private sale 1500 at 85 cents, and 255 novillos to "invernar" at 14 nats.

Messrs. Gibson Brothers have sold from their establishment Los Ingleses, Ajo, 345 novillos at \$15 1/2 m/n each, buyers, Pedro Luro and Sons, Ajo.

Mr. Farran sold from his establishment in Olavarría 2000 head of cattle at \$6.50 al corte.

Mr. C. J. Costa sold in the Corrales 600 head of cattle at \$14 m/n.

Messrs. Jaregui sold in 9 de Julio 700 novillos at \$14 m/n.

Mrs. Esnaty has purchased a piece of land in Calle Larga de la Recoleta measuring 20 x 70 varas for the sum of \$21,000 m/n.

Sales of sheep in San Pedro and Baradero: Mr. Thos. Wheeler bought of Mr. Fitzgerald 1200 at \$35 %. Mr. Luke Doyle sold a flock to Justo Andrade at \$32 %. Mr. Nicholas Clancey, Baradero, sold off the Anchorena camp in Ramallo a flock at \$25 %. Mr. Varela bought 4000 from the partido Ramallo at \$20 %. Mrs. Brennan, San Pedro, bought 1200 at \$32 % from Mrs. Robbins, Ramallo.

The following commercial telegrams have been received:—

"London, Mar. 11.	
National Bonds (1871)	99 100
Do. do. (1881)	98 99 1/2
Do. do. (1884)	83 84
Hard Dollars, 6 o/o.	72 73
Pro. of Buenos Aires (1882)	93 94
Treasury Bills, 9 o/o.	82 83
British Consols 3 o/o.	100 1/4 101

"Liverpool, Mar. 11.
Buenos Aires merino and mestiza wools No. 1, of 30-32 o/o yield, 5d per lb.

Camp merino camp sheepskins of 65-85 lbs. per doz. at 5d. matadero, merino 90-100 lb, 5d. per lb. Beef tallow 24s-25s. per cwt. Stock of beef and mutton tallow 5500-6000 pipes. Salted ox hides 63 lbs. 6d. per lb. Stock 8000-8500 hides. Salted horse hides 30lbs. 10 1/2-11s each; stock 19000-20000. Linseed 40-41s for 416 lbs. Wheat 7s. per 100 lbs. Maize 4s. 6d. per 100 lbs. R. Plate bones \$4 15s-4 16s. per ton on shore. R. Plate Bone-ash (over 70 o/o) \$4 4s-4 5s. per ton on shore.

Havre, Mar. 11.
The R. Plate wool auctions will commence on the 18th inst. It is estimated that from 3000-3500 bales will be offered.

Montevideo salted saladero ox hides fcs. 61-61 per 50 kilos despatched.

"Antwerp, Mar. 5.
Salted ox hides (light) fcs. 67; heavy do fcs. 69. Beef tallow fcs. 62; mutton do, fcs. 61. Wheat fcs. 18. Maize fcs. 11-50.

"New York, Mar. 8.
B. Aires dry cow hides of 20-23 lb 21 1/2-22 centavos per lb.

B. Aires calfskins of 10-13 lb 19 1/2-20 centavos per lb.
Stock of dry cow hides of all classes 410-420,000.

"Havana, Mar. 8.
R. Plate jerked beef is quoted at 12-12 1/2 rls. per arrobo.

Stock of jerked beef in Havana, Matanzas, Cardenas and Cienfuegos 70000-75000 quintales.
Exchange on London at 60 days' sight at 19-19 1/2 o/o premium.

Rio Janeiro, Mar. 10.
Bank Exchange on London 19d per milrea, Sovereigns 12800 reis. Maize 5490 reis per bar of 62 lbs. River Plate jerked beef 260 to 330 reis per kilo. Stock of R. Plate and Rio Grande 350-360,000 kilos.

Pernambuco, Mar. 10.
R. Plate jerked beef 260 to 400 reis. Stock of R. Plate and Rio Grande 700,000-800,000 kilos.

THE PLAZAS.
ONCE.

Wool.	
Superior	105
Good	93 82
Bellies	42 40
Borrega	80 65
Hides	
Good camp	225 205
Matadero	190
Horse Hides	52
Hair	175 172
Sheepskins	
Superior	26 23
Matadero	174 rls.
Corderitos reg	41
Wheat.	
Coast	4.80 m/n.
French	1.80 m/n.
Candeal	5 m/n.
Maize	
Morocho, in grain	85.80 m/n.
Yellow, in grain	2.15 m/n.
Yellow, in cob	2.60 m/n.

CONSTITUCION.	
Wool.	
Superior	106
Good	97 85
Regular	80 63
Borrega	85 65
Bellies	46 40
Hides.	
Good camp	225 215 210
Nonatos	160
Sheepskins superior	30 24
Matadero	78
Corderitos	12
Hair	195 187
Horse	55

MARRIAGES.	
March 4th, 1886, at the Parish Church, Villa Mercedes, by the Rev. John McNeerney, P.P., Suipacha, James Duffy, son of James Duffy, Mercedes, to Elena Brennan, second daughter of the late Cornelius Brennan, Suipacha.	
On the 4th March, at the residence of the bride, Mr. Joseph Kelly, of Loma de Gongora, to Miss Kate Kidd, of Mar Chiquita.	

DEATH.	
At Navarro, on February 26th, John Cavanagh, 67 years of age, native of County Westmeath, Ireland. R.I.P. [Westmeath papers please copy]	

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.	

WANTED	
FOUR TERCIANEROS with cash to buy the third part of four flocks of sheep. Apply at Mr. Wm. M. Mooney's Estancia Partido of 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 \$163 m/n have been paid, making the land free of all charge until May 1887. The Pacific Railway passes within two leagues of the land, and it is only seven leagues from the town of 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.	
123-2 ins.	

CAMP TO RENT	
IN the partido of Suipacha, 275 squares of CAMPO FLOR.	
For particulars apply to Messrs. Martinez & Collado Suipacha	

AUCTION	
BY PEDRO MANERO	
7000 SHEEP AL CORTE	
GOOD CLASS, free of scab, with a corresponding supply of FINE 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 2 1/2 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	

BULLRICH Y CA.	
RESUMEN DE REMATES A EFECTUARSE	
MARZO	
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—Liquidación total de todas las haciendas y arrendamiento del campo de la estancia La Merced en la estación Capitan Sarmiento del F.C.O., a las 11.	
Lunes 15—5900 ovejas al corte, en Alsina 78 a las 2.	
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.	
Martes 23—Espléndido edificio Balcarce 196 y Paseo Colon 149 y 151. Sin base, a las 4.	
Miércoles 24—Judicial—7 leguas cuadradas en el partido de Junin. Base pesos 30,000 m/n, en Alsina 78 a las 2.	
Jueves 25—Remate Feria en San Vicente, cabana Santa María a las 12.	
Sábado 27—Casa calle Patagones entre General Hornos y General Paz. Base pesos 2893 m/n, a las 3.	
Domingo 28—Judicial—Hacienda vacuna, caballar y lanar en Junin, en el mismo establecimiento, a las 3.	

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Familia que no consuma

HESPERIDINA

debe consultar con aquella

que siempre tiene a mano

UNA BOTELLA

de este sano tónico-licor,

y se convencerá de que

ES UNA NECESIDAD CASERA

21 años de éxito lo prueba.

M. S. BAGLEY y Ca.

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