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VOLUME XII, No. 10.

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MONTEVIDEAN NEWS.

El Diario publishes a telegram  
from its correspondent at Ca-  
seros, despatched on Monday at  
7 p.m. The telegram states that  
the news published on Monday  
respecting the in-asion and the  
shooting of spies was absolutely  
false; that General Arredondo is  
in movement, but has not crossed  
the frontier, and that the only  
incident in the revolutionary  
army has been the imprisonment  
of a few men for breaches of mi-  
litary regulations. The leaders  
are occupied in organising their  
forces.

Details of the capture of Lt.-  
colonel Carabajal have been re-  
ceived. He had gone to visit his  
wife who was living in Treinte y  
Tres, and went to the house of  
business of Mancevillagra, where  
he was seen by the police, who  
gave information, and after a  
severe struggle Lt.-col. Seguiera  
with eight men took him to  
prison. Carabajal received some  
wounds. His wife has sent a  
letter to Vidal praying for his  
life.

An evening newspaper states  
that Vidal has received a tele-  
gram from Tajos announcing  
serious news from the frontier of  
Salto.

A rumor is current that Gen.  
Ventura Rodriguez is a prisoner  
in the barracks of the 5th.

One thousand Remingtons and  
20,000 cartridges were sent to  
the division of General Slanes.

It is stated that Amaro Carvé  
will resign the post of Oriental  
Minister in London.

The English Minister Palgrave  
has left for the interior.

The post of Inspector of Arms  
has been offered to Col. Juan J.  
Martinez.

It is stated that Senator Joaquin  
Santos will shortly resign, and  
that the command of the 4th bat-  
talion will be given to him.

The proprietor and secretary  
of La Tribuna Popular, Reynaud  
and Baldriz, were taken to prison  
for an article denouncing the ex-  
istence of a house of ill-fame in  
a central street in the city.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

SALTO.

A rumor of a plot of revolution  
circulated here during the  
days of carnival, but nothing  
occurred to disturb the public  
peace.

ROSARIO.

Mr. Thouar gave a lecture at  
Tucuman, and proceeded north-  
wards on his exploring expedi-  
tion.

COLON.

The municipal elections took  
place on the 14th. The authori-  
ties summoned soldiers from the  
country who were employed to  
prevent the people from the co-  
lonies from entering the city to  
vote.

The colonies formed voting  
tables outside the city, and about  
600 persons had voted when the  
commissaries with 20 men at-  
tacked the people surrounding  
the tables and dispersed them,  
one man being killed and twelve  
wounded.

The commissaries then des-  
troyed the tables and registers.

There are 1152 persons inscrib-  
ed in the civic municipal register  
but only 218 votes were given in  
the city and many of those by  
persons not registered.

During the election several  
persons were arrested, including  
one of the councillors.

SANTIAGO DEL ESTERO.

Sr. Rojas has been proclaimed  
candidate for Governor of the  
Province.

Dr. Gonzalez and another were  
arrested for shouting «vivas» for  
Irigoyen. Gonzalez was released  
two hours after wards.

Dr. Corvalan is still a prisoner,  
and his wife's application for  
permission to see him was re-  
fused.

It is generally believed that  
the sugar crop this year will be  
better than any hitherto known.

SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN  
MAILS.

London, Feb. 7.

There was a strong feeling in  
Ireland against the election of  
Captain O'Shea as member for  
Galway. The Nation has a very  
strong article, which created  
some what of a sensation, and as  
a matter of course was copied  
into the London dailies. We give  
a quotation from the article—

“A few short days ago this man  
would not have been looked at—  
in a political sense—by any con-  
vention or any constituency in  
Ireland. It is our sure belief that  
his name if submitted to any  
meeting of the Irish party would  
have been rejected. We never  
met an Irish member who had  
any trust or confidence in Capt.  
O'Shea as a politician, or desired  
to have any political association  
with him. To-day, because of  
great and unparalleled pressure  
exercised in his favor by the  
leader of the Irish party, he is  
able to call himself member for  
the Nationalist borough of Gal-  
way.”

“That by his election grave  
danger and harm to the Irish  
party and to the country have  
been averted is perfectly true.  
Championed as he was by Mr.  
Parnell, the rejection of Captain  
O'Shea at the poll would have  
shaken the fabric of the Irish  
party, perturbed the feelings of  
the country, and raised the  
drooping hopes of all the enemies  
of Ireland. Granted. That would  
not be because of Capt. O'Shea's  
merits, but because of the status  
of his patron. But, on the other  
hand, will any man venture to  
say that this O'Shea incident is  
either a satisfactory or a pleasant  
one? Can any one deny that it  
has caused pain and trouble in  
the national ranks, and left be-  
hind it scars that will not soon  
be healed? A large number of  
the Irish members have signed a  
declaration that they wished the  
leadership of Mr. Parnell to be  
maintained. That was the way  
in which the question was put to

them. Had they been asked  
whether they approved the can-  
didature of Capt. O'Shea we have  
no doubt as to the answer they  
would return. They were given  
to understand that they had  
either to take Capt. O'Shea or  
to lose Mr. Parnell. It was a  
cruel dilemma. They took Capt.  
O'Shea.”

His Grace, the Archbishop of  
Dublin, in reply to an address  
from the Dublin Forrester, con-  
demned in strong terms an ar-  
ticle by the new Chief Secretary for  
Ireland, and which appeared in  
the Fortnightly Review. His Grace  
said:

“Within the last few hours  
there has come into my hands  
an essay of his just issued from  
the press. It is the leading paper  
in the February number of one  
of the leading English periodi-  
cals, the Fortnightly Review. And  
it shows us that while on  
other grounds we may have rea-  
son, as in truth we have the best  
reason, in the special circum-  
stances of the case, to greet with  
no unstinted welcome the ap-  
pointment of Mr. Morley for the  
special work that it will be al-  
lotted to him to do, his appointment  
nevertheless as Chief Secretary of  
Ireland, is one that in almost any  
other possible combination of cir-  
cumstances should be protested  
against, emphatically and loudly  
protested against, by every Irish-  
man who sets store by the pres-  
ervation of the faith of our Chris-  
tian and Catholic people. Let me  
read for you what this gentleman  
has thus written and published  
within the last few days. Speak-  
ing of the Church he says: ‘The  
Church, it has been truly said,  
has broken with knowledge, has  
taken her stand upon ignorance,  
and is striving might and main,  
even in countries where she has  
no chance, to use the machinery  
of popular government to keep  
back education. The worst en-  
emy of science c'est le  
clericalisme.’ Wise and well-  
informed as Mr. Morley thinks  
himself to be, and as in many  
fields of knowledge he undoubt-  
edly is, we may surely say of him  
—and I trust I may say it, as I  
wish to say it, without offense—  
that on one subject at all events  
he has something yet to learn.  
I conceive it to be my duty in  
making this public protest against  
the language of insult in which  
he has had the bad taste to assail  
us, I shall not say another word  
upon this one unpleasant aspect  
of the present state of our public  
affairs.”

Lord Aberdeen, new Lord Lieu-  
tenant, is only known as a very  
strong personal friend of Mr.  
Gladstone. He has not up to this  
time figured in the political  
world, nor, indeed, is he likely to  
make much of a figure there.  
But he is a great favorite with  
his friends, and is spoken of as  
“a most excellent landlord, and  
of a humane and kindly disposi-  
tion.” He will not set the Lifey  
on fire, and it seems he will be in  
Ireland somewhat of Lord Car-  
narvon's type.

TELEGRAMS.

London, March 16.

A telegram from Rangoon  
states that a friendly native ar-  
rived from Mandalay has an-  
nounced to the authorities that  
a force of 12,000 rebels has assem-  
bled at Jemethan, intending to  
march on Mandalay. Reinforce-  
ments have been therefore sent  
to that city.

Sir Charles Warren has been  
appointed the chief commision-  
er of police in London.

The Observer says that the  
Cabinet have rejected Mr. Glad-  
stone's bill granting autonomy  
to Ireland, and that a split in the

Cabinet will occur if he insists  
on the measure. It is stated that  
Mr. Gladstone's land bill for Ire-  
land involves a vast scheme of  
expropriation, the funds for the  
purpose would be delivered to a  
local Irish council.

It is said that Mr. Trevelyan  
and Mr. Heneage have retired  
from the Cabinet because they  
are opposed to Mr. Gladstone's  
Irish policy.

Mr. Gladstone has prepared a  
bill relating to Home-rule in  
Ireland and another for amend-  
ing the land laws, these two bills  
will probably be submitted to  
Parliament during this week.

It is stated in political circles  
that serious dissensions have  
arisen in the Cabinet and that  
several Ministers have openly de-  
clared themselves hostile to Mr.  
Gladstone's measures and threat-  
en to resign. A partial crisis is  
imminent

It is announced that Mr. Cham-  
berlain, President of the Local  
Government Board, and Mr. G.  
O. Trevelyan, Secretary of State  
for Scotland, have presented  
their resignations.

As yet no one has been named  
to fill the offices of the retiring  
members of the Ministry.

Mr. Gladstone says that he will  
not concern himself as to the  
various rumors in circulation as  
to his Irish proposals. He says  
that all that has been published  
on the subject is completely de-  
void of foundation.

It is stated that the Prime Min-  
ister hopes to be able to present  
the Irish programme to the House  
of Commons next Monday.

It is known that the disagree-  
ment is on Mr. Gladstone's Irish  
proposal for expropriation, since  
£15,000,000 would be required  
to purchase the interests of the  
landowners, which sum was to  
be added to the national debt  
of Great Britain.

The Radical chiefs think this  
is too much to ask to carry out  
the objects in view.

The Rt. Hon. Thomas Pelham,  
Earl of Chichester, has died at 81  
years of age.

A large socialist meeting has  
been held, and some excellent  
speeches were made by Mr. Burns.  
A large police force maintained  
order.

Dublin, 15.  
Mr. Parnell publicly urges the  
Nationalist party in Ulster to  
celebrate St. Patrick's Day by a  
demonstration against the Orange  
Party.

Paris, 13.  
The proposed loan of a mil-  
liard of francs is to be applied in  
consolidating the 618,000,000 fcs  
of the six years' bonds still owing  
and to fund the floating debt.

The government intends to  
issue a loan for a milliard of fcs.  
(1,000,000,000) for covering the  
deficits of past budgets and for  
consolidating the floating debt.  
The new loan will bear an annual  
interest of 3 o/o, the price of  
emission has not yet been decided  
upon. Among the financial plans  
of the Minister of Finance figures  
one for augmenting the duties on  
wines and spirits.

Louise Michel intends to go to  
America. Disorders occur in every  
part of France when she attempts  
to speak.

Le Temps states that the new  
loan is 1,464,000,000 fcs. not  
1,000,000,000 as previously sta-  
ted.

The Minister of Finance, M.  
Sadi-Carnot, presented to the  
Chamber of Deputies his pro-  
posal for a loan for the aggre-  
gate amount of 1466 millions of  
francs in 3 o/o Rentes.

Rome, 16.

General Pozzolini's mission to  
the King of Abyssinia has failed,

the King having refused to see  
him on the pretense of illness,  
the General is on his way home.

Monte Carlo, 13.  
Great sensation has been caus-  
ed in political circles by the an-  
nouncement of the failure of the  
mission to Abyssinia. Various  
deputies of the opposition are  
preparing to interpellate the  
Minister of War respecting the  
matter.

The station master of this place  
to whose negligence the recent  
accident was partly due, has com-  
mitted suicide in prison.

According to the latest tele-  
grams General Pozzolini remains  
at Massowah waiting for orders.

Cairo, 15.  
Orders have been given to re-  
duce the English army in Egypt  
to six regiments, and to with-  
draw the English troops from  
Assouan and the Egyptian troops  
from Wady Halfa.

Cincinnati, 13.  
Nearly all the city trancars  
ceased running to-day. The pres-  
ident of the Consolidated Com-  
pany offered the men \$1.85 per  
day of 12 hours, to the conductors  
\$2, and to the drivers \$1.75 but  
the offer was refused.

New York, 15.  
The steamer «Oregon» has  
sunk near Fire Island after a  
collision with the sailing ship  
«Fulda», the crew and passen-  
gers were saved.

Sucre, 15.  
Casimiro Corral and Isaac Ta-  
maño have been appointed the  
Ministers of Bolivia in the United  
States and Paraguay.

Lima, 16.  
The Ministers have sent a cir-  
cular to the prefects requesting  
them not to interfere in future  
elections.

General Alfaro, the chief of  
the Liberal party in Ecuador, is  
expected to arrive shortly at Cal-  
tao. He is coming here in order  
to be nearer to his friends.

Rio Janeiro, 17.  
Bank exchange on London  
15 1/2, per milrea, sovereigns 12-  
800 reis. Maize 5500 reis per bag  
of 62 kilos. Jerked beef from  
River Plate 260 to 320 rs. per  
kilo. Stock of River Plate and  
Rio Grande 3,500,000 to 4,000,000  
kilos.

Valparaiso, March 17.  
The negotiations between the  
Conservative party and the Li-  
beral Radical Alliance for sup-  
porting an opposition candidate  
for the Presidency have been  
broken off.

This insures the success of Bal-  
maceda, the official candidate.

Sedalia, March 16.  
A telegram announces that the  
scenes of Saturday were repeated  
to-day, when an attempt was  
made to despatch a goods train.  
The Mayor gave orders to the  
chief of police that all the police  
in the city were to protect the  
railway company. The police  
were stationed all over the line  
within the limits of the city, but  
in the environs the train was at-  
tacked by 50 of the men on strike,  
who stopped it by means of  
brakes, &c. Eventually the train  
had to return.

San Luis, March 16.  
The strike on the railway con-  
tinues. Many of the remaining  
employees left their work yester-  
day.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

London, Mar. 19.

Gladstone in view of the  
threatened resignation of Cham-  
berlain and Trevelyan is trying  
to come to an easier solution of  
the question. Chamberlain and  
Trevelyan consent to remain.  
They are in favour of Home Rule,  
but not the purchase of Irish  
lands.

The Prince of Wales is seri-  
ously ill.



# WORLD-FAMED THE PEERLESS DIP.



SMELL & CO.,

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MR. FREDERICK HARRISON  
ON IRELAND.

Mr. Frederick Harrison, in continuing his lectures on «Ireland,» at Newton Hall, Fetter-lane, said that what pressed upon him as the right solution of the problem was that they should look rather to American than English precedents. The English Constitution was, after all, an accidental growth—the present system had sprung up wholly without the intention of anybody and only a very few observers could truly say what its working was. In reality, the whole British Constitution was absolutely governed by a committee of the House of Commons called a Cabinet. He thought that the leaders of this Irish revolution would be as much disposed as any one else to look rather to the American Constitution for the type of their future government than to the purely accidental and normal position of the House of Commons. What was the American type? It was that there should be a real separation between the executive, the legislative, and the judicial functions in the nation. The essence of this system was that the executive was more or less independent of the Legislature. He proposed that there should be an Irish Executive in Dublin carried on by Ireland under the influence of Irish ideas, in correspondence with an Irish Parliament distinctly detached from the British Parliament and even from the British Cabinet. The Act of Parliament constituting the Irish Parliament in Dublin might name the first head of the executive power—he called viceroy or president—and define his term of office. The first viceroy or president might be Lord Dufferin, Lord Wolsley, Mr. Parnell, or anyone else of sufficient capacity to whose appointment the Irish agreed. The chief of the executive might be invested with the direction of the army, under the control, of course, of the Sovereign of this country, and he might choose his Ministers as the President of the United States did. Subsequently he would practically appoint his own successor with the consent of the representatives of the Irish nation. The executive authority should alone be removable by the English Crown. There should be a real legislative Chamber constituted, the business of which should be defined beforehand; and it should be freed from the necessity of dealing with the agrarian question, which might be settled upon the basis of a plan for the expropriation of Irish landlords proposed by Mr. Giffen. The functions of the Irish Parliament should be suggested, be—first, the passing of all laws applicable to Ireland; secondly, the dealing with the Budget and taxation; and, thirdly, the submission of questions, grievances, the passing of resolutions, and the bringing of all matters before the Government. Concerning the police, he said their control was a matter rather for local authorities than the national Parliament. A legislative Chamber like the sketched did

not, of course, constitute a system of Home Rule. The whole scheme of an independent and local administration was Home Rule. Home Rule consisted in the fact that both the executive and legislative and judicial authorities were wholly Irish carried on in Ireland, although not necessarily under the immediate daily control of any legislative Chamber. Ireland might send delegates to the Imperial Parliament sitting at Westminster, whose number was determined by the extent of the country's contribution to the Imperial exchequer, and they would thus consist of 40 or 50. They would have power to vote the estimates and taxes, so far as Ireland took part in the Imperial taxation; and their attendance at Westminster for a very few weeks would suffice for this purpose. In conclusion, he expressed his belief that the time had really arrived when that blot upon English history, that scandal of the nineteenth century, that outrage upon humanity—the long-continued civil war between England and Ireland—might be wholly terminated by the recognition of a genuine Irish Government, Irish in reality and sentiment, and he believed it was possible by following the American rather than the English Constitution to prove that this might guarantee order as well as satisfy national feeling; that it might be justifiable economically, and in accordance with honour, justice, and fairness to all classes of men.—*London Times, Feb. 8.*

## WHAT AMERICA OWES IRELAND.

AND REASONS WHY THIS COUNTRY SHOULD NOW PAY OFF ITS OLD DEBTS.

[FROM THE *New York Sun.*]

At this crisis Irishmen need only that their friends in America shall prove their friendship in order to push forward swiftly from the vantage ground already won. If we on our part will not let our hands slip from the plow, the work of emancipation is sure to be accomplished. It is a good time, therefore, to recall how Irishmen befriended us when we also were contending for local self-government. There is, indeed, but this distinction between the two situations, that whereas they poured out both blood and money in our cause we are only invited to attest our goodwill in peaceful and lawful ways.

Yet because the levers worked by Mr. Parnell with such astonishing effect are strictly constitutional—because we are not asked to lift a finger by way of violence or threat against the British Government—it does not follow that we should forget how bravely Irishmen lost or risked their lives for us in our own struggle for independence. They did not shrink from putting their fortunes and their heads in jeopardy, whether in the field or in the council chamber, or in self-convened committees of ways and means. Of the men who looked death in the face at Philadelphia as their hands affixed their signatures to the Declaration, no less than nine were of Irish birth or lineage. Six months before the colonists could bring themselves to the irrevocable step the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick expelled from their society the one recreant member who dared to take an active part against the liberties of America. The proportion contributed by men of Irish birth or parentage to the rank and file and the regimental officers of the Continental army may be estimated from the fact that in the list of Generals they were represented by such names as Anthony Wayne, Richard Montgomery, Henry Knox, William Thompson, Walter Stewart, Stephen Moylan, Hand, Irvine, Sullivan and Stark. In reply to a question from Edmund Burke, it was affirmed under oath from Major-General Robertson before a House of Commons committee that «half the rebel Continental army were from Ireland.» It may be less generally known that of the soldiers in French pay

sent over to us under Rochambeau, and without whose aid we could not have compelled the surrender of Cornwallis, several thousands were Irishmen, including the Irish regiment commanded by Count Arthur Dillon.

But it is with no such weapons as these men wielded in our cause that Parnell needs to fight. Let us mark, then, the part taken by Irishmen in furnishing the sinews and resources which are as indispensable in Parliamentary as in military contention. Upon this head a single fact is eloquent. In the darkest hour of her own struggle for local independence, when the power of the Continental Congress even to feed the forces in the field was utterly exhausted, a plan of voluntary contribution was carried out at Philadelphia, and a million and a half of dollars was forthwith subscribed by ninety-three individuals and firms. Of the timely assistance thus forthcoming more than one-third, or half-a-million dollars, is credited upon the record of twenty-seven members of the sons of St. Patrick!

Will Americans bethink them of these things? Will they not be glad to be reminded at this Christmas season of the weighty obligations contracted by their fathers in their bitter need to Ireland? Will they not agree that it is a good time to pay old debts?

## THE WEALTH OF CHILI.

The world's supply of nitrate of soda and guano has been obtained from the arid, rainless, west coast regions of South America. Along the southern coast of Peru are a series of rocky, desolate islands on which no rain ever falls and only the gentlest breezes sweep. There are at present, as there have been for centuries, myriads of sea birds along the coast, and they, with thousands of sea lions, live, breed and die upon these islands. Guano is a mixture of the excrement of these seals and birds, the decomposed bodies of both, and the bones of the fishes which have been their food.

The deposits have been accumulating for centuries and in many places are hundreds of feet deep, baked into a solid mass by the tropical sun. These masses of guano were worked by the Peruvian Government from 1846, when their value as fertilizers became understood, up to the war with Chili in 1880. The annual shipments to Europe and the United States amounted to millions of tons, valued at between \$20,000,000 and \$30,000,000, all above the expense of working being clear profit. This should have enriched Peru, but it merely enriched her governing classes. During the war the Chilians seized the islands and annexed them to Chili. There have been no exports of guano since, but the Chilian Government is making preparations to resume the shipments, and it will probably be in the market again next year.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

## JESUIT MISSIONS IN PARAGUAY AND THE CHACO.

BY CAPTAIN THOMAS J. PAGE.

[CONTINUED.]

A marked policy is observable in the course of every governor of Asuncion—to favor the Jesuits or oppose them. The sequel to the many contests for governorship was either ill-treatment of the order and their expulsion from the city, or a still greater enlargement of their power. One commotion confiscated all their property and reduced them to beggary, the next gave them complete control over the affairs of the province. We might suppose that the flight of Antequera would be followed by their restoration; but the disposition of Barua toward them was not friendly, and he avoided, as best he could, the viceroy's instructions to that effect until a more peremptory command put an end to his indecision. The Jesuits

must return to Asuncion, and with all the honors and marks of respect due to that distinguished order. It was in accordance with these instructions that in March of 1728 the whole military force of Asuncion was drilled early in the morning of the 18th, and marched out of the city, followed by the governor, bishop, the chief officers of the government, and an attendant cavalcade of horsemen on their way to welcome the fathers, at a distance of twelve miles, and escort them back to their college. The two parties re-entered the city under salutes; and prayers and Te Deums completed the excitement of the day.

We pass rapidly from this act of peace to another of trouble. The people of Paraguay were growing each day more restless. We begin already to discover, at the end of a long succession of tumults and popular commotions faintly depicted, a future attempt to doff the control of a power beyond the Paraguay and Parana. In 1730 matters were brought to a climax. Barua's governorship was only intended to be temporary, and his removal was followed by the appointment of Don Ignacio Saroeta. The new governor met with open opposition in the city, and hopelessly abandoned it after a very short visit. A declared rebellion rose throughout the country; the will of the people was overtly preached to be paramount to that of the king, they must have a ruler suited to their own views. Two parties, *Comuneros* and *Contrabandos*, the former for the people, the latter for the king, now distracted the country with their opposing arms. Barua, in the meantime, thought it best to «be not too bold.» Willy enough to publicly reprimand the disturbers of the peace he adopted a very different tone in his private intercourse with them, and secretly seconded all their measures so long as they did not directly aim at the establishment of an independent power. Brought to this point he hesitated, and being unwilling to endanger his life by such extreme action, he took the safe course of resigning.

After deposing all the king's officers and throwing many into prison, the *Comuneros* be thought themselves of some head to their government. A junta was formed, and, having grown somewhat weary of the title of governor a president was chosen to preside over that body. The first-elected chief was Don José Luis de Barreyro, who, having shown himself inclined to the *Contrabandos* and the service of the king, was speedily disposed of that a stauncher republican might be put in his place. A wild ferment followed the news of Antequera's death, which was received about this time. If Antequera was a rebel, so were all the actors in the present movement rebels; they, too, if captured, must necessarily perish on the scaffold, and with this fear they grew strong in their rebellion. This feeling foreshadowed another attack upon the Jesuits. Antequera was the arch-enemy of Loyola's order, so the *Comuneros* also became violent in their opposition, and quickly decided upon their expulsion. In 1732 the college was attacked, its inmates driven out, and the building pillaged. Once more the fathers mournfully plodded their weary way to the nearest missions.

Soon an alarm spread to the reductions that those nearest to Asuncion were in danger. They presented at this period quite a bellicose aspect, for the fathers had kept in the field for some time past a standing army of several thousand natives, in daily expectation of coming in contact with the *Comuneros*. As a guard to the frontier missions seven thousand men were stationed on the Tibiquari, prepared for any emergency. They were well armed, well equipped, and sufficiently experienced to render them not a little formidable. But the appointment of Don Manuel de Ruiloba to the governorship of Asuncion somewhat abated this military uproar and painful suspense. Well aware, however, that he would require considerable force to establish his authority, or even

enter that volcanic city, he sought successfully the assistance among the Jesuit missions, and on the banks of the Aguapay found encamped a large and well-organized body of Indians ready to act at his command. First, and wisely, making overtures to the rebel authorities, with the hope of settling the dispute in a peaceable manner, he was met by them at the Tibiquari, and to his great astonishment received assurances of their willing obedience.

A few days' journey brought him to the capital, where he took up his residence in the governor's house; but from that moment affairs presented a different aspect. In an attempt to disband the *Comuneros* and quench the independent spirit of parties that raged throughout the city, he was almost hopelessly foiled; resisted, too, in other measures, abandoned by those in whom he had been led to place the greatest confidence at the most critical moment, his gubernatorial existence soon drew to a close.

The removal of the Junta, or General Junta, was the work of a day; the title of President being changed to that of Defender of the Crown bolder than ever, the *Comuneros* essayed to bring the king's party to terms by a sweeping confiscation of all their property; they then proceeded to inflict a similar punishment upon the Jesuits. Finally, in order to have the fathers and missions at a safer distance, they forced the Defender to sign an edict which imposed upon the Jesuits the obligation of removing all their reductions to the other side of the river. The people of Asuncion, too obstinate to retreat, looked forward with unconcerned boldness to an open rupture with the king's force, and Zavala was not slow in making them feel his power. His many years of faithful services had lately been rewarded by an appointment to the presidency of Charcas, but before entering upon his new duties he proceeded to restore peace and order in this long-troubled and disordered province. He was clement where clemency could be of avail; but upon this occasion saw that severe and forcible measures alone would enable him to accomplish his object. Strong garrisons were placed along the frontier of Paraguay, in addition to a considerable force stationed on the Tibiquari, the Rubicon that had so often separated the rebels of Asuncion from the king's good subjects of Buenos Aires and the missions.

The *Comuneros* made a desperate effort to raise an adequate opposing force. Scouring the country they forced Indians and Spaniards alike to take up arms; the jails were opened that their inmates might be enlisted in the new army, but to no purpose. Neither in numbers or efficiency could they match with the cautious governor of Buenos Aires. In every fight and skirmish they were unsuccessful. Zavala entered the city in triumph. It would seem needless to add that the Jesuits, amid Te Deums and church celebrations, returned to their college, which, strange to say, escaped the general demolition of property.

[To be continued.]

## CATHOLICITY IN CHILI AND PERU.

A correspondent who has spent three years cruising in an American vessel along the coast of South America, sends the following account of the piety of the people to the *Catholic World*:

During quite an extended sojourn in South American waters nothing has struck me with greater force than the great difference between the observance of religious duties among the churchgoers of Chili and Peru and the United States. There the sexes are rigidly separated, and in the part of the church set aside for men there is always a provision for seating, while in the portion, and by far the larger, assigned to the use of the female part of the congregation, nothing of the sort is provided, but such worshipper brings or has brought by a servant an «alfombrilla» or little carpet, whereon she kneels

or sits according to the portion of the Mass being celebrated.

The devotion of the women is beyond all praise, and the appearance of the church during High Mass is not only inspiring in the highest degree but contains an element of picturesqueness not to be met with in this country, «this land of the free.»

Throughout South America, and particularly in the two republics of which mention has been made, the women invariably wear the modest appearing manto or mantilla (the same article of dress, but of different genders in the two countries), and as this covers not only the head but the figure as well the appearance of the nave of a large church filled with these bowed, motionless, and shrouded black figures is picturesquely religious, and the indifferent observer can not but be impressed with the added solemnity attending the holy sacrifice, when the eye finds a crowded congregation unrelieved by a single spot of color, and minus the nodding plumes and fashionable exhibits so usual in the United States.

The attitude of humility rendered so necessary by the absence of seats is also a point in the spectacle not without its proper effect upon the observer and worshipper, and it is fair to assume that where the attractions and distractions of fashion are absent the devotion is certain to be more efficacious.

In all the churches of Chili and Peru wherein I have attended Mass the jangle of bells from the towers announces to the people without equally with those within, the Elevation and other portions of the Mass where the well-instructed Catholic kneels and crosses himself.

Scattered among the women, clad in all the sombre hue of mourning, will be seen an occasional blue, white, or brownish costume, either of these colors being usually worn in conjunction with a broad leather belt encircling the waist, with one end of sufficient length to reach the ground. These are in different individuals under vow not to wear any other color but that in church for so long a period, sometimes for a few weeks or months, and in extreme cases for life. Sometimes these costumes, especially the blue, are worn in the form of thanksgiving offerings for recovery from sickness, gift of faith, or something of the sort.

During the celebration of Mass one seldom sees any looking around on the part of the women, but with eyes fixed steadfastly upon the altar, it is impossible not to believe that the congregation is composed almost entirely of the members of some great religious community.

Besides an attitude of piety and recollection, the absence of seats and the wearing of the manto imposes a very graceful attitude, which is also a pleasant thing for the observer who for the first time finds himself in a church without fashions. In the little church at Coquimbo, Chili, there exists a practise, undoubtedly borrowed or brought down from some remote antiquity, of passing around instead of the well-known contribution box of this country, a plate across which are thrown a pair of scapulars, and as each charitably disposed worshipper deposits an alms on the plate he or she kisses the scapular, performing thus an act of faith and charity at the same time.

It is in this church where the males find a place to assist at Mass within the Communion rail, where benches are provided, while the females fill the body of the church so thickly that a bit of the pavement can not be seen. Fortunately, the genial climate of that part of the world permits solid tile or brick floors to the churches without danger to health or discomfort to the pious. From observation I think that the devotion of the Rosary is more usual in South America than here, for it is a rare sight to see a female in church without her beads in hand, and many of the wealthier class often possess chaplets of great value, one, which it was my good fortune to examine, being composed of richly carved onyx chained with gold, quite a fortune in itself.



## FOREIGN NOTES.

The Catholics of Preston, to whom Mr. T. W. Russell made such plausible appeals at the late election, will be much interested in the revelation which that gentleman made at the «Loyalist» meeting at Chester as to his views about the Catholic Church. Regrettably he stated that in Ireland they had little or none of that Liberal Catholicism which distinguished the continent, and that «the Roman Catholic Church stood alone (amongst Churches) in being constitutionally intolerant.» After spending many years in Ireland Mr. Russell should know, as Mr. A. J. Nicholls points out in a letter to the *Freeman*, that one of the brightest characteristics of Irish Catholics is that they have no sympathy with the Freethinkers who are «the liberal Catholics of the continent.» The atrocious charge that «the Roman Catholic Church is constitutionally intolerant» is as baseless as it is mean. It is, of course, one that Mr. T. W. Russell cannot justify, while it is, moreover, one that, with his long experience of Ireland and of Irishmen, Mr. Russell should have been too just to formulate or to adopt. The so-called «Loyal and Patriotic Union» is now adding sectarian bitterness to the other mischiefs which it has feebly attempted to spread since the date of its unfortunate birth.

## WIT AND HUMOUR.

There is reason in all things—cried an angry woman. She forgot about her own head.

A Japanese way of putting it—The Japanese say: A man takes a drink, then the drink takes a drink, and next the drink takes the man.

How He Got Out of It.—Magistrate: «The serious charge of chicken stealing is preferred against you, Uncle Rastus.» Uncle Rastus: «Do de indictment say chicken stealing, yo' honah?» Magistrate: «Yes.» Uncle Rastus: «Den de indictment am de fecktive, yo' honah. It wur a turkey I stole. I demands a habeous corpus and take advantage of the teknumcalities ob de law.»

The Memory.—As a proof of Henry Clay's remarkable memory it is related that he recognised a man from whom he had borrowed 30 dols in a poker game twenty years before, and whom he had not seen in the interval. This was, indeed, very remarkable. In the large majority of cases, the man who borrows 30 dols fails to recognise the debtor only a week later. It is the latter who does the recognising.

So Sensible.—«Men were Deceivers Ever.»—(Talking over the ball).—Cousin Sophia (talented and accomplished): «Yes; I like Mr. Fibson, he's so sensible. He told me he didn't care a rap for unintellectual women, however beautiful they might be.» Cousin Bella (only pretty): «Did he, really? Why, he told me he couldn't bear intellectual women! He said woman's mission was to be beautiful!»

Farmer, to physician: If you git out my way, doctor, any time, I wish you'd stop and see my wife. She says she ain't feelin' well.

Physician: What are some of her symptoms?

Farmer: I dunno. This mornin', after she had milked the cows, an' fed the stock, an' got breakfast for the hands, an' washed the dishes, built a fire under the soft-soap kettle in the lane, an' done a few chores 'bout the house, she complained o' feelin' kinder tired. I shouldn't be surprised if her blood was out of order. I guess she needs a dose of medicine.

Waxing a needle—

«Well, of all foolishness, exclaimed the High School-girl's mother, looking up from the paper. «What is it, Ma?» asked Mildred. «They are going to wax Cleopatra's Needle.» «Why, that's all right, ma—» «Mildred, you needn't try to tell your poor old ma anything about needles. I have waxed threads lots of times, but I know its perfect foolishness to wax needles. They don't sew a bit better.

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Balizas interiores

Los Lunes... Vapor Cosmos  
Los Miércoles... Jupiter  
Los Jueves... Saturno  
Los Sabados... Olimpo  
Los Domingos... Silex

PARA EL SALTO Y ESCALAS

A LAS 10 A.M.

Balizas interiores

Los Martes... Vapor Olimpo  
Los Miércoles... Silex  
Los Jueves... Cosmos  
Los Sabados... Jupiter  
Los Domingos... Saturno

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## DR. SANTIAGO

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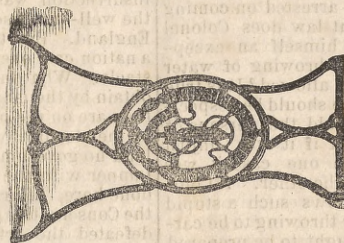
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(Signed), RYLANDS BROTHERS.

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## THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, MARCH 19TH, 1886.

We publish an article in another column from Father O'Reilly in reply to what was alleged to be the substance of an interview between Father Fidelis and a North American reporter, and which was copied into this paper a few weeks ago. At the same time we are bound to say that Father Fidelis assures us that the article published by the Boston Republic did not correctly

interpret the opinions to which he gave expression. What he did say was that there is still a great field here for preaching and teaching, and that though good work had been done many more laborers were wanted. Of this there can be no doubt whatsoever. The Irish chaplains have done most faithful service in the Argentine mission, and the Passionist Fathers have contributed their share to the good work. But if their numbers were three-fold what they are they would scarcely be equal to the herculean task they have undertaken. Therefore we have always asked for more missionaries and more teachers to assist our good and faithful priests in spreading the Gospel.

*El Nacional* had a paragraph from its Rosario correspondent on Saturday announcing the death of Mr. Richard Hammond of Pavon. We are rejoiced to be in a position to contradict the rumour. Mr. Hammond is in the best of health, and we sincerely hope that he will continue so for many years. On the very day when his death was announced we received a letter from him enclosing an order for money for patriotic purposes. The mistake arose probably from a confusion of names in the native papers. Mr. Hammond's name was mistaken for that of his aunt, Mrs. Catherine Hammond, recently deceased.

Our very esteemed friend and countryman, Mr. William John Suffern, with Mrs. Suffern, leave on Saturday by the 'Mateo Bruzza' on a trip to Europe. Our Irish community will miss Mr. Suffern severely in his absence for he, like his brother, the lamented Don Augustin, and, indeed, like all the members of his family, is a true and genuine type of loyalty, honour, and patriotism. He is ever ready to assist his countrymen, and no Irish cause ever appeals to him in vain. Mr. and Mrs. Suffern have our heartiest good wishes for their happiness and enjoyment during their trip, and we earnestly pray for their safe and speedy return.

As the organ of the Irish people in this country it is our pleasing duty to acknowledge on their behalf the flattering terms in which the *Union* of the 17th inst refers to them on the occasion of the Feast of St. Patrick. It is truly consoling to receive in this land, so far from our own beloved country, such tributes as those offered by the *Diario* and the *Union*; proving, as they do, the holy justness of our cause and the invincible energy of our race that has made that cause a topic of universal interest, and at the same time refuting most conclusively the infamous calumnies with which our enemies have sought to overwhelm us. We quote from the *Union* the following lines:

"We cordially salute the Irish people in this republic on this their national anniversary. 'In Ireland, and in all parts of the globe where Irishmen dwell, this day is hallowed by observances in honor of their country and their faith,' and concludes as follows: 'May the memory of St. Patrick and of their fatherland never cease to inspire the Irish with sentiments of patriotism and piety, that transmitting them to their children, we may possess in this country a nucleus of upright citizens, devoted to all that is good and noble.'"

The San Pedro doctors are still disputing the question whether a certain disease which has broken out there is contagious or not, and the municipal fathers are at loggerheads about it. Some propose the most stringent sanitary measures. Others say it is all a "burla" and that the doctors are carrying on a good joke for their own benefit. Councillor Bonorind proposed that a "medical commission" should be sent from Buenos Aires to decide the difficulty, and that the people of the town pay all the expenses. This wise proposal was agreed to, but we think it would be much wiser

to get rid of the doctors they have than to import new ones. Too many doctors will drive the people of San Pedro mad.

In reference to the request to close the shops on Sundays and holy-days during the time of High Mass, by Sr. Duffy of Carmen de Areco, we are informed that the house of Mr. Edward Kenny complied with the request without any hesitation and that the store has since been closed at the specified occasions. This is an example which cannot but commend itself, and which we have no doubt will be duly appreciated by our Christian people.

Colonel Bosch tarnished the high reputation he bears by his culpable inactivity during carnival. It is true that he alleges that he had no power to act so as to prevent the disorders that took place, but an incident occurred which showed that Colonel Bosch could act with great decision when the horse-play was directed against himself. As he was passing by the Calle Florida some water was thrown on him from a balcony. He immediately stationed police outside the door, and all those who were on the balcony when the water was thrown were arrested on coming out. By what law does Colonel Bosch make himself an exception when the throwing of water was generally allowed? It is true that the police should be respected, but so should the persons of civilians; and if it was unjust and illegal in one case it was equally so in the other. If Colonel Bosch allows such a stupid joke as water throwing to be carried on he ought to be prepared to take his share of it.

Preacher Fowler referred to an ignorant Irishman as a sample of incurable depravity in one of his orations, and a man born on Irish soil, Mr. Nicholas Lowe of Mercedes, was present when the howling dervish went out of his way to insult his (Mr. Lowe's) countrymen. We can fancy the complacency with which Don Nicolas chuckled on hearing the godly manifestation of anti-Irish malevolence from the lips of him whom one of our contemporaries characterised as «the likeable Dr. Fowler.» Of course no part of the imputation could apply to Don Nicolas; it was all for the «Papishes» and Mr. Lowe is known to be a man of progress—an organiser of amateur fairs, a winner of leather medals, and «honorable mentions.» We once asked a sailor in a certain town in South America, who had learned English on board a ship, whether he was an Englishman. He replied, with an air of regret not unmingled with a feeling of self-admiration, «No, I'm one of the b—y fellows here.» His claim to superiority was based on the fact that he had learned to swear like an Englishman. Therefore his countrymen were only a lot of «b—y fellows.» and it was his misfortune to be one of them. We are always reminded of that sailor whenever an Irishman listens complacently to an insult offered to his countrymen. We bear that Mr. Nicholas Lowe was so pleased with Fowler that he invited him to his house, where we suppose they drank to the glorious, pious, and immortal Bill, drew up an inaugural address for next year's fair, and planned a campaign against the benighted «Papishes.»

Many young men make great mistakes in life by aspiring to positions for which they are not fitted. We knew a mechanic who came to South America many years ago. He took charge of a store and was doing a nice business. Being a good deal cast among natives he acquired a fair knowledge of the Spanish language. He fancied himself a great linguist, and commenced giving lessons. But as he had not a real fundamental education he was a complete failure. He fancied that he is made the victim of his high principles, but the truth is he followed a profession for which he was not fit and, therefore, failed.

## ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN BUENOS AIRES.

All the newspapers of the city cordially saluted the Irish community on the occasion of their national festival. Our able and esteemed contemporary *El Diario* (that never misses an opportunity of saying a good word for Ireland) had a brilliant leader headed «La Fiesta Nacional Irlandesa.» We shall quote a few sentences, and we are sorry we have not space for the entire article. *El Diario* says:

«To-day the national festival of St. Patrick is celebrated at every Irish fireside in and out of Ireland. While tending to the many Hibernians residing in this country our affectionate regard and best wishes on the occasion we feel bound to point out as a model for the decaying public spirit in our own country the political conquest achieved with so much vigor and patriotism by the Irish in these modern times. How formidable is the electoral arm when made subservient to a just cause the present political condition of Ireland clearly demonstrates. Green Erin, with only five millions of population, finds herself face to face with Great Britain's thirty millions. For this reason every attempt at insurrection was suffocated by the well-organised battalions of England. But the constancy of a nation can overcome every obstacle. What the Irish could not obtain by the most heroic daring they are on the point of winning by the electoral weapon. In England no government would dare tamper with the elections as is done here. (After describing how the Conservative government was defeated the article continues.) The Irish phalanx rises up like a terrible Nemesis in opposition to both English parties. It was formerly said: 'Ireland is ungovernable; England rules because Ireland can neither rule nor obey.' Now, Parnell can say: 'Rule or be ruled without us if you can. We have a discipline in our camp which does not exist in yours.' It is positively certain that no regular government can claim a footing in England since the Irish party has forced its way in, like the narrow end of a wedge, so that Gladstone has resolved to give Ireland a separate Parliament. This may not mean the total independence of Ireland, but it will be an approach to it. After three centuries of persecution, confiscations, and martyrdom, the day of Ireland's resurrection is approaching. Let Argentine citizens learn the way by which so great a victory is won—a victory obtained by the force of convictions, and perseverance in justice.»

## ST. PATRICK'S DAY AT THE PASSIONIST CHURCH.

A very large congregation assembled at Holy Cross Church on St. Patrick's Day to honor the festival of Ireland's patron saint. Monsignor Dean Dillon was celebrant at High Mass; Very Rev. Father Fidelis preached a most eloquent sermon at the Gospel. The very rev. preacher drew a bright and a flattering picture of the faith of the Irish, and their perseverance under incomparable hardships. The dawn of Irish religious freedom arose in 1829, when O'Connell knocked at the doors of the House of Commons. This was an event in the history of the Catholic Church in modern times, which could be compared with the conversion of Constantine in ancient times. The Irish people had carried the faith into all parts of the known world where the English language was spoken. If the Catholic Church was making extraordinary progress in England to-day it was mainly owing to the Irish people who had planted the faith and the principles of truth and justice in a strange land. And what had they not done in America, Australia and other countries? They had established a most prosperous church where few Catholics were to be found only a half a century ago. And did any man doubt that God was now about to reward the Irish for their constancy? It was a happy thing for

the present generation of Irishmen that they were born in these times when a new epoch of happiness and independence was about to open. The Irish were now about to reap the fruits of their labours. Let them only unite and leave aside all petty jealousies, animosities and misunderstandings, and they could most assuredly, with the blessing of God, make their country the happiest and the freest on earth. The very rev. preacher appealed most solemnly to his audience to be true to the cause for which their fathers had suffered so much and they would most certainly obtain the rewards of their labours with great glory and prosperity here and eternal happiness hereafter.

## THE FEMALE PHAROAH AND THE DRAGON.

The «Times» has published a furious article against Gladstone's plan of Home Rule and threatens those who would dismember the Empire.

—Telegram of Saturday.

When Moses wished to lead the Israelites out of the land of Pharaoh and out of the house of bondage it pleased God to work extraordinary miracles in order to convince the Egyptians of the necessity of letting the people go. Pharaoh was terrified by the visible manifestation of God's anger and consented that they should go out into the desert to worship, but scarcely had he taken this resolution when he relented of his purpose; his heart was again hardened and he would not let the people go. The Irish are to the English of to-day what the Israelites were to the ancient Egyptians. If the male children have not been slaughtered at their birth by royal decree, both male and female have been banished, starved and trampled on by English oppression. Ireland is as fertile as the land of Goshen, but the land was taken from the rightful owners and cruel task-masters were set over the people who ground them in the dust and obliged them to supply bricks when there was no saw. But it pleased God to raise up a great prophet in Ireland, and he mustered the people's strength and their voices were heard far and near, and all the civilized world cursed England that could hold Ireland in poverty and degradation. And the elders of England wished to do Ireland justice and they said we shall give them their own Parliament and allow them to make bricks for themselves, but the mighty female Pharaoh who rules over England said, «No, we cannot disturb the fundamental laws. The law says the British must be hewers of wood and drawers of water, and we and the hierarchy are destined by God to enjoy the profits thereof.» Then there was division in the councils of England, and Hartington and other Scribes and Pharisees bowed before the female Pharaoh and said it shall be so, oh mighty Queen, on whose dominion the sun never sets; and a filthy dragon called the *Times* with ears of an Apis and the jaws of a crocodile rose up out of the sluggish waters of the Thames and threatened to devour any one who would grant liberty to Ireland, and there were fierce threats and howls from the followers of this divinity who are very numerous. But the Irish people stood their ground, and they still trusted that the God of their fathers would deliver them from their tyrants, and they sent Parnell and 85 other leaders to speak and plead for them in the Parliament of the female Pharaoh; and they laughed in derision at the howling of the *Times*, and they said «either you shall set us free, or you and all your worshippers shall perish as the Egyptians perished in the Red Sea.»

## «GRAMATICA INGLESA.»

We have received a copy of a neat little work by Professors Pressinger and Munro, and intended as a text book, for teaching English to Spanish-speaking boys. It is the first of a series of books which the same authors are preparing to publish, and which, advancing in a graduated scale, will, it is hoped, supply the

great want that is now felt of a complete course of English textbooks. We have read over this little work with great interest, and we are thoroughly convinced that it is one of the best of the kind that has come beneath our notice. The lessons are short and very practical, and from the very outset the learners get an idea of the inflections in verbs and substantives. This is also done in such a way as not to burden the mind or puzzle the beginner. By a little attention he can carry any verb through the different persons in the present tense after one or two lessons. Then come the number and gender of substantives. A general vocabulary is given at the end, so that there can be no difficulty in finding the meaning of a word. The phrases in the exercises are well chosen, and towards the middle of the book easy reading lessons are introduced, which any child who has studied the foregoing lessons can translate. We were not a little surprised on hearing that the programme of the National College while accepting this book for the first year's study offers nothing but the Ollendorff for the second and third years. As a schoolbook there could be nothing more mischievous than Ollendorff's system. It may, perhaps, be well adapted for children of weak intellect, persons incapable of any intellectual grasp, who can only learn as parrots do, by mere repetition of sounds. Fortunately few such barren understandings are to be found in the world; but for schoolboys who aspire to high position and University honors Ollendorff's system is the worst that could be invented. The phrases are mixed up in such admirable confusion, as if the meaning were a matter of mere chance and not based on method. It is just like a boy learning a problem in Algebra by simply recollecting the letters and signs and the order in which they are placed, without any regard to their mathematical relations. We have known boys who had followed the Ollendorff system for years and had not the slightest idea of the moods and tenses of verbs, or the inflections of nouns. And whilst on this subject we cannot but condemn the tyranny of the State school system that would confine the learner to any one book, however useful it may be. By the programme of the National College a set of text-books is marked out for study, and the boy must purchase these books under pain of being reprovved at the examinations. It is not a little suspicious, too, that the text-book adopted is almost invariably written by one of the National school teachers. Why? because they alone are sure to obtain the sanction of the proper authorities. This odious and arbitrary way of acting cannot but have a most detrimental effect on the intellectual progress of the country. It binds the youth of the country to the car of State power; it cramps the human mind and imposes an impassable barrier to the progress of private school institutions in a country where private institutions are so much needed. We have seen last year how the «Colegio del Salvador», which is well known to be one of the first institutions of the country, was denied the usual right of giving examinations simply because the Jesuit Fathers did not follow exactly the same order of studies as was prescribed at the National College. They might as well refuse a man the rights of citizenship because he did not breakfast at the same hour as the President of the Republic. There are many species of tyranny, but there is none more hateful than that which would place a lock upon the human mind, and the present State school system cramps and binds the young idea by restricting it to any one book or one author. This article has carried us farther than we had intended. We are happy to commend the little book written by Messrs. Pressinger and Munro. It is an excellent little book, but good as it is, there is no reason why boys should be obliged to study it in preference to others apart from its intrinsic merits. Much less should any boys be obliged to



wade through the slough of Olendorff with its thousand incoherencies and stupid repetitions.

# FATHER FIDELIS AND THE REPORTER OF THE BOSTON REPUBLIC

Mercedes,

March 8, 1886.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

The *Southern Cross* of the 26th of February gives us to understand that Father Fidelis had the pleasure of being interviewed by a reporter of the *Boston Republic*. It would seem to be the fashion now-a-days the world over to interview celebrities who know things that would astonish the world, if they were only pleased to reveal them. If the interview be correctly reported, as I suppose it to be, since it has not been contradicted, it must awaken the surprise of many and the indignation of some, my own among them. We are told that most of the land in the province of Buenos Aires is owned by Irishmen who emigrated from the mother country twenty or thirty years ago. When Father Fidelis stated this his knowledge of the province must have been very imperfect; this province contains eighty partidos and five frontier sections, comprising an area of eleven thousand square leagues. Some one or two of these partidos where an Irishman does not hold a single yard, contains more land than all the Irish in the Plate possess. The partidos where the Irish are the most numerous are the smallest, and do not number twenty, and in some of these they do not own the half, and in most, not the sixth part. So there is still room for immigration and enterprise, although Father Fidelis would dissuade immigration from the States unless the immigrants had a good capital to start with. This is precisely the class of immigrant who have nearly always failed to get on here. The good reporter of the Boston paper must have been astonished at the startling news of an Irishman being owner of 800,000 sheep and 300,000 head of cattle! I should like to know where this man lives. Solomon in all his glory could not compete with such a farmer, however distinguished he might have been in other respects.

We are told also that the population of the Republic is three millions, of whom forty thousand are Irish. I think the last census does not register half that number of Irish together with their immediate descendants.

Father Fidelis, too, asserts and proclaims to his Boston friends that the secular and religious education of the River Plate Irish has been sadly neglected. This is a bold and rash assertion. The Irish here have, as a body, done all in their power to educate their children and to fit them to hold their own against any other nationality in the Republic. We have the sons of Irishmen figuring favorably alongside the native, the Italian, the Frenchman, or the Spaniard. They are to be found amongst the priests of our arch-diocese, in the halls of our legislature, in our army, on our bank boards, in law and medicine, and on the committees of our social, scientific, and literary societies. They are respected by the general public, and esteemed for their intelligence and uprightness. This would not be the case if their education was sadly neglected. The city of B. Aires, to my certain knowledge, has not been without an Irish Catholic school for boys and girls for the last twenty-five or thirty years: before that period there were few, if any, Irish to support a school. The few there were took tutors into their houses.

As regards the statement about the irreligious education of our people in the Plate, I can only say that it astonishes me. It is uncalled for, unjust, and uncharitable.

When Father Fidelis says of a whole people, without distinction or extenuation, that their religious and secular education has been sadly neglected, he only

repeats in other words what their traducers say and would have the world believe of the Irish at home and abroad. Anyone who passes through the towns of England and Scotland will hear the street preachers holding forth in the same strain to a gaping and admiring crowd, whilst they describe the forlorn condition of the poor benighted Irish, their superstitions, and their sadly neglected religious state. We know Father Fidelis would not willingly traduce us, and if he only knew the Irish better than he does he would be acquainted with the fact that the Irish took with them from their loved isle a religious education received from priests the most devoted and faithful in the world; from priests who followed their countrymen into every clime and kept alive the Catholic Faith in England, Scotland, United States of America, Australia, the Indies, and even in Buenos Aires, where he found it so sadly neglected.

The Irish and their children born here, with some exceptions of course, are remarkable for the observance of their religious duties, their frequentation of the sacraments, their respect for their priests and their Christian demeanour. They possess the faith and give practical proof of the faith that is in them. The very natives of the province have more than once manifested their admiration of the punctuality of the Irish in compliance with their religious duties, and of the no less faithful discharge of duties the most onerous by their priests. And God only knows under what difficulties those duties were performed on both sides. Priests, never sleeping in their beds, whose nights were often passed in wind and rain on the camps of Buenos Aires hastening to the sick one whom they are seeking on his mission of love and charity, would feel humiliated and saddened to think they had not done anything to procure a religious education for their flocks. I, as one of the few remaining chaplains, must defend the memory of those who are gone to the tomb. I and my surviving colleagues have our consciences tranquil as to the fulfilment of our duties and our obligations towards those entrusted to our care. Let us all work eager to fulfill our duty each in his own state of life and God will bless us and crown our efforts with success.

I am, dear sir,

Yours faithfully,

Samuel O'Reilly.

## ANOTHER WESTERN ECHO.

Los Salados,

March 14, 1886.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

Although it is a long time since I had the honor of having a communication published in the *Southern Cross*, I build on your kindness and venture again to trespass on the valuable space of your paper. I see that you have already a correspondent in this part of the province, but I will nevertheless send you some items of general news about the neighborhood.

At present, I might say that this part of the country has a name commemorating a thing of the past, as we can only see where the *Salty Waters* once flowed, but there is not a sign of their flowing at present; in fact, even low and marshy camps are so dry that the flocks and herds have to be watered artificially, and in some parts the sheep-farmers entertain great fears that the growth will come too late and that there will be no grass, I mean green grass, for the lambing. But, if it should rain soon, there will be no harm done, as sheep and cattle are in splendid condition; the people about here have great ease in curing the scab, compared with last year, when they were hard-set to vanquish this formidable enemy to sheep-farming interest. What give a great deal of annoyance at present are the foot-rot and the maggots.

In your issue of the 5th inst. I see in one of your editorials concerning *El Diario*, some remarks about *the prosperous exiles*,

and I agree with you in them, only that I consider them by far too lenient, and I am sure that you yourself will say the same when you hear that last January an Irish estanciaero, of old standing in this country, had the face to charge his *arrendatarios* for 100 squares of just passable pasture-land the enormous rent of \$15,000 % PAYABLE IN GOLD. (Another instance of Yellow Sam in the *Poor Scholar*.) This is not the only instance of rack-renting in these partidos, but at present it is useless to enumerate them, as shame, pity, and fair-play are words which do not exist any more in the vocabulary of a great many estanciaeros; on the contrary, like their brethren in Ireland, they have chosen barefacedness, avarice, hypocrisy, and rack-rent for their motto. I do not mean to say that all the landlords charge rack-rents, no, there are some who are really moderate in their rents, but, I am sorry to say, they are few and far between, like oases in Sahara. Yellow Sam and Co., besides the injuries they do to their tenants in their interests, are indirectly guilty of many a crime perpetrated by the tenants, because, paying such an exorbitant rent, they naturally try to prevent trespasses and for that purpose often take the law into their own hands.

You tell us in your paper of the great advantages which Charles Stuart Parnell has wrung from John Bull for the tenant-farmers in Ireland, but, Mr. Editor, charity begins at home and, God knows, another Parnell is sadly wanted in this country. Therefore it behoves you, as the editor of the only purely Irish paper in this country to espouse the cause of the poor tenant shepherd, and fearlessly to expose the vices of the Irish Argentine landlords. Follow the example of the great Irish leader, or try to do so, and if you succeed to bring the rack-renters back to a sense of their duty to their fellow-exiles you may, it is true, have made a few enemies, but you will be sure to have found a great many friends, whose prayers and blessings will even follow you into the next world.

But now enough about the estanciaeros. I have yet to trouble you with a few remarks about another subject. In your issue of the 5th inst. I have likewise read an article on *Bad Books* emanating from the able pen of Mr. *Dragran*, and although my views on this subject coincide with his in so far that I agree with him that *bad books are bad*, I cannot concur with him in the line of demarcation he has drawn between the authors.

Will *Dragran* tell me what he has seen in Lytton's *Rienzi* or Zanol's, for example, that makes them so odious in his eyes as to place their author on the proscribed list? Let him read them with reflection and he will find out their truth and beauty, and where these exist they make a work worth reading, because they instruct the mind, which is the principal object of literature.

*Dragran* in one part of his letter counsels us not to read works wherein the character of the Irish is caricatured as *buffoonery, ruffianism, or robbery*. Very well, but in another sentence he advises us to read *S. Lover's* works, and I would like to know if *Dragran* can mention another author who has drawn such libelling characters of his countrymen as *Lover*; for where could you find a greater *ruffian* depicted than his *O'Grady* in *"Handy Andy"*, or a greater *buffoon* than *Andy* himself, or a worse lot of *robbers*, informers, abductors, and murderers, than those that are made to figure in that work as true specimens of Irish character? Why, even *Lever*, with all his faults, is a truer painter of Irish wit and joviality than *Lover*. Witness his *Mickey Free* in *"Charles O'Malley"*. But what is in a letter?

From his not mentioning them in his list of approved authors, I assume that he neither recommends the works of such men as Shakespeare and Moore, but he only shows by his omission that he appreciates the beauties of poetry as little as he does those of romance. Then he recom-

mends Dickens' works to the general reader; but let me ask him if the general reader's mind, especially in this country, is sufficiently developed to grasp the grand writings of this first of English authors of fiction?

I, for my part, do not either approve of obscene reading, but I think that outside of that class it is not required from persons who have come to years of reason to be too eclectic in their choice of books, as those which contain the pictures of bad characters will only help to excite them to avoid their examples, and to imitate those of their good and brave characters, and at any rate they will find much less enticement in them to do wrong than they will encounter in many another occupation with which they will try to wile away the weary winter hours.

*Dragran* neither approves of American periodicals, the only faults he sees in them must be their cheapness and that the plots of their stories are laid in other parts of the world besides Ireland and that they thus instruct their readers in the geography and the customs of countries outside the narrow confines of Erin. Another thing: if *Dragran* wishes to find fault with writings of fiction, he may condemn them altogether, as there is not one in which a pedantic or half Puritanical critic would not find some cause to make him throw up his hands in deprecation and which would not in his eyes be deserving of everlasting oblivion.

To his proposal to open lending libraries I will only make the following remark, namely, that before they can be established in our camp towns, cleanliness and tidiness must be more universally known and practised in the *ranchos* of the sheepfarmer. To conclude, the purpose of *Dragran's* letter is good, but I do not think he has been thoughtful enough in the consideration of his subject, as he makes several grave mistakes, and challenges contradiction too openly to let the invitation be refused. Before bidding *Dragran* a friendly goodbye, let me tell him the answer I got from one of his own countrymen when I asked him what he thought of his *Dragran's* letter on bad books. The man's answer was verbatim: *"If Dragran had not read those bad books he would not know that they were bad, and he ought to be ashamed to acknowledge his fault so publicly."*

Dear sir, please excuse the length of this communication and believe me to be

I remain, dear sir,

Yours sincerely,

Porteño.

P.S.—I forgot to tell you that the people about here rejoice greatly at the Cattle Tax Bill being thrown out, of which good news you were the harbinger, and they wish to know if the only English name in the list of gentlemen you gave them as having voted against that measure is that of the Very Reverend the Dean Dillon.

ED. NOTE.—The countryman of *Dragran's* who made that remark quoted at the end of *Porteño's* letter must be a very poor philosopher. It does not by any means follow that because a man condemns a bad book he must have read that book. There are many ways of getting at the truth just as there are many ways of killing a dog besides choking it in butter. The clergyman in the pulpit, and the editor in the newspaper, if they are true to their calling, are daily condemning bad books and bad practices. Must they therefore be stigmatised as evil-doers? We have never read Miss Bradon's novels (one of the authors justly condemned by *Dragran*), yet we can form, from information picked up on the way, a very correct idea of their moral tone, and we do not hesitate to condemn them as bad, corrupt and wicked. We agree with *Porteño* that there is less enticement to evil in novels of even doubtful morality than is to be found in other occupations, such as visiting

the *"pulperia"* and vicious haunts, but when plenty of good works of fiction can be got why read the bad ones? Why, above all, recommend them in the bosom of the family and put them into the hands of growing children who cannot distinguish good from bad, and who will only too readily choose what will flatter their passions? We fully coincide with *Porteño* in his appreciation of *Lover*. He is a vile and slanderous caricaturist. For our part, we loathe both him and *Lever*. They wrote to ridicule the Irish Helot and pander to the accursed prejudices of his Spartan master. A plague on both their works. They are only fit for fuel.

One remark more in reply to *Porteño*. The gentleman who voted against the cattle-tax bill is Mr. Edward Murphy. Dean Dillon is not at present a member of the Legislature.

## THE IRISH CLUB.

Buenos Aires,

March 17th, 1886.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

Will you kindly allow me to make known through your paper that the Committee of the Irish Club, at a meeting held to-day, resolved to give up the premises at present occupied by the Club, inasmuch as they are too expensive, and the Committee are unwilling to incur debts.

It is a regrettable fact that very many of the persons who effusively promised to support our club, at least to the extent of becoming members, failed to do so; whilst others, especially in the camp, though undoubtedly well disposed, neglected to forward their entrance fees and subscriptions.

I am happy to be able to state that the Irish Club will exist despite the difficulties that have beset its establishment.

Less costly premises will be secured at once and placed at the service of the members.

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

John E. O'Curry,

Hon. Sec.

## GENERAL ITEMS.

The Rev. Father Jordan will preach every Sunday during Lent at the one o'clock Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Mulhall have returned to this country. We are happy to join their numerous friends in welcoming the distinguished visitors once more to the River Plate.

The newspaper *La Cronica*, that chronically disappeared from sight, is now once more published.

The Mensageria Fluvial Company have lowered their fares 50 per cent in the steamers *"Metoro"* and *"Pingo"*, plying between Buenos Aires and Rosario. The passage is now only \$3 m/n saloon and \$1 1/2 m/n steerage.

It appears by the telegrams that Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. G. O. Trevelyan have kicked the traces and broken off from the Gladstone ministry. Nobody ever expected any good from Trevelyan who was known in Ireland under the sobriquet of Sea-weed, and as for Joseph, though he makes professions of radicalism, his acts have a thousand times belied his professions.

A man named Jorge was attacked by ruffians in the Calle Defensa last week. They cut off his ears and mutilated him frightfully.

The Provincial Government has sent a special commissioner to Lujan to examine the municipal accounts.

On Thursday evening a gold watch was stolen from the bedroom of the Hon. Bayless Hanna, Minister of the United States.

A member of the Municipality has proposed to suppress all carnival playing in future. It is intended to make the owners of houses responsible for any infraction of the law within their premises. The throwing of water, eggs, &c., will be entirely forbidden, but flowers and short

pieces of paper may be used. The *«corso»* will be permitted, and the streets are to be brilliantly illuminated at the cost of the Municipality.

The Hon. Mr. Pakenham, British Minister in Buenos Aires, lost a fine lot of new furniture by the fire in the Catalinas store-house.

The *«Mateo Bruzza»* of the Veloce Company, has arrived with 400 immigrants and 1300 tons of cargo.

The *«Havelius»* of the Lamport and Holt Company entered the Riachuelo on Monday with all her passengers and cargo on board. This is the first of this company's large vessels that has ever entered the Riachuelo.

Ciachi, the lessee of the Politeama, has telegraphed from Paris stating that he has engaged the notorious Sarah Bernhardt to play in Buenos Aires this winter.

The following gentlemen formed the jury that are to select the Opposition candidate whom all will agree to support:

General Bartolomé Mitre, Dr. Miguel Navarro Viola, José Manuel Estrada, Dr. Pedro Goyena, Dr. Bonifacio Lastra, General Lucio V. Mansilla, Dr. Manuel Quintana, Dr. Aristobulo Del Valle, Dr. Manuel Gorostiaga, General Luis Maria Campos, General Teodoro Garcia, Mariano Acosta, Jacinto Arauz, Emilio Castro, Joaquin M. Cullen, Dean Patricio Dillon, Rafael Igarzabel, Luis Leguizamon, Tiburcio Padilla, Victor del Carril, Miguel Goyena.

Messrs. Thurnburn, Favre and Co. of Esperanza Colony, Santa Fe, have called a meeting of creditors for the 17th inst. The greatest excitement exists in the colonies owing to this heavy failure, and at all the railway stations in the colonies large stocks of wheat are piled up waiting to go forward and belonging to Messrs. Thurnburn, Favre and Co., who bought the wheat from the colonists, and not having paid for it, the colonists now want to stop the wheat until paid for.

It is reported that some of the many merchants who lost property by the great fire in the Catalinas store-house will sue the company who owned them for damages. They allege that the fire took place through the negligence of the company and its agents, and that therefore they should be held responsible for the loss.

Don Gregoria Torres was fined 500 dollars for refusing to accept the registry of votes. Don Gregorio paid the fine with a light heart, and well he may, for at the same time he was offered a lucrative position under the National Government.

Passengers arrived per s.s. *«Havelius»* from London:

Mr. and Mrs. Mulhall and child, T. Mulhall, Dr. A. Murphy, Rev. M. Whitty, Mr. and Mrs. Terrero, F. Cunningham, J. Mailer, Betancourt, Ronayne, J. McCullum, J. Earnham, A. Bowman, C. Tabor, Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Miss Reincke, J. Herberg, Mrs. Harrett, Mr. and Mrs. Munro, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, Masters Arthur and Reginald do., and Miss Ethel do., Miss Stella Firth, W. Breodon, J. S. Rasche, C. B. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Jewell, Masters Edward, Ernest and Bertram and Miss Eva do., Mrs. A. Murray, Miss Jones, C. T. Hobbs, and Miss Delvoye.

Steerage:

G. P. Ulenbroch, F. Thomas, H. Bell, T. Aston, E. Anthony, R. Anthony, T. Ashton, A. Boyle, G. Lowengerst, Mrs. McCarthy and child, B. Kirk, S. Shoukern, Miss Albino Bomer, Miss Marie Farritz, Miss Morrison, D. Makins, T. Stead, F. Stead.

Don Manuel Ocampo has been selected by a majority of two-thirds of the delegates of the Coalition as the candidate whom all are bound to support at the next presidential election. Señor Ocampo is a gentleman well-known in Buenos Aires, though for a long time he has taken little or no part in politics. He was once governor of Buenos Aires and held several other important positions. All the native papers, even the organs of Juarez Celman, are agreed that Senator Ocampo would make an excellent president, and it is to be hoped that he will succeed.







## THE ST. PATRICK'S CROSS.

## SELECTED POETRY.

Come, raise me up, alannah! Lift  
me up a little more,  
And let the sunshine touch my bed  
and stream upon the floor;  
Draw back the curtain farther yet—  
let enter every ray  
And make the place look cheerful,  
child, for this is Patrick's Day.

Once more I bid it welcome—'tis the  
last for me, I fear,  
I've had a long, long journey, but  
the end is drawing near,  
Thank God, I've seen my share of  
years, but, somehow, child to day,  
My heart grows warm and youthful,  
and my thoughts are far away.

You know my old brown chest,  
astore; go now and lift the lid,  
And bring me what you'll find there,  
in the bottom corner hid.  
A little colored pasteboard cross—  
'tis faded, quaint and old,  
And yet I prize it dearer far than it  
'twere solid gold.

Long years ago I carried it, across  
the rolling sea,  
And time, with all its changes, has  
not stolen it from me,  
Just as you read the other day—and  
I believe it true,  
That every where we Irish go, God's  
cross will follow, too.

And there are twined around it,  
child, what you can't understand;  
Old memories of other days—of  
youth and native land;  
As dry and withered rose-leaves  
speak of summers past and gone,  
So life's bright early spring time in  
this little cross lives on.

It tells me of the first time that I  
wore it, long ago,  
Pinned here upon my shoulder, ah!  
but sure you'll never know  
How grand I felt that morning, with  
my cross and ribbon in green;  
God and country bound together—  
I was prouder than a queen.

How light and gay my spirits, as we  
children climbed the hill  
To seek for four leaved shamrocks  
whilst the dew was sparkling still,  
Whilst the blackbird sang his wel-  
come—the primrose showed her  
face,  
And violets were nodding from each  
cosy hiding place.

My little cross, around you, oh, how  
many memories cling!  
Old times, old scenes, old faces to  
my mind this day you bring;  
Come, pin it on my shoulder, child,  
in spite of age and pain,  
For Ireland and St. Patrick let me  
wear it once again.

The weight of years may bend me,  
but my soul will ever pray,  
May God be with the good old land,  
and bless her honored day,  
And around the Cross entwined, may  
her Shamrocks ever be met,  
That as she bore the burden she  
may share the triumph yet.

## TWO ST. PATRICK'S DAYS.

BY "DRAGRAN."

## CHAPTER I.

"It may be for years, and it may be  
for ever."

It was St. Patrick's Night in the year of grace 1874. The stars glittered and twinkled in the clear, calm sky, and the bright silver moon shed her soft rays on the massive walls of an old mill, by whose side ran a gentle river, spanned by an ancient bridge situated about a mile and a half from the important town of L—, in the west of Ireland. A young man and a young girl might have been seen leaning against the parapet of the bridge, and engaged in close conversation. The young man was slightly above the middle height, and, as well as one could judge of his figure which was in a measure concealed by the heavy Ulster drendought he wore, he was strong and well proportioned. He possessed a strongly-marked, yet handsome, countenance. His eyes were of dark blue, and had a frank, honest look in them, and his determined mouth was shaded by a dark silky moustache. The girl by his side, clad in a tight-fitting fur jacket which displayed her graceful figure to perfection, though not gifted with regular beauty, had still strong claims to it in the graceful turn of her well-shaped little head, with its heavy coils of dark brown hair, her beautiful dark eyes of Irish gray, and her sweet sensitive mouth. Those glorious eyes, that in happier hours could sparkle with joy, were now sad and pensive with grief.

It was evident that they were lovers, but by their earnestness of voice they were speaking of something more important than those "soft nothings" in which lovers generally indulge. Avail-  
ing ourselves of an author's priv-

ilege we drew near, and heard the girl in a heart-broken voice, exclaim—

"And must you leave Ireland, dearest Charlie?"

"I must, my own love, a man in my position cannot express one manly thought for his suffering country without exposing himself to insults and rebukes from those who consider it ungentle to be an Irishman; I have forwarded my letter of resignation to the directors, and I am certain they will accept it. I know I have incurred my father's anger by such an action, and that I need look to him for assistance, therefore I am booked for a passage to the Cape of Good Hope in the 'Ocean Queen' which sails from Liverpool on the 22nd."

"But, O! my own Charlie, I cannot part with you. It will break my heart if you go away."

"Remember, Mary my own, that I have strong hopes of rising to that success in a strange land which is denied to me in my own. In a few short years I shall proudly claim you? at present your mother would never consent to our union. Be true, to me, darling—I'll be true to you; and I call on the great saint whose feast we this day celebrated, to witness my vow. And now, sweetheart, one little keepsake, and we part."

The sobbing girl took from the bosom of her dress one of those little bunches of shamrock which all true Irish maidens wear on St. Patrick's Day, and kissing it presented it to her lover, who, in return, handed her the bunch of triple leaves that adorned the button-hole of his coat. No costly souvenirs these of a parting that might be for years; but the little emblem of Irish faith and nationality was green—the color of hope—and hope was the only cheering ray that lighted up the sad, dark parting of the lovers. One long and last embrace, and they parted.

Charles McDermott was the second son of an Irish gentleman of moderate means. His estates were strictly entailed on his eldest son, and when, after giving Charles a liberal education, he procured an appointment in the Bank for him, he felt satisfied that his second son was provided for life. But "man proposes, and God disposes." Charlie was strongly imbued with a love for Ireland and a hatred of her oppressors, and had, during his two years' residence in L—, taken part in several national displays, much to the disgust of his West-Briton manager, who gave him several "wiggings" and finally threatened to report him to the directors for disobedience; a threat which Charlie frustrated by sending in his resignation at once, declaring he never would sacrifice his nationalist opinions for the sake of a bank clerkship. He would have resigned long before this were it not for the silken ties of love which bound him to Mary O'Donnell. His father was furious when he heard of his son throwing up his appointment, but Charlie was determined on going out to the Cape and trying Dame Fortune at the diamond diggings—and he had his way.

And now let us return to Mary O'Donnell, whom, ungallantly enough, we left alone after her sorrowful parting with Charlie. Mary was the only child of the widow O'Donnell, who, besides owning the mill before-mentioned, farmed over a hundred acres of land, and was considered by her neighbors to be in a very "snug" position indeed. Mary being an only child had received an education far superior to her station in life from the good Sisters of Mercy in the town of L— and the dream of her mother's life was that Mary would listen to the wooing of a certain Peter White, who acted as general manager for the widow, and who was supposed to possess a nice little penny in the bank. The said Peter was an unprepossessing specimen of humanity, and, certainly, his looks did not belie his heart, for a meaner or more sordid one never beat in a human breast. He possessed, along with many other fine qualities, the cunning of the fox, and by dissimulating to the widow, gained her consent to win her daughter's hand. Mary treated his ad-

vances with scorn, and an event soon happened which buried all his hopes in the dust, at least for the present. One evening, shortly after Charlie's arrival in L—, he chanced to be fishing in the vicinity of the widow's mill when he was startled by hearing shrill cries for help, which came from the river below the mill. Throwing down his rod and basket, he hastened toward the spot from which the cries proceeded, and beheld poor Mary struggling in the river and the cowardly White running to and fro on the river's bank shouting like a maniac. To rush in and bring the drowning girl to the bank was the work of a few seconds. It appears that Mary, in reaching for some water-lilies had overbalanced herself and had fallen into the water, where she would certainly have been drowned but for Charlie's timely appearance. The sequel is soon told. Gratitude on Mary's part and admiration on Charlie's soon ripened into love, the course of which ran smooth enough notwithstanding the widow's coldness and Peter White's scowling, until the parting we have witnessed in the beginning of this little story. On the 22nd of March Charlie sailed from Liverpool, and a week later Peter White, like a bird of ill-omen, appeared at the widow's door with a newspaper in his hand, which announced that the "Ocean Queen" had gone down in mid-ocean, and it was supposed that all hands on board were lost.

## CHAPTER II.

"And doth not a meeting like this  
buckle amends  
For all the long years that we've  
suffered in pain?"

It is not our intention to describe poor Mary's feelings when she heard the dreadful tale that the newspapers had to tell; suffice it to say, that after the first shock she fell into a state of despondency from which all the efforts of kind friends could not arouse her. The newspapers from time to time gave accounts of the survivors of the dreadful shipwreck, but amongst the list of names poor Charlie's was not mentioned, and Mary, therefore, mourned for him as dead. We, by our prerogative, know to the contrary, and that Charlie on that awful night when the "Ocean Queen" struck on a hidden rock, and was about to become a total wreck, behaved as a brave young Irishman should do. He stood by the captain of the ill-fated ship, amidst the terrible confusion that reigned, and helped that gallant officer to assist the helpless women and children into the boats. He and the captain were the last to leave the sinking vessel, and they had the reward that always attends the brave, for, though the greater number of the boats were lost, that containing Charlie, the captain, and some others, was sighted the next day by a passing steamer, and its crew were conveyed to Capetown. By some telegraphic mistake, Charlie's name did not appear in the list of survivors. Captain Ferguson having great interest among the diamond merchants of the Cape, soon got Charlie appointed to a lucrative situation as manager at one of the diamond-fields, with a fair share in the profits thereof. Charlie wrote immediately to Mary, but received no answer. Letter after letter was sent by the poor exile, but with the same result, so he ceased writing, thinking that "Out of sight, out of mind" was Mary's motto. Leaving him on the high road to prosperity, but with a sting in his young heart, let us return to Ireland.

[To be continued.]

## THE FIRST MASS IN AMERICA.

It is stated as a historical fact that the last act of Columbus before leaving the port Palos, in Spain, was to invoke the blessing of heaven upon his expedition, and also that his first act on setting foot upon the new world was an offering of thanksgiving to God, who had conducted his voyage to so happy an issue. Falling to the ground which he had so long and anxiously looked for he kissed it with tears of joy,

and raising his eyes and hands to heaven, uttered that beautiful prayer beginning *Domine Deus, ceterce et omnipotens*, which was subsequently repeated by all Catholic discoverers. His example was followed by his companions, who, in the fervor of their hearts, thanked Heaven for their preservation and moistened the earth with their tears. The august sacrifice of the Mass, however, was offered for the first time on the shore of America by Father Juan Perez, who accompanied Columbus on his second voyage. Selecting an elevated spot, an altar was erected beneath a rude canopy and here, for the first time on this vast continent, the priest of the Most High repeated the mystic words of consecration and broke the Bread of Life. There, amidst the beauties of nature, was laid the foundation of Catholicity in the Western world. Around this solitary altar, and at this first Columbus and his mariners knelt in humble adoration, and poured forth the most fervent prayers. At a distance, grouped upon the ground the rude natives gazed upon the scene in mute astonishment. At the conclusion of the Holy Sacrifice the minister of God turned to impart a solemn benediction to the venerable Columbus and his companions, who knelt before him. How solemn must have been that hour, how pleasing to the heart of that great navigator, who sought in all his enterprises rather the conversion of the heathen and the extension of religion than the honors of wealth! How would that pleasure have been increased could he have foreseen the vast empire to which his discoveries were destined to give rise—an empire in which in after times, the Holy Sacrifice at which he had assisted would be offered, not on one, but on ten thousand altars; when his hundred followers would be multiplied into millions of true adorers of Jesus Christ. Columbus had the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass celebrated in all the prominent places he discovered. At Havana one of the original chapels still exists on the spot where the astonished natives witnessed the grand and imposing ceremony—where for the first time that sacred name at which every knee should bend was proclaimed. At Isabella, in Hayti, the ruins of the first church remain.

## DOMESTIC.

In the island of Jersey cows are milked in tall buckets, with a strainer of fine cloth over the top, which prevents impurities from going through. It is by attention to such methods of cleanliness, as well as by the excellence of their cows, that Jersey dairymen have achieved their reputation as good butter makers.

Oil of wintergreens, mixed with an equal quantity of olive oil, when applied externally to inflamed joints affected by acute rheumatism, is maintained to be, on high therapeutic authority, a means of instant relief from pain. At any rate, its introduction to sick chamber is unobjectionable, if only for the agreeable odor it imparts to the atmosphere.

If men knew what felicity dwells in the cottage of a goodly man—how soundly he sleeps, how quiet his rest, how composed his mind, how free from care, how easy his position, how moist his mouth, how joyful his heart—they would never admire the noises, the diseases, the throes of passions and the violence of unnatural appetites that fill the house of the luxurious and the heart of the ambitious.

There is nothing so good for sorrow as rapid motion, or exercise, in the open air, according to a medical writer in the Albany Press.

Either do not wear a hat or have a well-ventilated one, if you wish to avoid the possession of a bald head.

Putting Coins in the Mouth.—We often see persons put a piece of money between their lips to hold it while their hands are occupied in putting on their gloves or adjusting the dress. It is not only untidy, but it is unsate, because coins may thus convey the seeds of disease.

## ALL IS VANITY.

I saw a young babe in its cradle. It smiled in its sleep, and the mother knelt and kissed its soft cheek and prayed God that her baby boy might live to a good old age. It opened its eyes and smiled, and the children softly whispered to each other, "See! the angels have been talking to him, and he is glad!" I saw a youth as he looked longingly up the path leading to fame and glory. There was a proud flash in the father's eye as he saw the boy come and go, and the mother looked after him with swelling heart and whispered a prayer to Heaven to keep her boy's footsteps from wicked paths. I saw a young man as he stepped over the threshold and met the grim world with a smile of self-reliance. The father was now wrinkled and gray, but there was a fonder flash in his eye as he listened to the applause of the multitude. The mother was aged and feeble, and tears came to her eyes as she murmured, "He is moving the hearts of thousands by his eloquence, but I pray thee, O Heaven, to keep him pure of heart and free from sin!" The children who had whispered before were no longer children. They had also grown to man's estate. Some joined in the applause, some felt malice and envy commanding them to silence. I saw a strong man in his prime. He had fame and wealth, a loving wife, happy children, beautiful home. Men bowed before him. Men flattered him. His voice echoed over the land and stirred the pulses in city and hamlet. The father and mother were dead, and their last prayers had been for him. He stood alone, but he had the support of a nation and the homage of a world. So it seemed to him; but down in their hearts men feared and envied and hated him. I saw an old man as a winter's night settled gloomily down over the desolate land. He was old and weak and hungry and poor. He was thinly clad and shivered in the raw air. He stood at the corner his trembling hand held out in mute appeal to the passers-by. I saw a shrunken corpse on a miserable bed. "This man," said a mysterious voice, "at whose feet the nations bowed like slaves—this was my son!" And men handled the poor old body as if it were a faggot, and they mockingly cried to each other, "A pine coffin—a grave in a potter's field—and to-morrow we forget that he ever lived!"

## DIDN'T TURN PALE.

The court and jury, as well as the general public, enjoy the scene when a lawyer in an attempt to badger or browbeat a witness comes off second-best in the encounter. A correspondent recalls an amusing incident of this sort which happened a few years ago in a court-room. The plaintiff, who was a lady, was called upon to testify. She got on very well and made a favorable impression upon the jury, under the guidance of her counsel, until the opposing counsel subjected her to a sharp cross-examination. This so confused her that she became faint and fell to the floor in a swoon. In cross-examining the next witness the counsel asked:

"Did you see the plaintiff faint a short time ago?"

"Yes, sir."

"People turn pale when they faint, don't they?"

"No, not always."

"Did you ever hear of a case of fainting where the party did not turn pale?"

"Yes, sir."

"Did you ever see such a case?"

"Yes, sir."

"When?"

"About a year ago."

"Where was it?"

"In this city."

"Who was it?"

"'Twas a negro, sir."

Peal after peal shook the court-room, in which the venerable judge joined. The defendant's counsel lost his case, not to say his temper.

## WHY JEWS LIVE SO LONG.

The New England *Medical Monthly*, comments very favorably on the proverbial long and healthful lives of the Jews. Dr. Picard holds that this superiority is due to their stringent health laws. The Mosaic, like the older Egyptian code, is very stringent regarding the eating of flesh and other articles of food. Of the animals examined, a large proportion are always condemned as unfit for food. People who eat meat indiscriminately are very prone to disorders of the blood and of the kidneys, for meat is composed of nitrogen, which the kidneys have to remove from the blood. Jews also use alcoholic liquors very sparingly, and thus keep up good digestion, and then again they are a holiday loving and Sabbath observing class.—*Housekeeper*.

## HOUSEHOLD RECEIPTS.

Sliced apple pie.—One pound of prepared flour, three-fourths pound butter, ice water to make stiff dough; pare, core, and slice juicy pippins; put a layer within the crust, sprinkle sugar liberally over it, strew half a dozen whole cloves upon this, then more apples, etc., until the dish is full, cover with crust and bake.

Fried apples and bacon.—Core and slice round, without paring, some tart, well-flavored apples. Cut into thin slices some middlings of excellent pork or bacon and fry in their own fat almost to crispness. Take out the meat and keep hot while you fry the apples in the fat left in the pan, add a little sugar to taste. Drain and lay upon the slices of meat.

To broil beefsteak.—Have a bright fire and gridiron hot before putting it on, turn often to prevent burning. A steak an inch and a half thick will be cooked in from seven to ten minutes. Have some melted butter with a good supply of pepper and salt, and pour over the steak just before it goes to table. Whether broiled, fried, or roasted, if you want it juicy and tender never salt it until it is cooked.

## AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFECTING A NUMEROUS CLASS.

THE disease commences with a slight derangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and, in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints; but if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted: Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling, attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky mucus gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pain in the side and back? Is there a fulness about the right side as if the liver was enlarging? Is there constiveness? 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 torment the sufferer in turn as the dreadful diseases progress. If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended after a time by expectoration. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered with a cold, sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys become more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing against this latter agonizing disorder. The origin of this malady is indigestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipient stage. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will affect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite is returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effective remedy of this distressing complaint is "Seigel's Curative Syrup," a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 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 medicines as he is suffering from the same complaint. I may say that on no account would I remain without this remedy and I will be glad to receive a box of the same.

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



## COMMERCIAL.

	March 18.
Gold .....	155
Series A .....	—
Series E .....	—
Series F .....	75 1/2
Series G .....	77 1/2
Cedulas L .....	82 1/2
National Bank Shares .....	—

The Wool Market continues unchanged. Everything very dull. Gold fell a little to-day, but nominal prices are about the same as last week and are from \$8 to 10 % lower than when gold was at 42. Mr. Casey sold wool at \$72 % this week that would have brought 80 dollars % before the rise in gold. In the South Market 1 1/2 % millions are wanted to equal the amount of last year's produce sold. In the Once arrivals are fast falling off and few lots come in.

According to trustworthy intelligence from Entre Rios we at Mr. O'Connor of Villa Colon, has offered to sell to the Santa Elena Extract of Meat Factory all the novillos on his various grazing lands to the number of about 7500 at \$14 m/n per head. The «Productos de Kemmerich» Co., accepting Mr. O'Connor's offer, is sending its classifier to look over the stock, and should that result as represented the business may be considered closed. The only reason Mr. O'Connor gives for this step is convenience, as he states that he will gain more by slaughtering in his saladero at Villa Colon, notwithstanding the fat condition of all his stock. This information will affect all the Santa Fe establishments, and will compel them to reduce the prices they have been trying to maintain for all their stock.—*The Herald.*

In spite of the low price of wool a considerable amount of business has been done during the past fortnight owing to the rise in gold. Up to the beginning of the week the arrivals in this market amounted to 6,500,000 arrobes, of which 5700,000 arrobes had been sold, 700,000 arrobes remaining still in deposit. The arrivals at the corresponding time last year were about the same, and nearly the entire was sold.

We quote the following from the *Diario* with reference to a well-known ship-broker:

«One of the members of the ship-broking firm established in Buenos Aires and Montevideo under the style of Stuart, Williams, and Co., has presented himself at the Policia for the purpose of giving information as to a heavy embezzlement by one of the partners.

«The information referred to a considerable sum, the amount of which is estimated at £15,000 sterling. The information was laid by the working partner of the firm, Mr. C. Erfjord, who was in the utmost state of desperation at being the victim of so great a robbery.

«The other partner, Mr. Williams, is in England. The embezzlement was made with every precaution to prevent discovery, the whole not covering more than one month, during which the papers of four ships were discounted at the bank, covering cargoes of flax, wheat, etc., dispatched for various European merchants by Stuart, Williams, and Co. But this is not all, for to prevent all chance of discovery, the absconding partner informed Mr. Erfjord that he had presented to the Finance Ministry various solicitations for concessions in the Cape Virgin gold country, and that he was going down to survey them. The result was that Stuart went away a fortnight ago. Since then he has not appeared, and telegrams from London have been received announcing that bills have been protested.

«Sr. Erfjord, who is a Norwegian, has laid the whole details before his Consul.»

We extract the following from a Rosario colleague:

«Mr. R. A. Thurnburn leaves for his new post as manager at Montevideo of the London and River Plate Bank. He takes with him the good wishes of the Rosarinos natives and foreigners.

«Mr. B. A. Prichard, the new manager at Rosario, and Mrs.

Prichard have arrived. We have great pleasure in welcoming them to the Argentine Liverpool.

«Mr. H. Cowan of La Caledonia, Cañada de Gomez, is, we hear, about to sell out. Mr. Munro, from whom Mr. Cowan held the estancia, is on his way out from England. Paper money is the cause, we believe.

«The port works are progressing. About \$50,000 worth of piles are now being got ready for driving down. There are about forty or more men working daily in front of the Custom-house.»

The Provincial Railway will not receive loose wool for carriage after September 1st.

Telegrams received state that the «Galileo» of the Lamport and Holt line left London on the 8th inst. with £50,000 for the Provincial Bank.

The sale of 12 1/2 leagues of camp in Cordoba on the Santa Fe line, department of San José, is reported for 120,000 m/n. This land was sold six months ago by Mr. Benitez for \$38,000 m/n, which shows how rapidly these lands are advancing. Mr. Benitez, the same land broker, sold for Don Salvador Gomez in the same district 4 1/2 leagues of land at 9000 m/n.

The following commercial telegrams have been received:—

Paris, March 15.  
Exchange on London at 3 months sight fcs.25.15-25.16 per £ sterling. French 3 Per Cents are quoted from 81-82 per cent for cash.

«Bordeaux, Mar. 15.  
The R. Plate sheepskin auctions will open on the 7th of April. From 2500-3000 bales will be offered.

Sheepskins are quoted to-day as follows:

Large, fcs.110-115 per 100 kilos; half wool, fcs.95-97; borrega, fcs.80-85. Stock of River Plate sheepskins 2500-3000 bales. Dry ox hides mixed with desechos fcs. 110-112 50 per 50 kilos. Horse-hair, south, good mixed, fcs.110-120 per 50 kilos. Maize, white and yellow, average price fcs. 11-11 50 per 100 kilos. Wheat from the R. Plate fcs.15-15 50 per 100 kilos.

Special wine cargo for the R. Plate fcs.10-5 20 per ton of 4 bordelesas. Exports to Buenos Aires since the 1st inst. 4500-5000 bords.

Havre, Mar. 16.  
During the last fortnight small transactions in R. Plate wool have been done. The quotations are: Buenos Aires last clip, special for Havre, 33 per cent yield, is quoted at fcs.1 17 1/2, per kilo. Stock of all classes 5-5500 bales. R. Plate beef tallow fcs.31-32 per 50 kilos. Dry matadero ox hides 14-15 kilos fcs.112-115 per 50 kilos. Salted horse hides of B. Aires, fcs.53-55 per 50 kilos. Saladero salted ox hides 28-29 kilos fcs.63-64. Stock of all classes 35-37000. Montevidean salted saladero ox hides fcs.61-61 per 50 kilos despatched.

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 .....	11
Wheat.	
Coast .....	4.80 m/n.
French .....	4.80 m/n.
Candeal .....	5 m/n
Maize	
Morocho, in grain .....	35.80 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

## MARRIAGE.

On March 5th, 1886, at the residence of the bride, by the Rev. Father Grennan, Mr. James Beyrue, of Zurate, to Miss Anita C. Murray, of Capilla del Señor.

## DEATHS.

On March 6th, at Paven Arriba, Santa Fe, Mrs. Catherine Hammond, aged 66 years. R.I.P.

On the 23rd February, in the partido of Chacabuco, James Browne, aged 46 years, native of County Wexford, Ireland. R.I.P.

[Wexford papers please copy.]

## INFORMATION WANTED

INFORMATION WANTED OF JOHN COAKLEY, son of William Coakley of the estancia of Sr. Del Carril, Polvaderos, Saladillo. Supposed to be on some railroad in the north, his father has got his protection for him.

## WANTED

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

Mr. Wm. M. Mooney's Estancia  
Partido de Pergamino.  
m 9-4m

## FOR SALE

FOUR LEAGUES OF LAND in Gaizur, excellent pasture for cattle and sheep. The land was originally taken on condition of paying a deposit and eight annual instalments. Of these the deposit, which is a little more than the yearly instalment, and three yearly instalments of \$1163 m/n have been paid, making the land free of all charge until May 1887. The Pacific Railway passes within two leagues of the land, and it is only seven leagues from the town of Gaizur.

For further particulars apply to  
MR. JOHN HUGHES  
78 Calle Piedra  
or  
SEÑOR CERNADOS  
178 Piedras

## CAMP TO RENT

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

## BULLRICH Y CA.

RESUMEN DE REMATES  
A EFECTUARSE

MARZO  
Domingo 21—Remate feria, en la estancia La Figura, en Cañuelas, a las 4.  
Domingo 21—Judicial—4 lotes parroquia del Pilar frente a Palermo Chico, a las 4.  
Martes 23—Esplendido edificio. Balcarce 196 y Paseo Colon 149 y 151. Sin base, a las 4.  
Miercoles 24—Juicial—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, cabaña Santa Maria a las 12.  
Sabado 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.  
Domingo 8—Judicial—quinta en las Lomas. Base pesos 3514 3 m/n, a las 4.  
Domingo 28—Judicial—Terreno en las Lomas, cuartel 4. Base pesos 1815 66 m/n, a las 5.  
Domingo 28—Judicial—13 cuadradas en las Lomas. Base pesos 1974-66 m/n, a las 2.

## CARNEROS LINCOLN EN EXPOSICION

EN VENTA PARTICULAR  
Una yunta de Yeguas ocuras, 7/8 sangre. Trakenen muy mansa. Para verlas en Alsina 78.

## 78-ALSINA-78

## IRISH CLUB

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

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

MR. ED. KENNY,  
Hon. Treasurer,  
Reconquista 126, from 2 to 5 p.m.  
Those in arrears with their Fee and Subscription are requested to pay same as soon as possible to the Hon. Treasurer.  
By order.  
THE COMMITTEE.

## 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

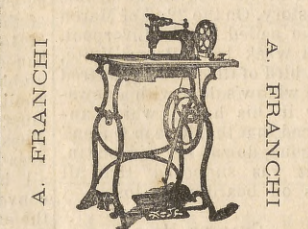
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Repairs done to machines of every description. A large supply of THREAD, OIL, AND NEEDLES

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PLAZA 6 DE JUNIO

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BOARDERS, HALF BOARDERS, EXTERN AND MUSIC PUPIL.

French and Spanish taught  
j14-pm

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

Come and See our Stock

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

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

—:—

For further particulars apply to, or address, the Director

DR. JAMES P. KELLEY.  
may 1—pm

**MARTELL**  
**EL MEJOR COÑAC**

ANÁLISIS POR  
G. W. WIGNER, F.I.C.,  
F.C., Lond. & Amer.  
Y  
R. H. HARLAND, F.I.C.,  
F.C.S.  
Socios de la Sociedad de Analistas Públicos.  
DOS DE LOS MAS CELEBRES ANALISTAS CONSULTORES QUÍMICOS EN EUROPA.  
LABORATORIO  
37, Lombard Street, LONDRES, E. C., 3 de Julio, 1894.

Certificamos que hemos analizado con el mayor cuidado la muestra de coñac marcado según arriba se especifica con una etiqueta sobre la misma que dice «Importado por Moore y Tudor.» «un espíritu muy puro y lo contiene en la mas mínima traza de aceite. Fusi6n de caqui, o de espíritu no vivo que con la frecuencia se hallan en los coñacs que se consumen en e extranjero; es un Coñac bueno y sano, de una fortaleza alcohólica bastante fuerte, y por lo tanto con seguridad recomendable.

FIRMADO  
G. W. WIGNER  
F.I.C., F.C.S.,  
Presidente de la Sociedad de Analistas Públicos.  
FIRMADO  
R. H. HARLAND  
F.I.C., F.C.S.,

**MOORE & TUDOR**  
NOTA.—Salándose etiquetas falsificadas del Coñac y las botellas llenadas con espíritu nocivo, recomendamos a público comprar artículos solamente en almacenes de confianza.  
**MOORE & TUDOR.**  
**BUENOS AIRES**

## To prevent falsifications of the 'TEA CELESTIAL'

It is packed only in 4 and 1-lb. air-tight packages.



Sold by all respectable Almacenes and Conterias in Town and Camp, and each packet bears the above trade mark.

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## JEROBOAM.

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OF

## SAINT PETER

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

—:—

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

The DIRECTRESS.

m 1—1m

## ROSARIO

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## Dining Rooms

NEAR THE CENTRAL ARGENTINE RAILWAY STATION

—:—

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

—:—

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

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

GEORGE JENKINS, Proprietor

—:—

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CALEE GUERMES

Entre Buen Orden y Uruguay

—:—

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## PERFECT SAFETY.

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

BEST REFINED AND PUREST OIL EVER PRODUCED.

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