

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

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FOR ALL WHO DIE.

[The following poem was re-
garded by Edgar A. Poe as the
most beautiful and touching of
its kind in the language.]

It hath been said for all who die
There is a tear.
Some pining, bleeding heart to
sigh
O'er every bier.
But in that hour of pain and dread
Who will draw near
Around my humble couch and shed
One farewell tear?

Who'll watch the first departing
ray
In deep despair,
And soothe the spirit on its way
With holy prayer?
What mourner round my couch
will come
In words of woe
And follow me to my long home
Solemn and slow?

When lying on my earthly bed
In icy sleep,
Who then by pure affection led
Will come and weep?
By the pale moon implant the rose
Upon my breast,
And bid it cheer my dark repose
My lonely rest?

Could I but know when I am sleep-
ing
Low in the ground
One faithful heart would then be
keeping
Watch all around
As if some gem lay shined beneath
That cold sod's gloom,
I would mitigate the pangs of
death
And light the tomb.

Yes, if in that hour I could feel
From the halls of gloe
And beauty's pressure one would
steal
In secrecy,
And come and sit or stand by me
In night's deep noon
Oh, I would ask of memory
No other boon.

But ah, a lonelier fate is mine,
A deeper woe.
From all I've loved in youth's sweet
time
I soon must go.
Draw round me my pale robes of
white
In a dark spot,
To sleep through death's long
dreamless night
Lone and forgot.

AN EXTRAORDINARY JUDGMENT.

A very extraordinary piece of
news comes to us from Dublin.
It is contained in the following
cable dispatch:

«The Irish Exchequer Bench
has ruled that the National
League is not illegal as it exists
in every county in Ireland with-
out secrecy, and has been toler-
ated by the Government which
knows its objects.»

We call this extraordinary be-
cause we have never before
heard of a Dublin Castle Court of
law giving judgment that an
Irish National organization was
«not illegal.» Now is the won-
derful performance to be ac-
counted for? Of course the
«Irish Exchequer Bench» is as
rabidly anti-Irish as ever it was.
There must be some special re-
ason for its failure in the present
instance to act on its usual prin-
ciples. Perhaps it is a case of
submission to the inevitable. A
League which «exists in every
county» and has four-fifths of the
people in its ranks cannot be
suppressed merely by an order
from the «Exchequer Bench.»
The «Bench» has acted very
wisely in not undertaking to do
what it knows it is not able to do.

MONTEVIDEAN NEWS.

Lieutenant Ortiz, writing to
Santos, stating that he pursued a
few individuals who were found
armed in San José and killed one
of the number.

Santos is suffering from erysi-
pelas and he will not take the
field in person against the
rebels.

A meeting was held at Santos's
house on Saturday, and immedi-

ately after the meeting several
officers were sent on different
missions into the camp.

The Government papers state
that fever has broken out among
the revolutionary forces and this
has compelled Arredondo to
change his camp.

The telegraph is still interrupted
between Salto and Santa Rosa.

Santos has not yet left for the
country, and it is said that he will
not now do so.

The 4th battalion of Cazadores
commanded by Lieutenant Col.
Cristy has been sent to Durazno.

The official newspapers declare
that no invasion has taken place.

A soldier belonging to the
artillery fell out of the ranks
when he was passing by the Ar-
gentine Legation. Herantowards
the legation but was pursued and
shot at. He had only time to
enter a tailor's shop, where he
died of his wounds. General
Belen, Santos's righthand man,
took part in the pursuit of the
poor soldier.

Reynaud, part proprietor of
the *Tribuna Popular* is kept
in prison in consequence of
his guarantor, Morera, having
absconded. Reynaud has offered
a fresh guarantee.

Pedro Montiel, merchant in
this market, has been declared
bankrupt.

The Consul of this Republic in
Rio has communicated the occur-
rence of 206 fatal cases of yellow
fever in the past month.

Pursuant to an order of the
Government the papers publish
no notice of the revolution.

The news of the revolutionary
troops being disarmed has been
received amid great official
manifestations of joy. General
Santos is loudly congratulated
on the bloodless result of the
campaign.

General Santos's residence is
the *rendez-vous* of deputies,
senators and officers.

The soldier who was killed by
the troops in the street was an
Argentine.

Signatures are being collected
for a petition for the expulsion
of those deputies who voted
against Vidal.

The Brazilian paper publishes
a petition to his Imperial Majesty
the Emperor of Brazil to protect
Brazilian subjects and landed in-
terests.

Tajes has sent a telegram to
Santos expressing himself quite
confident that the revolutionists
will not attempt to pass the
frontier. It is reported that as
soon as the revolution is over
Santos will go on a trip to
Europe.

The annual outlay will be re-
duced to ten million dollars.

SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN MAILS.

London, Feb. 14.

THE GALWAY CONTEST.

The most profound disappoint-
ment is felt in the ranks of the
enemies of Ireland at the issue of
the little *contretemps* in the
borough of Galway. In his
speech delivered in the neigh-
bourhood of the Cité of the
Tribes, Mr. Parnell put the whole
business in a nutshell. He had
selected Captain O'Shea after be-
ing informed that Mr. Lynch
would not allow himself to be
put in nomination; and, having
chosen him, he considered it
his duty to stand by him. All
honour, then, to the electors who
in the circumstances put their
duty to their country and their
country's leader before merely
local or personal considerations,
and promptly and graciously re-
tired when asked to do so! All
honour also to Mr. Lynch, who
did not seek to persevere in an
attitude of seeming hostility to
Mr. Parnell, and who will have

his reward, as promised by the
member for Cork. But greater,
a thousand times greater, will be
the laudations lavished on Messrs
Healy and Biggar, who did not
«stand upon the order» of sur-
rendering when the voice of the
Party declared against them, but
surrendered at once! All's well
that ends well. Captain O'Shea,
who went down to Galway with
the approval of Mr. Parnell, will
take his seat in the House of
Commons for the city, having
complied with the obligation to
sign the pledge, and undertaken
to sit and act with the party or
give back his seat.—*Freeman's*
Journal.

Mr. Morley has been triumph-
antly returned for Newcastle by a
great majority, notwithstanding
the strenuous efforts made by the
followers of Mr. Cowen to secure
the return of Mr. Hammond, the
Tory. The result was made known
as follows:

Morley.....	11,110
Hammond.....	8,499

Majority..... 2,691

Compared with the figures at the
general election, Mr. Morley's
poll shows a great increase, while
the Tory strength has been very
considerably decreased. Mr. Mor-
ley has received nearly 1000 votes
more than that cast for him at
the general election, and Mr.
Hammond has received over 1500
votes less than that recorded for
him at the general election. In
other words, Mr. Morley has on
this occasion defeated his Tory
opponent by 2961, while at the
general election he headed Mr.
Hammond by the narrow major-
ity of only 629.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

Brussels, Mar. 25.

The strikes are extending all
over Belgium. The city is at the
mercy of the anarchists. Win-
dows have been broken in many
shops and houses. The troops
are ready for service. A shop-
keeper named Jacolos refused to
close his shop and was killed. It
is feared that his funeral will be
made the occasion of a revolu-
tion.

Paris, 25.

A large number of prisoners
broke out in Chalons. The troops
had to be called to restore order.

TELEGRAMS.

London, March 22.

It is positively stated that
many Liberal members intend to
oppose Mr. Gladstone's Irish bills
in Parliament, and Mr. Gladstone
will find it difficult to secure a
majority, even with the still
doubtful support of the Home-
rulers.

The news that Greece is mobi-
lising another army corps has
caused a great sensation in po-
litical circles. The whole press
urges the great powers to act
energetically before the Turko-
Greek question becomes more
complicated.

According to the *Daily News*
Messrs. Chamberlain and Trevel-
yan have communicated to Mr.
Gladstone their views on the land
question. In consequence the
Cabinet council has resolved to
postpone everything which tends
to disunite the sincere efforts of
the majority and minority to ar-
rive at the best solution in favor
of Ireland. In the meantime
Messrs. Chamberlain and Trevel-
yan continue to fulfil their
official duties.

Mr. Chamberlain is disposed
to concede autonomy to Ireland,
but is opposed to the purchase of
the property of the landlords.

In reply to Mr. W. H. John-
stone Conservative member for
Belfast, Mr. Gladstone stated that

he would not recommend to her
Majesty to name a day of national
prayer for the purpose of attend-
ing to the petitions of the unem-
ployed workmen; the Premier
said that however great the
misery there was no motive for
such a measure.

It is stated that Mr. Gladstone
will be unable to present his land
bill before April 5.

Mr. Gladstone advised the
House not to attach any impor-
tance to the rumors of disagree-
ment in the Cabinet. The state-
ment leads to the supposition
that all difficulties in the Minis-
try have been removed.

Riots among the railway oper-
atives in North America still con-
tinue. On the 20th the workmen
of the Narway foundry went out
on strike, demanding higher
wages.

The town hall of Full River,
Mass., was burned down; losses
estimated at \$250,000.

The Government of the Pro-
vince of Buenos Aires has defi-
nitely arranged with Baring and
Brothers a new loan, 6 per cent
for the amount of £1,933,000 at
the rate of 68 per cent.

The Irish Loyalists of Ireland
have addressed a long letter to
Mr. Gladstone, putting forth
opinions on the Irish Question.
Among other declarations they
say that the wish to obtain Home
Rule is in reality a desire for
complete independence.

Sir R. G. Hamilton, Sub-Sec-
retary of Irish Affairs, has been
summoned by the Prime Minister
with the object of consulting him
respecting the question of Home
Rule.

A strong force of police has
been collected, for it is expected
that the labourers without work
will hold an open-air meeting
this evening.

A meeting is announced to be
held on the 30th inst. in order to
protest against Home Rule for
Ireland. It is stated that the
meeting will be presided over by
the Lord Mayor of London, the
Right Hon. John Staples.

Rome, 16.

It is officially announced that
at the Consistory which is to be
held on the 12th of April, the
following dignitaries of the
Church will be named Cardinals:
Archbishops Taschereau, of Que-
bec, and Gibbons, of Baltimore;
Monsignor Rampolla, Nuncio at
Madrid, and several others.

Great sensation has been cre-
ated by the report of an attempt
made by bandits in Sicily to cap-
ture Baron Bridgewater, grand-
nephew to Admiral Nelson Hord-
sen, Master of the Horse in Ire-
land and Duke of Brent in Sicily.
The bandits were foiled in their
attempt, as the servants of the
castle defended the young Duke
and finally defeated the assail-
ants, who lost heavily.

St. Petersburg, March 20.
General Appert, the French
Ambassador, has received his
letters of dismissal and will
leave St. Petersburg within fif-
teen days.

When the General leaves Rus-
sia, Baron Mohrenheim, Russian
Ambassador in France, will
change his residence from Paris
to Cannes, or perhaps a little
beyond the French frontier.

New Orleans, March 22.
A German fleet that crossed the
Caribbean Sea has passed by La
Guayra and afterwards by Saint
Thomas. The fleet is composed
of four ships and is under the
command of Commander Stegel.

If the rumours which have
lately circulated respecting the
desires of Germany to take pos-
session of one of the islands of
the Caribbean Sea, be taken into
account this naval demonstra-
tion is not wanting in signifi-
cance.

Paris, 18.

The miners and men on strike
at Decazeville attacked the works
at the iron mines. Many of the
rioters have been arrested.

Bucharest, 18.

The treaty of peace between
Servia and Bulgaria has been
ratified by the powers.

Madrid.

Castelar has rejected finally
any alliance with the Intransi-
geants for the coming elections.

The efforts to unite all the
fractions of the Republican party
are in good train, and it is prob-
able that a single list of candi-
dates will be agreed to before the
elections.

Yesterday a number of rioters
pillaged the Almorad Club in
Alicante. Several shots were
fired, but the police rapidly re-
pressed the disorder.

Vienna, 20.

It is semi-officially reported
that Russia is concentrating
troops in Bessarabia. This move
is believed to be based on Russia's
intention of influencing Prince
Alexander, who is suspected of
conniving with England to per-
manently seal the union of Bul-
garia and Eastern Roumelia,
contrary to the Czar's wishes.
The Prince is also desirous of
being named Governor for life,
whereas Russia only consents to
5 years.

Stockholm.

The official papers announce
as highly probable the marriage
of the Duke of Gothland, second
son of the King of Norway and
Sweden to the Princess Louisa,
second daughter of H.R.H. the
Prince of Wales.

Berlin, 17.

The Rt. Rev. Dr. Popp, Catholic
Bishop of Fulda and leader of the
Catholic party in the Upper
Chamber of the German Parlia-
ment, has received instructions
from Cardinal Jacobini, the Papal
secretary, to obtain the greatest
possible concessions from the
German Government in the new
ecclesiastical law.

Valparaiso, 19.

M. de Lesseps was received by
a great crowd in Panama.

There has been a fight in Monte
Cristo, Ecuador, between gov-
ernment troops and the revolu-
tionary party, resulting in 15 of
the latter being killed.

General Salazar has reached
Guayaquil. If the revolution
takes any form he will command
the army, if not he will return to
the legation of Chili or Peru.

Lima, 10.

In Paita the people attacked a
political meeting of the Cacerista
party, and several persons were
wounded.

The newspaper *El Comercio*
asks the Council of Ministers to
inquire into the receipts of the
State during the administration
of Iglesias, but does not accept a
similar proceeding with regard
to the income received by Caceres
during the past three years.

Brussels, March 22.

The socialist disorders at
Liege were renewed yesterday,
but were quickly suppressed by
the police.

A meeting is announced for to-
morrow in that city.

At Seraing some shops and
houses belonging to the prin-
cipal persons of the locality were
pillaged.

There has been an encounter
between the police and the men
on strike from Seraing. Shots
were exchanged on both sides.

An idea may be formed of the
serious character of the late
Socialist manifestation by the
fact that there are no less than
3,000 men in active service, who
occupy themselves in guarding
the districts disturbed by the
rioters.

THE WORLD-FAMED

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ALEXANDER SULLIVAN ON HOME RULE

Alexander Sullivan, ex-President of the Irish National League of America, writes:

It is manifest that Home Rule for Ireland is a question almost eliminated from politics. The right is not denied. The principle is conceded. The policy of granting it has penetrated the thickest and most bigoted British skulls. Yet it may take considerable time to arrange details and effect a status. Before the settlement is made final Ireland must govern Ireland without outside interference. She must enact her own laws, create her own courts, organize and administer her own police power, assess and expend her own taxes. She must have self-government in detail and in gross.

Practical minds are apt to think that the tariff will be the impassable barrier between Irish demand and British concession. Two things are clear: First, that Great Britain has allowed every other of her dependencies having a parliament to enact a protective tariff against English goods; second, that Ireland must resort to the same policy in order to rebuild her own industries destroyed by British legislation. Men as sagacious as Gladstone and Parnell can waive the question. The Irish parliament, even if prohibited by the terms of his creative act from enacting protective tariff laws against England, can give Ireland the full benefit of a protective system by a proportionate scale of bounties for Irish manufactures, following a precedent furnished by the last Irish parliament. What is, however, more potent than bounties more effective than written laws, and, unlike laws, self-enforcing, is a clear, organized, resolute national sentiment, which can prevent the purchase of English goods as thoroughly as it made it infamous of late years to rent the soil from which an evicted Irish tenant had been thrust by alien landlords. It ought to be remembered that British law in Ireland has been made impotent simply by Irish sentiment.

The inauguration of a National Government without a treasury will be one of the most material of all the difficulties that will have to be overcome. The most reasonable solution is not the issuance of national bonds, but a return to the Irish people of an adequate fraction of the more than \$40,000,000 a year which has been extorted from Ireland, and in part applied on the imperial debt, in express violation of that article of the act of legislative union of 1800 which stipulated that Ireland should never be required to pay any portion of the English debt contracted prior to the passage of that act. This stipulation has been violated every year since 1817. It will not require impossible book keeping to ascertain the precise sum which should be refunded to the National Government of Ireland under this head alone. Another sum which should be converted to the treasury of the Irish National Government is the residue of the Irish Church surplus. This fund, the remainder of the tax on conscience, is the unexpended balance after the payment of all claims, real and imaginary, created by the act of

disestablishment of the State Church of Ireland. It is, in fact, stolen Irish money still in the hands of the governmental thief whose ingenuity has failed to dispose of it. It will be a convenient sum to designate «cash on hand» for the inauguration of the Irish National Government, since it must amount even at this late day to a round \$20,000,000. Its transfer from the English to the Irish treasury, moreover, will not require the imposition of a penny of tax upon the English people.

One of the flimsiest pretexts for the past opposition to Irish National Government is that if the overwhelming Catholic majority obtained Legislative supremacy they would curtail the civil or religious liberty of the small Protestant minority. To this two answers are ready: First, that the inspirers, promoters, and martyrs of the Irish National cause have included such men as Swift, Grattan, Fitzgerald, Tone, Emmet, Davis, and Mitchell, all Protestants; and secondly, that the Catholic majority in the brief periods when it had power to express itself upon that question presented to the world the exceptional spectacle of assuring absolute equality in religion and citizenship to his fellow-countrymen of other creeds when in nearly every other land religious proscription, on one pretext or another, was the rule. Who shall accuse the people of an intention to be bigots whose Catholic constituencies have enthusiastically returned Protestants of all denominations to be their legislative agents, and whose leader is himself a Protestant? I would never have opened my lips or raised my hand in the Irish cause if I did not know that the National Government of Ireland will be established on the basis of equal rights for all men without distinction of creed, race, or color.

There is another subject which must be considered in the terms of settlement—a subject which lies in the core of every Irish nationalist's heart. It is the unconditioned release of all Irish prisoners held by England for political offenses. It is a subject which will provoke bitter temper. But it is absolutely beyond the power of man to content the Irish race with any compact which shall not open the doors for these men. Statesmanship has noble functions. The management of party tactics requires splendid faculties. The men who write laws and the tireless and cautious patriots who have pushed remedial measures through an alien parliament are to be held forever in the gratitude of their country. But nobler than statesmanship, sublimer than the most august law-making, has been the dauntless self-sacrifice which carried to the glory of the scaffold or the darkness of the dungeon the martyrs of Irish liberty. The death or the prolonged torture of these men has kept alive the flame whose light is now glorious on every Irish hilltop and is seen to the farthest limits of the civilized world. The gibbet cannot give back its dead. But what a mockery to forget the living inmates of political dungeons when the reward of their sacrifices is about to be realized! Nor must there be left on the globe an Irishman forbidden for political reasons to visit his native land a freeman among her freemen.

If a temporary arrangement be entered into without the unconditional restoration of all political prisoners to full civic rights, no man and no party on earth can give guaranty that a chapter of savage retaliation will not be added to the volume of irreparable injustice which all right-minded men must hope is about to be closed.

THE EXTENT OF ENGLISH INVESTMENTS IN SOUTH AMERICA.

For some years past, in fact, since the events which were exposed in the report of the Foreign Loans Committee of 1875, our investments in foreign government securities have been shrinking, and during the last four or five years the movement has been accelerated in what are

termed international issues, viz., Italian, Spanish, and Russian bonds, etc. Russian bonds, for instance, which were held here very largely a few years ago, have left this country in bulk, and are now mostly domiciled in Amsterdam, Berlin, etc. Issues, again, like French and Italian, are only sparsely scattered about in a few directions, while newer loans, such as Austrian and Hungarian Gold Rentes, etc., are altogether exotics in this country. For these results, the distrust occasioned by the want of stability in European politics, and the continuous increase in the national debts of nearly all the great powers, are no doubt largely responsible. And this decline in our holdings of foreign government securities has been accompanied by an almost complete want of expansion in the amount of capital invested by English capitalists in joint-stock undertakings abroad, with two exceptions, one being United States railways, and the other South American railways, etc. The latter we will deal with more particularly. In order to do this we subjoin a tabular statement, showing the total amount outstanding of the capital advanced to or employed in the various South American States for which the quotations are obtainable in the London market, together with their market value up to Feb. 6. Of course, this does not imply that the whole amount so given is held in this country. A few Brazilian bonds, for instance, are held in Amsterdam, and small parcels of Argentine in Paris; while a minute proportion has no doubt been taken by native investors. Peruvians also are largely in the hands of continental financiers, but then their value is small. There is, however, no doubt that the great bulk of South American government bonds are in the possession of English investors, who also hold practically all the private, or semi-private, joint-stock issues. The following is the statement:

Argentine Republic—	
State loans	Amount now outstanding £17,100,000
Provincial ditto—	
Buenos Aires ..	6,687,000
Entre Rios	810,000
Santa Fe	2,655,000
Railways	15,207,000
Banks	2,099,000
Other undertakings ..	2,144,000
Total	45,602,000
Brazil—	
Total amount	46,984,000
Chili—	
Total amount	9,744,000
Ecuador—	
State loans, etc.	2,390,000
Paraguay—	
State loans	1,505,000
Peru—	
Total amount	34,154,000
Uruguay—	
Total amount	14,139,000
Venezuela—	
Total amount	3,276,000
Grand total	57,794,000

The total nominal amount of capital given above is £115,794,000, the nominal market value of which amounts to £115,475,000. The difference between these two sums is of course largely due to the inclusion of much of the so-called «rubbish» of the market, such as Peruvian bonds, etc. Deducting this, viz., Ecuador, Paraguay, and Peruvian, we get as totals £122,320,000 and £111,078,000. This subdivides into government loans and loans to various industrial enterprises, chiefly railways, as follows:

Nominal outstanding capital	
State loans, etc.	£71,610,600
Railways, etc.	50,710,000
Total	122,320,000
Market value of capital	
State loans, etc.	£58,223,000
Railways, etc.	52,855,000
Total	111,078,000

It is interesting to compare these figures roughly with those, say, of about ten years ago. Taking the State loans, etc., we find in the case of the Argentine Republic an increase of about eleven millions in the amount outstanding in this market, and

in the case of Brazil an increase of between three and four millions; but Chili shows a slight decrease in this respect. The amount of capital invested in railways, etc., as given above, is £50,710,000, which is more than three times the total outstanding in 1875; the figures for Brazil then being £6,650,000 and for the Argentine Republic £5,549,000. The great increase in the case of Brazil is due largely to the way in which railway construction has been stimulated by government guarantees, which the Argentine government has granted, but more sparingly. The market value of the £50,710,000 outstanding capital amounts, it will be seen, to £52,855,000, showing on the gross total a premium of only a little over 4 o/o, which is much more than due to the high prices of the securities of a few of the older and more lucrative railways, since some of the later Brazilian and Argentine undertakings have turned out rather sad failures, and these securities stand at greatly depreciated prices. Judged by these figures, our investments in this direction have not as a whole been very brilliant successes, but when the depressed condition of South American trade is remembered, and when comparison is made with other of our investments, as, say, American railway shares and bonds, they do not appear unsatisfactory.

At the present time, if we omit our colonial investments, which although very large are of a different character to foreign securities, the bulk of our foreign investments are in South America. And this is no doubt a corollary of our large trade with South America, in which we hold the supremacy, for if trade follows the flag, investment capital certainly follows trade. The flow of capital during the past few years has been in a steadily increasing volume, despite the extreme depression which has existed in South America, owing in a large measure to the very great fall in the prices of all the chief raw products exported, and a considerable increase in its volume is not unlikely to take place when the outlook definitely brightens. The full effect of the last few years' strain, however, have yet to be overcome, and until that has been done it will be well to exercise prudence before greatly increasing our holdings in that quarter. The future of several South American countries may promise much, but against this must be set not only any immediate difficulties that may be apparent, but in some cases the race instincts of the populations, which, as past experience proves, have frequently wrecked great possibilities, and led to the loss of much English wealth.—*Economist*, Jan. 23.

AN ATROCIOUS MEASURE.

BISMARCK'S SPEECH ON EXPELLING THE POLES FROM GERMANY.

Prince Bismarck, on January 26, in the debate in the Prussian Landtag on the expulsion of the Poles from Germany, made a remarkable speech, occupying two hours in its delivery. He said the primary cause of the Government's action was the disloyalty of the Poles to the German Crown. They were, he said, constantly engaged in intrigues against the Government, and the Crown could do nothing else than either deny the demands of such a majority or else destroy the evil element which made the majority possible. The Polish agitation in Germany, Prince Bismarck said, had always appeared to him an element of danger, and had compelled him to keep a watch on Russia. The Poles had been constantly, and not always unsuccessfully, endeavoring to set foreign States against Prussia. «Hence,» continued the Chancellor, «we have determined to buy out all the real estate owned by Polish nobles in Prussian Poland, and place German colonists on the lands hitherto occupied by the expelled people. In order to make the colonisation inure permanently to the benefit of the

Empire, the colonists will be prohibited from marrying Poles.» The cost of the undertaking will be about 300,000,000 marks (about \$75,000,000), but the State will lose no more than 10 o/o of this—a loss made necessary by the exigencies of the case, buying out an alien class and reselling to Germans—while the gain to the Empire will be immeasurable. «The Government,» spoke out the Chancellor, with great animation, «will never concede the restoration of Poland, nor a hair's-breadth in that direction. Whoever refuses to help protect and maintain the State is not entitled to claim anything from the State.» As for me, I am ready to save my country, although it cost me my head and honor; if anybody dares to attack Prussia's frontiers, I shall cry, like Gladstone, «Hands off!»

Referring to the insinuation that the Government's religious prejudices had great influence in its treatment of the Poles, Prince Bismarck said: «Religion is in no wise connected with the expulsions. As the policy of kindness had failed, it became necessary to reduce the Polish element in Germany and to increase the German element. This is the real reason for the expulsions, and the Government has determined to persist in this work despite the opposition of the Reichstag, and in conclusion I will say that before allowing the fatherland to be endangered I would counsel the Emperor to make the Federal Government independent of obstructive tactics in the Reichstag, so far as the constitution and laws of Germany would permit, for I would hold any minister to be a coward who should hesitate to stake everything to save his fatherland from danger.»

The Chancellor's speech is the principal topic of conversation in the German capital. It is generally conceded that the speech is equally capable of being interpreted to foreshadow either a dissolution of the Reichstag or a coup d'etat.

THE PARLIAMENTARY FUND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS, &c.	
Previously acknowledged	\$ m/n 981.75
Edward Lennon, Capilla del Señor	10.00
James Lennon	5.00
Collected by James Lawless, Carmen de Areco ..	33.10
Total	\$1029.85

Carmen de Areco, March 16th, 1885.
To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,
Please acknowledge the following subscriptions I received from a few patriotic Irishmen and women, the amount I handed over to Mr. Martin Gillen, agent for the *Southern Cross*, Carmen de Areco, to be forwarded to you and placed to the credit of the Irish Parliamentary Fund. The amount is not all that I could wish it to be, however, small as it is, it was most thankfully received by me from those that contributed and responded to the call of their country in the hour of need. Sir, loving and serving one's country is a holy thing, said a prophet. Man that loves and serves his country loves and serves his God, and the man that is true to the land of his birth cannot and will not be false to the land of his adoption. It's needless for me to say more, I shall leave that to abler pens and more eloquent tongues than mine. God speed the cause.
I remain, Dear sir,
Yours very truly,
James Lawless.

P.S.—I am promised more.
J. L.

Collected by Mr. James Lawless:	
Patrick O'Brien	5
Mrs. O'Brien	5
Joseph Dunn	5
Patrick Dougherty	5
James Konan	2
John Egan	2
An Irish woman	1
Mrs. Ellen O'Brien	1.10
John Eliffe	2
Patrick Rooney	1
Michael O'Brien	2
Michael McLoughan	2

FOREIGN NOTES.

M. Charles Gounod, the celebrated composer, has recently gone to Rheims, whence he visited the cathedral, and called upon the Archbishop, Mgr. Langenieux. The latter said to him: «You ought to do a great work for us, compose a Mass in honor of Joan of Arc.» M. Gounod immediately promised the Archbishop to fulfill this wish of his, and engaged to execute during the present year a Latin piece, the words of which, taken from the Holy Scriptures, would be applicable to the heroine. M. Gounod further said: «Yes, I will compose my piece in honor of Joan of Arc; I wish to make a work worthy of her; I will return to Rheims, and it is in this cathedral, before the altar, that I will compose it.»

The Congress of Catholics of Normandy are about to initiate measures for the holding at Paris in April, 1887, an international congress of Catholic savants. Some of the best-known Catholics in France will take part in this assembly.

A furnace for the cremation of dead bodies is about to be opened in the cemetery of Père Lachaise. The first attempt at cremation in France dates from 1804, the object of the flames being M. Fontaine, who died at Montpelier. The body was burned in the Champs de Mars of that city, and the ashes were sent to the Convention, which ordered that they should be preserved in the National Archives, as if they were a document attesting the folly of the Revolution.

There are 500 McCarthys, 1100 Murphys, and 1300 Sullivans in the Boston City Directory. These three names may be taken as an indication of the Irish element in the population of Boston: there are no more of them in Boston, in proportion to other Irish names, than elsewhere. As the names given are usually those of the heads of families, exclusive of wives, children, working-women, etc., it is safe to multiply the above figures by 4 or 5 to obtain a fair average of the Sullivans, Murphys, and McCarthys of Boston.

The remarkable articles in the *North American Review* for February are «America's Land Question» by A. J. Desmond, and «England and Ireland» by Henry George. Mr. Desmond gives a list of 29 foreign noblemen and syndicates who own 20,647,000 acres of American land, and asks: «How long will we retain our proud pre-eminence as the console of the down-trodden tenantry of other lands when we are nurturing a more gigantic landlordism at home?» Henry George shows that the true inwardness of English opposition to Irish Home Rule lies in the fear that the land reforms which would follow would not be confined to Ireland, but would threaten also the privilege of the English landlord. He pays a warm tribute to Michael Davitt, who, more than any other of the Nationalists, embodies Mr. George's views on the Land Question.

A new play by Mr. Dion Boucicault is an event to be hailed with pleasure in this age of dramatic sterility. «The Jilt» is a work worthy the author of «London Assurance» and «The Shaughraun». The hero of the play, «Myles O'Hara», impersonated by the author, is a veritable creation, an Irish gentleman, frank, brave, truthful, and honest, yet quick-witted and shrewd enough as a «gentleman rider» needs must be. The humor of the character is delightfully original, losing nothing, we need scarcely say, in Mr. Boucicault's inimitable delivery. «The Jilt» is another proof, if any were needed, that the most prolific is at the same time the most highly gifted dramatic author in the language. He is also one of the very cleanest of writers. What a tribute to human nature it is that the most widely read novelist and the most popular dramatist, Dickens and Boucicault, never wrote a line at which the most pure-minded in the world would have cause to blush!

AN INSTANCE OF DIVINE
VENGEANCE.

In the year 1793, as three young French soldiers, on the way to rejoin their regiments in Spain, were passing through a village of the Pyrenees, they observed a statue of the Blessed Virgin at the portal of a parish church. These young men were imbued with the infidel and impious sentiments of the time, and the sight of the sacred image roused their hatred of religion. One of them named Thomas proposed that they should take turns in firing at the statue. Accordingly he took aim, striking it in the forehead, between the eyes; then Francis fired, and his ball lodged in the breast. The third, named James, who was less wicked than his companions, at first refused to fire, but, fearing their anger and ridicule, he finally shut his eyes and discharged his weapon aimlessly. The ball struck the statue in the leg, just above the knee. The impious soldiers then resumed their journey, and the act was probably soon forgotten. But insults to the Blessed Virgin are remembered and avenged by her Son, and this was not an exception.

In the next battle in which they were engaged, a chance shot struck Thomas, and he fell, with his face to the earth. Francis and James, who were near by, raised him up, then looked at each other in dumb horror; for they recalled his shot at the statue. He was dead, with a bullet in his forehead, just between the eyes. The next day Francis fell in battle, mortally wounded in the breast. His comrades were obliged to leave him on the field. In vain he called for a priest.

Seized with remorse and terror, James resolved to confess his crime at the first opportunity. Unfortunately he did not meet a priest, and when the war was over his fears vanished, and likewise his good resolutions.

On returning home, the army passed through the same Pyrenean village. As the soldiers marched along a musket was unaccountably discharged, and the ball struck James in the leg just above the knee. The wound seemed a slight one, and the surgeons told him it would heal in a few days; but it remained unhealed and painful for 20 years—a constant reminder of the justice and mercy of God. The young man confessed his crime, and afterwards led a Christian life.

This remarkable incident was related by the late Louis Veuillot, who gave as his authority a certain Dr. Fabas, living in the Pyrenees, to whom the young soldier had applied for relief in his sufferings, and who pronounced the case to be the most extraordinary that had ever come under his observation.

Zealous reformers—

An Arizona paper tells of two well known local sports who shot each other to death the other day, and concluded by saying: The sad affair is specially to be regretted, as both the gentlemen were zealous reformers.

Queries—

Would you be right in describing a bailiff's appeal as "very touching?" When the captain of a ship issues the order "silence fore and aft," is the vessel allowed to answer her helm? Do you think that halting verses should be bound in limp cloth? Is it reasonable to expect to get horse power out of a donkey-engine? Should you say that rats and mice enjoy themselves when it rains cats and dogs? Do you think that sailors are wise to trust so much to the anchor, when they know it only holds on by a fluke? Would it be correct to describe a smoky chimney as a grate nuisance? When a young lady takes her engagement ring to the pawnbroker's, does it become a "pledge of affection"? Should you describe the operation of cutting a convict's hair as a "shock"-ing affair? Ought members of the School Board to know a deal more than other folks? If your flute were given the use of speech, would its first exclamation be "well, I'm blowed?"

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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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Reconquista y Cuyo

DR. SANTIAGO

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

110-2m

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(Signed), RYLANDS BROTHERS.

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y perm.

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NOTA

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By order.

THE COMMITTEE.

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

TERMS.

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THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, MARCH 26TH, 1886.

The directors of the Southern Railway have increased the rate of charges for passengers' fare and cargo on their line since the 22nd inst. The increase in all cases will amount to 41 o/o. A first-class ticket to Lomas only cost 45 cents last week, now the fare is 63 cents. The fare from Plaza Constitucion to Azul, which was only \$7.66 is now \$10.92. The charge for a cargo of 20 tons to Olavarria was \$720. The charge for the same at present is \$1035. When we take into consideration that the charges on the Southern line were, even before the rise, some 25 o/o more than on the Provincial railways, we have some idea of the liberality of the Southern Railway Company.

It would appear that the Oriental revolution turned out a flash in the pan. The Argentine Government connived at the preparations made on this side of the river, but the movements of the revolutionists were rather dilatory, and in fact they made a parade of their numbers and strength as if this country was going to make war on Santos. This state of things of course could not last. The revolutionists lost their opportunity, until Santos had sent troops to every spot likely to be menaced, and the governor of Corrientes telegraphed on Monday that a body of Oriental revolutionists were stopped and deprived of their arms at Caseros. The same has been done in other districts, and Santos is laughing at the imbecility of his enemies.

All the papers showed signs of more than the usual dullness this week. Meantime they are so numerous that the vendors who go round in the morning can scarcely remember the names, and it is no small recommendation that the dailies are now appearing «con caricatura.» La Libertad of Monday came before the public with the cry: «La gran partida de pelota»—a game of ball.

A patriotic Irishman, writing of an article which appeared recently and which made reference to the old songs of our fathers, says he wonders why their tender airs are forgotten. So do we. We have heard sung in our exile the soft sentimental gush which has nothing to recommend it but the frivolity of the age, and we agree with our old national friend that the songs of long ago should not remain uncherished, but be

revived again, if for nothing but the sake of the tender memories their melody still contains.

Who that has ever heard the soft, lingering sweetness of the airs that played across the harvest-field from the throat of a happy Irish maiden, or as they journeyed along dwelt on "the strains that the corn reapers sung," but asks if the neglect of these songs is not a crime? Our old friend tells us he has a wonderful collection of these ballads and we expect, as he promises, that he will send us a few of them for publication.

The following is a very cheering account of the state of Ireland. It is given in a letter from London:

"Both parties agree that the condition of Ireland was never more alarming than it is at present. Earl Cowper's warning that the country was on the eve of the most formidable strike against rent yet seen is already justified. The League has organized combinations among the tenants over a large part of the country. It undertakes to fix an arbitrary percentage of reductions of rent, and prohibits all payments to landlords who refuse to accept the League scale. Judicial rents, held according to Mr. Parnell's dictum to be no more binding than other attempts of landlords to enforce payment by legal means, are resisted by organized force."

It has been made sufficiently manifest that "judicial rents" and the Irish people cannot exist together. Either one or the other must perish and the people are resolved that they won't perish. This is very alarming to Earl Cowper and his countrymen, but what is alarming to England is sure to be good for Ireland.

We received half-a-dozen letters yesterday from North America, from persons enquiring about this country and expressing a desire to come here.

John Brennan, of Ontario, in the Dominion of Canada writes asking for information about Sandy Brennan or any of his children. He is or was a native of the town of Sligo, and left Ireland about 50 years ago.

William P. McNamara of Albany, United States, writes to us asking information about his wife's family named Garrahan, from County Longford.

Michael Brosnahan of 113 Lincoln Street, Boston, wants information about his brother whose Christian name he does not give.

RENT.

We are of opinion that landlords are now laboring under a great delusion if they imagine that they can continue to demand the rents of former years. With gold at an unprecedented rate of premium, the price of produce was never lower than it is at present. Let us suppose that gold should come down to its normal level, or even to 25 o/o, as it is very possible it may when the election excitement is over. Let us suppose also that the price of produce in the European market will remain unchanged, then we shall have good wool sold in the market at \$50 per arroba. If when farmers received from \$80 to 100 % they found it difficult to make both ends meet, how can they manage to live when their profits are reduced from 25 to 50 o/o? We know an honest man who pays \$8000 % for a puesto yearly. The price of his wool scarcely brought him the rent this year, and his sons have to go out to service to supplement the work of their parents. We know numerous sheep-farmers who paid \$12,000 % last year for a sheep-run; now their rent is \$15,000 %. It is folly for the landlord to exact such a rent, and it is folly for the tenant to undertake to pay it. The price of land in Europe must naturally affect the price here. Our farmers may, by drawing on their little savings, be able to meet the exorbitant demands for one year, but they will sink from the lowest deep to a lower deep, and the crash must at length come, for no man can give more than he receives.

worship which recognise the supremacy of foreign governments. These institutions receive subsidies, and they are governed by masters and teachers directly appointed by these governments. The amount of payments is discussed in European Parliaments, and only lately we had President Roca assisting at an exhibition in Buenos Aires which is exclusively Italian. It is no wonder, under such circumstances, that Signor Robilant should pretend to exercise control within our country."

THE FEDERATION OF THE CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES.

The group of States—five in number—whose collected territories constitute what is generally called Central America, seem to be fast approaching a stage where their consolidation for certain general interests will enable them to be hereinafter styled as the United States of Central America. The rash attempt of General Barrios of Guatemala to crush Nicaragua, San Salvador, though threatening for a moment to break a link in the chain of federation, has perhaps better impressed the little republics with the advantages union would offer in vivid contrast to the evils which the possible recurrence of a quasi-civil war like the last might engender.

Immediately after the war negotiations for the desired end were resumed, and it has lately been announced that Guatemala, San Salvador, and Honduras have signed a treaty of alliance. The basis of the alliance is their agreement to aid each other against any foreign foe, the establishment of free trade between themselves, a common mail service, the recognition of each other's public acts, and the equalization of weights and measures for greater facilities in their commercial relations. Ten years is the provisional term of the treaty. The other two republics of Nicaragua and Costa Rica though left out in the cold are said to be desirous of joining this union. It is probably a mere question of time, now that the impulse has been given and the initiative taken by the majority of the republics, for the general confederation to be effected. The benefits accruing to the interested parties will no doubt be great and other nations whose trade interests coincide with theirs will hail with satisfaction a new constellation in the firmament of American federation.—Catholic Telegraph.

THE ANNUNCIATION FEAST OF THE ANNUNCIATION

As yesterday was the Feast of Annunciation when the entire Christian world paid the homage of their devotion to the Mother of God, we consider it appropriate to the occasion to quote the following from Father O'Reilly's beautiful work «Mirror of Womanhood», in which he points to the Virgin Mother of the Saviour of mankind as the model of all women.

«The virtues and qualities which the poet attributes to Mary in her girlhood are those which every Christian mother will endeavor to develop in her daughters—the deep-seated piety that makes conformity to the divine will the first and last study of every hour and day and year, till the veil is removed, and the dutiful soul beholds face to face Him who through all eternity studies to fulfil her will: the "profound simplicity of intellect," which is but the illumined eye of faith beholding God first and last and middlemost in all this wondrous world, and in the complicated course of human history; the "supreme patience" which springs from the certain hope that such faith begets, and makes the trials of time seem as naught compared with the eternal possession already begun in faith; these twin virtues of Faith and Hope, like the wings of the soul, lifting the maiden to the divine bosom even "from her mother's knee;" that "wisdom and char-

ity" which consists in filling the heart brimful with the chaste love of the Supreme Good, in

The rents in town and camp are now much higher than the circumstances would warrant us in believing. We hear of the upper story of a house in Calle Maipu being let this week for \$200 m/n per month. This might have been rented a year ago for half the money. Yet business in the city was never duller. The day must come when rents will come down to their normal level, for they, like other saleable commodities, are regulated by supply and demand. Just now it may suit the landlords to keep up the strain, but it does not require a prophet to know that the present high rents cannot be long maintained.

THE DUTIES OF FOREIGNERS IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

In a debate which took place in the Italian Parliament recently on the subject of claims brought by Italian subjects against South American States for losses and injuries, real or imaginary, Signor Robilant, Minister of Foreign Affairs, made an arrogant and offensive speech, the pompous and menacing tone of which is justly resented by the representatives of South American independence. The Minister said that he would, for the present, content himself with using the weapon of diplomacy, but that the day might come when it would be necessary to use "more solid arguments," and then the Italian Government would not shrink from doing its duty. The Italians have been at loggerheads with more than one Government of South America recently. A certain Cerruti has his grievances in Colombia, and the Government of Humberto has thought proper to make a display of its naval power in Columbian waters, in order to overawe what the Italian Minister designates as "the little republics of South America." Now, another Italian, of the name of Caetani, brings a bill of damages against the Argentine Government, and he appeals to his friends at home to bring some "solid arguments" to bear on the Government of this country. Caetani undertook to found a colony here, for which he got a concession of land, but not having complied with the conditions on which the concession was made he was deprived thereof. He alleges that this was done unjustly, but whether justly or unjustly it is evidently a question for the Argentine tribunals to decide, and the matter is entirely outside the jurisdiction of the Italian Government. Otherwise, we must admit that any foreign government may interfere in a matter in which the interests of one of its subjects are concerned. Therefore the right of foreign intervention is established. Therefore the Argentine Republic and the other "little Republics of South America" are no longer independent. Every citizen of this country would of course protest against such a doctrine. None of the European powers has more right to interfere in the judicial affairs of this country than the Argentine Republic has to interfere in the affairs of Italy, or England, or Germany. On this subject we fully endorse the views of our colleague El Diario. In its issue of Monday, treating of this question, our colleague says: "There is no country in the world where the foreigner has broader rights and privileges than in the Argentine Republic. He has all the civil rights of the natives without any of their responsibilities and, nevertheless, abuses are committed which are degrading to the citizen and which question the national sovereignty. The different nationalities here are designated 'colonies,' just as if the European governments could establish colonies on Argentine territory. What is still worse, we find that the Consuls of different European powers pretend to interfere in all our civil questions, and even register the names of the children of foreign-

ers born in the country, as if they were not Argentine citizens. There are in this Republic schools and Protestant houses of order to pour all the unselfish devotion it inspires on the home first, and then on all outside the home, according to the enlightened laws of charity; the invincible fortitude that nerves the soul to struggle unceasingly against the warring desires of earthly concupiscence, while bearing with unruffled serenity the ills which befall, no matter whence they come; and that "circumspect pity" which makes the soul careful, while succoring the distress of others, and showing divinely pity to their most loathsome ills, not to be herself defiled, just as when mercy leads one to plunge into a roaring flood to save a poor drowning wretch, one takes care not to be swept away by the swift waters.

This gentle nurture within the home will give the woman's soul that adamant firmness as well as purity which will bear without injury the terrible trials of after life. Maidenhood had scarcely begun for the Most Blessed One when the divine purpose was unfolded to her, and her share in the Work of Ages (Habacuc, iii, 2) was foreshown, the bitter road from the manger to the cross; and then the long stay on earth after Him in the house of John, with her full participation in all the manifold woes of the infant Church. She who was the Mother of the Bridegroom, who had pillowed his infant head on her bosom through the long journeying, back and forth, of his exile, and who, at the foot of the cross, received on that same agonised bosom the dear thorn-crowned head taken down from the wood, was predestined to watch over the birth and growth of his Bride and Our Mother.

As she suffered in Him when scourged at the pillar and nailed to the bitter tree, so she suffered in his members during the first persecutions; was scourged in Paul and John, and beheaded in James, and stoned in Stephen, being meanwhile the model in faith that never faltered, in hope that never was dimmed, and in that all-bearing love which waiteth for his coming throughout the interminable years.

How true a mirror of womanhood! How clearly can one view in the life of that Mother of Sorrows the lot which all true women must accept. And how consoling for all these classes of toilers, sufferers, and waiters, whose trials, labors, duties, and virtues we are now going to set forth.

«CONVERTING ROMANISTS.»

The American Bible Society has again discovered that Brazil is in a bad way. It seems that a colporteur in Arca, Province of Parahyba, has been received in a truly bigoted and intolerant manner by the Vicar of that place, who is, of course, a Catholic priest.

The devout colporteur wrote to the Rev. W. M. Brown, superintendent of the Rio Janeiro branch of the Bible Society's work: it seems that the colporteur had sold several Bibles—corrupted version. The priest heard of this, according to the colporteur, and denounced the Bibles as false and heretical. The Bible Society is shocked by this evidence of «Romanists» hatred of the Scriptures, and takes it as another sign that the Church is afraid of the Bible.

Most intelligent Protestants know by this time that the King James' version of the Sacred Scriptures is full of errors. They know that a «version» has been made, in order to get rid of these errors, and that this revision of the New Testament has brought it nearer to the Vulgate of St. Jerome. This is a plain admission on the part of Protestant authorities that the Catholic Church has been right all along and King James wrong. How, then, can the Bible Society get angry with the Brazilian Vicar because he prefers the Catholic version of the Scriptures to the corrupt King James' version, which philanthropists sent abroad—New York Freeman's Journal.

LETTER
FROM FATHER FIDELIS.

Ven. Dean Dillon,

My dear Monseñor,
Thanks for calling my attention to the article copied from the *Boston Republic*. I never knew before that there was such a paper, and never saw a copy of it. Probably the alleged report was taken from some other North-American paper. However that may be, the report is incorrect. It is scarcely necessary to add that I never, in any interview, said a single word which could reflect in the slightest degree upon our Irish colonists in the River Plate, nor upon those who have labored so faithfully in their behalf. On the contrary, I have always spoken with pride and enthusiasm concerning those to whom it has been my joy to consecrate my life. That any one should imagine that I had given cause of offense fills me with surprise and regret.

I remain, my dear Dean, with sentiments of respect and affection,

Your humble servant,
Fidelis, C.P.

Holy Cross Convent,
Buenos Aires,
March 22nd, 1886.

From the above letter we see clearly that the published interview between Father Fidelis and a North-American newspaper reporter is not correct. I could not for a moment believe that any disparaging remarks on the Irish in the Plate would be made by Father Fidelis, and I am glad to see I have not been mistaken. Father Fidelis has solemnly assured me he never asserted that the education, religious or secular, of our country people had been neglected. He merely stated what we all know to be true, and what we deplore, that families are so circumstanced in our camps that it is difficult to educate children whose parents possess very limited means. When the reported interview appeared in the *Southern Cross* some strong and unfavorable remarks were made upon it. It elicited also a sharp letter from one of our most esteemed and most worthy chaplains. The above letter, however, places things in their proper light. I, therefore, hope that all will be satisfied, as I am, by the explanation given by my good friend, Father Fidelis.

Patrick J. E. Dillon.

LETTER
FROM VENADO TUERTO.

March 19th, 1886.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

My pen has lain idle so long that I am afraid it has almost lost the trick of writing; still, I hope it will be capable of doing justice to my first impressions of Venado Tuerto. This immense district, concerning which so much has been written and said, so highly praised by some, so ill spoken of by others, merits, as far as my short experience will allow me to judge, all the encomiums it has received on the one side, and all the obloquy cast upon it by the other. Before explaining this seeming paradox, allow me to give a slight description of this part of the country.

To reach here the traveller must take the diligence in Pergamino, a rather picturesque town as far as camp towns go, and after travelling 12 leagues he arrives at what was lately called the Fortin Mercedes, but now the «Pueblo» Colon. Nearly half way between the two places the refined sheep-farming camp ceases and the coarse camp of the Pampa begins, and this, not as might naturally be expected, gradually, but in the most abrupt fashion. A wire fencing between two estancias seems to have had the same effect in separating these two great divisions of this pastoral country, the refined from the unrefined camps, as might be expected from a river boundary or a chain of mountains. Most campmen will have remarked the sharp delineation between bare camp and cardo, especially black cardo camp, caused apparently by a wire fence, but few, I fancy, would

expect this latter to act as a bulwark between «gramilla» and «paja.» From this point forward if a man were offered a gold dollar for every plant of refined grass he could find, he would be obliged very soon to give up the contract from sheer starvation as he would not earn enough to keep himself in food.

The «Pueblo» of Colon, where diligence travellers have to pass the night, is a village of scattered brick houses surrounded by numerous chacras of 20 squares each, but in each of which chacras about two squares were under cultivation, and this consisted of maize. I asked why the whole of the land was not cultivated, and I was told that the freight was so expensive that it would not pay. I then asked how the people supported themselves, and my only answer was an expressive shrug of the shoulders. After passing through about eight leagues of the coarsest of «paja» land, on which however I saw at intervals large herds of fat cattle and large troops of fine mares, we came in sight of the town of Melincue, now called San Urbano.

Of all the camp towns which it has been my good, or evil, fortune to visit, and the list is not small, the town of San Urbano, the chief or official seat of an immense department is the most dismal. A large uncultivated plaza is surrounded by a framework of dingy brick houses. On one side of it is placed the Church, an exceedingly plain building, which receives an occasional visit from a priest of some other town when called upon to administer any of the sacraments. At other times the town is entirely left to itself—spiritually. Outside of this framework are scattered various unenclosed houses of a most miserable appearance. Near the town there are no chacras, because the soil is so saturated with salts of some kind or other that serviceable plants will not grow. I walked around the town for the distance of four or five squares and could not find a single blade of grass. Yet the surface is covered with verdure and wild flowers fit to be introduced into a garden bloom everywhere. The chacras which supply the town and immediate neighbourhood with vegetables are about half-a-league from the town and seemed to produce well. Within a half-league of the town lies the lake Melincue lying blue in the surrounding landscape of yellowish green. I am told that it is three leagues in length by one and a half in breadth, and the waters are so impregnated with salt matters that sick people throng to it as if to a German Spa, to be cured of all kinds of diseases. Suggestive of the state of affairs a few years ago rises a solitary tower about three stories high on which a sentry was continually placed to forewarn the townspeople of an incursion of Indians. That this erection was necessary is pretty evident, from what I was told by a gentleman, native of Chilicoy, who gave me a graphic description of the last entry of Indians about seven years ago, of which he was eyewitness. Fortunately, the Indians were so anxious to secure the booty they had made in their raid that they had little opportunity for doing damage to human life. Still they carried off a few «captive» and were credited with the death of an «Ingles.» Very likely this unfortunate individual tried to defend his property and was killed in consequence. There are many more curious things indicating the state of affairs on this frontier station a few years ago which might interest your readers, but I suppress them for want of space. But to give them an idea of what sort of place it is now, I will recount what occurred the evening I arrived at Colon. Some young Irish and English men arrived by the Venado Tuerto diligence and informed me that they were present at the funeral of a man who had been killed two days before. When I arrived at Melincue it was to find that a woman had been killed the night previous. During a former visit, three months ago, to Melincue, I was informed that three men had been killed for their political

opinions within the last three weeks. Evidently it is rather a lively little town. After breakfast here, and I must say that the cooking at the «fonda» where we stayed could compare favourably with that of camp towns of greater pretensions, we started in the diligence for Venado Tuerto distant ten leagues, I was fortunate in my travelling companions, and on that account the trip was really enjoyable. Mr. Walker, manager and partner of Mr. Gilmore's estancia, consisting of nine square leagues of Venado Tuerto land, Mr. Orr, also an estanciaero there, a Spaniard who called himself «Medico de Policia», of Melincue, and who was enthusiastic on the subject of bull-fights, and a native estanciaero, all made the trip pleasant and instructive. We changed horses about half way, at an estancia. The owner, a man possessing an orange coloured beard, who I was informed was of Italian descent, came out to receive us and invited us into his house. His great hobby, apparently, was dogs, and he had quite a collection of them from the burly mastiff to the small terrier. Talking of dogs, I find that the favourite breed in this part of the country is a half-bred greyhound kept for hunting deer and ostriches, although the latter is becoming scarce about here. A few years ago even the camp hare was plentiful in this locality, but it has now nearly altogether disappeared. Deer are still plentiful, but so far as I have seen, they keep themselves well out of the range of your gun shot. It is simply a pity to kill partridge, they are so tame. Just imagine killing a bird which, as you walk through the camp, rises from under your footsteps and walking a couple of yards turns round and examines you with curiosity. This seems to be the habit of the bird here. If you do not wish to blow the unfortunate bird to pieces you have to retire backwards from it for about thirty yards.

I remain, dear sir,
Yours sincerely,
Curiosus.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN SALTO.

March 20, 1886.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

I presume the Irish people had their happy reunion on St. Patrick's Day in Buenos Aires, in recalling to memory the many glorious and sad recollections of our country's history, since our Apostle first trod and blessed it as the island of «Saints and Scholars.» So, truly it may be said the Irish community of Salto, though they have no club to assemble in to commemorate our patron saint of blessed memory, anxiously availed themselves of the opportunity to attend to hear the eloquent panegyric preached by Father Lewis immediately after last Mass.

The panegyrist dwelt on the life and teachings of St. Patrick, and clearly demonstrated that the faith he planted in Erin grew and flourished, and thus is entwined to the Irish hearts the same as the shamrock and briar are to the rocks, despite all the tyranny and cruelty that were practised centuries ago to eradicate our ancient faith, and to banish it from the island where it still survives, as the eloquent preacher said, «through the many persecutions that our country has passed through in those times when to be Irish or Catholic was proclaimed to be exile or death.»

Father Lewis preached for two hours, in which he treated of the life that St. Patrick led, and especially of the time that he spent as a shepherd boy, and beautifully illustrated it with his after life, in which he qualified himself for the sacred ministry that he was called to fill by Almighty God. He strongly impressed on his audience to take St. Patrick as their model as well as their patron saint.

Father Lewis wore a green ribbon suspended from his neck to which was attached a small plant of the shamrock from the «Emerald Isle», which he said he «obtained from a gentleman lately come from Ireland.» He held

the shamrock out from his breast and looked on it, and then held it up for the congregation to behold, and said: «I love the shamrock, I love dear Erin, and I love the Irish people for their constancy to country and religion.» It can be better imagined than described the visible emotion that was produced by the vast multitude on beholding the delicate plant, half withered from being removed from its mother earth.

Though the shamrock does not survive in the land of the serpent or reptile, yet it is possible on this occasion it should be renovated to its native bloom from all the silent tears it drew from hundreds of eyes, perhaps, who had not seen it for a score of years previously, and should have reminded many of their early surroundings when it grew on some beloved spot in abundance.

It matters not to what part of the globe the Irish exiles may go, they carry with them the fruits of that blessing St. Patrick prayed for and obtained for them from our Lord Jesus Christ, that they would never abandon their faith. He also gave a brief review of Irish history, and concluded by expressing his sorrow for having to leave from amongst his Salto friends for some time.

Well may the Irish community of Salto and the neighboring partidos congratulate themselves on having such a worthy priest amongst them in the past, and join in praying that he may be spared good health and long life to celebrate on every coming year the festival of our glorious Apostle, St. Patrick.

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,
J. D.

GENERAL ITEMS.

Dean Dillon received a beautiful present from a friend in Bray on St. Patrick's Day. It consisted of a box of shamrocks and a beautiful ivory card with the name Patrick inscribed in green letters, and in the margin wreaths of shamrocks and other national emblems.

The Juaristas propose to make Dr. Pellegrini Vice-president of the Republic.

The committee of the Coalition party in this city have received numerous congratulations on the choice of Don Manuel Ocampo as candidate for the presidency.

The new line of railway to Tres Arroyos will not be opened till the 1st of April.

Messrs. Drabble and Co. have received permission to prolong the mole which they have built in Campana for the purpose of shipping frozen meat.

On Tuesday night a serious accident occurred on the Rosario railway at the Estacion Ramallo. A luggage train was coming from Rosario and, notwithstanding the danger signals which were made by means of lights, advanced rapidly and came into violent collision with the passenger train which was just then being provided with water. Several carriages and wagons were broken and some 30 passengers were hurt.

Miss Ercila Rawson, certified teacher in the Normal School at Mendoza, has mated as a medical student.

The following was the result of the different events at the Palermo races of yesterday:

1st race—1 Sweetheart, 2 Tel-el-Kebir, 3 Baccharat.
2nd race—1 Sweetheart, 2 Surplice.
3rd race—1 May Blossom, 2 Queen May, 3 Aurora, 4 Carmen.
4th race—1 Terminacion, 2 Marius.
5th race—1 Good-bye, 2 Lieutenant.

Dr. Tedin has been accused before Congress for having struck off the names of several hundreds of pretended voters in many parishes of this city.

On the 1st of April the new edifice of the courts of justice in La Plata will be opened.

The committee appointed to support the candidature of Dr. Irigoyen have not sanctioned the choice of the general assembly of delegates, who selected Don

Manuel Ocampo as the candidate of the opposition. The committee will hold another meeting to-day, when they will probably come to a final decision. If they should not agree to accept Sr. Ocampo as their candidate they will still continue to support the candidature of Dr. Irigoyen.

The smouldering embers of the fire at the Catalinas mole are not yet extinguished. On Monday the fire began to spread once more, but it was soon extinguished by the band of police and bomberos who arrived.

The contractors of the public works in this city have been fined 1000 m/n by the Municipality for the neglected state of the pavement in Calle Callao.

A fire broke out on Wednesday evening in a fancy goods shop in Calle Corrientes, between Maipu and Esmeralda. The firemen arrived in time to prevent much injury being done. All the goods in the shop were, however, burnt.

A very serious occurrence is reported from Montevideo in connection with the funeral of the British Consul. It appears that Messrs. Peter Forbes and Co. lent their steamer «Isabel» to convey a firing party of forty marines from H.M.S. «Ready» to the shore. The British flag was hoisted at the poop, and on the steamer reaching the wharf Capt. Scott was at once arrested by the authorities, who told him that he had no right to hoist the British flag, and must suffer the consequences.

There were horse races at Palermo yesterday, and athletic sports at Lanus under the patronage of the Southern Railway employees.

Crowds of people are still coming to this city flying from Montevideo, and from the awful presence of Santos.

The death is announced of Mr. Theodore Lemm, British Consul in Montevideo.

On account of the rain on Sunday the game of ball at the Plaza Euskara had to be interrupted. The spectators who had paid the «entradas» insisted on the money being returned; the manager consented to give half the sum paid.

It appears that President Roca has been advised by his physician to take a little more of the Cordobese air, so that he will not return to Buenos Aires before the end of the week.

A horrible tragedy is reported from Salto, where it is said a native woman, after the death of her husband, murdered her children, and then attempted to commit suicide.

The family of D. Benjamin Nogue, of Pergamino, were poisoned last week. Fortunately the poison had no fatal effect. It is not certain, but it is suspected that the poison was administered by an Indian girl living in the house of Sr. Nogue.

On Saturday the marriage of Don Agustin de Elia and Miss Rosa Ocampo, grand-daughter of Don Manuel Ocampo, was celebrated at the Merced Church.

The Jockey Club of this city has offered a premium of 1000 m/n for the first race which will be run under the direction of the Club Hípico de La Plata.

The «Hogarth» and the «Caxton» of the Lamport and Holt line arrived here on Sunday, and the steamer «Hevelius» left with cargo and passengers for Europe on the same day.

Mrs. Hanna and some members of her family will leave by the «Tycho Brahe» on the 2nd April, for North America. Mr. Hanna will remain here in the discharge of his high duties. We understand that the departure of Mrs. Hanna is owing to the news received that one of her family is very ill in North America.

In the visit made by the port inspector, Sr. Granella, to the steamer «Hevelius», which arrived on the 15th inst., two German third-class passengers (females) Albina Borne and Maria Talze, both nineteen years of age and coming from Zurich, asked him for protection against an English passenger of the same class, describing himself as a merchant and married. It ap-

pears that he induced the girls, with flattering promises of a rapid fortune, to leave Zurich, paying part of their passage to Montevideo and undertaking to refund the balance on arrival there. Not having done so, the captain retained the luggage and proceeded to this port with the females. During the voyage the self-called merchant took all sorts of precautions to isolate his two companions from the rest of the passengers. The complaint being made here the girls were ordered to the immigrants' hotel, having been recommended to the consideration of the Society for the Protection of German Immigrants. The «protector» has only suffered the loss of the passage money.

The French steamer «Gironde» was off quarantine on Monday, but the third-class passengers were all sent to Mar del Plata to be fumigated.

From the 1st of April the Southern Railway Company are prepared to give combination tickets for persons travelling by the Cañuelas line.

Particulars have come to hand of the barbarous attempt to assassinate the President of Ecuador. On the night of the 16th February the President was waiting for the train at Yaguachi, between Guayaquil and Quito. His Excellency was set upon at the railway station by an armed band of murderers. They killed his aide-de-camps, Messrs. Jaramillo and Chiraboga. Rodriguez, the railway manager, tried to protect His Excellency, and opened a door for him by a back way. The murderers had taken precaution to plant a sentry outside, who attempted to stab the President. By the assistance of the railway manager the President had just time to draw his revolver and shoot his would-be assassin. He and Rodriguez then fled and were pursued by the assassins. They remained concealed under a bridge, until a river boat arrived, when the President swam across the river and escaped. The murderers took to flight and joined the «Montoneros.»

It has been arranged that the statue to be erected to Garibaldi in Rosario, about which there was such a mighty row, will be erected in the garden of the Italian Hospital.

Dr. Pedro Goyena has been commissioned by the family of the deceased statesman Dr. Avelaneda to arrange for publication his unedited manuscripts.

Dr. Cooper, the present resident doctor in the British Hospital, has sent in his resignation, having been appointed as Dr. of the Southern Railway in place of Dr. Ayer, who resigned.

There will be a Funeral Mass in the Merced Church, in this city, on the 6th of April for the repose of the soul of the late Andrew C. Mahon of Brandzen.

A Chilean newspaper reports that a company has been started to establish an underground telegraph cable between Santiago and Valparaiso.

The partners in the bankrupt firm of Favre and Thurburn of Santa Fe, are a Frenchman, and an Englishman 23 years of age. It appears that Thurburn was completely under the control of the other partner, and humbly obeyed his will. The house was established about two years ago and traded in the sale of wheat and general merchandise. Their assets in cash were very little, as it appears nearly all the capital is invested in lands.

The thousand cubic feet of gas in Buenos Aires will cost about \$5 m/n. The same quantity of gas in London will cost 2s 10d.

We have now a better prospect of a line of steamers between this country and the United States than ever before. In fact this result is pretty well assured already. The Brazil and United States s.s. mail line with two ships already on the wave, another in course of construction at New York, and three others about to be purchased, already are agents here negotiating with the government. It is intended to start out with at least one ship per month each way, and the line will doubtless in the near future assume vast proportions.

JESUIT MISSIONS
IN
PARAGUAY AND THE CHACO.

BY CAPTAIN THOMAS J. PAGE.

[CONTINUED.]

We have, from several authorities, statistics of the population of the missions from 1730 to 1740. That of the missions of the Parana and Uruguay amounted to 140,000 Christian souls. The population of the Chiquitos reductions was estimated at 24,000, others among the Abipones, the Pampas Indians of Patagonia, and in the province of Tarija, added 6000, if not more, to this number. Don José de Peraltó, Bishop of Buenos Aires, tells us that they could raise an army of from twelve to fourteen thousand men provided with horses, arms, and ammunition, ready to act at any time and in any service. Nearly that number had been for a long time kept on a war footing, as we have seen, on account of the fears the Comuneros inspired. The Tibiquari and the frontier had been for years more or less vigilantly guarded. There was, consequently, little ingress or egress into or from the mission territory; indeed, visits to the reductions were almost entirely suspended in consequence of the dangers that menaced them. That is the tone of Jesuit writings; but Azara pretends to have obtained a farther insight into the state of the country.

According to him there resounded throughout the missions a louder din of warlike preparation. Upon every road ditches were dug and strong palisades erected to prevent any, unprovided with a special permit, from passing in or out. The whole boundary of Missiones was girt with these defenses; while at the entrance to each town a gate and a guard obstructed all unlawful passage. At the same time, not only were Spanish merchants and other interested persons forbidden entrance into this sacred land, but requests from bishops and governors to visit it repeatedly declined. Antequera submitted this charge against the Jesuits when on his trial, and it had its weight; at present there was no doubt of it. Moreover, the missionaries had been of late providing themselves with an unusual supply of field-pieces, muskets, and ammunition, for defense, it was said, against hostile Indians. These movements revived the old suspicions of a desire to establish an independent power. The tale was again wafted across the Atlantic; the strife was renewed at the court of Madrid, but this time with very different success.

But neither Spain, France, nor Austria, were destined to be the first and chief instigators toward active and violent measures against the Jesuit order. Its influence had diminished beyond a hope of recovery at the respective courts of each of those nations; but an initiatory movement for expelling Loyola's sons, or entirely suppressing the institution, appalled the boldest. It was Portugal that first gave birth to a man of sufficient audacity to take a step beyond the writing of "Provinciales"—to strangle the victim with iron grip, and not torture it to a slow and lingering death. Sebastian Carvalho, Marquis of Pombal, with all his cruelty, vindictiveness, jealousy, avarice, and ambition had the subtlety, and combination of talent requisite for a project so unprecedented, and, to all appearances, fraught with such perils. After his return from a mission to London he was sent to Vienna to settle, if possible, the difficulties that had arisen between Maria Theresa and the Pope with regard to the patriarchate of Aquileia. "Here," says Cardinal Pacca, "in the focus of Protestantism, he learned to hate the Church and the religious order."

Pombal immediately entered into negotiations with all the European courts. France was the first to follow in his footsteps. Choiseul, however, had an aversion for the Portuguese minister, and probably did not lead Louis XV., as usual, in this matter. On the contrary, in his

correspondence he says: "Your Majesty knows well, although it has been said I have labored for the expulsion of the Jesuits, that neither at home nor abroad, in public or private life have I ever taken any steps to effect this object." Could an original idea have emanated from the brain of the French monarch? Was the expulsion of the Jesuits his own decree? It is most probable that he acted under the influence and at the instance of Madame de Pompadour, who, it will be remembered, found, more than once, difficulty in obtaining a Jesuit confessor so long as she should remain in the king's household. It was in 1764 that this suppression took place throughout France. Louis pronounced an obituary notice, which has been recorded. It would have been gratifying to him to have seen Father Perisseau made an abbot! Choiseul, who, after this event, thought it best that the Jesuits should exist in France or not exist at all—*sint aut sunt, aut non sint*—was the first to move in the secularization of the whole body. But it is in Spain and the Spanish monarch that we are most concerned.

On the 27th of February, 1767, about a year after the *chat revolt*, Charles III. issued a decree banishing the Jesuits from all his dominions, never to return, nor even hold intercourse by letter or otherwise with his people. The colleges were surrounded at midnight; the bells secured; each brother allowed his breviary, linen, chocolate, snuff, and money; then, surrounded by an escort of dragoons, they were conducted to the coast and as speedily shipped.

Without digressing farther, it would seem proper to turn our particular attention to the immediate effects and consequences of this suppression throughout Spanish America. We have just seen that Pombal made the opposition of the missionaries to the boundary treaty of 1751 one of the chief grounds of complaint to the Pope. Sceptic minds who never study the substance and truth of anything, had for years been looking forward to the self-announced independence of the Christian Republic on the Parana and Uruguay.

Bucareli was Viceroy of Buenos Aires at this important period. He seems to have entertained a most lively sense of the importance and virtual power of the Jesuits on the South American continent. His whole conception of one of these religious amounted to a disloyal vassal and a dangerous rebel watching for the moment of his independence; and he shaped his conduct toward him as if dealing with a warlike and treacherous Chana or Abipone. He imagined the wealth of mines to be somewhat concealed in the missions, and a standing army of natives, furnished with the implements of war, ever on the alert to protect it. The measures he took for the suppression of the order conformed perfectly with the alarming state of his mind.

On the 3rd day of July information was received at Buenos Aires of the expulsion of the order from the Peninsula. Bucareli, fearful that the news might spread, rouse the missions and the clergy, and, like the dragon's teeth, grow warriors in the Parana reductions, resolved not to wait for the nineteen days that had yet to elapse, but to immediately follow up the course that had been pursued on the other side of the waters. About midnight he held a consultation with his friends and advisers, and at an early hour in the morning, long before the sun arose, had dispatched his officers and couriers to their respective duties. The fathers were to be unconditionally and indiscriminately arrested wherever they should chance to find them. Scouting parties were at the same time sent out to intercept all messengers and communications whatever, and the viceroy kept a stout body-guard around himself, ready to act at a moment's notice. His dreams of missionary wealth kept him fully reminded of the necessity of stringent instructions concerning it. The goods and chattels of every Jesuit the gold and silver decora-

tions of the churches, the massive candelabras and hidden treasures, if there were any, the paintings and statuary, must pass safely into his hands; and he allowed three days for forwarding to the capital every thing of this description. With all this anxiety and foresight, could they under any circumstances fail to come into his possession? What if the riches and stores he had pictured to himself and others on both sides of the Atlantic should never be realized? Such a thought creeping into his mind was sufficient to cause the rankest suspicions, which he located wherever the occasion rendered it most convenient. Many in consequence were thrown into prison or suffered severely at his hands.

At last, in the month of August, a body of troops headed by Don Ferdinando Fabro appeared on the heights of Cordova. They entered the city without resistance, plundered the college, the most important and learned institution in Spanish America; and made prisoners of all the fathers that came within their reach. To root out the heretic doctrines King Charles' council had spoken of, they thought proper to destroy the famous library situated upon the Estancia Santa Catalina, the home of the historian Guevara. The most valuable works and rarest collection of manuscripts on the western continent were here irretrievably lost in the promiscuous piles of printed and written matter thrown up for destruction by Bucareli's illiterate soldiery.

[To be continued.]

TWO ST. PATRICK'S DAYS.

BY "DRAGRAN."

[CONTINUED.]

CHAPTER II.

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

Now, Master Peter White could enlighten us as to why Charlie's letters remained unanswered; for that worthy made it his special business to intercept the post-boy and take charge of all letters for Mrs. O'Donnell or her daughter. Such a course of proceeding excited no suspicion in the mind of the post-boy, as it was well-known that White was in the widow's confidence. He therefore delivered Charlie's letters for "Miss Mary" to this unscrupulous scoundrel, who coolly read them and then tore them up. This was the reason why Charlie received no answer to his love effusions. Mary, believing Charlie dead, did not write at all, and even if she believed him living she did not know where to address her letters.

It was St. Patrick's Day in the year 1881—a year memorable in Ireland for the tyrannic régime of Buckshot Forster. The town-clerk of L— was striking the hour of 9 p.m. as an outside car drove up to the door of McEven's hotel. A dark-bearded stranger got off the car and walked into the hall, where he was received by the burly landlord, who ushered him into the warm and well-lighted coffee-room. Giving orders for supper and a bedroom, orders which the bustling landlord hastened to execute, the stranger drew a chair near the blazing fire; but scarcely was he seated when a sub-inspector of police, accompanied by a constable, burst into the room, demanding who he was in "the Queen's name." The stranger politely asked his visitors to be seated, and quietly drawing forth a Lord Lieutenant's pass, which he was wise enough to provide himself with when passing through Dublin, presented it to the officer. That official on inspecting it was soon satisfied, and apologising for his intrusion, he and his henchman withdrew. This little incident was a strong reminder to the stranger that he was now in a country where tyranny and coercion in their worst form were exercised on an impoverished people, and where the best and truest in the land were imprisoned without trial and treated to the joys of the plank-bed and "skilly." Congratulating himself on his forethought in securing the "pass"

he began to partake of the landlord's good cheer, to which he did full justice, and then told the waiter to ask the landlord if he would kindly favor him with a few minutes' conversation. When the landlord came into the room he was told to sit down and partake of some "mountain dew," as the stranger wished to have a few minutes' chat with him. This request the landlord willingly complied with, for he it known "mine host" was a bit of a gossip. Then the stranger, looking the landlord straight in the face, said—

"You don't remember ever to have seen me before, Mr. McEven?"

"Indeed, then, I do not, sir!" replied McEven in astonishment.

"What! you don't know Charlie McDermott of the—Bank?"

"Oh, mother of Moses! is it yourself, or your ghost that's in it, Mister Charlie? Sure we all thought you were in the kingdom come this many a year."

"It's myself, and no other," replied Charlie, smiling.

"Mush! *ead mille failthe*," cried the landlord, cordially grasping Charlie's hand, for Charlie was always a favourite with the good people of L—.

"But, excuse me, sir, but bedad! I must be off to tell the joyful news to Mrs. Mac."

"Say!" said Mr. Dermott, "time enough for that, sit down again and tell me all the changes that have taken place since I saw your jovial face."

The landlord sat down, and a sad tale had he to tell of scattered homes, of cruel evictions, and of English mis-rule. In the course of conversation, Mr. Dermott learned that Mary O'Donnell was still unmarried, and that the once flourishing and prosperous widow was about to be evicted from her ancestral home, and that no later than the next morning. It appeared that the times after Charlie's leaving Ireland were every year getting worse, but a final wreck was made of the poor widow's fortunes, when worthy Peter White, on seeing no sign of Mary consenting to be his wife, left the country, taking with him the poor widow's savings for years, and leaving her in great difficulties.

"What time will the eviction take place in the morning, did you say?" inquired Charlie.

"Eight o'clock, sir," answered McEven. "And isn't it brave and early they'll be at their thriving work? And think of the holy day that's in it, too, Mister Charlie."

"All right! have a car ready for me at half-past seven," and with these words he dismissed his honest host, who, nothing loath, started off to convey the good news of Charlie's unexpected return to the "good woman that owned him."

Next morning, the sub-sheriff, with a large force of military and police escorting a bailiff marched up to Millmount Cottage, the residence of the widow, and proceeded to carry out that stern process of law which that great statesman, Mr. Gladstone, has called a "death sentence." But scarcely had they begun their brutal task, when Charlie McDermott drove up, and alighting, walked over to where the sheriff was standing and requested that official to inform him of the amount of the widow's rent and costs. This request having been complied with, Charlie immediately handed the sheriff the full amount, much to that gentleman's surprise, and we may add pleasure, for he was a humane man and little liked the hellish work it was his duty to carry out. The martial procession prepared to return homewards, and Charlie was gazing wistfully at the cottage door, when he beheld his own beloved Mary, with a happy light dancing in her beautiful grey eyes, running towards him, followed at a slower pace, by her mother and the parish priest, the good Father Tom. Charlie opened wide his arms and his long parted love was clasped in his honest Irish heart.

We shall draw a veil over that happy meeting for, in truth, our words would fail to do justice to such a scene. Mutual explanations followed, kindly neighbors crowded in offering their congratulations to the now joyful widow and her happy daughter, and when on that St. Patrick's Night, Charlie and Mary stood once more on that ancient bridge by the mill, the gentle moon looked down upon the two happiest hearts in old Ireland. Our story is soon told; Charlie had prospered at the Cape, and the widow's landlord being only too willing to sell the fee-simple of the mill and farm, Charlie purchased it and thus became a peasant-proprietor. Mary became his wife soon after this transaction. He still owns a large share in the profits of the Cape diamond-field, and when we last heard from him, peace and prosperity smiled upon himself, his wife, and young family.

EPILOGUE.

As epilogues to novels are now the fashion, we cannot do better than close this humble effort by giving a few extracts from an Irish letter lately received by us from a mutual friend of Charlie's and ours. Our mutual friend, after describing the peace and plenty that flourished around Millmount, concludes his letter thus: "Charlie is the happiest man on Irish ground, and I never had a pleasanter time in my life than during my visit. He, and his charming little wife are loved by their neighbours and respected by all classes and creeds. Mrs. O'Donnell is still to the fore, hale and hearty, and spends the greater part of her time in nursing her grandchildren. In Mary's neat and tastefully-furnished drawing-room I noticed that two withered bunches of shamrocks, under a glass shade, hold an honored place. If those little withered leaves could speak they would tell a tale of two true hearts we know." On the last evening of my visit Mary favored us with some music and sang "Charlie you're my Darling" as only she can sing it; and, to finish off the musical treat, young Charlie, perched upon his father's knee, extended his little cheeks in a gallant attempt to whistle that tune so dear to Irishmen's hearts: "St. Patrick's Day."

[THE END.]

ABOUT TURKEYS AND FATTENING THEM.

How it came about that this noble American bird, which receives so much attention during our holiday feasts, was given its present name is not known. Some suppose that it arose through a mistaken idea, when first introduced into England, that the bird came from Turkey. But his meat is as sweet and toothsome, and the profits he affords to his raisers as acceptable under this, as any other name.

Those who raise turkeys are well aware that the critical time in the life of the fowl is in the chick state. Indeed, so much peril is associated with the rearing of young turkeys, that many persons maintain that, all things considered, the matter of profit in growing them is very questionable. We think this is one of those things which depend largely upon circumstances. When these are of such a character as to permit of some special care being given, the raising of turkeys for market becomes a decidedly profitable business. As a rule, the housewife succeeds best in the management of poultry, and the turkeys usually fall to her share as a special perquisite.

At the present season we have to do with preparing turkeys for market, rather than with the difficulties of early months. Chickens that were hatched early will be large enough to fatten in the fall, while with older ones this process may be well under way now, for meeting the demand of Christmas. For fattening, Indian corn should be chiefly relied upon. By the addition of some oats, grindig both of these grains into a meal, and scalding this with hot sweet milk, a food that fattens quickly is obtained. The addition of some boiled potatoes or roots to the diet once a day will improve digestion with good effect. Turkeys are gross feeders and lovers of variety; almost anything that would ordinarily get into the pig trough will prove acceptable to them.

Ply the feeding freely and often. Especially in the last three

weeks of his life, there must be no stint in providing corn. A lean turkey will not bring a fat price.—*Popular Gardening.*

WIT AND HUMOUR.

Broken—
"Did you break your father's will?" "Yes." "I suppose, then, you are quite rich?" "No, poorer than before." "How is that?" "You see I broke the will but the lawyer broke me."

An explanation—
Why is a nomination to office called an empty honor, father? Because, my son, it seldom fails to empty the pocket of the victim of the nomination—was the solemn reply.

Put the best construction on everything. You know the judge is always supposed to be on the prisoner's side. There are thousand of instances of behavior we meet with in the world which will admit of two constructions.

"I say, old fellow, you haven't got a five franc piece about you that you don't know what to do with, have you?" "There's one." "Thanks—but, hello, I say, you know, it's bad!" "You asked me for one I didn't know what to do with."

A Turkish Joke.—One day a man came to Khodshah and said: "I need a donkey to-day; will you lend me yours?" "I no longer own a donkey," was the answer. At the same moment the donkey began to bray in the stable. "Oh," exclaimed the man, "do I not hear the donkey's bray?" "What," retorted Khodshah angrily, "would you sooner believe a donkey than me?"

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

AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFECTING
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 afflicting, drugs do not afford relief 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 enlarged? Is there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly colored, with a deposit after standing? Does food soon ferment after eating, accompanied by flatulency or a belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they form the progress in turn as the dreadful disease progresses. If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended after a time by expectoration. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dyschromic appearance, and the limbs and face 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, dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the price per medicine will remove the disease taken in its incipency. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will affect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold, the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite is returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effective remedy of this distressing complaint is "Seigella 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, I obtained from a friend (Mr. Fred. Stearne) some of the Jarabe de Seigel, and since the commencement of the New Year I have taken the medicine twice a day, and now, thank God, I am quite well. For three years I have suffered with a pain in the stomach, so much that I could not straighten myself or ride on horseback, and during that time I was under four doctors and got no relief. You are quite welcome to use my name, as it may benefit others. My son is also taking the medicine as he is suffering from the same complaint. may say that, on no account would I remain without this remedy and I will be glad to receive a box of the same.

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

COMMERCIAL.

Gold	March 24.	153
Series A		—
Series E		—
Series F		76½
Series G		77½
Cedulas I		82½
National Bank Shares		—

A sheep-farmer assures us that the lands which have been once let for chacras along the Western line are all covered with abrojo. The system of farming in this country is decidedly bad. The land is let at a high price to chacraneros, who pay a big rent for a few years and then leave the land unfit for cultivation or pasture.

The Municipal Council resolved last week to impose a heavy tax (\$1000 m/n) on pigeon and duck shooting clubs and associations.

The P.E. has conceded in La Plata to Messrs. Lavalle Medici and Co. the privilege of towing river-craft in the canal opened to public service, with four tugs until the Port Works are definitely concluded.

The prices of coal continue unchanged. Cardiff is quoted \$8 gold on board and coke \$7 on board. There is a large amount of coke in the market.

Twenty houses of business affected by the fire in the Catalinas Deposits have addressed a communication to the Bolsa Board, requesting a meeting to be called of all in the same position, in order to exchange ideas and opinions to preserve their interests. We understand the Board will grant the request and the meeting will take place in the Bolsa next week.

The name "La Platense" will henceforth be "La Platense Flotilla Company, Limited." The capital will be one million sterling.

The order of bankruptcy given last week against Don Federico Ross has been removed.

An auction of cattle and sheep was announced at Cañuelas on Monday, but there was no animation. Only a few of the animals were sold at a small price. A piece of land situated about 2½ leagues from Cañuelas was sold for \$105 m/n per square. The land was bought by a milkman who is about to establish a tambo there.

The Southern Railway train takes nearly all the passengers for Bahia Blanca now, but a fair amount of cargo still goes forward in the steamers "Pomona" and "Mercurio." The diligence from Bahia Blanca to Patagonia competes with the steamers, and many of the merchants and traders down there prefer the coach to the danger of crossing the bar. Several parties are starting estancias on the lands south of Cordoba, and good water has been found by some Frenchmen on land that everyone considered useless for the want of sweet water.

The Anglo-Argentine Tramway Company in Rosario are pushing ahead their line; it now runs up Calle Aduana as far as Cerrito; they are also actively laying rails in Calle 25 de Diciembre, which goes to the National College and Oeste Santafecino Station.

The "Elbe" arrived in Montevideo on Wednesday, her passengers were detained in quarantine on Flores Island.

Mr. James Murry Tullock takes over the management of the Platense line of steamers. Mr. Peter Christophersen sent in his resignation some time ago.

Several merchants who paid their duties on goods burnt in the great fire have sent in a petition to the Minister of Finance, asking that the amount be returned to them. Though H.E. has not yet reported on the same it is believed that the amount will only be returned to those who paid same the day before the fire took place.

We are informed that a New Zealand cattle owner intends importing here a number of well-bred cattle from his country. This appears to be a good move, as well-bred cattle are now very plentiful in Australia and can be got much cheaper than in England, while the shipping expenses would be about the same.

Reports from the south and west say that camps are in splendid condition.

The "Ranmoor" was taking in a cargo of frigorific meat in Barracas this week, when an accident occurred and they had to stop loading. The steamer "Thesaly" was at once ordered from Rosario, and the cargo of the "Ranmoor" was transferred to her. She will take in 8000 sheep and sail for Liverpool.

The "Britania" of the Pacific Company arrived in Montevideo on Wednesday.

CORRALES

Novillos muy gordos y grandes, carne y cebo, 600.

Primer aparte vacas y novillos, carne y cebo, 220 350.

Id. 2º 160 180.

Flaco chancheria, 80 140.

Cueros de novillos, 180 200.

Id de vacas, 130 140.

Terneros grandes, 130 140.

Id chicos, 100.

Id mamones, 60.

Novillos de saladeros, 320.

Id para invernada, 355.

Id vacas, 170.

Desechos, 80 120.

Vacas y novillos en pie, 500.

Se carnearon para el abasto 690 animales y 98 terneros.

The following commercial telegrams have been received:—

"Liverpool, Mar. 25.

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

Camp merino sheepskins of 65-85 lbs. per doz. at 5d.

Salted ox hides 63 lbs. 5d. per lb. Salted horse hides 20lbs.

10-10s 3d each. Maize 4s. 6d. per 100 lbs. Flax seed 40-43s

per 416 lbs. Wheat 7s. per 100 lbs. R. Plate bones 24 10s-24 15s

per ton on shore. R. Plate Bone-ash (over 70 o/o) 23 10s-23 15s.

per ton on shore.

"Antwerp, Mar. 18.

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

Long wool fcs. 1.05-1.07½, per kilo; middling fcs. 0.97½-1.00;

inferior fcs. 0.87½, 0.90. Stock of R. Plate wools about 21000-22000

bales. Dry matadero cow hides, of 29-30 kilos, fcs. 116-120 per

50 kilos. Salted saladero cow hides of 20 kilos, fcs. 62-64 per

50 kilos. Stock of R. Plate cow hides 70,000-80,000.

2250-2500 barrels of sugar for Buenos Aires have been exported during the last fortnight.

Exchange on London at 3 months' sight at 25.17-25.18 per £ sterling.

Havre, Mar. 18.

Auctions of River Plate wool opened to-day.

3000 to 3500 bales offered. Prices are at par with the previous auctions. About ¼ of that offered sold, being 3000 to 3500

bales. Few buyers and poor animation.

London, Mar. 23.

Yesterday the second series of auctions of colonial wool commenced.

The catalogue comprises nearly 275,000 bales, of which proportionately the greater part is of Cape wool. Comparing the opening prices with those of the first series, there is a fall of, from 5 to 10 per cent.

There is very little animation, principally for Cape wools.

Rio Janeiro, Mar. 24.

River Plate jerked beef 250 to 310 reis per kilo. Stock of R. Plate and Rio Grande 4,500,000 kilos.

Pernambuco, Mar. 24.

R. Plate jerked beef 260 to 370 reis. Stock of R. Plate and Rio Grande 500,000-600,000 kilos.

Bahia, March 24.

Dried beef from the River Plate 320-380 reis per kilo. The total amount of beef from the River Plate and Rio Grande is from 1,700,000-1,800,000.

THE PLAZAS.

ONCE.	
Wool.	
Superior	105
Good	95 77
Bellies	45 40
Borrega	80 60
Hides.	
Good camp	245 205
Matadero	200
Horse Hides	52
Hair	175 172
Sheepskins	25 23
Matadero	17 rls.
Corderitos reg	11
Wheat.	
Coast	5.05 m/n.
French	4.80 m/n.
Candeal	5.25 m/n.

Maize	
Morocho, in grain.	3.80 m/n
Yellow, in grain	2.70 m/n
Yellow, in cob	2.60 m/n

CONSTITUCION.

Wool.	
Superior	110
Good	97 85
Regular	64 53
Borrega	80
Bellies	46
Hides.	
Good camp	240 235
Nonatos	160
Sheepskins superior	29 24
Matadero	78
Corderitos	12
Hair	200 195
Horse	55

SHIPPING LIST.

Steamers expected to arrive in March:

26 Lucerna	Glasgow
27 Elbe	Southampton
29 Draco	Bordeaux
30 Darwin	Liverpool
30 Equateur	Bordeaux

Steamers expected to sail in March:

28 Dalton	Antwerp
28 Gironde	Bordeaux
30 Uruguay	Hamburg
30 Tyoo Bhahe	New York
31 Ville de Rosario	Dunnirk

BIRTHS.

On March 23rd, at Belgrano, the wife of Luis Newbery, of a daughter.

On the 21st March, at Santa Elena, Cañuelas, the wife of Edward Clifton Carne, of a daughter.

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 9-1m

FOR SALE

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MARZO

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Domingo 28—Judicial—Hacienda vacuna, caballar y lanar en Junio, en el mismo establecimiento, a las 3.

Domingo 28—Judicial—quinta en las Lomas. Base pesos 3514.73 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 cuerdas cuadradas en las Lomas. Base pesos 1974-66 m/n, a las 2.

Domingo 28—1 manzana en Azucena, Larrca, Juncal, y 60 A, a las 4.

ABRIL

Jueves 1—Judicial—casa Bolivar 675 Base pesos 12,869 m/n, a las 4.

Jueves 1—Casa Bolivar 568. Base pesos 7500 m/n, a las 4.

Viernes 16—Judicial—Campo en Saladillo. Base pesos 9375 en Alsina 78, a las 2.

Domingo 18—Judicial—3 lotes terreno sobre la barranca de Artes, a las 3.

Miercoles 21—Una casa en el pueblo de Dolores. Base pesos 1932, a las 4.

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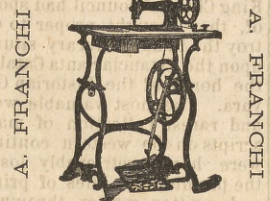
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