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VOLUME XII, No. 12.

BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1886.

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THE MONTEVIDEAN REVOLUTION.

Our colleague *El Nacional*,
publishes the following telegrams
in a bulletin:

Montevideo, March 28.
4 p.m.

It is known here that the rebels
seized this morning in Concordia
the steamers «Jupiter», «Rivada-
via», and «Leda», and embarked
in them down river. Destination
not known.

The Government has passed a
note of reclamation to the
French Minister, two of the
steamers sailing under a French
flag.

Government troops embarked
in Paysandu in pursuit of the
rebels.

Montevideo, 29.

Advices to hand report that
gunboats «General Suarez» and
«General Flores» cannonaded the
rebel troops disembarking in
Guaviyu yesterday.

Arredondo with the cavalry
has passed into the interior.

Detachments of cavalry are
being conveyed through the city
in carts to take the boat for up
river.

Concordia, March 28.
4 p.m.

Arredondo has arrived with
800 armed followers, and seized
the «Jupiter», «Leda», «Criollo»,
and «Estrella», besides many
tugs, transports, etc.

Cruz Guerrero, who knows the
whole Banda Oriental, goes with
him as guide.

After five hours' preparation
they embarked under Colonels
Juan Pedro Savarñack, Octavio
Ramirez, and Amilivia, and Cap-
tains L. Cortes, Mena, Visallaa,
Dominguez, E. Oliver, and many
other well-known officers.

General Castro has invaded
from the north with 2500 men,
leaving Pampillon, Galeano, and
Lino Arccyo on the frontier.

Golonel Bernal, with Argen-
tine troops, has arrived here for
the purpose of disarming the
rebels, who were already gone.

Arredondo declares he would
have surrendered his arms to no
one.

Villa Colon, 29.

Arredondo has landed 3000
men at Guaviyu, where Captain
Trujillo was waiting with troops
of horses.

A division is reported in the
government forces on the Rio
Negro, all Santos's followers
with their arms and uniforms
joining the rebels. Excitement
here intense.

Montevideo, 28.

Government are of opinion
that Arredondo could not have
marched on Concordia, seized
the steamers, and crossed the
Uruguay, except through com-
plicity on the part of Tajés, who
with a large army and steamboats
and railways at his disposal made
no attempt at obstruction. Tajés
will be court-martialled if he
obeys a summons from Santos to
Montevideo, which is considered
improbable. All the chief offi-
cers here believe Tajés to be in
collusion with Castro. Santos
is wild with rage, and fumes and
threatens everyone.

March 29.

Six hundred men are en-
trenched with bullock carts in
Paysandu, the greater part cav-
alry. The gunboat «Parana»
has orders to disarm all insur-
gents along the coast, but has
been unable to get up river on
account of the low water. The
«Apolo» and «Saturno» which
went up last night were detained
in Paysandu. The insurgents
evaded Tajés by making forced
marches, from in front of his
camp on Monte Caseros, taking
train thence to Concordia, and
crossing at Guaviyu.

Uruguay, March 31st.
12 midday.

General Tajés was decisively
beaten by Arredondo on the Dai-
man losing 400 men. Colonel
Arribio suffered a severe reverse
at the Quebracho at the hands of
Castro.

Montevideo, 31.

Great battle on the Daiman.
Patriots won splendid victory
under Arredondo's leadership.
Tajés had 1500 men, of whom
400 were killed.

General Castro's cavalry com-
pletely routed Arribio's forces at
Quebracho.

The whole garrison of Pay-
sandu, 600 men, has gone over to
the patriots.

A force of 400 patriots under
Galeano, Pamillon, Trias, and
others had invaded at Cerro Lar-
go.

The Government is forcing old
men and boys into the ranks,
and there is great alarm along
the river.

The whole north of the Repub-
lic is now in the power of the
patriots.

SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN MAILS.

London, Mar. 4.

The speech of Lord Randolph
Churchill at Bayswater, South
Kensington, was an incendiary
attempt to get up a religious war
in Ireland.

Colonel King-Harman, M.P., is
lying dangerously ill at Beach
House Hotel, Westgate-on-Sea.
All his public engagements have
been indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Patrick Egan has contrib-
uted to the fund of the National
League the sum of 3000 dollars,
voted him by the League as a
year's compensation.

The *Daily News* New York cor-
respondent telegraphs—The con-
certs given on behalf of the Par-
nell Fund netted about 5000
dollars. The total is now nearly
60,000 dollars.

A London newsboy was arrest-
ed for shouting out «reported
assassination of Parnell.» Irish
assassinations just as false as
this report are daily cried out
in London and nobody is pun-
ished.

Mr. Davitt appears destined to
be the pioneer of the land ques-
tion in many lands. The Celtic
Highlanders of Scotland already
threaten to surpass their instruc-
tors in Mayo in keeping a firm
grip of their crops and pastures.

The blind, hungry millions of the
East-end of London are groping
darkly for their shares of the
treasures heaped up in the land-
lords' strong rooms. And now
Celtic Wales has taken fire, and
Mr. Davitt has just made a pro-
gress through the Principality
which, so far as the speeches
are concerned, the crowds, the
bands, the enthusiasm, the naked
detestation of landlordism and
all its works and pomps, might
as well have been a journey
through Coanaught, except that
the people of Festiniog and
Llandudno spoke the Cymric not
the Gaelic dialect of the same
liquid tongue.

The Rt. Hon. T. D. Sullivan,
Lord Mayor, entertained the re-
presentatives of the trades of
Dublin and a large company
numbering close on 700 guests,
at a banquet in the Mansion-
house. After dinner, the Lord
Mayor, who was very warmly
cheered, proposed in a happy
speech the toast of «The land
that bore us.» The toast having
been drunk and a verse of «God
save Ireland» sung by nearly the
entire company.

At Bow-street H. M. Hynd-
mann, H. H. Champion, John
Burns, and John Willing were
charged with having on the 8th
inst. uttered certain seditious
and inflammatory words, and in-

cited a crowd to insurrection,
riot, and tumult. Mr. Poland
opened the case, stating the de-
fendants belonged to the Social
Democratic Federation. On the
8th inst. they took advantage
of certain meetings to make vio-
lent and inflammatory speeches.
Burns, for instance, said: «Un-
less we get bread they must get
lead.» Burns and another de-
fendant carried red flags, and as
the crowd went along windows
were smashed, shops were rob-
bed and other excesses were
committed. At the Achilles statue
in Hyde Park, Burns said: «We
have shown them to-day what
we can do with stones, and we
will show them at our next meet-
ing, if they do not do something
for us, what we can do with pow-
der and shot.» After some fur-
ther evidence the cases were ad-
judged.

Mr. Davitt addressed a large
meeting at Castle-island. He
deprecated outrages in the
strongest manner, and said no-
thing would be more prejudicial
to the interests of Ireland at the
present moment than the com-
mission of crime. Apart from
political considerations, he de-
manded, in the name of Irish-
men, to stamp out these abomi-
nable acts which tended to de-
grade Ireland in the estimation
of mankind.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

THE ORIENTAL REVOLUTION.

DEFEAT OF THE REVOLUTIONISTS.

Uruguay.

Government troops from Salto
are pursuing Arredondo. The
committee of the Red Cross has
sent telegrams to the different
departments asking for assis-
tance.

April 1.

Arredondo and Castro were
defeated. The Government troops
treated revolutionists without
consideration. The battle lasted
two hours. Great slaughter.
Arredondo is flying towards Bra-
zil. Toe battle took place seven
leagues from Paysandu. Tajés
had 4000 troops in the battle.
Castro is said to have been taken
prisoner.

Brussels.

The violence of the strikers is
decreasing. Large numbers have
returned to work, and things are
beginning to assume their usual
aspect. The authorities are still
taking energetic measures to
preserve order.

TELEGRAMS.

London, March 25.

Mr. Gladstone's plans for Ire-
land continue to excite public
opinion. Many of the papers,
even those considered minister-
ial, oppose the measures as pre-
judicial to the unity of Britain.

The Princess of Wales is much
better.

The subscription to the new
Buenos Aires loan has been cov-
ered in excess, and the lists are
now closed.

A pamphlet called «The Peo-
ple's Catechism» has been pro-
fusely distributed. It teaches
the doctrine of a general dis-
tribution of wealth, and advises
force to obtain some.

Rt. Hon. James Stansfeld and
Count Dalhousie have been
named to the posts in the Glad-
stone Ministry vacated by Messrs.
Trevelyan and Chamberlain.

The rumor of a serious rup-
ture between Lord Randolph
Churchill and Mr. W. H. Smith,
both members of Lord Salis-
bury's government, is confirmed.
The quarrel is both political and
personal.

A duel has been fought on the
field of Waterloo by two ladies,
Madame Valesavre, a French-
woman, and Miss Shelby, a North
American. The cause of quar-
rel was a dispute about the res-
pective merits of French and
American lady doctors. The
weapons were swords, and Miss
Shelby having received a prod
in an arm, the seconds, all Am-
erican gentlemen, stopped the
fray, declaring that honor was
satisfied.

The *Economist* says that the
separation of Mr. Chamberlain
from the Ministry would be the
severest blow Mr. Gladstone
could suffer. In case the separa-
tion in the Cabinet continues, it
is probable that the approaching
elections would result in the re-
turn to power of the Conserva-
tives, thus obliging the Liberals
to accept Mr. Chamberlain as
leader.

Mr. Gladstone is much better.

Messrs. Chamberlain and Tre-
velyan are preparing a project
to oppose the present Govern-
ment.

They are also preparing a de-
claration addressed to the coun-
try, which will be presented
through the House of Commons,
putting forth the reason which
induced them to leave the Min-
istry.

Said declaration will be ac-
companied by a project to gov-
ern Ireland, prepared by the two
ex-ministers, who endeavor to
obtain for their project the sup-
port of all Mr. Gladstone's op-
ponents.

The news which Mr. Gladstone
receives from all parts of Ireland
announce that the people are in
a state of feverish impatience.

The failure of Mr. Gladstone's
Home-rule policy may bring as
a result violent disturbances.

Paris, 25.

The Countess de Chambord is
dead.

The prisoners in the jail at
Chalons mutinied. Troops were
called in to put down the dis-
turbance. The prisoners com-
plain of intolerable treatment by
the officials, and an enquiry has
been ordered.

Ex-Marshal Bazaine, Madrid
telegrams say, is very ill, and
there are serious fears for his
life.

President Grevy has signed a
decree raising the fund for help-
ing the poor to 500,000 francs,
this is the highest sum the fund
has ever reached.

The Belgian Republican League
of Paris have called a meeting of
the Belgian laborers in Fleurus
to resolve on giving pecuniary
assistance to their fellow-labor-
ers in Belgium.

Rome, 26.

Count Robilant, Minister of
Foreign Affairs, has just received
the Cross of the Legion of Honor
from the French Government,
the French Ambassador in Rome,
M. Decrais, will deliver the in-
signia.

Brussels, 25.

All the Liege coal miners have
struck, and are so exasperated
that a renewal of the riots of last
week is feared.

Strike spreading and great
excesses committed, several found-
ries wrecked and set on fire,
many of the principal proprie-
tors' houses have also failed to
escape the rapacity of the rioters.

Fearful panic in and around
Charleroi, troops are powerless.

In view of the situation and
the ceaseless conflict of the peo-
ple the Government has declared
a state of siege and strengthened
the positions most menaced.

Encounters have taken place
between the civic guard and the
strikers at Liège. A great num-
ber of foreign agitators have ar-
rived to fan the flame against
the authorities. Large reinforce-

ments of troops are arriving on
the scene.

A mob marched to King Leo-
pold's palace singing the Mar-
seillaise, but created no distur-
bance.

Incendiary appeals to the mob
to sack the city were posted up
throughout the city.

A reign of terror prevails at
Liège, a manufactory was sack-
ed. Troops are hurrying to the
scene, and this part of the king-
dom wears the aspect of military
occupation.

The strike has spread to the
department of Mons. There also
the strikers commit acts of real
vandalism, and resolutely oppose
the forces sent to maintain order.

It is rumored that Prince Bis-
marck has offered his assistance,
proposing to watch closely the
movements of the Belgian anar-
chists that have taken refuge in
Germany.

Situation improved. Order has
been restored at Charleroi, and
the men on strike are returning
to work. The only place where
disturbances have increased is
in the district of the central coal
mines. This morning a band of
strikers entered Tournay but re-
tired on finding the city well-
guarded.

The strike at Charleroi is end-
ed. The civic guard has been
dismissed.

The rioters attacked and burn-
ed an earthenware factory at
Bandana, they resisted the gen-
d'armes, who killed three of the
rioters. The citizens armed them-
selves with clubs and guns, and
up to the present have succeeded
in defending their town against
the plunderers, and repelling an
army of rioters, dispersing them
completely.

Charlevoix, 29.

Thousands of rioters have col-
lected, the inhabitants are terror-
stricken. A strong force of po-
lice was called, when they ar-
rived they were attacked vigor-
ously by the mob, there were 20
rioters killed and 100 wounded.
The houses from which the po-
lice were attacked were blown
to atoms, the damages are esti-
mated at 25 million francs. There
are over 15,000 troops under
arms. The churches have been
robbed of every article of value.
Over a hundred mines and found-
ries have been burned; also sev-
eral dwelling houses.

The finger was cut off a young
girl who had on a ring set with
brilliants.

Berlin, 26.

All the powers except Russia
have agreed to recognise Prince
Alexander as Governor of East-
ern Roumelia.

Kansas, 26.

The Knights of Labor have
offered to resume work on the
same conditions as before the
strike.

Panama, 27.

The *Star and Herald* has been
confiscated by the government
of Panama, and suppressed for
two months. If it should be
published during this time a
fine of 20 soles for each number
will have to be paid.

The paper belongs to a North
American, and its confiscation
has caused great surprise and
indignation, especially if the
fact be taken into consideration
that a few days ago the governor
promulgated a decree granting
liberty of the Press. The prop-
rietor has protested to the North
American consul.

At Culebra, two leagues from
Panama, by the canal line, there
was an explosion of nine tons of
powder and dynamite caused by
a revolver shot fired by the guard
at some robbers. Six men were
killed and several wounded.

Valparaiso.

The election of electors for the
presidency has passed off quietly
in Peru. Caceres is sure to win.

THE WORLD-FAMED

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A STUDY FOR TO-DAY.

HOW CROMWELL SETTLED THE IRISH QUESTION.

In view of present relations in Ireland and England, and in side-view of Bismarck's atrocious policy of banishing the Poles from that part of Poland seized by Germany, and giving their lands to Germans, the following extract from Prendergast's 'Cromwellian Settlement of Ireland' will be of interest. Mr. Prendergast is a Protestant historian. He says:—

The most curious spectacle perhaps the world had ever seen was that presented in London when Ireland was set up for sale, before it was captured in order to raise money to provide land forces and sea forces for its capture and division.

The following are the names of the subscribers, called adventurers, and the sums they actually subscribed for this purpose, with the portion of the land that was given to them in return. The first on the list is John Pim, Esq., a member of Ye House, £600. Number 44, John Hampden, Esq., a member of Ye House, £1,000. Number 72, Oliver Cromwell, Esq., a member of Ye House, £300. 1,188 persons subscribed a total of £243,405 19s. 8d. In this list there is just one free giver, Ranulph Crew, who contributed £80. Every one who had money to spare took shares in the adventure, just as shares in railways or steamboats are purchased now-a-days. For the sea force 272 persons contributed a total of £43,406 5s., and the land to be obtained and given to them for this money was charged 4s. an acre in Ulster; 6s. an acre in Connaught; 8s. an acre in Munster, and 12s. in Leinster—another class of persons to be compensated out of the land was officers and soldiers disbanded for arrears of pay.

Connaught was assigned to the displaced, and in the other three provinces the price was similar to the soldier as to the adventurer. The intention was to disband the army in regiments in special localities, so as to form of them military settlements, but various causes, into which Mr. Prendergast has carefully inquired and fully entered made this plan a failure, and the actual soldiery of the Commonwealth were in the end cheated of the fruits of their daring.

In Chapter I., Mr. Prendergast notes the Irish as first seen by their future landlords. The Irish ruled by the Brehon system until 1610—the English in Ireland ruled by the burdensome feudal system. The Irish denied the use of English law. Killing the Irish no murder. Readers not acquainted with the subject are hardly prepared to find the fact on the evidence of Acts of Parliament, that to murder an Irishman was no crime, and to violate an Irish woman was of no account, and that this law, and many similar, was enacted by Parliaments among whom were many Catholics. The Irish forbidden to purchase land. The English in Ireland keep up armed forces and crush the Irish all they can, whilst they embrace Irish Brehon law and custom.

Then the efforts of the king of England to correct the abuse, as it was called, and bring them back to the feudal discipline—in short, Ireland required re-conquest, and re-conquest it had begun by Philip and Mary, and re-conquest, too, begun against the O'Connors and O'Moores, and carried on in Queen Elizabeth's reign—first against Desmond. Then followed the Plantation of Ulster by James I., not much more than 250 years ago; also the Plantation in the King's County, in Wexford, in Leitrim and Longford in the same reign, and Stafford's project to plant Connaught in the reign of Charles I. In this chapter and its ground-work is comprised the whole story, and the fact remains more and more patent that the long-suffering Irish people withstood all the machinations of England, and never were conquered; put down and destroyed they have grown up again in successive reigns, always with the same idea dominant.

Chapter II. is occupied with documentary details respecting the rebellion which broke out on October 23, 1641, an unhappy transaction first plotted in England, and forced on in Ireland by oppression and misery. The Irish stimulated to revolt, broke out, and the Lord Justices after they had got over their panic, ordered the slaughter of men, women, and children, and to justify, in a sort, these dreadful proceedings, half the falsehoods of that rebellion were invented, but the State papers make at long last short work with these, for the most part, dreary and dreadful calumnies; and in betraying these to light from the dusty records, Mr. Prendergast has done a great service to the truth of history.

Chapter III. treats of a scheme for the last and permanent conquest of Ireland, by plantation, through a society of adventurers. Of this we have already spoken. The Irish to be displaced were the Irish of English origin, for they held the land. There stands the fact, and the names of multitudes of the dispossessed and of the purchasers are given from the court rolls, so that nothing can be gainsaid.

Chapter IV. is occupied with the details of the plantation men who delayed to go and were sentenced to death.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

THE TERM A MISNOMER—INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS BY PREJUDICE.

Mr. O'Neil Daunt challenges the accuracy of designating Great Britain and Ireland a 'United Kingdom.' He says:

There cannot, I think, be a greater misnomer than to designate these two nations a 'United Kingdom.' They are as disunited except in the existence of a mischievous Act of Parliament, as any two nations under the sun. In what respect are they united? What are the proofs of their international regard? When famine drove multitudes of our countrymen into their graves or into exile, the *Times* exultingly shouted that the Celts were gone 'with a vengeance.' I have seen on the walls of Edinburgh the advertisement of a Scotch agent of Irish estates, in which the public were informed, as an attraction to purchasers, that the inhabitants had been cleared out. This proof of the 'United' sentiments of Britain and Ireland has been reproduced by Lord Derby, whose declaration that it would pay England well to advance a large sum for the exportation of the Irish people, has not yet been forgotten. English affection for Ireland has been further displayed in Mr. Gladstone's financial operations upon Irish pockets, which he probes without regard to our relative taxable capacity or to our just claim to a lower rate of taxation on the score of the vast disparity of the two pre-Union national debts. The love of our British neighbors is also illustrated by the late Lord Chancellor Campbell, who accounts for the Whig support of the coercion bill in 1834 by reminding us 'how essentially Ireland is hated by the English nation.'

Another proof of English love for Ireland is supplied by Mr. Chamberlain who, while admitting that the Union is defeated by four-fifths of our nation, yet resorts to the argument of brute force, by telling us that this great Irish majority must yield to the thirty millions of British Unionists, who, according to him, are determined to retain their grasp on their ill-gotten prey.

And two nations entertaining reciprocal feelings such as I have indicated, are designated a 'United Kingdom! their Union consisting on the British side, of feverish anxiety for our expulsion; of triumph when we were expelled; of impudent financial injustice; of the essential hatred which, as attested by Lord Chancellor Campbell, leads your English Liberals to cast a lenient glance on any measure which tends to degrade the mass of the Irish population; of that brutal contempt for the Irish desire to recover their undoubted right which appears in Mr. Chamberlain's declaration that the choice of our nation must be disregarded. Such are the elements of 'unitedness' upon the English side. On the Irish side there is the natural resentment at the criminal suppression of the Irish Parliament, and hatred of the power by which that great crime was effected and perpetuated. The 'Union' was the work of our bitter energy, and was poisoned the international relations of the two countries from the date of its enactment.

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THE MONARCH OF VOLCANOES.

The unhappy inhabitants of Ecuador, not yet recovered from impoverishment by their civil wars, now are threatened with an eruption of Cotopaxi, the famous volcanic peak in the Eastern Cordillera of the Andes, and a cable despatch from Guayaquil, a hundred and sixty miles distant, reports that the detonations are audible just as they were in 1803, when they shook the windows there. In 1744 they were heard at a point on the river Magdalena five hundred miles away.

Cotopaxi is the monarch of all the active volcanoes of our globe, rising as it does to a height of 19,498 feet. Until 1872 no human foot had imprinted its snows even so far up as the base of the truncated cone of rock and ashes with which it is crowned. Since that time, however, it has been scaled twice to the summit. In some eruptions all the snow disappears from the cone and it assumes to the eye a glowing appearance, which suggested to La Condamine a probable derivation of its name from two Quichua words that signify a 'shining mass.'

Although the barrenness of the region for hundreds of square miles around Cotopaxi bears witness to the terrible devastation wrought by its simple eruptions and the floods of melted snow they have poured down its sides, that is as nothing in comparison with the ruin resulting from the earthquakes of which they sometimes have been precursors. The whole elevated table land of Quito, says Humboldt, 'which is surmounted by the high mountains Pichincha, Cotopaxi and Tunguragua, constitutes one sole volcanic hearth.' The earthquakes of 1859 and 1868 are fresh in memory. In the latter eight towns were destroyed and nearly twenty thousand people perished.

It is not a wonder, therefore, that the people of Ecuador behold the fires of Cotopaxi with terror, nor that superstition invests them with auguries of all kinds of ill besides physical convulsion. This has been so from ancient times. On one of the declivities of the mountain, at an altitude of almost fifteen thousand feet, near the snow line, there is an enormous mass of rock which bears the name of the *Cabeza del Inca* (the 'Inca's Head'), and the tradition is that it once was the apex of the cone, and was torn off during the eruption of 1532-3 as an omen of the murder of Atahualpa by Pizarro and the downfall of the empire of the Children of the Sun.—*New York Herald.*

JESUIT MISSIONS

IN PARAGUAY AND THE CHACO.

BY CAPTAIN THOMAS J. PAGE.

[CONCLUDED.]

Though but few relics of the great library ever reached Buenos Aires, there was no failure in forwarding every Jesuit that had been found. Two hundred and seventy-one fathers were now secured in that city. Bucarelli, thinking he might dispense with them, shipped two hundred and twenty-two for Cadiz. Having done this, he fell into some repose, and took no farther measures until the spring of 1768.

We have no proofs, and doubtless there are none, that would lead us to credit the report often spread by Bucarelli that the Jesuits gave evidence of and were determined upon a stout resistance should the Spanish ever attempt to rob them of their missions. Much grieved, without question, they may have been, and peaceful efforts to retain the hold they had in the Parana reductions may not have been neglected by them; but this was all. A letter was now sent by the caciques and chief native officers of the missions to Bucarelli, praying that the fathers might be retained.

Bucarelli carried out his views, and, as a preliminary step, occupied the Pass of Tibiquari, so frequently referred to, with two hundred men, stationed an equal number at San Miguel, and then, embarking at Buenos Aires attended by three companies of grenadiers and sixty dragoons, sailed up the Uruguay as far as the Salto Grande. Here he dispatched Don Juan Francisco de la Riva Herrera with two hundred men to execute his orders in the missions bordering upon the Parana, and Don Francisco Biuna de Zavala to effect the same among the Uruguay reductions. Leaving his ships at the fall, he advanced farther up the river, and made Tapeya his headquarters. With the conquest of these missions there could be associated but meagre fame, to make the most of it, but to find them unpresisting and submitting even in tears, throws out in bright relief their truly peaceable and Christian character. Seventy-eight fathers were found in the reductions, and the expedition with its prisoners returned to Buenos Aires after an absence of four months.

The viceroy had in the meantime taken occasion to draw up an address to Charles III., signed by the Indian chiefs, to counteract the effect of the petition made in favor of the Jesuits. There was no difficulty in forcing the Indians to affix their signatures to this document, which was forwarded as their own, though diametrically different in tone, spirit, and feeling from the former. It is addressed to 'Our Good King Charles III.'

There can scarcely be a doubt that a formidable resistance might have been made by the Jesuits against Bucarelli had they seen fit or felt disposed to pursue that course. It has already been remarked that an army of four thousand men, completely equipped, could have been raised in case of emergency throughout the missions. Though not the most warlike of the aborigines, the Guarani of the reductions were brave and well disciplined. Had they taken possession of the fastnesses in the wilds of a country so little known to any but themselves, they might have entertained every hope of the success that had previously attended their arms against the Paulistas, than whom no enemy could be more fearless and daring, none more righteously dreaded. And we may reasonably suppose that in the face of this force the viceroy would probably either have retreated or been repulsed.

Their removal was neither wise nor politic. It served neither the means nor interests of the Spanish people, or the Spanish monarch. The missionary's life was pre-eminently the sphere of the Jesuit.

If there were nothing in the Jesuitic rule to excite emulation, yet the natives lived happily under it, attained a considerable civilisation, and relapsed rapidly into barbarism under the temporal and spiritual rule which replaced that of the fathers. We doubt whether a more enlarged system of instruction could have been substituted in that age; and humanity must deplore the destruction of that Christian foundation upon which might have been reared at a later period a noble superstructure of Indian civilisation, a development of Indian intellect yet unknown to us. It is no matter of astonishment that the Conquistadores and their descendants should have exhibited little good feeling for the order and for its works, for the interests of the two were utterly at variance. One was a sublimely insurmountable obstacle to the selfish designs of the other, for we know that the Jesuits invariably checked the merciless cruelties which disgrace the early annals of the Spanish conquest.

It is not to be denied that the Indians in entering the reductions merely underwent a change of masters, but it was a change from bondage under a heartless, unfeeling Spaniard, adventurer, and gold-seeker, to a mild, and Christian government. On the one hand it was a life dragged out in beastly drudgery; on the other, pious, cheerful and elevating.

The commandantes worked their slaves to death; the Jesuits made every provision that could render their neophytes happy and contented. The one was an instrument of present civilisation and future enlightenment; the other a blight upon progress and humanity. Never overtaken in the fields, and even there enlivened by strains of music, with every want supplied, without a care, instructed by the Jesuits themselves, taught the use of arms and the art of war—whence else could they have obtained all this but from the energy, sagacity, self-denial, and unity of Loyola's order? It was this very civilisation that, with some reason, inspired such groundless fears among the Spanish, and in proportion makes the Jesuit missionary system the more beautiful and the more to be admired. The numerous Guarani tribes would have long since been on the verge of extinction but for these missions; between the cross-fires of Spaniards, Portuguese, and Paulistas, there was eventually but little hope of existence. That great race, of which the shadow remains to-day, would have been swept from the earth centuries ago. The lay and the Jesuit system admit of no question; and even under that of the Franciscan friars which followed, the same falling off in population and general receding from their former advanced state, shows most conclusively that the Jesuit order was here in its proper element.

On the retirement of the fathers the missions were thrown into the most irremediable confusion; the very heart and soul of the Christian republic was gone; it lay like a dead chaotic mass. The miserable government, and bad administration that followed presents only differences and disputes among the newly-vested authorities. There was unity in nothing. The spiritual and clerical governor—for there was now a very broad distinction—seldom or never agreed. All their purposes clashed. But by mutual consent the unfortunate natives generally bore the consequent burden of their quarrels.

Jesuit harmony and discipline, without which no missions could be formed, were wanting. The Indian fled to the forest, and a fearful consequence, already referred to, arose from this present organisation. In 1802 a census of the Indian population was made by Don Joaquin de Soria. At that time there were in the thirty missions 45,639 souls, less by 98,398 than in the year 1767. In this space of thirty-four years more than two-thirds of the original number had disappeared; cattle, sheep, and horses were destroyed; the old energies of the Christian republic were wasted away until there remained scarcely the skeleton of those flourishing Jesuit missions. Here and there a spacious but crumbling church, with fading frescoes, speaks for this departed wealth and civilisation.

FINIS.

PARNELL AND GLADSTONE.

Parnell does right, under the circumstances, to withhold support until the Premier shows his hand. This is no time for Irishmen to be duped. He should allow, he will allow, no shambling gait, no strategic hesitancy, no plea for delay. The question of home rule should come up at once, be discussed and settled. Englishmen have had time enough in which to come to a decision and Irishmen have a right to know what that decision is.—*New York Herald.*

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

The clergy here are about to establish a local Catholic paper, and one prominent layman has offered to give the entire plant at his own private expense.

It is now ascertained that the liabilities of the house of Thurburn, Favre and Co., of the Esperanza Colony, amount to \$870,000 m/n, and affect the following houses:—

Branch National Bank, Esperanza branch; Provincial Bank, Rosario; Lebas, Spangenberg, Pinto Hnos, F. Ballesteros, Blyth Lebas, and Genta and Co., all of Rosario; Julio Calvo, of Buenos Aires; Maspoli and Chiesa, of Rosario; Rissio and Co., of Santa Fe; Bouvies of the same place, and various others in small amounts.

It rained copiously on the 21st and some of the houses in the suburbs were inundated.

CORDOBA.

President Roca had a conference with several of the authorities at a place called Frias, and it is supposed that the coming electoral campaign was discussed at full length.

On Saturday there was a great storm and several persons were killed by lightning in a rancho on the North Central line.

URUGUAY.

The 'Parana' is anchored in this port. The police have expelled all the Orientals who were staying here.

SALTA.

Another banquet was given last week in honour of the poet Castellanos; eighty persons assembled; Castellanos delivered a remarkable speech.

The Senate sanctioned the general estimate of expenses assigning 250 dollars per month to the members of the Legislature and 255 to the judges. The rest of the employees received a slight increase of salary.

Notwithstanding that the new law of education is being in force, the government has not proposed to the Chambers the naming of inspector and member of council.

CATAMARCA.

Several respectable gentlemen residents of this province have fled from the persecution of the Provincial authorities. Their only crime is not belonging to the party of Juarez Celman. They have written to the Minister of the Interior asking permission to return to their homes with the security of not being molested.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Queen Victoria is credited with the assertion recently that she would rather abdicate than sign a bill giving Home Rule to Ireland. That is the way George IV. talked about the Catholic Emancipation Bill, but he signed it. England's Dutch rulers are not overladen with intellect, but they know enough to recognize a good thing when they have it, and surrendering a lucrative office is not one of their weaknesses.

There are twenty Catholic papers in the Republic of Mexico: Five in the city of Mexico, two in

Guadalajara, two in Merida, and one in each of the following places:—Puebla, Chalchicomula, Morelia, Durang, Monterey, San Luis Potosi, Culican, Oaxaca, Orizaba, Irapuato and San Christobal las Casas.

Five Chilians who were employed in the mines at Mocha, in Panama, were recently sent, in the custody of a guard of thirteen Indians, to the judge of the Tarapaca sub-delegation to be tried for robbery. The wife of one of the prisoners accompanied her husband, and she had with her their son, aged five years. On reaching a lonely and deep gully about three leagues from Sipiza, the guard set upon the prisoners and murdered all of them. They also killed the woman and the boy. The bodies of the victims were discovered a short time after.

It is announced from Corsica that the preparations for the celebration of the fourth centenary of Christopher Columbus are far advanced. The principal display will be made at Calvi. The latest works of the Abbe Casanova establish beyond doubt the fact that it was here the illustrious navigator was born, and this opinion is shared by the majority of Italian historians. The United States propose to take a special part in the ceremonies, and it is expected that by a special decree on that occasion the Corsicans will be declared American citizens.

Accounts of extraordinary phenomena come from Ecuador. At Chimbo there were showers of earth on January 11th from 5 to 6 p.m. At about 9 p.m. a shock of earthquake was felt in Guayaquil. At mid-day on the 12th inst. loud rumbling noises were heard, and they continued up to last accounts. These noises were heard in different parts of the country. On the night of the 14th there was a shower of ashes at Guayaquil. These phenomena were at first attributed to the eruption of Cotopaxi, but intelligence has since been received from the interior to the effect that there has been a terrible eruption of the Tunguragua volcano. No particulars have been received, and nothing is known as to the extent of the damage, as the volcano is situated at a long distance from a telegraph station and telegraphic communication is interrupted.

A correspondent of the Dublin Freeman writes:—The French claim that the honors of the scientific year just closed rest unchallenged in their hands. They point with pardonable pride to the three great scientific discoveries which were made in 1885 by Frenchmen in proof of their contention. First in importance and value come the achievements of M. Pasteur in inoculating for hydrophobia. Next is the accomplishment by M. Marcal Deprez of the transmission of force by electricity. I drew attention at the time they were made to the successful experiments carried out by M. Deprez, in which he drove an engine at 40 horse-power at the end of a copper thread at a distance of 70 miles from the point at which the electricity was generated. The third scientific discovery on which the French advance their claim to the premier position in the scientific year was that of MM Krebs and Renard, who, by their recent inventions, have solved the difficult problem of balloon steering, thus rendering aérostation useful to man in a wider degree than it ever was before.

HOMINY MUFFINS.—A teacupful of boiling water poured upon two tablespoonfuls of uncooked hominy. Simmer fifteen minutes, add a cup and a half of boiling milk and a cupful of white Indian or corn meal. When cool add two well-beaten eggs, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, salt, and a teaspoonful of baking powder. Pour into the muffin pans, which have been previously heated and buttered, and bake fifteen minutes.

ST. JACOB'S OIL

THE GRET GERMAN REMEDY FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF

RHEUMATISM
NEURALGIA, SCIATICA,
NERVOUS HEADACHE, &c.

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

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

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CASSELLS, KING, AND CO.
f19 pm

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MENSAJERIAS
FLUVIALES A VAPOR

Nuevo Itinerario

Desde Agosto 10, 1885

Salidas de Buenos Aires:

PARA MONTEVIDEO A LAS 5 1/2 P.M.

Belizales interiores

Los Lunes ... Vapor Cosmos

Los Miércoles... " Jupiter

Los Jueves... " Saturno

Los Sabados... " Olimpo

Los Domingos... " Silex

PARA EL SALTO Y ESCALAS

A LAS 10 A.M.

Belizales interiores

Los Martes... Vapor Olimpo

Los Miércoles... " Silex

Los Jueves... " Cosmos

Los Sabados... " Jupiter

Los Domingos... " Saturno

SALIDAS PARA BAHIA BLANCA

Salida el 10 de cada mes el vapor nacional

MÉRCURIO

De la Boca del Riachuelo a las 12 del día

Recibe carga, encomiendas y pasajeros

CARRERA DEL PARANA

Hasta SANTA FE

Haciendo 3 viajes directos semanales con los vapores

PINGO Y METEORO

SALIDAS: Martes, Jueves y Sabados

Para San Pedro, Las Hermanas, Rosario, Diamante, Parana, y Santa Fé, en combinación con los Ferro-Carriles del Norte y Campana. Los boletos de tren y equipajes para los Ferro-Carriles, la vigencia los da gratis a los señores pasajeros. Los vapores Pingo y Meteorito salen a las 12 por San Fernando y 34 por Campana. La carga se recibe la víspera de la salida en las Estaciones Retiro y Campana.

CARRERA COSTA SUR

Para Bahia Blanca y Patagones, gran rebaja de Precios, vapor nacional Mercurio saldrá de la Boca los 20 de cada mes. La agencia se encarga del embarque y desembarque de carga, así como despachos de Aduana.

Comunicacion con el Teléfono Gower-Bell.

PEDRO RISSO, Agente

Reconquista y Cuyo

DR. SANTIAGO

G. O'Farrell

LAWYER

159-ALSINA-159

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

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

f10-2m

ANGLO-ARGENTINE

COLLEGE

71-JUNIN-71

DIRECTOR: JOHN MCCATH



THE RESULT OF THE USE OF
ESPECIFICO DE GLYCERINA
AT SUIPACHA

Estacion San Juan, Suipacha,
March 19. 1886.

Mr. HAYWARD,
MESSRS. MOORE & TUDOR, BUENOS AIRES.

Dear Sir,
Referring to your enquiry as to the effect your celebrated Glycerine Dip has had upon my sheep, I have great pleasure in telling you that they have NEVER BEEN SO FREE FROM SCAB, or looked in such a healthy condition.

The scabby sheep you yourself hand poured in February, 1885, to show my men how to use your medicine, we marked, and it NEVER TOOK SCAB ALL THE YEAR, and sheared a good fleece of wool in November, which proves the great efficacy of your dip.

* We first hand poured our sheep, breaking up the scab, and then ran them through the bath OUGE only, and now they are perfectly cured. I have used many kinds of dips, but there is none I like so well as yours.

Yours truly,
JOHN M. STAFFORD.

* N.B.—This is an excellent way of curing when two dippings are not given.—E. P. HAYWARD.

Sold in Drums of 20 and 60 lbs., and in casks of 400 lbs. at a good reduction in price, by all Camp Agents.

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CALLE MAIPU 95, BUENOS AIRES
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11 SINGER EVER UNRIVALLED 11

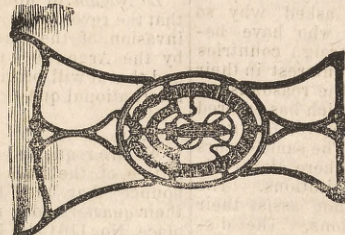
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The greatest achievement in mechanical Sewing Machine skill of the age is the

NEW SINGER OSCILLATING SHUTTLE MACHINE

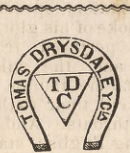
THE MOST SILENT—THE SWIFTEST—THE MOST PERFECT STITCHER—

AND WILL OUTWEAR ALL OTHERS COMBINED

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

OSBORNE AND CO.—CHACACUCU-65

sep 4—pm



THE BEST IN THE WORLD
RYLANDS' FENCING WIRE

SOLE IMPORTERS

TOMAS DRYSDALE Y CIA.

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

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

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

(Signed), **RYLANDS BROTHERS.**

Warrington, England, February 2, 1881.



CHARLES STUART

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100-VICTORIA-100

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And a large assortment of

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

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SUCURSAL—SANTA FE 89

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

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HERSCHEL BRAITHWAITE MAR. 28

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

Prepaid Passages issued to those wishing to bring out friends.

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

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

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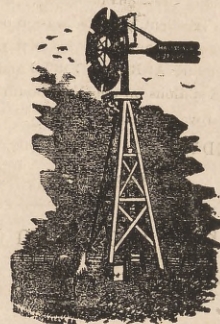
Como Corredor Oficial del Banco Hipotecario, pido a los señores que me han visto con anticipacion, como asi mismo a los que deseen hipotecar sus propiedades rurales o urbanas, me remitan los Titulos, pues el dia 12 del corriente, dicho Banco reabre sus operaciones con la Serie G. de 7 o/o de interes,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

NATAL T. DE TORRES
SAN MARTIN 73 (ALTOS)

NOTA

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iy 17—pm



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The **HALLIDAY STANDARD**

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

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

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

For further particulars apply to the Agent—

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DE LA

PROVINCIA.

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

R. A. DE TOLEDO,
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Constantly on hand a large stock of Stron Virginian Tobacco especially adapted for curing sheep. Also an excellent

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better and cheaper than any offered in this market.

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208 RECONQUISTA-208

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208-RECONQUISTA-208
GALLI HERMANOS

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

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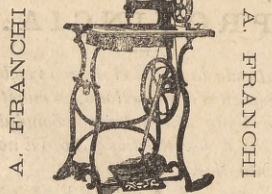
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This house always contains a supply of machinery of the most finished class from Europe and North America.



SPECIAL WORKSHOP FOR REPAIRS

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

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Desde la fecha y hasta nuevo aviso la tasa de interes sera como sigue:

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Sobre depositos en cuenta corriente 3 o/o
a plazo de 60 dias 5 o/o
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en caja de Ahorros despues de 80 dias
Desde \$5 hasta \$1000 6 o/o
Desde \$1001 en adelante 5 o/o
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Por descuento de Pagares de comercio y de Letras de pago integro ó cuya amortizacion no baje, en ningun caso, de 25 o/o trimestral 7 o/o
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Buenos Aires, Agosto 1 de 1885
M. A. MAXWELL
Secretario

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THE
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No. 6, PASAGE ARGENTINO
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TERMS.

Cash (yearly).....\$80 mpm
Credit.....9-50 -
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THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, APRIL 2ND, 1886.

Our readers will have noticed in last week's *Southern Cross* some paragraphs in our leading articles woefully mixed up. It was all owing to circumstances over which we had no control. The establishment in which we had our paper printed having been closed, we had considerable difficulty in procuring a printing press, and in the hurry and confusion our foreman overlooked the misplacements. This week,

once more, we had to go a-begging, besides offering double payment for the use of a printing machine. One friendly establishment, at the request of Dean Dillon, generously undertook to have our paper printed provided we were ready at a certain hour. We had our formes carried a distance of four squares at the appointed time, but when we reached there, and fondly hoped our trouble was over for the week, we were received by the director with a shrug of the shoulder and coolly told to come «mañana.» At last we succeeded in getting the work done at an Italian printing office. This is only a sample of the difficulties we have experienced for many years in having our paper printed by outsiders. There is no reason in the world why the *Southern Cross* should not have its own appliances and be entirely independent of strangers. Before many weeks are passed we hope to be able to announce that we are in possession of our own printing machine as well as all the other necessary apparatus of a newspaper. The *Southern Cross* will then obtain a fixed habitation and shall no longer be subject to the humiliation of being hawked about among the printers of Buenos Aires.

We are often asked why so many Irishmen who have become rich in foreign countries take little or no interest in their own country? The reason is because the iron which has entered the soul is not removed in a generation or two. The same occurs in all countries where slavery is one of the institutions. The freedmen will not assist their former companions. The distinguished Brazilian abolitionist, Senhor Nabuco, in a letter to the secretary of the Anti-slavery Society in London, says: «Strange to say, many of the free negroes in Brazil were unfaithful to the Abolition cause, and voted largely for the slavery flag. Brazil being so extensively a composite nation, I am as glad as anyone to see that the color line in no way forms a political boundary, as it did in the United States, even the slavery question not creating a race feeling. Nevertheless, this unconcern of the free negroes in Brazil to the question of abolition so soon as they cease to be slaves and leap at once to the dignity of citizens and electors is another sign of how deeply the humiliation of slavery has penetrated the mind and heart of the slave people, and will give you some idea of the difficulty the Abolitionist movement has to fight against in Brazil. Instead of a solid negro vote, as in North America, for the party that raised the cry of Abolition, we here see many negroes following the party banner of their old masters in the true servile spirit.»

The *South American Journal* has a leading article on a statistical table presented by a Sr. Vera, and after letting up «considerable facts» comes to the conclusion that «Mexico is not the most flourishing country in South America.» Very true—nor is Patagonia the most flourishing in North America. Wonderful geographers, the writers of the *South American Journal*.

We always congratulated ourselves that the *Times* was against us, we so well knew its impotence, obtuseness, and immutable wrong-headedness. The only thing to dread now is that it may turn round and champion us. From dumbness in view of the Newcastle election to a solemn discovery that Home-rule is the right thing, and that the *Times* declared so all along, is but a short step in humiliation, and the *Times* is as used to that kind of thing as Uriah Heep was to snubbing. As soon as the preliminaries for opening an Irish Parliament are complete, the *Times* will, no doubt, dance a discreet saraband of satisfaction at the portals, and patronize Mr. Gladstone for his patriotic disregard of ignorant clamor in dealing with the claims of Ireland. But for the present we

trust that it will spare us its advocacy. The time is not yet. If at the present interesting juncture the *Times* were to do us the ill turn of supporting our claims as vehemently as it maligned us, it is just possible the English electors might change their minds, and from old habit conclude that the *Time's* side must be the wrong side.—*United Ireland.*

This is the way Santos's newspaper, *El Partido Colorado*, of Montevideo, pours out its vituperation on President Roca: «It was not enough for Julio Roca to become President over the dead bodies of 4000 citizens; it was not enough for him to have steeped the presidential dignity in the blood of thousands of Argentines and to have spread terror through the provinces of his unfortunate country; it was not enough for him to suppress the liberties of his people, sending legions of mazhorcas in persecution of independent citizens; it was not enough for him to have plunged the dagger into the breasts of senators and deputies; he is cursed by the Argentines, but he has also the maledictions of the Orientals. We curse the «compadres» Arredondo and Roca the authors of the invasion of our country.»

La Nacion, of Montevideo, says that the revolution is simply an invasion of the Banda Oriental by the Argentine Government, and that it will originate a grave international question.

We are requested by the Committee of the Irish Club to announce that they have moved their quarters to a more central place, No. 116 Calle Reconquista, which is now at the disposal of members.

We are happy to state that Mr. John A. Blake, who has won golden opinions from his countrymen all the world over, has been elected M.P. for County Carlow.

Lord Randolph Churchill made a most inflammatory speech in Ulster. He spoke of his glorious ancestors, the perjured traitor Marlborough and the suicide Castlereagh, and he incited the Orangemen to cut their Catholic countrymen's throats. And this man is a leading English statesman and an ex-member of the British Cabinet!

A writer in the *London Daily Telegraph* asserted on the faith of his veracity that Santos was all powerful in Uruguay, and that any attempt at revolution would be quelled by the troops at the Oriental monarch's command as easily as Mr. Gladstone might repel the socialists in the streets of London. This is an example of the crasse ignorance prevailing in England about South American countries. One day all the English press confidently states that South America is a hot-bed of revolution and sunk in barbarism. Another day a wise-acre among the crowd sees one bright star peering through the clouds of Southern obscurantism, and lo, we have a column of fulsome flattery on Santos, Guzman Blanco, and other despicable creatures. Their Government is exceptionally stable and they are themselves Anacharsis among the Scythians. Scarcely have they shed this blaze of glory round the heads of their divinities when facts turn up like the Oriental revolution this week, which belie the statements of the English oracles. If the history of South America as it is written in London were published it would form an unbroken mass of falsehood and misrepresentation.

STATE OF POLITICS.

The excitement caused by the Oriental revolution this week absorbed the interest taken in our local politics. The strife of parties at home was forgotten in order to watch the struggle against despotism which has been initiated under favourable auspices in the sister republic. That

the revolution or insurrection, however, had no disturbing effect among us is proved by the fact that in spite of the efforts of the speculators gold remained at nearly the same rate as before after it was announced that Arredondo and Castro had landed in the territory of Maximo Santos. This latter personage blustered a good deal and threatened to shake his plumed kepi somewhere amongst us if the Argentine Government did not send out scouting parties and hire a brigade of detectives to arrest and imprison his enemies. But on this side of the river nobody pays any attention to the threats of Santos. He may tyrannise over his thralls under the shadow of his fortress in Montevideo, but outside of that his power does not extend, and his bullying and swaggering are regarded as the barking of a wild beast which is securely guarded in an iron cage. There is scarcely any doubt that the Government of this country did connive at the warlike preparations made against Santos. The arms were taken from Arredondo's troops one day only to be restored to them the next, and it is certain that the authorities might have stopped the departure of the revolutionary troops at Concordia if they had thought fit to do so. If we had acted in this way against any stable Government it would be regarded as a serious breach of international law, but Santos by his excesses and follies has put himself outside the pale of all law and has forfeited the sympathy of every honest man. It is not only on this side of the Plate that he is hated and despised. His own countrymen are sick and tired of his arbitrary and stupid rule, and if the news which has arrived as we write this be true, namely, that Tajes's forces have been defeated at Quebracho, we may hope soon to hear the end of the sanguinary despot's sway. We have said that the Oriental revolution has no perceptible effect on our financial or political condition here. We fear the same cannot be said of our reputation among other nations. The Argentine Republic is ever confounded with Uruguay by European nations, and the crimes and follies of the one are imputed to the other as if they were one country; every revolution in the Banda Oriental affects our credit abroad as if it took place in Cordoba or Tucuman. We must only bear this patiently and do all in our power to enlighten foreign nations as to our real position, assuring them that the broad waters of the Parana and the Plate lie between us and our turbulent neighbours.

Meantime, we are happy to be able to state that the aspect of political affairs here just now is calculated to reassure us that peace will be kept and that public order will not be disturbed at the coming elections. The Coalition parties have signified to Señor Ocampo their unanimous adoption of him as their candidate, and he has graciously accepted the honour conferred on him. In this there is abundant evidence that the leaders of the different parties that form the Coalition are actuated by patriotic motives, and that they are ready to sacrifice their own interests and ambition on the altar of their country's good. Dr. Rocha has a large following in this province, and if he were influenced by less honorable motives he might raise the standard of revolt and organize a formidable resistance to the National Government. Dr. Irigoyen is a man of great wealth and influence both in Buenos Aires and the other provinces, but nobody ever believed that for one moment he would countenance anything that was not consistent with the laws of duty and honor. His presence as a leading Member of the Coalition is the best guarantee that the peace of the country will be preserved at any cost. We may say the same of Dr. Gorostiaga, who is supported by a strong contingent of Conservative and Catholic interests. We may therefore feel fully confident that, whatever may happen, there will be no disorder at the coming elections. The Government may once more trample on the rights of citizens at the elections for

President, as it did at the election for Senators and Deputies, but its criminal action will react on itself and on the principal actors in the drama. If the party of justice and right persevere they must finally win. Public opinion will assert itself, and the day will come when in the Argentine Republic as in other countries, the rulers and representatives will be appointed by the voice of the majority.

THE PARTING OF THE WAYS.

Upon Mr. Gladstone's decision within the next few days it will depend whether his life is to set in a blaze of lasting glory or in superlative dinginess and failure. He has it in his power beyond question to effect a bloodless reconciliation between the two peoples—one which will draw a sponge over the memories of heartbreaking ages. No less certain is it that if the opportunity be misused, it is the last time that words of frank encouragement to English statesmen will ever pass Irish lips. Our position is open as the daylight. There is one condition in any possible Ireland which is as irremovable as the green of its grass—the determination that the Irish people shall be the rulers in their own land, and shall be free to follow the bent of their own national genius. To resist that tendency is about as hopeful an enterprise as would be that of turning the Anglo-Saxon race into Frenchmen at this hour of day by means of a propaganda directed from Paris. The struggle was going on for centuries before Mr. Parnell's ancestors touched the Irish shores, and, in one shape or another, will be going on still centuries after Mr. Parnell has turned to dust, unless the national craving shall have received satisfaction. It is not so very much for which Ireland unassuageably thirsts. The privilege which England has perpetrated a thousand crimes rather than concede to Ireland is one which she has granted to a dozen of her mushroom colonies for the asking—in some cases without the asking. The only country to which it is obstinately refused is that where it is most passionately prized. That dogged piece of national surliness once got over—the right of self-government once freely and above-board conceded—the whole mass of grudges and prejudices with which the relations between the two countries are encrusted would at once fall away, and any full-grown Irishman that we know would as soon propose an expedition to Argos to recover the Golden Fleece as dream of warring with England over Pope Adrian's Bull or the Massacre of Mullaghmast. So profoundly are our people moved by the prospect of settling without blows a quarrel fraught with countless misfortunes to the two countries, that they are in the mood not merely to bury race-hatreds and abjure whirling words of wrath, but to give ear with softness to Mr. Gladstone's professions, to make allowance for his difficulties, and to be neither churlish nor grasping in their terms of reconciliation. It is the first time that the entire organised Irish nation has been found to all intents and purposes to a man in that compliant temper: the temper in which it is possible to purchase national forgiveness and forgetfulness for the injuries of ages. But woe to all concerned if that frank attitude of the Irish nation be abused by English party intrigue, or their honest expectations parried by Parliamentary prestidigitation. The moment has arrived for striking into one of two roads. To the one Mr. Gladstone is beckoned by all that is best in the two nations, all that is most sacred in the doctrines of human freedom, all the promise of peace and national gratitude that can crown a great life with a fadeless laurel. On the other yawns—ruin; and ruin not for the immortal Irish cause; for in the memorable words of John Dillon at a recent meeting of the League—«The Irish people are not going this time to be caught in a

trap; their eyes are open, their resources inexhaustible; and though the splendid organisation which has been built up is very quiet at present, we can meet whatever is before us with a perfect willingness to take the field again with undiminished vigor and increased resources, should the Whigs again prove traitors"—United Ireland.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

The following letter has been addressed to Prime Minister Gladstone by the Archbishop of Dublin, on behalf of the bishops of Ireland:

Sir,
Your letter to Lord de Vesci, which was published in the Dublin newspapers, has been under the consideration of a large and representative body of Irish Catholic bishops assembled here to-day on important ecclesiastical business. The prelates so assembled here substantially represent the whole Irish episcopacy. At the request of their lordships I beg to lay before you in response to your expressed desire, the views they entertain regarding the wants and the wishes of the Irish people. There are, as you observe, three great Irish questions demanding the immediate care of the Government—namely, self-government, the settlement of the land question, and social order.

First, as regards "self-government" or Home-rule, it is our firm and conscientious conviction, based, as we believe, on the fullest, most varied, and at the same time most reliable information—that it alone can satisfy the wants, the wishes, as well as the legitimate aspirations of the Irish people. Those wishes and aspirations have been expressed with unmistakable clearness by constituencies of the four provinces of Ireland at the recent elections. We venture to remind you that immediately before those elections you had appealed to the people of this country to speak out their mind on this great question; that in doing so you clearly laid down the lines within which you believed it to be a question of practical politics. We regard the issue of the elections as the answer given by the Irish people to that appeal. We are fully satisfied that the demand for Home-rule thus put forward in no way transgresses the constitutional limits marked out by you. Its concession cannot trench either on the supremacy of the Crown or on the unity of the Empire, nor can it interfere with the maintenance of all the authority of Parliament necessary for the consolidation of the unity. This being so, we feel convinced, with you, that the granting of Home-rule within those limits will be not a source of danger but a means of averting it, as furnishing a new guarantee for increased cohesion, happiness, and strength.

As regards the settlement of the land question, we have no hesitation whatever in stating that in our opinion it now imperatively calls for a final solution, and that this cannot be better effected than by some such measure as that which certain English journalists and statesmen have recently advocated—that is, the purchase by the Government of the landlord interest in the soil, and the reletting of the latter to tenant farmers at a figure very considerably below the present judicial rents. In addressing one of the foremost financiers as well as most enlightened statesmen of the age we do not presume to enter into the details of this weighty and, no doubt, complicated project, but are perfectly satisfied to leave them to your own sense of what is due to the equitable claims of existing landlords on the one hand and of the future tenants of Ireland on the other. We desire, however, to have it perfectly understood that the Irish people do not aim at the confiscation of any species of property but only ask for fair play as between man and man, or what has been well described as the right to live and thrive in their native land.

Third, as regards "social order," personal intimidation, the

fulfilment of contracts, and personal liberty of action. It is our deliberate opinion that no just cause of complaint on either hand will, or indeed can, exist after the settlement of the land question on the basis just indicated.

William J. Walsh,
Archbishop of Dublin, Chairman of Episcopal Meeting.

[Reply.]

10 Downing Street,
Whitehall,
February 20, 1886.

My Lord Archbishop,

I have the honor to acknowledge your Grace's communication to me, on the 17th, of the views entertained on pending questions with respect to Ireland by yourself and your episcopal brethren. And I request your Grace to accept my sincere thanks for this communication.

I remain, my Lord Archbishop, Your most faithful servant,

W. E. Gladstone.

The Most Rev. Dr. Walsh,
Archbishop of Dublin.

VENADO TUERTO.

II.

Venado Tuerto,
March 22nd, 1886.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

Between Melincue, or San Urbano, and Venado Tuerto the formation of the land is that of rolling prairie, but so long is the sweep and undulation of hill and hollow that the change from one to the other becomes almost imperceptible. As the traveller nears the latter town the character of the pasture varies, and becomes more succulent and less coarse. Let the reader not mistake; the whole pasture is coarse, but in the Venado Tuerto it is much less so than that on the camps between Pavon and Melincue on one side and Colon and Melincue on the other. "Allí se vé el Venado Tuerto," exclaims one of the passengers, and we protrude our heads from the narrow windows of the diligence through a mist of light dust cast up by the horses. We perceive a needle-like structure pointing to the sky, over the top of an intervening swell of the land. "It is the spire of the church," exclaims one of my companions. In a short time we come in sight of the little town. Around a plaza sown with alfalfa and well planted with ornamental trees of different varieties, far superior to the plaza of the older Melincue, are a number of really well-built brick houses. The church is rather a pretty little building, in semi-Gothic style; a presant to the town, I believe, from Mr. Edward Casey, and is capable of holding about one hundred worshippers.

There are two stores in the town, the principal being that of Don Alejandro Estragamon, who is Juez de Paz. His store can compare favorably with the best stores in any camp town, and contains everything that can be wanted in the camp. There are two or three well-conducted fondas, carpenter's shops, blacksmiths, bricklayers, and I believe that a "botica" is about to be added to it. I do not mention the minor trades of butcher, baker, shoemaker, etc., all of which have their representatives. Considering that the town is scarcely three years old this is not a bad list.

I have had the pleasure of meeting some of the leading estancieros in the vicinity of the town. When I say vicinity I mean within a radius of six leagues; I will mention some of their names: Messrs. Walker, Ryan, Turner, Edward Dillon, Wheeler, Orr, Maxwell, Thompson, Scott, Crowley, Dawson, Brett, etc., all of whom are owners or managers. To most of these I put the enquiry "Do you like this part of the country?" and the universal reply was that they did. Not content with the answer of the men I put the same enquiry to the ladies, and the answer was the same, adding that they liked it better than any part of the country in which they have been before.

It seems to be a very sociable and enjoyable neighborhood. It possesses four or five pianos, independent of violins, accordions, and guitars, and frequently there are terpsichorean meetings held, at which the young people of both sexes are able to display their proficiency in the performance of the "light fantastic toe."

Everyone knows that the Irish girls excel in beauty, and the families of Venado Tuerto are not behind the average. I am almost afraid to enumerate the beautiful unmarried girls to be found in this district, but I am informed that at a recent ball more than sixty girls might easily have come to brighten the scene with their presence. Now, in what part of the camp elsewhere could such a collection be gathered together? Yet I am told that it is extremely difficult to persuade cooks, servants, or peons to come out here, as it seems that they are under the mistaken impression that this is an out-of-the-way part of the country, and liable to incursions from Indians. Let everybody forthwith eradicate that foolish idea from his mind, no part of the country can be pleasanter or safer.

Now, as regards the camp, I must confess that I am very much puzzled how to describe and give a thoroughly impartial view of this district. It is so entirely different from inside camps, its general features so distinct, everything so different, that I am afraid of giving undue praise on the one hand and not giving it justice on the other. As far as the quality of the soil is concerned there cannot be two opinions. It consists of a rich, fat, dark, loamy soil, which under cultivation yields the richest results. Perhaps it will be better for me to come to facts, and describe what I have witnessed with my own eyes, so that the reader may judge for himself.

Scarcely three years ago Mr. Walker took the management of nine leagues of these lands, consisting of open prairie, and in his solitude, as he first stood on the spot where the estancia buildings now stand, he might easily have said, with the same feeling that impelled the immortal Robinson Crusoe, to think that he was monarch of all he surveyed. As far as variety is concerned his empire had little to boast of, but he girded up his loins, and set to work to remedy the chief wants in this particular. He built, he sowed, and he planted. Now, at the present moment, there is a fine estancia, surrounded by large plantations of fruit, ornamental, and useful trees and shrubs. Of these trees and plants I wish to write to show the richness of the soil. Acacias, which two years ago were seedlings or still in the seed, average at the present moment from twelve to fifteen feet in height. One aroma near the house cannot be less than eighteen feet, and quite as thick as a strong man's arm. All kinds of vegetables, of which here there is a great variety, grow splendidly and produce abundantly. The maize has given an abundant crop. Unfortunately, its value in this part of the country is not equal to its quality. I was much struck by the valuable result yielded by the sugar cane. Wishing to make a trial of the plant on these lands, Mr. Runciman of Buenos Aires sent the seed to Mr. Walker, who planted it, but gave it no particular care or attention. It is now in seed and ripe; and it is calculated that one square has produced 6000 arrobes of cane. The plants average from eight to ten feet in height, and as much seed has been produced as would sow many leagues of land. The fourth crop of alfalfa for this season has been stacked. High, thin-stalked, and broad-leaved, it will be invaluable in these coarse camps during the winter months both for sheep and cattle. Here it is grown, not in small patches as is done in the inside camps, but in large fields of from six to fifteen squares at the estancias; and every pueño I have seen has its three or four squares of alfalfa, its plot of maize, all surrounded by a border of willow, poplar, or acacia trees.

As I have said, it is difficult to give an intelligible description of the appearance of the camps. The whole surface, as far as I have seen it, is thickly covered with «pasto puno», alias wire-grass, or as it was graphically named by an Irishman to a native, «cerda de caballa», at present of a pea-green color and from eighteen to twenty-four inches in height, or rather in length; for as it curves and binds over the height is not so much. This, the universal grass, does not seem to be appreciated by the animals, and therefore its growth is unchecked. In most camps, however, this is thickly intermixed with a coarse kind of «gramilla» called «hoja ancha» or «paja hoja ancha», undoubtedly nutritious and palatable to cows and mares, which grow fat and improve upon it. This, when eaten down by the larger animals, seems to agree very well with sheep. These two kinds of grasses are what cover the camps as far as I have seen them. Mixed with them, but chiefly where the ground has been ploughed or much fed upon by cattle, are coarse specimens of the finer grasses, such as «fox-tail» and others, and in the cañadas «scutch grass», but even these are not much to be counted upon.

I am, dear sir,
Yours faithfully,
Curiosus.

«LAS SALADAS.»

Chivilcoy, March 29, 1886.
To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

In your issue of the 19th inst. there appeared a long article from a correspondent who signs himself «Porteño», from Las Saladas, in which, amongst other things, he makes the very bold, and, I must also say, very slanderous assertion that «An Irish estanciaero in this locality is charging his 'arrendatarios' \$15,000 % PAYABLE IN GOLD.»

I defy «Porteño» to name this individual rack-renter, or even the partido on Las Saladas where he resides. Now, as I happen to be a resident in this locality for a number of years, where I have the pleasure of being personally acquainted with ALL the Irish estanciaeros for ten leagues around this same locality, I think I can assert with justice to my countrymen—the estanciaeros—and, as the lawyers say, «to all whom it may concern», without the least fear of being contradicted by «Porteño», that it is a gross falsehood.

Should your correspondent «Porteño» wish to champion the cause of the already overtaxed «arrendatarios», I have not the least objection, but let him do so with justice and fair-play to the estanciaeros also.

For the future I trust «Porteño» will have the good sense to give facts which HE CAN PROVE to be true; otherwise, I think it is an insult to the numerous readers of a respectable journal like the *Southern Cross*.

I remain, dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
An «Arrendatario.»

THE PARLIAMENTARY FUND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS, &c.

	\$ m/n
Previously acknowledged	1029-85
James Nicholson (Pavon)	2-00
Patrick Cassidy (Arrecifes)	5-00
Total	\$1036-85

GENERAL ITEMS.

We have great pleasure in welcoming General Osborn on his return from his trip to Uruguay. He reached here on Saturday, and was saluted on landing by a host of friends. The port captain sent his boat to bring the gallant general ashore.

The governor of the province is about to issue a decree ordering the removal, to this city, of the Provincial railway offices at present in La Plata. The removal will have to be effected within a term not exceeding two months.

The offices will form part of the edifice of the Mortgage Bank. The Minister of Public Works will take charge of the removal.

Dr. Juarez Celman's official newspaper in Cordoba publishes a series of telegrams from different provinces in which the «juarista caudillos» inform him that in accordance with his instructions they have proclaimed Dr. Pellegrini Vice-President.

On Monday, Sr. Manuel Ocampo held a conference with Drs. Gorostiaga, Irigoyen, Rocha, and General Mitre on the present political question. Sr. Ocampo thanked these gentlemen for the distinction they had shown him.

President Roca arrived at the Central Station on Sunday. His Excellency was met at the station by several friends.

Rev. Father Fidelis will leave in a few days for Valparaiso with a view to establish a branch of his order in that city, where there are several English-speaking Catholics. The rev. gentleman will travel by the overland route by Mendoza and the Uspalata Pass.

The steamer «Trent», of the Royal Mail line, is soon expected in the River Plate after a long absence. She has undergone a considerable amount of repairs, and it is said she is now in splendid sailing condition.

Judge Tedin has given orders to the police to forcibly enter the house of the J.P. of Monserrat and take away the registers of elections which he has in his possession.

Mr. Patrick McDonnell's tender to make winter uniforms for the firemen of this city has been accepted.

A horrible accident occurred last Sunday, at 7 p.m., at the Barracas al Norte Station of the Great Southern Railway. At the arrival of the train from outside, two men and a boy descended from the wrong side of the carriage, and attempted to cross the line, but in doing so came into collision with a train from Plaza Constitucion, which knocked them down and passed over their legs. The railway company placed a wagon at the disposal of the wounded men, and they were taken to the British Hospital. One of the men, however, died in the wagon at Plaza Constitucion; his name was E. T. Broom, chief officer of the American barque «Emily Cann.» The other, an Italian, died in the hospital the following day. The funeral of the American, at the British Cemetery, on Monday, was very largely attended, and all the American and British vessels had their flags half-mast during the day.

The death is announced of Don Francisco Lynch of this city. He died at his residence, Calle Corrientes, and his funeral was numerously attended.

On the 25th of March a chapel erected in the convent of the Sisters of Charity in Rosario, was duly inaugurated.

A «mayordomo» of Sr. Anchorena's named Sanchez, in the partido of Juarez, was killed on Sunday last by Francisco Roqueira.

The apartments of the Chaplain of the Italian Chapel in this city were robbed a few days ago of several articles of jewellery.

The ironclads «Admiral Brown» and «Andes» have been ordered to Montevideo in view of the uneasy state of affairs in the neighbouring republic.

The Holy Father has appointed the Very Rev. P. McAllister, V.F., Vicar Capitular of Down and Connor, to the vacant See, in succession to the late Bishop Dorrigan.

Ferrari has arrived here from Europe and he will forthwith make preparations for the operatic season at the Colon.

The death is announced of Mr. Donald Stewart, formerly of the London and River Plate Bank, in Montevideo. He and a «capataz» died near Guavia from drinking water from a tin vessel in which poison had been kept.

We hear that the Southern Railway Company are very soon going to run a fast train to Juarez and Bahia Blanca besides the ordinary passenger and goods train.

The Municipality have voted \$300,000 m/n for paving the streets.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Sufferin left for Europe by the «Matteo Bruzzo» on Saturday. A large number of friends accompanied them as far as the Boca, where they took the steamer. They expect to return here about the month of October.

The report of many persons being seriously hurt by the collision on the Rosario railway last week is contradicted. Only one child, belonging to Mrs. Cook, was hurt, and it is out of danger.

Don Francisco Sanchez has given power to Dr. Gregorio M. Pombo to bring an action against the Buenos Aires and Rosario Railway Company for losses sustained by the collision at Ramallo Station last week.

It is reported that General Arredondo has handed over the command of the revolutionary troops to General Castro.

Dr. Irigoyen's committee have definitely accepted the candidature for the presidency of Don Manuel Ocampo, only, however, on condition that Sr. Ocampo be supported by all the opposition parties.

The population of Buenos Aires at the end of the month of February was calculated to be 387,098 souls, about 1306 more than the population in the month of January. The number of births was 306 more than the deaths during the month, and about 1000 immigrants remained here. During the month 103 vessels entered the port with 10,000 passengers on board, and 87 vessels with 3162 passengers left. 994 patients entered the hospitals and 104 died. There were at the end of the month 1327 patients in hospital.

The manager of the San Luis lottery has brought an action against Intendant Alvear for confiscation of his property.

The death is announced at Santiago de Chili of Don Bernardo Lira, a distinguished lawyer, and a member of the Catholic party in that country.

It is reported at Santiago de Chili that the Chilean Minister to the Argentine Republic, Sr. Ambrosio Montt, has been asked to take charge of the Chilean Legation in the United States, and that he has accepted the offer.

The *South American Journal* of the 20th of February gives the news which all our readers will be glad to hear, that Mr. John Feely who has been so long and so seriously ill, and who is at present under medical care in London, is now gradually recovering health and strength.

At a Liberal National and Radical convention held on the 17th ult. at Valparaiso, Manuel Balmaceda was elected candidate for the presidency. He declared that his policy, in the event of his election, would be the country's progress, compulsory education, the protection to national industry, and the separation of the Church and State.

Passengers arrived by the R.M.S. «Elbe» from Southampton:

Mr. John Kelly and family, Mrs. Cruickshank, Mr. José Prapontick, Mr. Joseph Adam, Mr. Russell England, Mr. John French, Mr. E. Hetterich, Mr. Mortimer Gale and servant, Mr. Lars Cole, Mr. Preston Bridgers and family, Mr. Edward Sumner, Mr. John Corning, Mr. Robert Alexander, Mr. John Ransome and 25 third class.

A man who was crossing the railway bridge at the Riachuelo, on Sunday night, fell into the water and was drowned. Up to the present the efforts to find the body of the drowned man have failed.

It appears that some excellent horse-racing will take place in Pergamino in the month of April. Four large prizes are offered, one of 600 m/n, another of 300 m/n, and two prizes of 200 m/n each.

The Skating-rink in the Calle Esmeralda is about to be transformed into an equestrian circus. It will be occupied in the coming season by the Carlo Company, who will import a select menagerie, learned dogs, horses, etc., for exhibition.

A LOVE THOUGHT.

SELECTED POETRY.

If thou wert only, love, a tiny flower,
And I a butterfly with gaudy wings,
Flitting to changing scenes each
changing hour,
Careless of aught save that which
pleasure brings—
Not even I could leave the lowliest
glade
That held thy loveliness within its
shade.

If thou wert but a streamlet in the
vale,
And I a sailor on the stormy sea,
Flying through whirling foam be-
neath the gale,
-Charless in all that wide immen-
sity—
Thy murmuring voice would echo
in my soul
Though howling storm or crashing
thunder roll.

If, darling, thou wert but a far-off
star,
And I a weary wanderer o'er the
plain,
Unwitting of celestial worlds afar,
And knowing naught of the shining
train—
My glance would single out thy ray
serene,
Though blazing suns and planets
rolled between.

Yes, dear one, thou art these to me,
and more;
My flower, whose radiance passeth
all decay;
My streamlet of sweet thoughts in
endless store;
My star, to guide my steps to perfect
day;
My hope in earth's dark dungeon of
depair;
My refuge 'mid life's weary noon-
day glare.

SAINT ROSE OF LIMA.

AN INVITATION.

The thirtieth of April next will
be the ter-centenary of the birth
of that most singularly favored
virgin and spouse of Christ—
Rosa de Santa Maria—the glory
of Lima and of Peru.

The aged and venerable Arch-
bishop, Monseñor Francisco Or-
neta y Castrillon, has issued a
general invitation to all the pre-
lates of South and Central Amer-
ica, and of Mexico, to gather at
that date at Lima, to enhance by
their presence and spiritual co-
operation the honors and devo-
tions that it is proposed to cele-
brate in that lately afflicted capi-
tal for the great saint. The
Archbishop of Lima has gone
farther. He has written to Arch-
bishop Corrigan, and has sent
his invitation to all the Arch-
bishops and Bishops of the United
States, well saying that the sig-
nal merits of this saint are "not
circumscribed by the boundaries
of Peru—privileged birth-place
of so illustrious a heroine—but
their glories belong to the whole
of America." His Grace of Lima
adds that he has counted it a
duty of his episcopal office to
secure for this centenary the
greatest possible splendor of so-
lemnity, not only for the worship
and veneration due by the faith-
ful, and for the spiritual advan-
tage of souls, but also for the
promotion of the sentiments of
an enlightened Americanism, "a
sino hasta los sentimientos de un
bien entendido Americanismo."

In marked contrast with most
frequent invitations from some
other regions to celebrations of
a like kind, there is signally the
mark of the Spanish Hidalgo in
the *rendezvous* asked by the Ven-
erable Archbishop of Lima. There
is not the remotest suggestion of
contributions to be carried by
those who go; or to be sent by
those who cannot go. It is as-
sumed that the money part of the
work proposed in honor of the
chosen Rosa de Santa Maria will
be arrogated by the faithful whose
cherished privilege it is to call
her Saint Rosa of Lima. Lima
and the people of Peru have been
most terribly scourged in the
years just passed by the ravages
of war. But Spanish self-sacrifice
and grandeur of soul re-
main, even amidst ruins, in the
hearts of true Spanish Catholics.
His Grace of Lima writes to
each of the Bishops of the Amer-
ican continent that he has not
failed of preparation to make
pleasant, to each and every pre-
late that can honor this celebra-
tion with his presence, his stay
in Lima.

The letter of invitation of the
grand and aged Metropolitan of
Lima, kindly communicated to us
the eve of our publication, raises
a crowd of thoughts. Through

all regions where the Gospel of
Christ has been proclaimed,
it is, in fact, that most often the
action of the Catholic Church has
preceded civil or political action.
The latter, for a time, has seemed
to obliterate the former. But it
is not so in the long run. After
some time for reflection, and con-
sultation with those wiser than
we, we propose publishing in full
the letter of His Grace of Lima,
and offering some suggestions.

His Grace the Archbishop of
Lima, apart from his spiritual
office, is no common man. Learned
in the dogmatic teach-
ings of the Catholic Church, and
expert in canon law, he is, at the
same time, a man of deep obser-
vation and of keen perception of
matters related to civil and po-
litical life. In the closing sen-
tence of his letter to the Bishops
of all America, he speaks of the
coming celebration in honor of
Saint Rose of the Blessed Virgin
Mary, as "a consolation for the
last years of his life." He has
passed, by more than a year, the
common limit set by the Royal
Prophet for even the stronger of
men—four-score. He is a native
of Lima—the city of St. Rosa.
Over thirty years ago he was
made Bishop. March 21, 1873,
he was made Archbishop of Lima
Metropolitan of Peru. His cour-
age is not abated; in his 82nd
year of age his intellectual vision
is clear. He sees the grandeur
that would follow an *entente cordie*
of all American States—
South and North!

Political sagacity—if it existed
—would see the same. We stop
here for the moment.—*New York
Freeman's Journal.*

STOP SWEARING.

The Rev. Father Donohoe of
St. Mary's Star of the Sea, recently
delivered the following sermon
on the "Sin of Blasphemy." No
other name, he said, should
be so dear to us and so beloved
as that of God's because it is the
name of our greatest Benefactor.
When we come to think of God's
honor, and majesty it really
seems strange that there should
be any need of a Scriptural en-
actment commanding respect for
that name, and one would think
there would be no need of signs to
keep men from profaning it. The
sin of profanity amounts to a
crime. God's idea of the enormi-
ty is clearly exemplified in the
Old Law, and in the Book of Le-
viticus we find a divine enact-
ment, promulgated by God him-
self, declaring that he who might
be proven guilty of blasphemy
should be stoned to death. That
law is changed. Remember,
though laws can change God can
never change. Blasphemy is no
less a crime now than it was in
those times.

There is something, too, of
indescribable meanness in this
sin. Let us consider a hypo-
thetical case. Suppose you were
suddenly taken with some con-
tagious and loathsome form of
disease. Friends desert you and
leave you to die. High fever at-
tacks you, and with it a sense of
desertion and a fear that you
are dying. In the midst of this
you feel a gentle hand pass over
your brow and administer heal-
ing medicine. From a near ap-
proach to death you are restored
to health, and then you look for
the stranger who helped you to
recovery. Was there not a time
when you were afflicted with a
loathsome disease and nobody to
help you, until that merciful
Christian came along? He re-
stored you to health and happi-
ness, and he contracting it, died
from it. Now, you would not
think of disrespectfully speaking
of your benefactor, but rather
venerating his name. Is there
anything meaner, is there any-
thing more contemptible than
the man who, from morning till
night, blasphemes God who shed
his blood for him? What a sad
thing that this spirit of blasphem-
y is so great. What has God
done that we should injure Him?
St. Bernadine, of Sienna, says
that "blasphemy is a sword
which directly pierces God's
heart."

It cannot be that Christ treats
the blasphemer very easily. He
may think because he is not pun-
ished on earth he will not be
punished in the world to come.

The punishment is merely de-
ferred. We have historical
cases just left to us as exam-
ples.—King Antiochus was stoned
to death, and Herod was devour-
ed by worms.

There are hundreds and thou-
sands in this city who would find
it quite a solace to carry on a
blasphemous conversation for a
few moments. Even the most
pious are not exempt from it. Go
through any of our streets and
your ears will be shocked by the
most revolting language. But
whenever you hear a person re-
viling God's name don't be afraid
to speak reprovingly; don't be
abrupt. There is a Christian way
of asking him not to speak dis-
respectfully of the sacred Word.
Well, suppose he offers resen-
tment, are you not ready to bear
with it? You will be insulted? It
will be less frequent than you
imagine. A gentleman with
whom I am acquainted makes it a
rule to rebuke anyone who violates
the Second Commandment. For
years he has never deviated from
the practice, and still has re-
ceived no insult. Any man who
blasphemes is guilty of a mon-
strous crime. If you are sincere
and reprove him he will listen.
You can do a heap of good in this
line if you will. All praise to
the Holy Name Society, which
comes to God's banquet once a
month. All praise to this band
of young and old men, who en-
deavor to honor and keep hono-
red the name under which it was
founded. Away with blasphemy.
It isn't needed in this world. It
belongs to hell and the devils.

DRESS OF OUR LADY WHEN
LIVING IN THE TEMPLE.

A robe of hyacinth blue, a white
tunic confined by a plain girdle,
with the ends hanging free; a
long veil with its folds unartificially
but gracefully arranged, and
so formed as quickly and com-
pletely to cover the face; and,
lastly, shoes to match the robe,
composed the oriental costume
of Mary. In the sixteenth cen-
tury some nuns of Genoa (the
Annunciades) wore the costume
of the Blessed Virgin—that is to
say, white below and sky-blue
above, that such a habit might
cause a continual remembrance
of her. The slippers of the choir
nuns in like manner are covered
with leather of sky-blue. (Rule
of the Annunciades of Genoa, c. ii.)
M. de Lamartine found in those
Eastern regions, where every-
thing seems unchangeable, the
costume of Mary in that of the
women of Nazareth. "They
wear," says the traveller-poet,
"a long tunic of sky-blue, fas-
tened by a white girdle, the ends
of which hang down to the
ground; the full folds of a white
tunic gracefully fall over the
blue." M. de Lamartine traces
back this costume to the times of
Abraham and Isaac, and there is
nothing improbable in this sup-
position. Mary dressed herself
with extreme decency, out of re-
spect for the glory of God, who
penetrates everywhere, and be-
holds the actions of man even in
the darkest night. With a like
modesty should we rise and
clothe ourselves each day, as in
God's presence.

FARMING DON'T PAY.

"Farming don't pay," says the
old fogey, as he looks through the
cracks of his crumbling house,
and counts the snow-flakes as
they dance before the wind and
crowd into the crevices which
were left open because he was
too thriftless to endeavour to save
the structure.

"Farming don't pay," the
farmer who depends on the sunny
side of a straw-stack for warmth
to his stock, and the corners of
a rail fence to break the force of
the winds.

"Farming don't pay," the
farmer who breeds a hog with
brindled back and long tusks to
eat his corn at a loss, and return
to him no income. It does not
pay him to attempt to pasture a
few miserable, scraggy sheep on
pennyroyal and sorrel, and to
graze his pigmy cows on broom
edge and dry crab grass, and yet
expect them to yield milk and
butter. It does not pay to raise
colts by weaning at birth in order

to work the dams during the day,
and feeding them on insufficient
ent food.

"Farming don't pay" when the
rich black liquids flow off from
the barn-yard, and the plow and
the harrow are rusting in the
fields, while the fences are rotting
and the barns tumbling to pieces.

"Farming don't pay" unless
rightly conducted, nor will manu-
facturing, nor any kind of busi-
ness pay, under similar unfavor-
able conditions. The farmer must
be on the alert. He must keep
his farm in order, grade up his
stock, feed for the best results,
and endeavor to annually increase
his products. Nothing must be
wasted, and everything must be
judiciously adapted to special
purposes.

"Farming don't pay"—especi-
ally in this country—when sheep
are allowed to rot and die of the
scab, when a little attention
might keep them clean and
healthy.

"Farming don't pay" when the
farmers allow the sheep to re-
main in the corral during the
best part of the morning, while
he lies dreamily drinking maté or
reading novels.

"Farming don't pay" when the
corral is left in a filthy state and
the animals neglected during wet
weather.

"Farming don't pay" the man
who tries to pay an impossible
rent in order to satisfy the
insatiable greed of the landlord.

"Farming don't pay" the man
who leaves the arrangement of
his affairs to disinterested parties
while he spends the better part
of his time in visiting his neigh-
bours and talking scandal.

"Farming don't pay" the man
who thinks more of supporting the
"pulpero" than his own
family.

"Farming don't pay" when the
children are allowed to run about
unwashed and dirty, contracting
bad habits, when they might be
sent to school or profitably em-
ployed in cultivating a little patch
of land in the garden.

"Farming don't pay" the man
who thinks that Providence
should do all and that he should
do nothing. Providence helps
those who help themselves.

"Farming does pay," but it de-
pends on the farmer. The in-
dividual is equal to the farm in
value according to the manner in
which he conducts it.

SYMBOLISM OF FLOWERS.

WHAT THEY REPRESENT
IN THE EYES OF PEOPLE IN
DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

THEIR SIGNIFICATION.

In all ages and among almost
every people, flowers have been
adopted as symbols, types, and
emblems of human combination,
affection, and loyalty. The read-
er needs scarcely to be reminded
of the red and white roses which
were the badges of the Lancas-
trian and York rivals to the Eng-
lish throne.

But the symbolism of flowers
dates back to periods far older
than the time of the wars of the
roses. The ancient nations had
their emblematic flowers. The
special flower of the Hindoes, for
instance, has always been the
marigold. The Chinese display
as their national flower the gor-
geous chrysanthemum.

The Assyrians for ages proudly
wore the water-lily. Egyptians
delighted most of all in the heli-
otrope; though the papyrus leaf,
used by the ancient Egyptians in
place of paper, may also be re-
garded in a high sense as the
symbolic plant of the land of the
Nile.

The Greeks and Romans were
in the habit of distributing the
flowers in their luxurious gar-
dens among their gods and demi-
gods, just as in yet remoter times
the sweet basil and the moon
flower were sacred to Asiatic
deities.

In the Roman custom, to Juno
was devoted the lily, to Venus
the myrtle and rose, to Minerva
the olive and the violet, Diana
had the dittany, Ceres the poppy,
Mars the ash, Bacchus the grape
leaf, Hercules the poplar and
Jupiter, naturally, the monarch
of trees, the oak.

So we may infer that among the
Romans the lily and the oak were

the emblems of power; the myrtle
and the rose, of love; the olive
and the violet, of learning; the
ash, of war, and the grape leaf, of
festivity.

Even the days of the week, as
we use them now, are named
from deities who had each his
special flower. The sun (Sunday)
the sunflower; the moon (Monday)
the daisy; Tuesday (the god Tui's
day), the violet; Wednesday (the
god Woden's day), the blue
monkshood; Thursday (the god
of Thor's day), the burdock; Fri-
day (the goddess Freya's day), the
orchid, and Saturday (Saturn's
day), the horse tail.

Monarchs and the nations have
often had their symbolic flowers.
The thistle is the emblem of Scot-
land and the shamrock of Ireland.
The *fleur de lis* is the badge of the
royal house of France, and the
amaranth of that of Sweden. The
rose is on the royal coat of arms
of England.

DOMESTIC.

An experienced vocalist has,
it is said, during fourteen years
cured any number of cases of ob-
stinate cough by prescribing the
free use of raw oysters as a diet.
The remedy is easily tried.

In a study upon hypnætics, M.
Dujardin Beaumetz concludes
that opium and its alkaloids do
not produce a condition of sleep.
They stupefy the faculties and
induce torpor, but the brain still
remains in a condition of tonic
excitement. Chloral will bring
about true sleep, but in large
doses it has a dangerous action
on the heart, and its ingestion
often gives rise to gastric dis-
orders.

In the *Pacific Medical Journal*
the case is reported of a youth
who swallowed an open penknife
measuring three and a half
inches. A common and unwise
treatment in such cases is to give
castor oil, but Dr. Hutchings who
had charge of the case, adminis-
tered hearty meals of mash and
buckwheat, which impacted the
instrument, and it was recovered
without having caused the least
injury.

In order to settle the question
as to the proper treatment for
persons who have been frozen,
Dr. Lapchinskski has made a
series of very careful experi-
ments upon dogs. He found that
of twenty animals treated by the
method of gradual resuscitation
in a cold room, fourteen perish-
ed; of twenty placed at once in
a warm room, eight died, while
twenty put immediately in a hot
bath recovered quickly and with-
out accident.

The *Sanitarian* gives some
sensible advice about the teeth.
It says:

"Tooth-brushes should always
be soft and rarely used more than
once daily, before breakfast,
which is quite often enough to
remove the insoluble particles of
food which collect at the margin
of the teeth. Use the soft brush
with water only, or at most, with
nothing else but pure soap in ad-
dition. Soap is not only more
cleansing than anything else,
but it leaves a sweeter and pleas-
anter taste, and is never follow-
ed by injurious effects."

WIT AND HUMOUR.

"They tell me you have ac-
quired a snug fortune, Mister
Grimes." "Perhaps I have."
"What was the secret of your
success?" "Minding my own
business, sir."

"No," said the landlady, fixing
her eyes with a stony gaze upon
the new boarder at the foot of
the table, "no, it is not what I
eat, but what somebody else eats
distresses me."

"Hello, Choll, that's a jolly
nice ulster you have on, doncher
know." "Aw, weally, you flatter
me, old chappie." "Naw, not at
all, I say, where did you get it?"
"Aw, you won't give me away,
eh?" "Naw, pawn my honor."
"Ah, well, it belongs to my
sistah, you know."

One of the new members of
the Georgia Legislature kept
quietly in his seat for three
hours on his first day in the
house, and then timidly ap-
proaching a doorkeeper, said in
a whisper: 1—1—1—say, I'd like

to go out, if—if you don't keer
1—1—won't be gone but about
ten minutes. The doorkeeper let
him out.

Little Johnny got a scolding
for tearing his new pants. He
fell while running and split them
at the knee. "Oh, you bad boy,
how did you come to be so care-
less as to tear your pants?" said
his mother angrily. "I couldn't
help it, ma, I fell so quick that I
didn't have time to take them
off," replied Johnny.

A father was very much an-
noyed by the foolish questions
of his little son. "John, you are
a great source of annoyance to
me." "What's the matter, Pa?"
"You ask so many foolish ques-
tions. I wasn't a big donkey
when I was of your age." "No,
Pa. But you've grown a head
since."

A valid objection.—
A man who had been convicted
of stealing horses, and whose pen-
alty was assessed at twenty years'
imprisonment, was asked the
usual question by Judge Noonan,
of San Antonio, who was on the
bench. "Prisoner, do you know
of any reason why sentence
should not be pronounced on you
according to law?" "Why, judge,
of course I do. It would break
me up in business."

Turning the tables.—A traveller
who has just read on the guide
post—Dublin, thought to make
game of an Irishman by asking:
"If it's two miles to Dublin, Pat,
how long will it take you to get
there?" "Faith," retorted Pat,
"an' if yer heels be as slow as
yer wits we'll get there about
Christmas."

Preserving the Scalp.—A citizen
of Georgia had a quack arrested
for fraud in selling him a pre-
paration for preserving the scalp,
during the use of which he lost
all his hair. But the quack es-
caped. "I did not intend," he
said, "to sell you a preservation
for the hair, but for the scalp.
Your scalp remains intact, does
it not?"

AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFECTING
NUMEROUS CLASS.

THE disease commences with a slight de-
rangement of the stomach, but it ag-
gravates, it in time involves the whole frame,
embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and
in fact, the entire glandular system, and the
afflicted drops out a miserable existence until
death gives relief from suffering. The dis-
ease is often mistaken for other ailments,
and if the reader will ask himself the fol-
lowing questions, he will be able to determine
whether he himself is one of the afflicted.
Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breath-
ing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feel-
ing, 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 en-
larged? Is there constiveness? Is there vi-
tigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from
a horizontal position? Are the secretions
from the kidneys scanty and highly coloured,
with a deposit after standing? Does food
soon ferment after eating, accompanied by
flatulency or a belching of gas from the
stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of
the heart? These various symptoms may not
be present at one time, but they torment the
sufferer in turn as the dreadful diseases pro-
gress. If the case be one of long standing,
there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended
after a time by expectoration. In very ad-
vanced stages the skin assumes a dirty
brownish appearance, and the hands and feet
are covered with a cold, sticky perspiration.
As the liver and kidneys become more and
more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and
the usual treatment proves entirely unavail-
ing against this latter agonizing disorder.
The origin of this malady is indigestion of
dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the pro-
prietary medicine will remove the disease if
taken in its incipency. It is most important
that the disease should be promptly and
properly treated in its first stages, when a little
medicine will affect a cure, and even when
it has obtained a strong hold the correct
remedy should be persevered in until every
vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the
appetite is returned, and the digestive organs
restored to a healthy condition. The surest
and most effective remedy of this distressing
complaint is "Seigel's Curative Syrup," a
vegetable preparation sold by all chemists
and medicine vendors throughout the world,
and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited,
77, Farringdon Road, London, E.C. This
Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the
disease, and drives it, root and branch, out
of the system.

TESTIMONIAL.

Dear Sirs,
By chance I obtained from a friend
(Mr. Fred. Stearne) some of the Jarabe de
Seigel, and since the commencement of
the New Year I have taken the medicine
twice a day, and now, thank God, I am
quite well. For three years I have suf-
fered 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 re-
main without this remedy and I will be
glad to receive a box of the same.

JOHN BROWN,
Estancia Floresta,
Estacion Altamirano F.C.R.
July 14, 1884.

COMMERCIAL.

April 1.	154.90
old	93
series A.	763
series E.	80
series F.	844
series G.	844
series H.	844
series I.	844
series J.	844
series K.	844
series L.	844
series M.	844
series N.	844
series O.	844
series P.	844
series Q.	844
series R.	844
series S.	844
series T.	844
series U.	844
series V.	844
series W.	844
series X.	844
series Y.	844
series Z.	844

The Wool Market continues weak, without any signs of revival. There is still a large quantity in deposit. Compared with inferior wools it may be said that good classes are still very saleable. Arrivals in the once are very scarce. Many lots are still coming from the South.

The South American countries whose exports reached the maximum in 1883 were the Argentine Republic, Mexico, Venezuela, and Central America, the latter designation comprising Guatemala, Honduras, San Salvador, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, while the minimum of the five years (1879-83) was touched in the case of Colombia, Uruguay, and Spanish Possession (Cuba and Porto Rico). The exports of Chili and Ecuador were about stationary. Those of Brazil and Peru showed the greatest fluctuations. Only the Argentine and Central American exports exhibited anything like a constant increase. The United States appears to be the best market for the produce of Brazil, the Spanish Possessions, Mexico, Venezuela, and Central America; France absorbed most of the produce of the Argentine Republic, Colombia, Uruguay, and Haiti; Germany was the principal market for the exports of Ecuador and Bolivia, and England received most of the Chilean and Peruvian exports. In the order of their producing capacity, Señor places the Argentine Republic and Uruguay in the first place, followed by Brazil, the Spanish Possessions, Mexico, Venezuela, Central America, Haiti, Colombia, and Ecuador, and in the third place Peru, Chili, and Bolivia.

A very welcome shower of rain fell on Sunday night and has done great benefit to the crop.

The *Diario* says that the quantity of wool exported from this country during the past three months was 2,343,837 m/n.

In a letter received from London to-day we note that Mr. John Augier, so well known here, refused the other day an offer of 27,000 for 3 leagues of land in Loreto. Here this price is considered a very fair one, and only shows what land-owners at home think of their possessions here. He refused to sell under 23,000 a league.

The R.M.S. "Elbe" has been forced to postpone her sailing till to-day (Friday), owing to the quarantine imposed not expiring until 12 a.m. on the 31st March. She takes a fair list of passengers. The tender "Adriatico" will leave the Boca with passengers at 1 a.m. on said date (2nd April).

The term for the payment of patents in this city has been extended to the 15th April.

The total number of immigrants and passengers arrived here in the year was 1885 was 130,229.

The American barque "Baltic" from New York, bound for Rosario, and consigned to Messrs. Mantels & Pfeiffer, ran aground near San Nicolas. Some attempts were made to get her afloat, which did not succeed.

The Greeks have proposed to the Government of General Roca to purchase the cruiser "Paton" which is now being built in Trieste.

The Custom-house receipts of the capital from 1st inst. to date were 2,133,197-20 m/n.

In same period last year, 1,935,712-52 m/n.

From 1st Jan. to date, 8,085,967-82 m/n.

In same period last year, 8,302,988-29 m/n.

We hear of the sale in Pergamino of 1643 head of cattle, al corte, at the high price of 9 m/n.

The latest prices for cattle and sheep in Rio Cuarto are quoted at: cows al corte with 14 o/o of novillos, \$9 m/n; novillos from 3 to 4 years, \$17 m/n; sheep \$1.50 m/n.

The sale of 4000 cows with 10 o/o of novillos was affected last week at \$6.50 m/n per head. Broker, Mr. M. Ferreyra. The sale also of 2500 sheep in Chacabuco at \$1.50 m/n is reported. The price out here is considered a remarkably good one.

The following land sales in the Province of Buenos Aires were reported during the last fortnight:—

Partido of San Pedro. One square league on the River Arceifes for \$156,700 per league to Dr. Edward Hanly.

Partido of Ayacucho. One-quarter square league for \$36,000 per square league, to Mr. Martin Cabot.

Partido 9 de Julio. 1,280 hectares, \$24,700 per league.

Partido of Bragado. 64 square leagues for \$35.30 each.

Partido of Azul. One square league \$21,050 per league.

Partido of Tandil. One-and-half square league for \$34,333 per league.

Partido of San Vicente. 77 squares for \$116 each.

Partido of Lincoln. Two square leagues for \$14,000 per league, and one league at the same price.

Partido of Cañuelas. 100 squares at \$74 per square, to Mr. A. V. Obligado.

Partido of Giles. 247 squares for \$37 per square, and 9 1/2 squares at \$260 each.

Partido of Magdalena. 144 1/2 square squares at \$62.25 each, to Mr. J. J. Alberti.

Partido of Juarez. 9,887 hectares for \$21,500.

Partido of Chascomus. 120 square squares for \$8.33 each.

Partido of Rauch. One-quarter league for \$20,000 per league, and another 1/4 of league for \$45,000 per league.

Partido of Merlo. 43 square squares for \$250 per square.

Partido of Belgrano. 23 squares for \$1,005, and 7 squares and fraction for \$2,600 each.

In the Province of Cordoba. 12 square leagues in the Department of San Justo for \$10,000 per league, to Messrs. Seeber and Lavarello.

National territory. Section VII., one league in the angel S.W., lot 13, fraction B., to Mr. G. Ayer, for \$3250.

Messrs. A. Bullrich and Co. sold on last Sunday the stock of the estancia in Junin belonging to Mrs. Eloisa Salcedo de Carrie, at the following prices:—

Puesto de Guayqueria, 1232 cows, al corte, at 6-65 m/n each, to A. R. Gonzalez.

1232 cows, al corte, at 6-65 m/n, to Santiago Bengoea.

40 riding horses, al corte, at 10 m/n, to C. M. Alvear.

775 mares, al corte, at 3-95 m/n, to Font.

40 riding horses, al corte, at 9-50 m/n, to T. Salas.

Estancia Maipu, 1378 cows, al corte, at 6-75 m/n, to Daniel Miro.

300 milk cows, al corte, at 13 m/n, to Julio Carrie.

3 Durham bulls at 40 m/n, to Gonzalez.

20 novillos at 30 m/n, to Zaballa.

371 mares, al corte, at 4 m/n, to T. Selas.

56 mares and mules, al corte, at 9 m/n, to Julio Carrie.

12 carriage horses at 15 m/n, to C. M. Alvear.

Total 48,508-97 m/n.

The following commercial telegrams have been received:—

"London, Mar. 26.

National Bonds (1881)... 97 1/2.

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

Province of Buenos Aires (1882)... 91.

Treasury Bills, 90 o/o... 81.

British Consols 3 o/o... 100 1/2.

Bank rate of discount 2 o/o.

Silver bars at 40 1/2 d. per oz.

Ex. of Paris on London fcs25-15.

The R. Plate wool auctions, which opened to-day, show a fall of 1/4.

Attendance and demand regular. 29000 bales sold and 32000 withdrawn.

"Antwerp, Mar. 26.

Salted ox hides (light) fcs64; heavy do fcs64.

Beef tallow fcs60; mutton do, fcs59.

R. Plate bones, no stock. R. Plate bone-ash, no stock.

R. Plate Wheat fcs18. Maize fcs11-50.

Linseed fcs27-40.

Hamburg, Feb. 15.

Salted potro hides at 12 marks.

THE PLAZAS.

Wool.	ONCE.
Good	95 77
Bellies	45 40
Borrega	75 51
Hides	
Good camp	222 215
Matadero	190
Horse Hides	52
Hair	175 172
Sheepskins	
Superior	26 25
Matadero	17 rls.
Corderitos reg.	16

Wheat.	
Coast	5.20 m/n.
French	4.40 m/n.
Candeal	5.10 m/n.
Maize	
Morocha, in grain	3.80 m/n.
Yellow, in grain	2.70 m/n.
Yellow, in cob	2.60 m/n.

CONSTITUCION.	
Wool.	
Good	97 85
Regular	64 53
Borrega	80
Bellies	46
Hides	
Good camp	242 238
Matadero	160
Sheepskins superior	29 24
Matadero	78
Corderitos	12
Hair	200 195
Horse	55

BIRTHS.

On March 25th, at Baradero, the wife of Mr. Hubert O'Rourke, of a daughter.

On March 27th, at Avenida 9 de Julio, La Plata, the wife of Frank E. Thicke, of a daughter (Muriel Flora).

On March 19th, at 16 Rue Auber, Paris, the wife of Carlos Alberto Mayol, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On March 29th, at the Merced Church by the Rev. Father Rassoro, Mr. John P. O'Neill, of La Plata, to Miss Annie Maria McGovern, of this city.

DEATHS.

At Lambaré, San José de Flores, on March 25th, aged 44 months, Michael Oliver, only child of Michael G. and Marion Mulhall.

On March 20th, at estancia Tres Palmas, Banda Oriental, Donald Steward, aged 38, youngest son of the late James Steward of this city. R.I.P.

On March 26th, at his residence, estancia "San Antonio," partido de San Andres de Giles, Nicholas O'Donnell, native of the County Westmeath, Ireland; aged 59 years, fortified by the rites of Holy Church, and deeply regretted by his family. R.I.P.

On March 29th, at Calle Presidente 549, William Trench.

On March 25th, at the British Hospital, Christopher Carthy, a native of the County Kerry, Ireland. R.I.P.

On March 27th, at San Pedro, after a lingering illness, Mary, wife of Mr. Thomas O'Flaherty, a native of County Wexford, Ireland. The deceased, who was an exemplary Christian, had been attended in her last illness by the Rev. Father Flannery, from whom she received the last rites of the Catholic religion.

Her remains were conveyed to the San Pedro Cemetery, on Monday, attended by a very large and respectable cortege. May her soul rest in peace.

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

TO BE LET.

FURNISHED ROOMS in the house of an English family. Apply at

13 Calle Barates

between Azcuena and Larrea.

m 26-1m

FOR SALE.

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

For further particulars apply to

MR. JOHN HUGHES

78 Calle Piedad

OR

SEÑOR CERNADOS

178 Piedras

Familia que no consuma

HESPERIDINA

debe consultar con aquella

que siempre tiene a mano

UNA BOTELLA

de este sano tónico-lícor,

y se convencerá de que

ES UNA NECESIDAD CASERA

21 años de éxito lo prueba.

M. S. BAGLEY y Ca.

BULLRICH Y CA.

RESUMEN DE REMATES

A EFECTUARSE

ABRIL

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

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

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

Miércoles 21—Una casa en el pueblo de Dolores. Base pesos 1733, & las 4.

Miércoles 21—Una chacra en el pueblo de Dolores. Base pesos 429, & las 5.

Sábado 24—Una casa en el pueblo de San Vicente. Base pesos 1906, & las 12.

Sábado 24—Una quinta en el pueblo de San Vicente. Base ps. 1300 & lo 1.

Sábado 24—Una quinta en el pueblo de San Vicente. Base ps. 1300 & la 1.

Sábado 24—Una quinta en el pueblo de San Vicente. Base ps. 1040, & las 2.

CARNEROS LINCOLN EN

EXPOSICION

EN VENTA PARTICULAR

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

78-ALSINA-78

COLEGIO GRIEGO

671 PARANA 671

PLAZA 6 DE JUNIO

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HOLY CROSS

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—:0:—

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DR. JAMES P. KELLEY.

may 1—pm

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F.C.S., Lond. & Amer.
Y
R. H. HARLAND, F.I.C.,
F.C.S.
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G. W. WIGNER
F.I.C., F.C.S.,
Presidente de la Sociedad de Analistas Públicos.

FIRMADO
R. H. HARLAND
F.I.C., F.C.S.

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The DIRECTRESS.

m 1-1m

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