

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

VOLUME XII, No. 14.

BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1886.

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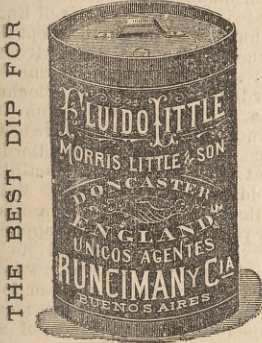
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SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN MAILS.

London, Mar. 14.

The Irish Party decided not to
vote as a party on Mr. Dillwyn's
motion for the Disestablishment
of the Church of Wales.

On March 2nd the College of
Cardinals assembled in the Throne
Hall of the Vatican, presented to
Leo XIII. their congratulations
on the recurrence of the eighth
anniversary of his coronation.
The address was read by Cardinal
Sacconi, Dean of the Sacred
College.

The consecration of the Very
Rev. Pierce Power, P.P., Dun-
garvan, as Coadjutor Bishop of
Waterford with the right of suc-
cession, was celebrated in St.
Mary's parish church in the pre-
sence of a vast congregation of
priests and laity who came from
all parts of the diocese to wit-
ness the solemn rites. His Grace
the Lord Archbishop officiated,
the assistant prelates being the
Most Rev. Dr. Fitzgerald, Bishop
of Ross, and the Most Rev. Dr.
Brownrigg, Bishop of Ossory.

The Irish members are rapidly
becoming successful legislators.
Only a few weeks have elapsed
since the present Government
came into office, and yet within
that short space of time they have
cleverly managed to pass the
second reading of no less than
three of their bills.

These are Mr. Crilly's Tenure
of Houses in Towns (Ireland) Bill,
Mr. Mayne's Laborers Act Am-
endment Bill (Ireland), which
stands in a very fair way of be-
coming law in a short time as Mr.
Morley is most favorably disposed
towards it, and Mr. James Gil-
hooly's bill «Tree Planting in Ire-
land.» When one recollects poor
Dr. Lyon's reforesting craze
with which session after session
he bored the House, Mr. Gilhooly
may be justly congratulated on
the success of his measure.

The Master of the Rolls in
Dublin sanctioned a scheme for
the payment of the first dividend
of ten shillings to the creditors
of the Munster Bank, numbering
about 15,000. It is estimated
that this dividend will require
ninety-eight thousand pounds.

The debate and division in the
House on Mr. Labouchere's am-
endment proposing the abolition
of the House of Lords, is a most
remarkable instance of the enor-
mous advance which has taken
place in the political world.
Leaving out the Irish members
who voted for the amendment, it
appears that over 100 represen-
tatives of the English people
voted for the abolition of the
Upper Chamber. This, taken in
conjunction with the Prime Min-
ister's speech, in which he ad-
mits the truth of Mr. Labou-
chere's remarks, is a most sig-
nificant fact. Evidently the days
of this «hospital for incorpe-
rents» as Lord Chesterfield called
it, are numbered.

His Grace the Most Rev. Dr.
Croke arrived in Dungarvan from
Mount Melleray Abbey, Cappo-
quin, in order to be present at
the consecration of the Coadjutor
Bishop of Waterford. He re-
ceived a most enthusiastic wel-
come. Crowds of people with
bands met him at the railway
station and accompanied him to
the residence of the bishop-
elect. Subsequently addresses
from the undermentioned bodies
were presented to his Grace: the
Dungarvan Branch of the I.N.L.,
the Dungarvan House League,
the Dungarvan Gaelic Athletic
Association, and the Dungarvan
Town Commissioners.

The days of the House of Her-
editary Obstructors (the Lords)
are nearly numbered. The pro-
clamation of their doom, very

egibly written, is already on the
wall. The motion of the talent-
ed editor of *Truth* declared that
it was inconsistent with the
principles of representative gov-
ernment that any member of
either House of the Legislature
should derive his title to legis-
late by virtue of hereditary des-
cent. At the outset of his able
speech in support of this amend-
ment he appealed to the Prime
Minister to allow the question to
be voted on on its merits,
and that the Treasury Bench
should not influence the issue.
The hon. member then proceeded
to pommel, in vigorous fashion,
the «wealthy drones» who, for
the most part, constitute the
Upper Chamber, and by the time
he concluded it was made abun-
dantly clear to the Commons that
the hereditary principle had not
been left a leg to stand on. A
nonentity named Cooke, speaking
in opposition, had the amusing
temerity to cite authorities in
support of the hereditary quality
of genius—and this with the un-
ravelled history of the stupidity
of the «Gilded Chamber» an open
book to the world! Mr. Glad-
stone's feelings in regard to this
question as revealed in his speech
on the occasion, leave room for
little doubt that when the time
not remote—arrives for giving
the hereditary legislators the final
coup the force of his influ-
ence will be added to the blow.
He said he should vote with Mr.
Cooke, but could not justify his
vote on the same ground. He
«was not able to adopt the de-
fense that had been offered of the
legislative action of the House of
Lords, for he thought the nation
had much to complain of in that
respect.»

The *New York Herald*, sum-
ming up the present political
situation, says that Ireland never
before won such credit for the
tactics she has pursued, and never
before claimed so largely the
sympathy of the world. She has
repressed her passion, she has
curbed her utterance, waiting
for the verdict from Westmin-
ster. She is like a volcano, boil-
ing, seething, but allowing no
drop of the molten mass to
bubble over. An act of coercion
in lieu of an act of concession
would, however, fill Ireland with
uproar and revolution. What of
the future? Victory in the end,
of course, but not yet. No one
who follows the logic of progress
can doubt the first; no one who
carefully observes can doubt the
last. Ireland will yet be crown-
ed, continues the same journal,
with national responsibility; but
before the banner of Home-rule
waves over College-green there
will be many a hard-fought bat-
tle at St. Stephens.

The remarks which Mr. Healy
elicited from the Chief Secretary
in answer to his notice calling
the attention of the Government
to the terrible distress prevailing
in the west of Ireland were of the
most sympathetic and practical
kind. The fact mentioned by Mr.
Dillon that some fifty people were
dying in their beds from hunger
is something fearful to contem-
plate, and requires the immediate
and prompt action of the Gov-
ernment. That it is their inten-
tion to lose no time we under-
stand from Mr. Morley's words.
It is a lasting stain on the past
Government that such a state of
affairs should ever have been
possible. But, thank God, the
poor people at the present time
are not to be left callously to
their fate until the charity of the
world come to their assistance.

The proceedings at the Man-
sion House were novel of their
kind and noteworthy. Men of
all shades of political belief
gathered together there for the
first time for years in pursuit of

a common purpose. Their mis-
sion was one of charity, at the
timely summons of the Lord
Mayor they came to make some
attempt at meeting the distress
prevailing at present in Dublin
and elsewhere. The Viceroy was
there in person, and the Archbi-
shop of Dublin sent an apology
and one hundred guineas. An-
other communication that at-
tracted attention was Mr. Thomas
Sexton's. With characteristic
generosity he forwarded a re-
quest to Dublin that one hun-
dred pounds should be set aside
from his own testimonial for pur-
poses of relief. Examples like
these are contagious, and we are
certain the ultimate result will
be a happy one for the unfortu-
nate sufferers.

The Lenten pastorals have been
read. The Bishop of Cloyne pays
a warm tribute to the efforts of
the League of the Cross in check-
ing the vice of intemperance,
and the Bishop of Cork also ac-
knowledges the good which has
been done by this new temper-
ance movement. The Archbishop
of Dublin refers to the political
situation in his pastoral, and says
that amid the uncertainty which
prevails it is our special duty to
turn to the throne of the Almighty
Ruler of the universe in earnest
supplication that the light of
heavenly wisdom may not be
wanting to those statesmen by
whom the momentous issues now
raised will have to be decided.

At a meeting of the executive
committee of the British Home-
rule Association at Westminster,
the Earl of Ashburnham presi-
ding, steps were taken to draw
up a petition to both Houses of
Parliament in favor of granting
self-government to Ireland. It
was announced that a Cambridge
Home-rule Association was in
process of formation, and that
Professor Galbraith, Senior Fel-
low of Trinity College, had con-
sented to deliver the first of a
series of lectures on Home-rule
in London, under the auspices of
the Association.

The Lord-Lieutenant replying
to an address from the associa-
tion of non-subscribing Presby-
terians, said that he was sanguine
enough to anticipate that the out-
come of the present crisis would
be to inaugurate happier days for
Ireland, and he indulged in the
hope that he might be privileged
to witness the establishment of
mutual confidence, harmony, and
tranquility throughout the land.

THE PARLIAMENTARY FUND.

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Mr. Nicholas Clancey	
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TELEGRAMS.

London, April 14.

Gladstone on entering the House
of Commons was received with
the greatest enthusiasm; the ap-
plause was loud and prolonged;
the enthusiasm was great among
Parnellites and Liberals.

Gladstone said that an ar-
rangement could be made by es-
tablishing a Parliament in Dub-
lin, at the same time making an
equitable distribution of imperial
taxation. The Imperial Govern-
ment would have a right to fix
the duty at the Irish Custom-
house, and other taxes apper-
taining to the revenue, the gen-
eral taxation not included in the
revenue would be regulated by
the Irish legislature. The re-
ceipts for Custom-house duties
would enter into the Irish treas-
ury, and would serve the pur-
pose of paying off Irish liabilities.

Irishmen, according to the terms
of the bill, would no longer have
seats in the English Houses of
Lords or Commons, but they could
have a direct understanding with
the Crown, and in this way pre-
serve all the constitutional rights
which they possess at present.
The Irish Parliament could not
coin money, and the postal ar-
rangements would remain under
the jurisdiction of the Postmas-
ter-general.

The bill proposes the estab-
lishment of two Houses of Par-
liament in Ireland, organized to
meet and consult on certain
points, with the right of voting
separately. There would be 28
hereditary lords, and 75 repre-
sentative lords elected by the
people. The House of Commons
to be formed by 206 members,
double the number of represen-
tatives in the English House at
present. The Lord-lieutenant to
remain, Catholics to receive
equal privileges in everything
with their Protestant fellow-
countrymen.

The whole country in a state of
excitement on account of Glad-
stone's Irish bill.

All the newspapers published
special editions. Thousands came
into London from the provinces.

The *Liverpool Post* says that
whether Gladstone succeeds or
not the result will be that coer-
cion is dead for ever. Salisbury
and Hartington held a confer-
ence, and it was resolved to unite
in opposing Gladstone's bill. Har-
tington made a violent speech.

Lords Roseberry and Kimber-
ley, the Marquis of Ripon, and
Mr. Campbell-Bannerman enthu-
siastically supported Mr. Glad-
stone.

The members took their seats
ten hours before Mr. Gladstone
made his appearance. When Mr.
Gladstone appeared he was greet-
ed with the most enthusiastic
cheers.

Mr. Gladstone, in his speech in
the House, praised the late Mr.
W. E. Forster.

Mr. Chamberlain, in explain-
ing the motives of his resigna-
tion, stated that he disapproved
of the bill from the very first.

Lord Morley, Public Works
Commissioner, has resigned.

Prince Alexander has present-
ed to the Porte his decision to
accept the governorship of East-
ern Roumelia for five years.

The *Freeman's Journal*, com-
menting on the speech delivered
by Mr. Chamberlain in the House
of Commons, says that his repu-
tation as a public man will suffer
considerably thereby, and it de-
clares that the speech is a se-
rious blot on the life of Chamber-
lain.

In the course of the debate on
the Home-rule bill Chamberlain
said if the bill should pass it
would be against the wish of the
majority of the English people.
He added that the bill openly
contradicts the opinions to which
the Prime Minister gave expres-
sion in his Midlothian speeches,
and that the passing of the bill
would bring about the dissolu-
tion of the empire.

Lord Wolseley made a rabid
and fanatical speech. He said
that the English people had con-
quered enemies abroad and now
they should be prepared to crush
their enemies at home, and he
appealed to the Jingo portion of
the English nation to cry halt to
whosoever should think of dis-
membering the empire. The Jin-
goes heartily applauded the stu-
pid speech of the Brummagen
lord.

On Thursday the Budget will
be brought forward; on Friday
the bill for the purchase of Irish
lands.

The trial of the socialists
Burns, Hyndman, and Williams
terminated in a sentence of ac-

quittal, and the accused were set
at liberty.

It is said that Mr. Gladstone's
bill will be modified in the part
referring to the representation of
Ireland.

Mr. Gladstone is in excellent
spirits. He intends spending the
Easter recess carrying on an
electoral campaign in Scotland.

It is announced that Lords Kil-
more, Cork, Suffield, and Viscount
Kilcourse have sent in their re-
signations.

The House of Commons re-
solved to postpone the discus-
sion of Gladstone's Home-rule
Bill until the 8th of May, after
the Easter holidays.

Paris, 7.

Twenty-five cases of cholera
reported from Audienne, a town
of 1000 inhabitants near Finis-
terre. One case proved fatal.

An insurrection of a rather
serious kind has broken out in
Senegal. The city of Bakel on
the extreme eastern frontier has
been attacked by large numbers
of natives; the French garrison
fought gallantly and inflicted
great loss on the enemy, but
could not prevent the destruc-
tion of part of the city. Several
other important French estab-
lishments (comptoirs) have been
sacked by the patriots and burn-
ed.

The strike in Charleroi has re-
commenced.

The French authorities have
seized several revolutionary pro-
clamations addressed to the strik-
ers at Decazaville.

The Customs' Committee have
approved of the duty of 3 francs
on imported maize.

Athens, 12.

The Cabinet has been inter-
pellated in the Deputies about
the foreign policy of Greece; it
ended in a «vote of confidence in
the Ministers».

Rome, 12.

No change in the political situ-
ation, the Prime Minister, Sr.
Depretis, hesitates whether to
dissolve Parliament or resign.

The Cabinet have presented
their resignations.

The treaty of commerce and
navigation between Italy and the
Republic of Uruguay has been
sanctioned by the Italian Parlia-
ment.

St. Petersburg.

The intended journey of the
Czar to Zerkask with the object
of presenting his son to the Cos-
sacks as their leader has been
postponed, owing to the discov-
ery of a plot to murder the Im-
perial retinue. Some Cossacks
su, posed to be nihilist agents
have been arrested.

Berlin, 7.

Telegrams have been received
from the commander of the Ger-
man corvette «Cyclops» report-
ing the bombardment of Miney
Zambia, west coast of Africa.
The natives fled, thus giving the
commander an opportunity to
land his men and take the town.

The famous May laws against
the Catholics have been entirely
rescinded, and so the bonds that
unite the Government with the
Holy See are drawn closer.

Chicago, 10.

Over 400 workmen of the
Brunswick and Balke Billiard
Company have struck.

Guayaquil, 8.

The Ecuador Bank having re-
fused to discount documents,
contrary to the provision of the
statutes, has been placed in liqui-
dation by the government.

New York, 13.

Nine judges who practised in
the year 1884 were arrested this
morning, charged with having
been paid for their votes in favor
of the Broadway Railway. One
of them is Minister of the pres-
ent Council of Judges; they were
all sent to prison.

THE WORLD-FAMED

PEERLESS DIP.



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THE
PLATE FROZEN MEAT COM-
PETITION.

The following letter has been addressed to a New Zealand contemporary:

Sir,
The River Plate is making such a bold bid for its share of the frozen meat trade in the home market, that you will perhaps allow me to place some points of the position before your readers.

The greater part of the sheep-farming country of the Plate forms one vast Canterbury plain, with a soil of much superior average quality. The frontier zone is occupied by vast cattle estancias. The rough and wiry nature of the grasses in new country necessitates its being heavily stocked in the first place by cattle and mares, the effect being that these grasses are gradually killed off and their place taken by a spontaneous and tender herbage, forming an admirable pasture for sheep. When brought into this condition, two sheep to the acre (for the very best land three, and even four sheep to the acre) the year round is considered fair stocking capacity—this, of course, without turnips or other winter aids. The value of these sheep lands ranges between \$3 an acre for those near a railway and the ports, and 10s per acre for outside lands on the borders of the cattle zone. This last, as the refining process goes on, is constantly moved farther and farther out to leave room for sheep in place of cattle and mares. The fee-simple of these outside runs, according to the stage they have reached in the refining process, dealing of soil, etc., etc., is from 10s down to as low as 1s 6d per acre. Those renting sheep or cattle runs pay a rental of from 4 to 6 per cent upon the above capital values. With a soil incomparably superior, the climate in general of the sheep-farming regions of the Plate, if we except a lesser liability in the latter to drought, is almost identical with that of Victoria and New South Wales. Going south from Buenos Aires the climate gradually becomes cooler, till on the newly settled lands of Bahia Blanca and the Colorado, the yearly mean temperature is little, if anything, above that of Canterbury or Nelson.

The most competent authorities estimate that there are now about 100 millions of sheep in the Plate. Of these it would, I think, be an outside estimate to put down 2 per cent, or say, 2,000,000 of longwools and crossbreds, leaving 98,000,000 of merinos, of Spanish, Saxon, Rambouillet, and other varieties. These latter, the fat wethers of which average rather less in weight than the Australian merino, produce, I think, quite as good a quality of meat. The London Times of October 16, 1885, notes that a cargo of R. Plate mutton, ex-Medeah, realised 4 1/2d to 5 1/4d per lb., but this latter price is so good that the shipment in all likelihood comprised sound cross-breeds, and the true average that has probably been obtained for Plate merino mutton somewhere between 4d and 5d per lb.

Upon the first shipments to London, about a year ago, by the

Drabble Company, a Buenos Aires newspaper estimated that, allowing 1 1/2d per lb. (f.o.b.) and 1 1/4d for freight, merino could be put on the London wharves at 3d per lb. With all deference to your contemporary, I am inclined to consider this estimate as a little too low; besides which the market for fat stock in the River Plate ports has since hardened a trifle. By my last mail advices I learn that fat wethers, weighing about 52lbs. and suitable for city consumption, were fetching in the Buenos Aires stockyards about 8s for top qualities; ewes and inferior wethers of 37 lbs. to 40 lbs. as low as 6s; so that if we take 7s for a 45 lb. it will be about the average. Now these sheep, delivered direct to the refrigerating works up the river, will be at least 1s less, which brings the price down to 6s. A further moderate deduction of 1s 6d for inside fat and skin thus leaves an average merino wether, 45 lbs. butcher's weight, delivered at the refrigerating works at 4s 6d, or about 1 1/5 of 1d per lb. To this, of course, must be added killing charge, etc., cost of freezing—high priced coal making this a trifle dearer than with us. The steamer lies in deep water under the bluff upon which the works are built, so cost of shipment is reduced to a minimum. Assuming that the freight, 1 1/4d, has not been reduced, it is, I think, a near approximation to estimate that Plate merino mutton of fair quality, on board steamers in the London Docks, can be delivered (c.f.i.) at about 2 3/4d per lb.

It is, however, in the higher classes of frozen mutton that Plate competition interests us in New Zealand. Here and there on the princely estate of the Sheananns, the Fairs, the Bells, and other English sheepfarmers, stud flocks of Border and Midland Leicesters, Lincolns, and heavy breeds are kept, more, however, for putting an occasional strain of fattening capacity and weight on the merinos for boiling down purposes than for forming any extensive breeding flocks of crossbreds. As for a native farmer, he in general hates the sight of a long-wool, the greater care and better feed they require to get them through the winter, and the deterioration of the wool by the summer heat, all combining to keep their numbers, up to the present, almost stationary.

The development of the frozen meat trade is fast changing this, and increased importations from home show that many farmers are laying themselves out to produce a good cross-breed carcass. We too often assume that because turnips cannot be grown in the Plate therefore crossbred hoggets cannot be profitably carried through their first winter. But the Plate possesses two valuable substitutes for our turnip crop. Lucerne (alfalfa), which I have known give as much as five cuttings in the year, with a weight of 10 or 12 tons of hay to the acre, is extensively grown as an article of export to Brazil. It can be bought out of the stack often as low as 22s. per ton, and the introduction of the silo system will make this forage even yet lower in cost. Maize, of which there is a large export to Europe, is very cheaply produced. In the 10 feet deep rich, black loams of the Chivilcoy district the glut in good season has been occasionally so great that, being cheaper to use than coal or wood, maize, the cob, has been burnt for engine and other firing purposes; whilst 7d. per bushel up country is a very common price. Now, although at the lowest, maize and lucerne cannot be produced so cheaply as turnips, the example of the farmers of the Western States and California, who use them largely for wintering all kinds of stock, will be followed in the Plate, particularly as a little of this feed puts that "staying" quality into the meat which is so much appreciated by the economical consumer at home.

From an intimate personal knowledge of the Plate and the latest data, the conclusions to be drawn are, I think, as follows:—
1. That in merino and other low grades of mutton it is only a matter of time for the Plate to

simply "smother" our Australian neighbours, and drive them out of the English market by the advantages the former possess of a slightly lower cost of production, and a much lower freight to England.

2. That in cross-bred meat of fair average quality we may expect within a year or two a very severe competition indeed from the Plate crossbreds, wintered and topped up by the help of cheap maize and lucerne.

3. That with our unrivalled climate, juicy pastures, and root crops, provided the increased care and attention noticeable in breeding, fattening, and shipment be continued, we need not fear competitors in high-class mutton from any quarter, and that with the command of top prices, and the pick of the consumers in the British market, our little Island, *primus inter pares*, will long hold its pride of place as the exporter of the finest frozen meat in the world.

I am, &c.,
J. L. Leesmith.

SUPPOSE THERE WAS AN
IRISH PARLIAMENT.

[FROM LONDON TRUTH.]

If there were an Irish Parliament what would probably occur would be this: The present Parliamentary leaders would have a majority and would become the Irish Ministry. They are sensible and practical men, and the sense of responsibility would soon complete their Parliamentary education. There would be no confiscations, no unjust legislation towards minorities; the Land Question would be settled by some sort of compromise between the renters and the rentees, and the Irish Ministers would have to steer between the Orangemen on the one side and any extremists that might be returned on the other side. These extremists would be few in number, because the Irish are by no means extreme in their views. As for Separatists, what bait could they offer to catch votes? Separation would be as dead as it is now among the inhabitants of the American Union. It never has really taken root in Ireland, and we would soon have the Irish as proud of forming an integral part of the empire as in Canada or Australia. What renders it difficult to settle this Irish Question is the gross ignorance of most Englishmen respecting everything Irish. They take their ideas of the country from the interested inventions sent over to them by correspondents—official and amateur—of English newspapers.

THE
UNION WITH ENGLAND.THE CRY FOR «REPEAL» STRONGER
NOW THAN EVER.

GOD'S NAME BLASPHEMED IN EULOGIES OF CRIME—PLOTS AND PLANS OF THE ENGLISH TO KEEP IRELAND IN SUBJECTION.

JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY
IN THE
North American Review
FOR JANUARY.

[CONCLUDED.]

Then the pall was pulled over the face of Ireland, and she lay down in the ashes and abasement of her loneliness and misery. She had no earthly friends, she was weak to death from struggle, outrage, and despair. Even God had apparently forgotten her in the night.

But a new voice called to her in the night, and she listened—Daniel O'Connell, a strong man, full of courage and purpose. After thirty years of agitation he won with his minority. He had trained them superlatively. He won the franchise for the Catholics.

For eighteen years more he worked to get the Act of Union repealed; but England, when he touched that point arrested and imprisoned him. This stopped the agitation. The people had no leader and no outside moral support. It was O'Connell and the Irish people, not the Irish people and O'Connell.

The Young Ireland party in 1848, impatient, maddened, broke into premature rebellion—were crushed, condemned, banished.

Then the famine, and the swelling of the Irish emigration stream into a torrent!

Thousands died on the soil, and literally millions fled to other countries—to England, Scotland, America, Canada, Australia, S. Africa, the Argentine Republic.

Twenty years later, 1865-67, the first warning movement of the exiles—Fenianism, a marvelous crystallisation of sentiment, heroism, and sacrifice.

Again, the abrogation of law in Ireland—the rule of the dragon, the glutton prison, the crowded emigrant fleets, the chained men on convict ships, and again «silence and peace in Ireland.»

England had now realised the important fact that the commercial development of the western world had placed Ireland in an objective position of the highest value. She lay in the high stream of progress. Her western and southern shores were indented with deep and safe bays and harbours. A ship canal from Galway to Dublin would capture every ship on the Atlantic bound for Liverpool, saving two days in sailing time; and the Irish were bent on cutting such a canal. The great fall of the Irish rivers was an inestimable treasure, greater than the mineral wealth of the island and the fisheries on the coast.

Every ship going through an Irish canal was in danger of forgetting the southern English ports, Bristol and Southampton. Every mill built on an Irish stream would deduct from the profits of Lancashire. Every ton of coal or other mineral dug in Ireland lowered the prices in Nottingham, Sheffield, and the Black Country. If the Irish farmers' children could get work in mills and mines and shops their earnings would make their parents independent of the landlords, and rents would have to be lowered.

It was clear that Ireland's advance must be stopped, or she would become a dangerous competitor and a democratic example to Great Britain.

While the Fenians lay in prison—1866-74—and the Habeas Corpus act was suspended, and the stipendiary magistrates had the power of Persian satraps, Ireland lay still and gnawed her heart in the waiting.

Feeble voices of timid Home-rulers were raised in Westminster, and Whig landlords patronised Ireland with a mock patriotism.

Then the moral pressure of the world, and especially of America, compelled England to open the prison doors for the political convicts, and there came out to the world some scores of men whose patriotism had been condensed and crystallised into terrible purpose; and many of them had become powerful leaders by reflection and self-mastery.

Michael Davitt, John O'Leary, John Devoy, O'Donovan Rossa, Charles Kickham, Thomas Clarke Luby, and a host of others were sown like seed among the fertile Irish and Irish-American millions; and their impressive story and uncompromising principles took root and flourished in a new crop of Irish unrest.

The tendency was toward another attempt at violent revolution; but England, though alarmed, was secure in the knowledge that an appeal to arms by the disorganised, scattered, disarmed Irish could be crushed as all similar attempts have been crushed.

Then, fresh from Oxford, with his cold English training, his Yankee blood and Irish patriotic feelings came Parnell with a new message and a new method.

No need to follow his steps. From the moment that he first laid his hand on the Irish keyboard the race listened to him. He has done what O'Connell failed to do, enlisted all creeds and classes—landlords, professional men, tradesmen, peasants. He has made the larger Ireland in exile one body with the five millions at home. The radicals have joined his forces, believing in

the men. The bishops and priests are his warmest supporters. A Protestant, a landlord, an aristocrat, and a Home-ruler, he has the support and friendship of Archbishops Walsh and Croke, Michael Davitt, the Fenians, the farmers, the laborers, and the mechanics.

He has drawn together the 40 millions of people who respond to the Irish barometer in all lands, and made them into one marvelous, moral, organised nationality, supporting Ireland with public opinion, agitation, and money.

The 30 millions of Englishmen are confronted with this extraordinary, cloud-like, but absolutely real and potential Irish force; and as yet they do not know quite what it means.

The late elections have opened the eyes of the world to the fact that Ireland is overwhelmingly «National.» Eighty-six out of one hundred and three Irish members stand behind Mr. Parnell in Parliament, pledged to vote as he leads, utterly irrespective of British interests or desires.

Liberal and Tory in England may join to defeat the Irish strength; but it will be only for a year or two. It is clear now that another Cromwell must sweep Ireland with fire and sword or that England must grant her constitutional demand for home government.

The abominable selfishness which would destroy Ireland for England's sake, if now allowed to operate in another conquest and disfranchisement would assuredly destroy England—and England is learning the great lesson.

Ireland is saved by the twenty million Irish-blooded Americans, by the five million Irish and their descendants in England, Scotland, and Wales, by the vast number of sympathisers in Australia, New Zealand, Canada and other countries. It would be highly dangerous to slaughter the kindred of such a people.

In returning eighty-six Nationalist members to Parliament the Irish have not ended but begun their national struggle.

There are three stages in pacific reform: agitation, controversy, and legislation. The Irish have passed through the first and are entering the second.

Parnell with fifteen or twenty votes was not a power; he was only a voice, an emphasis, an appeal. It was an agitational influence. With eighty-six votes he is a controversial force. He has compelled John Bull to listen, as Wendell Phillips said of him.

[FINIS.]

IRISH FAMILY NAMES.

FROM THE
New York Times.

Gaelic surnames are borne by Irishmen all over the world, although they have been so changed in orthography and pronunciation that only with great difficulty can they be traced back to their original form. The hostile legislation and oppression that caused even the language's natural supporters to discourage its use and eventually suppressed it, led to the corruption of Irish surnames. A writer in the *Catholic World*, F. T. Galwey, shows that in the history of the changes through which these names have passed there is an inviting field for the philologist.

An attempt was made, under an act passed in the reign of James I., to get rid of Gaelic surnames by clumsy translations. For example, *gabhan* is Gaelic for «a smith», and MacGabhan (McGowan) became Smythe. MacBoghan (now appearing in the forms McOwen, McKeon, McEwen, Ewing, and McCune) became Johnson. The prefix Mac meaning «a son», and the prefix O' meaning «male descendant», were easily dropped. O'Donnell became Danielson, or Donaldson. Muriach, O'Neill, was translated into Mortimer Neilson. Only in English are the two prefixes just mentioned used in a woman's name. Ni, meaning «a daughter», is the Gaelic feminine prefix. Julia O'Connell would be in the original Gaelic be

Siodla (Sheela) Ni Chonail. So Gra Ni Mhaile, the famous beauty of the sixteenth Century, became known in English history as Grace O'Malley.

Some of the curious distortions of Gaelic names are accounted for by the fact that there were with the aspirate only seventeen letters in the Gaelic alphabet, and by the effect of aspiration—or the use of the letter *h*—upon the pronunciation of the original word. *Aodh* signifies «fire» and was pronounced like *ay* in «day» or *ee* in «meet.» A clan in Ulster bore the surname Mac-Aodh, from which we have Mac-Kay, Mackay, Mackey, McKee, and Magee, while blundering translators formed it from Mac-Hugh. There was also a clan surnamed O'h-Aodha, from which came O'Hay, O'Hea, Hays, Hayes, Hay, etc. *Aonghus* signifies «the shrewd one», and with the prefix Mac it has become MacInnis, Maginnis, Guinness, and Ennis, while from *Aonghusaigh*, «belonging to Aonghus», with the prefix O', we have O'Hennessey and Hennessey. There were several adjective terminations—*adh*, *ach*, and *agh*—which were usually shortened in the anglicized form. Thus O'Ceallach became O'Kelly, but the termination was retained in Kelloch and Kellogg, and O'Seaghda was softened into O'Shea, and O'h-Uileaghan, though occasionally seen in the form of O'Hoolahan, has generally been changed into Howlan or Holland. The word *sagart* signifies «a priest», and from Mac an t-sagairt came McTaggart and Taggart, while by similar prefixes to the word *siar*, «an artificer», was formed the prototype of McIntyre. McFadden (from MacPhaidin) is «the son of little Patrick.»

After the great body of Irish had been made completely illiterate, being unable to read or write either Gaelic or English, their names were curiously mutilated by the newly arrived Englishmen with no guide except the owners' pronunciation. It was not strange that the name of Tordhalbhach MacGiolla Mhuchdha, rolling smoothly from its owner's tongue, should have been recorded on the new landlord's rent roll as Turlough MacGillivuddy, or even as Terence MacLilicott. The word *giolla* signifies «a youth», and was first applied to young men attached to a chief's retinue and afterwards used in the sense of client or follower. The long name last mentioned signifies «the son of St. Mochudha's client.» As a prefix *giolla* appears in many names, Giolla Dia, (Gildea), «a servant of God», Giolla Christ, (Gilechrist), «a servant of Christ», and Giolla Mhuire, (from which Gilmore, Gilmer, &c., «a servant or client of Mary», are examples. It also appears in Gilpatrick and Gilbride, (Giolla Brigdee), signifying reverence for St. Patrick or St. Bridget. So *muil*, meaning «bald», and coming to mean «disciple» because of the monks' tonsure, was used as a prefix, and appears in Malcolm, (a disciple of St. Colm), Mallory, (Maol Mhuire, a disciple of Mary), Malone, Moloney, and Muldoon.

The broad Gaelic guttural has almost disappeared from Gaelic surnames as pronounced to-day. For instance, the true form of Connor is Conn-chobhair, meaning «the war-hound of help», while Callagher is Gall-chobhair, «the helping stranger.» In Scotland, Gallagher is represented by Colquhoun, and Farrar by Farquhar. For Gaelic given names have been substituted names of Hebrew or classical origin. These changes were due to ecclesiastical and classical pedantry in the days when the Gaelic was becoming unfashionable. Alastair, «swan bearer», has become Alexander by translation. Aine has become translated into Hannah, or Anna, or even Anastasia. Conn, signifying «war hound», has come to be regarded as a nickname, or has been supplanted by Cornelius or Constantine. Diarmaid (Dermot) has been translated into Jeremiah, and the descendant of a Donat is called Dionysius or Denis. Loran gives place to the Latin Laurence, and Sighile, (Sheela), a very ancient name, meaning «fairy-like», appears in

the form of Julia or Judy. Taodg, another ancient name has become Thaddæus, or Teddy, while for Una has been substituted the Saxon Winifred.

Such studies as these cannot fail to be interesting in this country, where so many citizens dwell of Irish birth or descent and bear Irish names whose significance they do not know, and with whose history they are not acquainted.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The Prince of Wales never reads a book or paper. Competent secretaries read everything that the Prince should know and give it to him in a condensed shape. So there is a royal road to knowledge after all, the knowledge being such as it is.

A proselytising institution at Rome, called the "Gould Memorial Home," has issued an appeal for money, the document telling among other things how some of the hopeful young Italian converts from "Romanism" have formed a religious society, one of the rules of which is to abjure lying in every form. The *Boston Herald* demurely says of this statement: "Well, since lying in every form has been extirpated from the United States, perhaps it is the proper thing to do to try to extirpate it from Italy, but if Americans really want to put their money where it will do the most good, why should they send it to Rome?"

The *Times*, in commenting on the Board of Trade Returns for 1885, makes the following allusion to British trade with the Argentine Republic:

Our increased exports to the Argentine Republic and our increased imports from it do not make very large items in the year's accounts, but their growth has been both marked and steady. It is due in part to the development of the country, and in part to the fact that a great deal of English capital has been invested in Argentine public works, especially in Argentine railways, and that the trade movements between the two countries have been correspondingly great.

Brother John Augustine Grace, who died at the Christian Brothers' Novitiate, Marino, Clontarf, Ire., on January 25, in his 86th year and the 63rd of his religious profession, was one of the foremost educators of the century. He entered the congregation of the Christian Brothers, founded in Ireland by his eminent countryman Edmund Ignatius Rice, at Waterford in 1823. Thenceforth, throughout his long life, he filled many important positions in the various houses of the Brotherhood in Ireland and England, everywhere inculcating in the minds of his young charges an unswerving devotion to the cause of Ireland and the Church. Among his eminent friends may be named Daniel O'Connell, Father Matthew, G. Griffin, Lord O'Hagan, Dr. Murray, Dr. Mac-Hale, the two Irish Cardinals, as well as the most gifted of the patriotic spirits that gave our country so great a name from 1843 to 1848.

The California millionaires set an example in charity that might well be imitated by their Argentine contemporaries. At Christmas, James C. Flood donated \$1000 to the Catholic Orphan Asylum of San Francisco, Cal., and \$1000 to the Catholic Orphan Asylum of San Rafael, Cal., and \$500 to the Magdalen Asylum, San Francisco. James Mervyn Donahoe donated \$100 apiece to the Catholic Orphan Asylum, Presentation Convent, & Youth's Directory, all of San Francisco, Cal. Mrs. Maria Coleman \$1600 to the San Francisco Catholic Orphan Asylum. A magnificent altar composed of Carrara marble and onyx, costing \$5000, has just been completed in St. Joseph's Church, San José, Cal. It is the gift of Mrs. Catherine Dunne.—*Irish-American*.

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Salidas de Buenos Aires:

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Balizas interiores

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

PARA EL SALTO Y ESCALAS

A LAS 10 A.M.

Balizas interiores

Los Martes... Vapor Olimpo
Los Miércoles... " Silx
Los Jueves... " Cosmos
Los Sabados... " Jupiter
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Saldrá el 10 de cada mes el vapor nacional

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Para San Pedro, Las Hermanas, Rosario, Diamante, Parana, y Santa Fe, en combinacion con los Ferro-Carriles del Norte y Campana. Los boletos de tren y equipajes para los Ferro-Carriles, la agencia los da gratis a los señores pasajeros. Los vapores Pingo y Meteor salen a las 12 por San Fernando y 3 por Campana. La carga se recibe la víspera de la salida en las Estaciones Retiro y Campana.

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Para Bahía Blanca y Patagones, gran rebaja de Precios, vapor nacional Mercurio saldrá de la Boca los 20 de cada mes.—La agencia se encargará del embarque y del despacho de carga, así como despachos de Aduana. Comunicación 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. 110-2m

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71-JUNIN-71

DIRECTOR: JOHN McGRATH



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

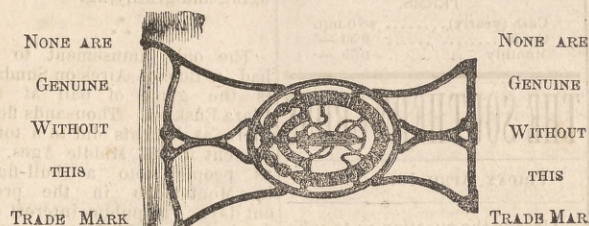
Yours truly, JOHN M. STAFFORD.

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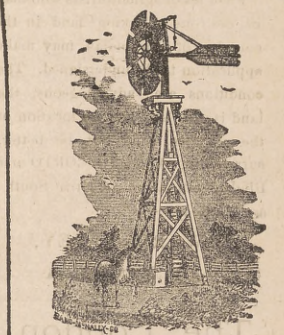
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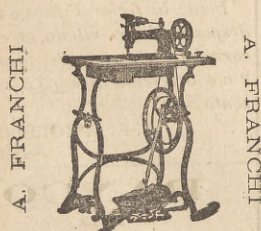
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PLAZA 6 DE JUNIO

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For further particulars apply to, or address, the Director

DR. JAMES P. KELLEY.
may 1—pm

THE "Southern Cross,"

No. 6, PASAGE ARGENTINO

(Entrance by Calle Cangallo 41.)

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

TERMS.

Cash (yearly)..... \$80 mpm
Credit..... 950 —
Monthly..... 075 —

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, APRIL 16TH, 1886.

Already the question as to who will be the next candidate for Buenos Aires is being discussed. The names most popularly mentioned as probable candidates are Dr. Luro, General Mitre, Señor Paz, and some shrewd persons say that the candidature of the ex-governor Rocha is not at all improbable, and that there are a very strong party of officials determined to support him should he allow of his nomination.

A very able article, treating of the great Irish question of the present day, and signed 'Gabriel Estrella,' appeared in the *Patria Argentina* of Monday last. The writer draws a flattering picture of Ireland before the Norman conquest, but in coming to that remarkable period he falls into an extraordinary historical error. He asserts that Thomas-a-Beckett suffered death for daring to defend Ireland against her invaders. Thomas-a-Beckett died the death of a martyr, and Henry II., the invader of Ireland, was a sanguinary tyrant, but it was not in defense of Ireland that the former suffered martyrdom at the hands of the latter, but in defense of his ecclesiastical privileges.

We sincerely regret to announce the death of Mrs. Patrick Browne of this city, who after receiving the sacraments of the Church, expired calmly on Wednesday evening at her residence, Calle Rincon. Her remains were interred in the Recoleta on yesterday, and the funeral cortege was accompanied by a large number of friends. Dean Dillon performed the funeral service, and before the coffin, which was covered with immortelles, was deposited in the family vault, the very rev. gentleman made an eloquent and touching address to those present, recalling to mind the numerous virtues of the deceased lady, and exhorting all Christians to live as she did a life of justice and righteousness. We beg to express our heartfelt sympathy with Mr. Browne, and his family, on their sad bereavement.

The Skating-rink for boys and girls in the Calle Esmeralda has been turned into an equestrian circus and the carriage or equestrian road in the Calle Cangallo between Florida and Maipu is now become a skating-rink, not for youths but for horses. The 'adoquines,' or square paving stones, are so smooth that the horses can only make a sliding movement. If, perchance, the tramcar is stopped before it reaches the end of the dangerous way it is impossible to start

afresh until the car is forced back to the Calle Florida. Some people are greatly amused at this, but others say that the Intendant or whoever is responsible should be arrested for cruelty to animals.

In Dr. Emilio Coni's book—'La vida de los Niños—just published in this city, the very remarkable and consoling fact is established that the mortality amongst children under one year of age is in Ireland at the rate of but 5.59 per cent, the next lowest on the list being Norway with 10.49, while some other countries show as high an average as 31.25. England's rate is 14.92, Scotland's 12.20.

This is an irrefutable proof of one, or both, of the following propositions: that the Irish race is possessed of exceptional vitality; or that the care bestowed on their offspring by Irish parents is far greater and more intelligent than that received by infants amongst other and more prosperous people.

Whatever be the explanation, the fact is none the less encouraging and gratifying.

The only amusement to be had in Buenos Aires on Sundays is the game of ball at the Plaza Euskara. Thousands flock there as knights did to a tournament in the Middle Ages, or as people do to a bull-fight in Montevideo in the present day. The public interest on Sunday was divided between the game of ball and the elections. The contest between Chiquito and Brau was not less glorious than that which was carried on between Autonomistas and Nacionalistas. The former was child's play, but the combatants acted like men. The latter was a serious game, but those who took part in it acted very much like children.

It appears that several persons are bringing an action against the Buenos Aires and Rosario Railway Company for injuries sustained in the recent accident at Ramallo. There is now no doubt that the company's officials were guilty of most gross neglect on that occasion. Some of those injured are still suffering from the effects of wounds received. It is to be hoped that justice will be done in this case as was recently done with the delinquents of the Southern line, and that the Buenos Aires and Rosario Railway Company will get a practical lesson that will teach them not to trifle with the lives of the people.

Over 13,000 national dollars have been subscribed here for the men who were wounded in the late revolution. There were two Argentines wounded in the 'magna guerra,' so we suppose a large portion of the money will be sent to Montevideo to assist the Orientals. But then there is the difficulty that Santos is altogether opposed to the sufferers receiving any succor from this side of the river. He says he has money enough in his treasury to heal the wounded on both sides, and that he will not allow one cent to be donated by the Argentine Republic. Even in his best deeds Santos is a barbarian. The Ethiopian cannot change his skin nor the leopard its spots.

Messrs. Crauford and Huergo, proprietors of the Turf Club, have opened a gambling house, or sweepstakes betting place, in the Calle San Martin. This is what the *Standard*, with its usual laconicism, designates 'a decided hit.' It will be a hit at the pockets of some people if they do not keep away from Messrs. Crauford and Huergo and their 'sweeps.' It may be worth while to quote our colleague more fully:

'They (C. and H.) have added to the numerous facilities they already afford their legions of patrons, the drawing of sweepstakes ('sport') at a commission of only 7 per cent, which is 3 per cent less than the cost of enjoying this form of betting elsewhere

to say nothing of avoiding the crushing and mistakes that give such just ground for complaint and remark on several occasions last year on the race courses, Messrs. Crauford and Huergo will secure the cream of the 'sport' business by their new move.'

What a blessing to be able to spend their money at a cost of 3 per cent less than the rate at which gambling is carried on elsewhere. So young Blake of Bleak House counted it so much gain, when he had spent all his money on articles he did not want, simply because he bought them cheaper than they could be got elsewhere. Let the *creme de la creme* of budding mashers come forward and get rid of their spare cash under the patronage of Crauford and Huergo. Lettery-men are driven to the dark recesses, and the *chevaliers de rouge-et-noir* are hunted like foxes in their dens, but Crauford and Huergo and the 7 per cent—what a noble institution, what a profitable investment! We fear, however, that the advantage in point of rate of percentage will be more than counterbalanced by the fact that the betting place is now fairly and permanently established in our midst, whereas formerly it was only to be met at the race-course and at rare intervals. 'The sight of means to do ill deeds makes ill deeds done.'

The Italian Exhibition is still open to the public, but very few visit it. On Sunday night a grand concert was announced, and just 13 persons (an unlucky number) assembled to form an audience. Start not gentle reader; of the thirteen persons eleven were waiters and two outsiders. The overture was performed and then the lights were put out.

The fifth of May will be a gala day in the town of Ramallo. The Rev. Father O'Grady, of the Salesian Order, has arranged to hold athletic sports on that day at the residence of M. Patrick Cullen. The main object of Father O'Grady is to encourage the practice of those manly exercises for which our countrymen are so famed at home, but which in this country are falling into disuse; and the secondary object is to give a day's amusement to the pupils of the Salesian College and to the neighbours all around. We understand that Father O'Grady and 12 or 14 of the larger boys challenge an equal number of young men, not of the college, to a game of foot-ball, and 14 or 16 of the smaller college boys will play against the same number of old men.

We beg to thank Father O'Grady for his cordial invitation to be present at the sports.

Mr. Christopher O'Neill, who has been in a delicate state of health for some time, his brother Matthew, and Mr. Thomas Gaynor, junr., of Banda Oriental, are about to leave in a day or two on a trip to Europe. As yet they are not certain of what vessel they will sail in. We beg to express our best wishes for their enjoyment, and hope to see them speedily return to the River Plate.

THE ELECTIONS OF SUNDAY.

We said last week that the principle of despotism was daily becoming more and more rooted in the so-called Republican States of South America, and the elections of last Sunday come in in good time to corroborate our words. It was simply a solemn farce from Jujuy to Buenos Aires, from Corrientes to Mendoza. In many districts the people, having a melancholy experience of the elections of last February, abstained from voting, or rather the independent portion of them abstained, for the followers of Juarez carried out the joke to the end and put their votes into the urns, knowing well that their opponents in the electoral fight durst not present themselves. In the city the party in power carried matters with a strong hand and secured a majority by

force and fraud. In the province of Buenos Aires alone did the Opposition secure an undisputed majority, but Dr. Rocha holds sway there, and if we had another Dr. Rocha or someone of his mettle in other provinces, we would certainly have had the same result. This means that the authorities for the time being are all powerful and that the 'soberano pueblo' count for a mere cypher in the grand total that go to decide the appointment of rulers and representatives. This is a very doleful picture of the political status of the country, and yet it is by no means exaggerated. President Rocha names his successor as clearly and unmistakably as any Eastern potentate would do, nor in this is President Rocha so deserving of blame as some persons would suppose. He is simply carrying out a system of Government which has the sanction of unbroken tradition in Spanish America. The Spanish Republics, even where they did emancipate themselves from the trammels of old Spain, could never get rid of the incubus of personal government. Rocha is simply doing what all his predecessors did before him. True, we have had one free election in which the authorities allowed the people to choose their own President. Yet the exception proves the rule, for when he came into power he was the bitterest enemy of that liberty which had raised him to the highest office in the State. Sarmiento now clamors for electoral rights and rants about American Constitution. Yet every man who knows the 'gran luchador' feels convinced that if he were in power now he would do as he did before, and as General Rocha is doing. So we fear would Dr. Rocha. He is undoubtedly a man of great ability, and his uninterestedness in the recent union of opposition parties has raised him high in the estimation of public men, but his political career is marked by some traits which point him out as a dangerous and unscrupulous statesman. We make reference to these gentlemen in proof of our theory that the evil is inherent in the system of Government and that there is little chance of being delivered from the evils with which it is fraught. We have no doubt that Don Manuel Ocampo would be a just ruler, but it is for that reason we believe (and we deplore the fact) that his election is an impossibility. The only remedy we would recommend would be to do away with the farce of an elections in future. There can be no election where the people's voice is suppressed and where the people in general tamely submit to the injustice. By allowing a President to be forcibly imposed on them they tacitly admit that the authorities who do so, and not themselves, are the arbiters. Let President Rocha, then, elect his successor, who may be his relative, as is the case in Hindostan, or his nephew, as is the custom in Turkey. Let us in God's name do what we do and we shall no longer be obliged to witness a repetition of the shameful farce of last Sunday. Elections in form are evidently impossible in this country. Let us, therefore, accept the only other alternative and do the best we can to secure an honest despot.

MUNICIPAL IMBECILITY.

The Municipality of Buenos Aires were never remarkable for their superior wisdom; their lavish prodigality on some occasions, and their meanness and niggardliness on others, would lead one to believe that they are a crowd of little children led by caprice or fancy rather than full-grown men appointed to consult for and administer the interests of a large city. It is thus we see them spending millions in adorning one quarter of the town, while another remains in a state of the most abandoned negligence. The present Municipality reminds one of the grand seigniors of feudal times who built magnificent castles and laid out splendid parks while their retainers were dying of hunger in the outskirts of their demesnes. The streets of the central places are torn up

three or four times in the year and all sorts of paving experiments are made on them, while many districts in the suburbs have not yet had the benefit of a paved or macadamised road. The Plaza Victoria is turned into a Prado or Champs Elysees, and the Paseo de Julio with its glades of Paradise and orange trees forms a retreat where we may have imagined Numa Pompilius resorted when he held council with the gods and goddesses in primeval Roman days; but quite beside it is to be witnessed a scene which forms a revolting contrast with so much tranquil beauty. It is the poor unfortunate laundresses in the river, who even in the coldest winter day have no shelter or protection. They toil hard to support their families and many of them are seen standing up to their knees in water plying their hard and monotonous labour. A small sum would be sufficient to build suitable sheds for these hapless and well-deserving creatures, and would be the means of giving comfort where there is nothing but misery and hardship—misery and hardship which send many a poor industrious mother or wife to a premature grave. This is only one instance of the criminal neglect of the Municipality, but hundreds of similar cases might be cited. The dwellers in remote streets pay taxes for 'barrido' and 'alumbrado,' scavenging and lighting, while these luxuries are mainly confined to the central streets. This week the Municipality gave a magnificent example of their wisdom and economy in refusing to contribute to the support of a gratuitous school, which the Franciscan Fathers have opened in this city for the benefit of poor children. At the same time, they are gravely deliberating about spending 12 million dollars in a boulevard through the centre of the city, which, though it may serve for display, will be of no public or private benefit. Another act of the Buenos Aires Areopagus for which they deserve a niche in the temple of infamy is the decreed forbidding itinerant vendors of meat and vegetables from carrying on their trade. It is difficult to imagine how a measure so full of mischief could be for a moment contemplated by sane men. One half or more of the people of this city receive their supply of provisions at their doors, and are thus spared a long journey and an immense amount of inconvenience. This new municipal law will necessitate their going to market daily to supply their wants, and, as many poor but respectable people cannot afford to keep servants and many others cannot speak Spanish sufficiently to do business in the market, they are placed in a very awkward predicament. It is a shame that a body of men who are not even legally constituted should be allowed to stop the progress of so large and prosperous a city as Buenos Aires by their perverse imbecility. The Municipal authorities of Buenos Aires would be a disgrace to any civilized city, and the sooner they are removed from office the better for themselves and the people who have the misfortune to be made the victims of their caprice.

THE IRISH QUESTION IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The momentous question of Irish independence is still hanging in the balance, and the world is awaiting with breathless suspense the result of a debate the most important of any that ancient or modern history can present, one on which the fate of two great nations will probably depend. Ireland holds out the hand of fellowship to England, and with tears in her eyes and her cheeks glowing with generous emotion she cries aloud: I am prepared to forgive the past. I shall try and forget the blood of my children of which you have spilled a quantity sufficient to ensanguine the Atlantic; I forgive you my trade destroyed, my lands despoiled, my churches desecrated. I forgive you for the calumnies which you have sown broadcast about me, and

the malignity with which your viper press has ever slandered me. I forgive you for planting a colony of demons who call themselves Loyalists and Orangemen in my land. I forgive the infamy of your castle officials who scattered the seeds of immorality. I forgive the butcheries of Elizabeth, the confiscations of James, the perjuries of Charles, the women and children butchered and sold into slavery by Cromwell, the treaty-breaking of William, the sanguinary fanaticism of Anne, the dogged brutality and sensuality of the Georges. I forgive you all, down to the shooting and hanging by Buckshot Forster and Jack Poynts; but grant me that freedom for which I have thirsted. Allow me to place the cup to my burning lips and one thought of revenge shall never enter my soul. The question is will England accept this generous offer? It would appear from the telegrams arrived this week she is not yet prepared to do so. Wolsey, after being hunted out of Egypt by Osman Digna, is again on the war-path. He who tried to destroy liberty in the land of the Pharaohs would appeal to all that is ferocious in the English nature to extinguish the light and impede the redemption of the country which had the misfortune to give him birth. Wolsey is only a weak echo of the dominant or landlord class, who have preyed on the vitals of Ireland for ages, and his word will be taken on its true merits in England, but considering the excitement prevailing and the fierce passions aroused it is not at all unlikely that Gladstone will fail in his noble purpose in the present session of Parliament. If so we may expect an immediate dissolution. The Grand Old Man will go to the country with the cry of Home-rule for Ireland and the battle will be finally fought out in the polling booths of the United Kingdom. Before this paper is in the hands of our readers the bill will probably have passed a first reading. This is simply a matter of form, and is done to give the country time to study the tenor of the bill. The real Parliamentary struggle will be on the second reading, when the principle of the bill will be either accepted or rejected. Should Gladstone succeed, the bill after a third reading or discussion in committee will be sent to the House of Lords, who are sure to reject it; so that in any case we may expect a general election in a few months, perhaps in a few weeks. We have said that the fate of Ireland and England will depend on the debate going on in the House of Commons. It would be more correct to say that their fate will depend on the granting of Home-rule to Ireland. England cannot afford to trifle with the demand of twenty millions of Irishmen, and the day she will positively refuse to concede Ireland's right to govern herself the millions who are now constitutional agitators would feel justified in having recourse to plots and conspiracy and dynamite. This course may not benefit Ireland but it would be ruinous to England. Every friend of freedom and humanity would deplore the consequences and England, if she be wise, will take measures in time to prevent them. In the days of the volunteers, Napper Tandy placed an inscription on his cannon as he marched through the streets of Dublin, 'Free-trade or—revolution.' With much more truth may we now write the inscription, for it is written on every Irishman's heart, 'Home-rule or revolution, Home-rule or war—the knife, Home-rule or the destruction and dissolution of the British Empire.'

THE IRISH NATIONAL CAUSE.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

Having just returned from a journey through various partidos, I find that there is a very general desire amongst our countrymen in the camps to learn what the wealthy Irishmen of the city of Buenos Aires, have done, or will do, in furtherance of the cause of our native land in the supreme

crisis of her history. All seem to agree that those who do not practically avow that they are in favour of our nation's cause are against it.

I remain, Dear sir,
Yours respectfully,
Montgomery.

IRISH ORPHANAGE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Subscriptions collected in the town of Carmen de Areco towards the support of the Irish Orphanage, and received from the local committees by the undersigned, appointed as Treasurer:

	\$ m/n.
Lorenzo Wheeler	10
Francis Dowling	10
J. B. Dowling	20
Michael A. Cuffy	20.20
Luisa K. de Manly	2.50
Hugh Cunningham	2.50
Thomas Drennican, Thomas Cunningham, M. Kilmurray, J. Green, Mrs. Wm. Hyland, T. Furlong, Ed. Moran, Dan. Coghlan, Peter Howlin, John Conry, Mrs. Hope, G. Walsh,	24
—2 each	
Morris Bannan, John H. Crow—1 each	2
Total	90.90

(signed) Michael A. Duffy,
Treasurer.
April 8, 1886.

MONTEVIDEAN NEWS.

Telegrams received from Colon announce that the brothers Ramirez, who were supposed to have been killed, are quite well.

The Italian residents in this city are about to give a banquet in honor of their representative, the Duke of Lussignao, on the 20th inst.

A committee has been appointed to organize a funeral mass to be held in the Cathedral for the souls of those who died in the late revolution.

Santos is about to give a general amnesty.

One hundred revolutionists have been arrested in Paysandu who were wandering about and hiding in the 'montes.'

Colonel Benevente completely defeated the revolutionary troops under Uterbey. The latter escaped to Brazil. Tajés arrived here on Wednesday and brought a number of prisoners, among others, Cols. Juan Mena, Juan Arretomba, Cruz Guerrero, Majors Pedro Vilches, Juan Amilivia, Valiente, and several other officers.

Telegrams from Rio Janeiro announce that Galeano at the head of 200 revolutionists has crossed the Brazilian frontier, and that they are being pursued by the Brazilian troops with a view to send them to the interior, as was done with Arredondo and his followers.

Santos has ordered the chief officers of the gunboat 'Tachque' Gomensoro and Robinson, to be tried for cowardice in giving up their vessel to the enemy.

Minister Kuby left for Europe. He goes to resume his duties at the Legation in Madrid.

General Santos has sent in his resignation as Commander-in-Chief. He now enters the Senate.

A rumour is afloat that a loan will be launched shortly for two millions for the purpose of covering deficits.

The Brazilian cruisers Aquidaban and Riachuelo met with an accident off Isla Grande. The first named will be soon sent to Europe for repairs. The Riachuelo was not much injured.

The gunboat 'General Suarez' entered the port on the 14th at 11.30 p.m., having on board 124 prisoners and wounded men, they were set at liberty on the mole by Santos.

Several other prisoners at Salto and Paysandu were also given their liberty.

Santos has sent a circular round to the chiefs of police ordering the disbanding of the forces, and the reinforcement of the police.

GENERAL ITEMS.

La Nacion says that the house of a Basque family in Flores was attacked by bandits a few weeks ago. They tied down the owner of the house and several women, whose lives they threatened to take away if they did not give an account of all the property in the house. The bandits carried away money, jewellery, and other valuable articles. Strange to say, the police have made no attempt to trace the whereabouts of the bandits.

The last number of 'La Revista Medica' published in this city says that lung disease is very common in the city. Typhoid fever has increased considerably during the past month, and there have been many fatal cases. It is feared that the disease of small-pox will increase as the cold weather increases. There are many cases of diphtheria in children.

The Municipal Council have ordered the following streets to be paved: Calle Mexico from Peru to Defensa, Tucuman from Talcahuana to Callao, and Belgrano from Defensa to Bolivar.

On Monday, Dr. Chavarria, the new Minister of the Interior, was installed into office. He still continues to hold the office of President of Public Works.

The elections of Sunday passed off quietly, thanks to the armed police, or rather soldiers in police uniforms, who guarded the entrance to the voting tables. Armed men were stationed on the church towers and in every coign of vantage in the city. The votes were generally given in accordance with the predilection of those who presided as judges over the solemn farce. In the parishes of San Juan Evangelista, Santa Lucia, Concepcion, Balvanera, and others, there were two tables presided over by two violent partisans of opposite parties. The Juaristas started several opposition tables and therein they accumulated some thousands of votes, true or false. At the parish of Piequed over 100 false voters, who presented themselves, were placed under arrest. In Balvanera, where two tables were set up, the Coalitionists polled 1516 votes, and the Juaristas 1600. These numbers added together make much more than the number of voters residing in the parish. The church was guarded by an enormous troop of police.

The police report of the elections on Sunday is that the Juaristas polled 6600 votes in the city, and the Coalition 5194. The Juarista number includes the votes got at the double or opposition tables. The report of the Coalition party is to the effect that they polled 7014, and the Juaristas 3960. Both parties are confident of having won. In the province of Buenos Aires telegrams say that the Coalitionists secured a splendid triumph.

The elections in Suipacha were carried out in good order. There were two 'carne con cueros' given by the opposite parties. The Rochista party held their festivity in the 'comisaria.' An order had gone out that no drinks should be sold, but 'the lush' was abundantly supplied free gratis and for nothing by the independent and honorable candidates. On other days men get drunk and pay for it, but on election day it is their glorious privilege to get drunk at the expense of their country. The Irish and Irish-Porteños refrained from voting and drinking.

The package of newspapers which we used to send in care of Don José Goytea and Co., of Capilla del Señor, will be sent to the Post-office of that town until further notice.

The Government has at last consented to sign the Madero port contract, so that we may expect to see the works commenced very soon.

The Municipality is going to buy up or exchange other ground for the Capuchin Convent grounds of San Juan, between Calles Alsina, Moreno, Piedras and Tacuari.

The object is to sell the ground for building sites. It is a most valuable property. Plaza Belgrano is also to be enlarged, by

buying up and razing a number of houses in Calles Lima, Moreno and Belgrano. Calles Garay and Caseros and Calle Sixty are to be widened.

El Comercial of San Pedro says that the body of a man named O'Toole was found dead in the camp near Espinilla. Dr. Mamberto examined the body, and gave as his opinion that death was caused by congestion of the brain.

It is reported that Dr. Teofilo Gil, of B.O., was assassinated after the battle of Quebracho by one of Santos's followers.

Dr. Wilde is expected to return to-day or to-morrow from his trip to Mendoza.

The president of the municipality of Zarate has complained to the government that the clerk of the provincial telegraph office in that town puts every possible obstruction in the way of forwarding his official telegrams.

Owing to the bankruptcy of Mr. D. W. Lowe, the *Buenos Aires Herald* has ceased to appear, and Mr. George Manson undertakes to publish a new English paper called *The Herald*. He is happy in securing the co-operation of some of the ablest members of the staff of our late colleague, notably that of Mr. Blayden, assistant-editor that was of the *Buenos Aires Herald*, who wields an able and trenchant pen and has spent a noble life service in the field of journalism. The paper will appear daily, and a weekly will also be published. The temporary offices are at Calle San Martin 184.

We wish *The Herald* a long life and better success than its lately departed namesake.

The Rev. Father Jordan will preach his last sermon this Lent in the Cathedral on Sunday next at the Mass at one o'clock.

A son of Baron von Gulich, formerly Prussian Minister in the Plate Republics, was killed in the rebel ranks at the recent battle of Quebracho. The remains were interred at Paysandu, all the best people of the town attending.

Telegrams from Cañada de Gomez report that two Englishmen (names not given) were robbed of a large sum of money in sovereigns by a band of malefactors in the open camp. Happily, they were not personally injured.

The Santa Teresa colonists have offered 800 Nats. reward for the capture of the miscreant who lately murdered the family of seven persons there. The criminal is well known. Only a short time ago he wantonly butchered a little girl of seven years and flung the corpse into a lake.

Rev. Father Rabaglietti, of the Salesian College, San Nicolas, is engaged to preach in Arrecifes during Holy Week, and as the rev. gentleman speaks English, we understand he will be ready to hear the confessions of any English-speaking people who may present themselves on that occasion.

Some of the mayorales in the tram line Ciudad de Buenos Aires have gone on strike. On Wednesday 23 guards on the line sent in a petition to the directors threatening in case of refusal to resign their situations. It appears that the directors have paid spies who watch the guards. One of these individuals on Tuesday suddenly presented himself in several trams took the marksmen from the guards and examined them in presence of the people and received the tickets himself. This insult excited the indignation of the guards, and they insist on its not being repeated.

Rev. Father Salvaire, C.M. has returned to this country from Chile, where he had been for some years. He is at present preaching a mission to the soldiers in one of the barracks in this city and will, we understand, soon start for Rome.

Captain O'Connor, of the Argentine navy, who was first to navigate the Rio Negro to the great lake Nahuelhuapi at the foot of the Southern Andes, is stated to be preparing to undertake next autumn an expedition to the Iberá lagoon, in the northern part of Corrientes. It has never yet been explored.

The 'Euclid' of the Lamport and Holt line has been placed in quarantine, the vessel having called at Rio Janeiro.

An Irishman named Thomas McHale, from Galway, is establishing gas and water-works in Chillan in the South of Chile.

Mr. Allen Ramsay of Rio Cuarto has secured the contract for 60,000 nats. worth of firewood for the locomotives of the Andine Railway.

The police returns show that there were no fewer than 627 stabbing cases in this good city of Buenos Aires during the month of March.

The steamers 'Azopardo' and 'Rosetti' entered the Riachuelo on Wednesday evening, and landed the forces which had been sent to Concordia under the command of General Lavalle, to watch the Oriental revolution.

The police have cleverly discovered the murderers of the wealthy 'changadors' near Flores last week. His son-in-law paid an Italian \$500 m/n for murdering his relative. This hired miscreant coolly admits that he is a professional assassin, with several countrymen in the same line of business under his orders, and that they have put nearly 100 men 'out of the way' without being discovered!

The 'Fluviales' ship company have followed the example of 'La Platense' and reduced the rate of passenger fare 50 per cent.

Mr. White, director of Public Works, has sent in his resignation owing, it is said, to the fact that the Government approved of Mr. Hawkshaw's plan for carrying out the Madero port scheme. Men of all shades of opinions are agreed that Mr. White's retirement from the office which he has held with so much honor to himself would be real calamity, and it is to be hoped that the Government will not accept his resignation and that Mr. White will still continue to give his services as heretofore for the benefit of the country.

The late Don José Portuguese bequeathed on dying \$200,000 m/n to the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. Some time before his death he distributed \$300,000 m/n among the poor.

The result of the elections of last Sunday, if it has any validity, is that Juarez Celman has an enormous majority of votes. It is said that the winning man will be proclaimed on the 12th of June. It is probable there will be no row.

The following interesting certificate of death fell into our hands a few days ago:

'I, Dr. D. Francisco Blanco, parish priest of the Church of San Lorenzo, Seville, Spain, testify that in the book of interments of this parish there exists the following entry: 'On the first November, 1788, the body of the Rev. John M. Bustamante, D.D., aged 131 years, was buried in the vault reserved for priests in this church. Some days before his death he made his will before the escribano José Ortiz and bequeathed his property to the poor. Mass 'de cuerpo presente' was celebrated and the following inscription placed on his tomb: 'He was married five times; 1st to Lucia Aguilar, 2nd to Ana Zamora, 3rd to Maria Arzac, 4th to Violeta Arana, and 5th to widow Maria Carol. He left issue fruit of these marriages fifty-one children. He was highly esteemed by all who had the good look to know him intimately. At the age of 116 he had composed many hymns and sermons. At the time death surprised him he was engaged in writing a treatise on devotion to the Holy Virgin Mary. He was a religious and notary of the Order of St. John of God and Mayordomo of the Convent of Saint Elena and alguacil mayor of this Archbishopric. He was for many years in the Royal Navy and understood eight languages. He was a learned and venerable priest.'

R.I.P.
A Spaniard named Martin Caril was shot on Monday at the corner of Veinte-cinco and Via Monte by a man named Sanchez, whom he was pursuing with a dagger. The wounded man died a few hours after he received the fatal shot.

THE FOUNTAIN OF TEARS.

BY ARTHUR O'SHAUGHNESSY.

If you travel o'er desert and mountain,
Far into the country of sorrow,
To-day, and to-night, and to-morrow,
And may be for months and for years,
You shall come with a heart that is bursting
For trouble, and toiling, and thirsting,
You shall certainly come to the fountain,
At length—the Fountain of Tears.
Very peaceful the place is, and solely
For piteous lamenting and sighing
And those who come living or dying
Alike from their hopes and their fears;
Full of cypress-like shadows the place is,
And statues that cover their faces;
But out of the gloom springs the holy
And beautiful Fountain of Tears.
And it flows, and it flows with a motion
So gentle, and lowly, and listless,
And murmurs a tune so resistless
To him who hath suffered and hears.
You shall surely, without a word spoken,
Kneel down there and know
You're heart-broken
And yield to the long-curbed emotion
That day by the Fountain of Tears.

VALUE OF FOREIGN COINS
COMPARED WITH
THE AMERICAN DOLLAR.

Secretary of the Treasury Manning has received from Director of the Mint Kimball an estimate of the values of the standard coins of the various nations of the world in comparison with the United States gold dollar. The Secretary has approved the same and issued an order that during 1886, in estimating the value of all foreign merchandise, the officials of the Treasury Department shall observe the following table:

	Monetary Unit	Value
Argentina Republic	Peso	\$0.965
Austria	Florin	.374
Belgium	Franc	.193
Bolivia	Boliviano	.751
Brazil	Milreis of 1000 reils.	.546
British Possession, N.		
America	Dollar	1.00
Cuba	Peso	.92
Denmark	Crown	.265
Ecuador	Peso	.751
Egypt	Piastre	.049
France	Franc	.193
German Empire	Mark	.248
Great Britain	Pound sterling	4.866
Greece	Drachma	.193
Haiti	Gourde	.965
India	Rupee of 16 annas	.357
Italy	Lira	.193
Japan	Yen	.810
Liberia	Dollar	1.00
Mexico	Dollar	.816
Netherlands	Florin	.402
Norway	Crown	.265
Peru	Sol	.751
Portugal	Milreis of 1000 reis	1.08
Russia	Rouble, 100 copecks	.601
Spain	Peseta, 100 centimes	.193
Sweden	Crown	.265
Switzerland	Franc	.193
Tripoli	Mahabub, 20 piastres	.677
Turkey	Piastre	.044
U.S. of Columbia	Peso	.751
Venezuela	Bolivar	.193

—American Paper.

SOUTH
AUSTRALIAN VEGETATION.GEORGE AUGUSTUS SARA
IN THE
London Telegraph.

South Australia is, indeed, not metaphorically but literally a flowery land. To be aware of that fact one has but to pay a visit to the Adelaide botanic gardens, of which the indefatigable director is Dr. R. Schomburgk, a savant of European reputation, who is decorated with a dozen orders of European knighthood. Of course, the preponderant features of the vegetation of the colony are in the two general of the Australian flora, the eucalyptus and acacia.

Naturalists noted as a remarkable fact in the vegetation of South Australia the absence of native eatable fruit, of which there are none worthy of the name except a few berry-bearing shrubs, of which are the so-called native currant and native peach of the colonists. But a glance at the greengrocers' and fruiterers' shops in the streets of

Adelaide will at once prove to demonstration that if South Australia has few indigenous fruits or edible plants she has a wonderful capacity for growing the esculents of other regions.

In addition to the colossal cauliflower admire the immense cabbages, the splendid carrots, turnips, spinach, and Jerusalem artichokes; the abundant salads or "green meats" and, in particular, the seemingly inexhaustible wealth of rainbow-hued and deliciously fragrant flowers. The whole of the Australian colonies are, indeed, a flower and fern paradise; but I am told if I wish to see the floral beauties of South Australia in their most enchanting aspect I must come hither in springtime—that is September, October and November. This is only the first week in August, and we are still in winter. But in the spring my South Australian friends enthusiastically declare I should see trees, shrubs, perennials, annuals, rivaling each other in their flowers, which are of such size, richness and color and general perfection as to be almost unrealizable by the imagination of a northern gardener.

As regards fruit, apples, pears, and the strange-looking, and more strangely tasting "passion" fruit, are the most prominent of the gifts of Pomona that I have noticed in the Adelaide markets. There are pine-apples, too, but I am told they are grown under glass; but at the proper season I should enjoy plums, cherries, currants, figs, apricots, quinces, mulberries, strawberries, raspberries, walnuts, filberts, and chestnuts in perfection. The quick, luxuriant grown and early excessive bearing of the slope fruit producing trees makes them short-lived. Those that the sun god loves best die young. The grandest of the vegetables are grown in the gullies of the hills behind Adelaide. Thence are obtained the cauliflowers the dimensions of which so excited my astonishment, and which are not uncommonly two feet in diameter. The cucumbers, the sweet and water melons, and the pumpkins also grow to an extraordinary size.

POULTRY.

HOW TO GET EGGS IN WINTER.

When hens fail to lay in the winter, it is because they are not fairly treated. Suitable feed and shelter should start pullets in laying in this month, and to be kept up steadily through the cold season. The difference in the actual cost of keeping over in good condition for laying, and of keeping them in a half-way condition, ought not to be above a fraction of the increase in the income that attends good care, through the high prices winter eggs always command.

To induce winter laying rests chiefly, but not wholly, with the feeding. The sample food of Indian corn is unequalled for furnishing heat and fat, but is deficient in albumen and phosphates. For some breeds like the Asiatics, it is rather too fattening. Wheat is a more perfect food, as it is also preferred by fowls, when they have a choice of both. A mixture of the two is desirable, with some oats added for a change. There must be at least some variety in the grain fed, for the best results.

In addition to grain, animal food is needed. Where milk in any shape is at hand, it is one of the best of foods. Refuse from the butchers, scrap cake and offal from the fish market, furnish valuable material for making eggs. We at one time had access to a slaughter-house, where hogs' lungs could be had by the bushel basketful. Given to the hens they were devoured with avidity, and added in the return of large yields of eggs in the winter. To feed animal lungs, they should have a string tied tightly around the middle, and be hung on strong rails. Then the hens can easily eat them, but if thrown in loose they cannot.

Vegetable food in some form is also necessary. Potatoes and

turnips boiled and mashed with Indian meal is hard to equal. Cabbage is always acceptable, and where there is an absence of other vegetables, provision should be made each season to have a good stock laid up for the fowls in winter. For lack of every kind of green vegetables, not a bad substitute may be had in clover hay. Those who have never fed this will be surprised to see how fond fowls are of it, at this season. If fowls have the run of the grounds, they will manage to pick up some green food outside; this should not be too much counted on. But to aid in the grinding of the food that is going on in the gizzard, and also to afford material for the formation of egg-shells, it must not be forgotten to provide laying hens with small gravel and grit, broken bones, shells and the like. They should have free access constantly to all they will care to consume of such things.

Properly feed, and keep in a warm, well-lighted and well-ventilated house during the winter, and hens will not fail to lay well. Provisions for heating the house a little during the coldest weather is a form of expenditure that repays amply for the outlay, however warm the house may otherwise be.

RUSKIN ON CATHOLICITY.

After the most careful examination of influences of "Catholicism" for good and evil, I am persuaded that the worship of the Madonna has been one of its noblest and most vital graces; and has never been otherwise than productive of true holiness of life and purity of character. There has, probably not been an innocent cottage home throughout the length and breadth of Europe during the whole period of vital Christianity in which the imagined presence of the Madonna has not given sanctity to the humblest duties and comfort to the sorest trials to the lives of women; and every brightest and loftiest achievements of the arts and strength of manhood has been the fulfilment of the assured prophecy of the Israelite Maiden: "He that is mighty hath magnified me, and Holy is His name."—*Ruskin's "Modern Painters."*

ABOUT NIGHT WORK

THE DISADVANTAGES OF THIS SAME,
AND THE RUIN IT EFFECTS.

Many able brain-workers are beginning to appreciate the folly of doing their most important work by night. The morning hours, when mind and body are alike fresh, should not be frittered away in bed. Hour for hour, the intellectual work done in the early morning, must be, and as a matter of experience, is incomparably better than that done at night. The habit of writing and reading late in the day and far into the night "for the sake of quiet" is one of the most mischievous to which a man of mind can addict himself. When body is jaded the spirit may seem to be at rest, and not so easily distracted by the surroundings which we think less obtrusive than in the day; but this seeming is a snare. When the body is weary, the brain, which is an integral part of the body, and the mind, which is simply brain function, are weary too. If we persist in working one part of the system because some other part is too weary to trouble us, that cannot be wise management of self. The feeling of tranquillity which comes over the busy and active man about half-past ten or eleven o'clock ought not to be regarded as an incentive to work. It is, in fact, the lowering of vitality consequent on the exhaustion of the physical sense. Nature wants and calls for physiological rest. Instead of complying with her reasonable demands, the night-worker hails the feelings of mental quiescence, mistakes it for clearness and acuteness, and whips the jaded organism with the will until it goes on working. The result is naturally disastrous. Full soon comes the penalty to be paid for unnatural exertion—that is energy wrung from ex-

hausted or weary nerve centres under pressure. This penalty takes the form of "nervousness," perhaps sleeplessness; almost certainly some loss or depreciation in one or more of the great organs concerned in nutrition. To relieve these maladies—springing from this unsuspected cause—the brain-worker has recourse to stimulants, possibly alcoholic, or it may be simply tea or coffee—all of which are more than injurious in their effect.

AN EXCELLENT RULE.

There is a rule in the army that every man in the service shall be at all times present or satisfactorily accounted for. Parents should have their children in sight or know where they are. No boy or girl should be given a roving commission to go or to act as his or her judgment approves. The girl may be lovable and well disposed, but her judgment in the matter of temptation may not be good. If her conscience is blunted by one bit of waywardness her judgment will be worth less than nothing. The absence of the restraining influence of the parents' judgment in matters that seem trifles to the young people is the opportunity of all whose business it is to entice young girls to the level of iniquitous living.

HOW TO GET ALONG.

Don't stop to tell stories in business hours.
If you have a place of business be found there when wanted.
No man can get rich when sitting around stores and saloons.
Never fool in business matters.
Have order, system, regularity, and also promptness.
Do not meddle with business you know nothing of.
Do not kick every one in your path.
More miles can be made in a day by going steadily than by stopping.
Pay as you go.
A man of honor respects his word as he does his bond.
Help others when you can, but never give what you cannot afford to, simply because it is fashionable.
Learn to say no. No necessity of snapping it out dog fashion, but say it firmly and respectfully.
Use your brains, rather than those of others.
Learn to think and act for yourself.
Keep ahead rather than behind the times.
Young man, cut this out, and if there be any fallacy in the argument, let us know it.—*Amos.*

A TRUTHFUL HOMILY.

"The system of treating, practiced so extensively in this country," remarked Dumley, "is senseless, and has brought untold misery and disgrace to thousands of happy homes. A man meets a party of friends at a bar, is invited to drink, and the result is everybody treats and everybody has drunk more liquor and spent more money than he ought. It's an absurd custom and should be done away with."
"It should indeed. What'll you have, Dumley?"
"A little straight whiskey."—*Id.*

Mathematicians have found that the work done by a man weighing 145 pounds in making a horizontal step of three feet, is equal to that done in raising vertically to a height of one-twelfth of that distance; and the effort required is equal to that of lifting 11.67 pounds. In general, divide the weight of the man by 12 and you have the number of pounds he would lift to do an amount of work equal to that in one three-foot step. A man that walks in races takes steps of three feet and over; but supposing he takes only three feet, you will find by calculation that in walking a mile he uses power enough to lift over ten tons. You can see from this the immense power of the legs compared with that of the arms.

DOMESTIC.

No one is so wretched as he who is compelled to be happy against his will.

Seneca says that "Time is the only thing of which it is a virtue to be covetous."

Despair and postponement are cowardice and defeat. Men were born to succeed, not to fail.

The family and friends of the drunkard should be protected from the shame and danger of his drunkenness.

To maintain an opinion because it is thine, and not because it is true, is to prefer yourself above the truth.

Not one person in a million knows either when or how to perform the useful operation of holding his tongue.

The more able a man is, if he makes ill use of his abilities, the more dangerous will he be to the commonwealth.

I wish less of our piety were spent on imaginary perfect goodness and more given to real imperfect goodness.

Who is wise? He that learns from every one. Who is powerful? He that governs his passions. Who is rich? He that is content.

Let us begin our heaven on earth; and, being ourselves tempted, let us be pitiful and considerate and generous in judging others.

What a man knows should find its expression in what he does. The value of superior knowledge is chiefly in that it leads to a performing manhood.

It is only by labour that thought can be made healthy, and only by thought that labour can be made happy; and the two cannot be separated with impunity.

Our customs and habits are like the ruts in roads. The wheels of life settle into them, and we jog along through the mire because it is too much trouble to get out of it.

In ancient days the precept was "Know thyself." In modern times it has been supplanted by the far more fashionable maxim, "Know thy neighbour and all about him."

WIT AND HUMOUR.

If a small boy is a lad, is a big boy a ladder?

"Sambo, did you ever see Catskill Mountains?" "No, sah; but I've seen um kill mice."

That man is voted a bore who persists in talking about himself when you wish to talk about yourself.

If all the world's a stage, and men and women mere players, where are the audience and orchestra to come from?

"Six feet in his stockings!" exclaimed Mrs. Partington. "Why, Ike has only two in his, and I can never keep 'em darned at that."

A retired schoolmaster excuses his passion for angling by saying that, from constant habit, he never feels quite himself unless he's handling the rod.

Girls who wish to have small, pretty-shaped mouths should repeat at frequent intervals during the day, "Fanny Finch fried floundering fish for Francis Forber's father."

A market (Monday morning) a man buying strawberries. Suddenly a thought strikes him, and he says: "I hope these berries were not picked on Sunday?" Marketman: "No, sir; but they grew on Sunday."

A couple of old toppers got into a quarrel, and for some time hurled a good deal of unrefined language at each other, when one of them, determining to extinguish the other, exclaimed, "Go—I have no more to say! I scorn you as I do a glass of water!"

A man who had never seen the inside of a law court until he was recently introduced as a witness in a case pending in one of the Scottish courts, on being sworn took a position with his back to the jury, and began telling his story to the judge. The judge in a bland and courteous manner, said: Address yourself to the jury, sir. The man made a short pause, but not comprehending what was said to him, continued his narrative. The

judge was then more explicit, and said to him: Speak to the jury, sir—the men sitting behind you on the benches. The witness at once turned round, and, making an awkward bow, said with great gravity: Good morning, gentlemen!

In a police court the other day a judge asked: "Prisoner at the bar, is there anything you wish to say before sentence is imposed on you?" The prisoner looked wistfully toward the door and remarked that he would like to say "Good evening, if it would be agreeable to the company."

A green young man having told his sister that he thought a certain young lady loved him, the following dialogue ensued: Sister—Why do you think she loves you?

Brother—Because she smiled on me.

Sister—What an absurd idea! Why, I've seen her smile many a time at monkeys.

A conversation between a married man and a confirmed old bachelor. "Do you know that it is a most lamentable thing that you are not married." "Why?" "Because you are leading such a lonely selfish life. Suppose some one should be obliged to break into your room some morning and find you dead." "Well, it might hurt his feelings, but I'm sure it would not injure mine in the least."

Sharp as a Needle.—A busy housewife was sitting in a doorway plying her needle. Her husband was lounging on the rail, when his foot slipped, and he bruised his knee on the doorstep. "Oh," said he, groaning, "I have broken the bone, I am sure." "Well, then," said she, holding up her needle with its broken end out, "you and I have done very nearly the same thing." "How so?" "Why, don't you see?" said she, "I have broken the eye of the needle, and you have broken the knee of the idle man."

AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFECTING
NUMEROUS CLASS.

THE disease commences with a slight derangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted drag out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints, but if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted: Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling, attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky mucus gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pain in the side and back? Is there a fulness about the right side as if the liver was enlarging? Is there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly coloured, with a deposit after standing? Does food soon ferment after eating, accompanied by flatulency or a belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dreadful disease progresses. If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended after a time by expectoration. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered with a cold, sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys become more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailable against this latter agonizing disorder. The origin of this malady is indigestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipency. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will effect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite is returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effective remedy of this distressing complaint is "Seigel's Curative Syrup," a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 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. Stearns) some of the Jarabe de Seigel, and since the commencement of the New Year I have taken the medicine twice a day, and now, thank God, I am quite well. For three years I have suffered with a pain in the stomach, so much that I could not straighten myself or ride on horseback, and during that time I was not a day without pain, and got no relief. You are quite welcome to use my name, as I may benefit others. My son is also taking this medicine as he is suffering from the same complaint. may say that on no account would I remain without this remedy and I will be glad to receive a box of the same.

JOHN BROWN,
St. Johns, Florida.
Esta en el Atanadero T.C.S.
July 19, 1884.

COMMERCIAL.

Sold	April 15.	151-90
Series A.	95 1/2	95
Series B.	77	77
Series C.	80 1/2	80 1/2
Cedulas L.	86 1/2	86 1/2
National Bank Shares	86 1/2	86 1/2

The price of good wool varies from 75 to 85 %, and inferior is sold as low as 50, or from 30 to 35 % paid in gold, a lot of good Lincoln borrega was sold at 90 % in the beginning of the week.

The balance sheet of the Provincial Bank has been published. Comparing it with the balance sheet of February we find that its paper emission is 480,800 nats less than last month, whilst the gold in hand has increased from 2,738,224 to 2,997,800, or 139,566 more than February. The gold cheques in circulation, which were 530,203 in February have been increased to 685,503, or 155,300 more than the preceding month. The gold deposits have decreased 61,595 dollars.

The value of imports to Paraguay for 1885 was \$1,448,130, exports \$1,572,297, showing a balance in favor of the country of \$124,157. The income for 1884 was equal to \$939,972. The proceeds of sales of national lands are included in this sum, and realised \$55,614. The expenditure for 1884 was slightly in excess of the income. The expenditure of 1885 was estimated at \$803,285, and has actually reached \$800,000. It was officially stated that a portion of the internal debt would be completely redeemed during the year 1885. The revenue assigned to this service is what the government purpose to assign for the payment of the interest on the external debt. This available revenue was calculated at \$16,000 per annum more or less. Land in Paraguay is rapidly increasing in value and is being extensively purchased by Argentine capitalists.

Advices from Australia say that—

The average values of merino wools now stand at from 20 to 25 o/o below the currency at this time last year: the coarser cross-breeds have only suffered to the extent of 5 to 7 o/o, the finer grades have lost ground in greater proportion. Exaggerated ideas were formed in the Antipodes of the effect which successive disastrous droughts would have in curtailing supplies, and of the appreciation which must accrue thereby in wool towards the latter part of the year; by instructions based upon such ideas a large weight of wool has been held over and over, to its great detriment, for six or nine months or more against a falling market; much of this has been offered twice or three times in public sale, such re-offering generally places the wools so treated at a disadvantage and, when often repeated in large quantity, as last year, it has the most dispiriting and deadening effect on the whole of the buying section. The fall in values has been gradual and persistent ever since November 1884, with no material favorable reaction at any time; while the currency has been more or less declining for two years previous to that.

By this it will be seen that the River Plate is not the only country in the world which is suffering from the fall in the price of wool. Indeed, we may say that the decline in price has been less severely felt here than in other wool growing countries on account of curso forzoso.

The Argentine Meat Freezing Company under the direction of Señor Terrason have commenced work with every hope of securing a splendid result. The steamer "Loch Ard" is now taking in carcasses. She will transport 17,000 frozen sheep to London.

We hear that the house of Don José Goytea and Co. of Capilla del Señor, has been closed. The firm suffered severe losses in the flax business.

Messrs. Samuel B. Hale and Co. invite the public to subscribe the sum of \$600,000 oro sellado as capital for the Laguna Alsina Estancia Company, Limited. The object of the company is the purchase and working of 18 leagues

or about 121,500 acres of camp situated in the province of B. Aires, near the lagunas Alsina and Arbolito, or Cochicó, and will also comprise cattle-breeding and agricultural industries in all parts of the republic.

The first rail of the Rosario del Norte Tramway Co. was laid on Wednesday in Calle Brown. A lot of material has arrived for this line, and we understand the company are going to push the works on as fast as possible in Alberdi.

The Platense line the other day reduced its passenger tariff for the Uruguay 50 o/o, and it announces that from that date the tariff to and from Montevideo will be as follows:

To Montevideo—
1st class 6 nats. formerly 8
Return ticket 10 nats. „ 16
From Montevideo—
1st class 4 dollars gold, formerly 6 gold
1st class return ticket 7 dols. gold, formerly 12 dollars gold.

The Platense Steamer Company has reduced its passenger rates on the Uruguay route by 50 per cent.

The Italian steamer "Perseo" arrived at Montevideo with 450 emigrants and 1050 tons of cargo from Genoa.

We understand Mr. Casada has sent in his resignation as managing director of the Provincial Bank in Rosario. We have not heard who is to be his successor. Mr. Casada goes for a trip home.

The steamer "Canadian," which left for Antwerp, took 3600 bales and 116 tons of rape seed.

The "Galileo" from Southampton arrived here on Sunday, bringing £50,000 in specie for the Provincial Bank.

The steamers "Washington" from Genoa, the "Montevideo" from Hamburg, and the "Flaxman" from Liverpool have arrived.

500 capones have been sold in Barracas at 44 %.

A lot of wool belonging to Sr. Acasuso from estancia Santa Agustín, in the partido of Ayacucho, brought a fancy price last week. It was sold at 135 % per arroba. It is said that the fibre is of the finest quality and that it was remarkably clean.

From Sr. Aguirre's estancia in Tuyá 17,000 cows have been sold at \$5 m/n each, and from Lezama's estancia in Chascomus 3500 cows at 4 1/2 m/n each; purchaser Rocha and Co.

Mr. Edward Castex has purchased 25000 mestiza cows of Messrs. Carballo and Otamendi at \$7 m/n each.

Mr. Cowan's cattle in Santa Fe were sold on Tuesday last at 7.65 m/n, al corte, rather a good price, considering these hard times.

The Cullen family have sold 24 leagues of camp in the north of Santa Fe, including 20,000 cows and 15,000 sheep; total price 350,000 m/n. Purchasers Messrs. Keganga, Iturraspe, Ortiz, Sastre, and Co.

Mr. E. Bullrich has just sold the properties Calle Cangallo 1037-1041, measuring 26 yards front by 70 deep, for \$1,200,000 m/n, buyer M. Cabal, owner M. Panolet.

A cargo of 7000 qq. of jerked beef for Havana from Gualeguay was sold at 24 reales gold. It was brought here for account of a large export firm in Montevideo.

The sale of 9 leagues of camp in the province of Santa Fe, department Las Colonias, district Monigotes, was recently effected at 6000 nats the league. Broker, Mr. E. Bullrich.

Messrs. Richeri and Bosso sold 20,000 square varas of land in the Calle Corrientes at the crossing of Arroyo Maldonado, at 80 cents per square vara. The total value amounts to \$16,000 m/n. Purchasers the Pacific Railway Company. It appears they intend to build a railway station there.

The sale of 1800 cows at 7.50 and 600 novillos at 13 nats is reported. These animals were bought in Carhue from General Lavalle, and will be sent to the Chilean market as soon as the season permits.

The fall in the price of cattle becomes more marked every day. Some heavy sales have been made this week, amongst which we note that Messrs. Alvarado and Puccio, sold in Santa Fe 1550 cows, al corte, at \$7.65 m/n per head, and a small lot of 200 criollo animals at \$5.70 m/n per head.

Don Gregorio Torres sold to Don Carlos Casado of Rosario; 30 leagues of camp in the province of Santa Fe, near the Arroyo del Rey, for \$100,000 m/n.

The following commercial telegrams have been received:—

"London, April 8.
National Bonds (1871) 98 99
Railway Loan (1881) 97 98
Do. (1884) 81 82
Hard Dollars, 6 o/o 68 69
Prov. of Buenos Aires (1882) 90 91
Treasury Bills, 9 o/o 80 81
British Consols 3 o/o 100 1/2, 100 1/2.

"Liverpool, April 8.
Buenos Aires merino and mestiza wools No. 1, of 30-32 o/o yield, 5d per lb.

Camp merino sheepskins of 65-85 lbs. per doz. at 5d. Merino matadero 90-100 lb, 5d per lb. Salted ox hides 63 lbs, 6d. per lb. Stock 8500-9000 hides. Salted potro hides 30lbs, 10s. 9d to 11s. each. Beef tallow 23s to 24s. per cwt. Stock of beef and mutton tallow 5000-5500 pipes. Maize 4s. 6d. per 100 lbs. Wheat 7s. per 100 lbs. River Plate bones £4-£4 10s. per ton on shore. R. Plate Bone-ash (70 o/o) £3 12s-£3 13s. per ton on shore. Linseed 40-41s per 416 lbs.

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

B. Aires calfskins of 10-13 lb 19 1/2, 20 centavos per lb.
Stock of dry cow hides of all classes 280-290,000.

CORRALES DEL SUR
PRECIOS

Novillos muy gordos y grandes, carne y sebo, 470 500
Ter aparte vacas y novillos, carne y sebo, 250 360
Id 2º 160 220

Flaco chanchoria, 70 120
Cueros de novillo, 130 165
Id de vacas, 110 125
Terneros grandes, 130
Terneros chicos, 100
Id mamones, 80
Novillos de saladero, 320
Novillos para invernada, 260 310

Id vacas, 220
Desechos, 80 120
Vacas y novillos en pie, 500
Capones y ovejas 46 58
Se carnearon para el abasto 710 animales y 115 terneros.

THE PLAZAS.
ONCE.

Wool.	
Good	80
Bellies	—
Borrega	66 52
Hides	
Good camp	180
Matadero	190
Horse Hides	52
Hair	175 170
Sheepskins	
Matadero	17 rls.
Corderitos reg.	12
Wheat.	
Coast	4.95 m/n.
French	4.70 m/n.
Maize	
Morocho, in grain	2.25 m/n
Yellow, in grain	2.15 m/n

CONSTITUCION.
Wool.
Good 105 67
Borrega 77 50
Hides.
Good camp 210 208
Nonatos 160
Sheepskins superior 28 24 rls.
Matadero per lb. 16 rls.
Corderitos 12 9
Hair 200 190
Horse hides 60 52

BIRTHS.
On the 11th inst, at Hotel Providence, the wife of J. A. Brown, of Estancia La Campana, of a son.

DEATH.
(Communicated by Cable.)
On April 13th, at her residence Wallington, Surrey, Elizabeth Riestra, relict of the late Frederick Wanklyn, in her 64th year.

On April 11th, Matthew Gallagher, aged 30, of dysentery.

WANTED

FOUR TERCIANEROS with cash to buy the third part of four flocks of sheep. Apply at
Mr. Wm. M. Mooney's Estancia
Partido of Pergamino.
m 9-1m

TO BE LET

A COMFORTABLE HOUSE, containing four large, well-floored rooms kitchen, well, etc., situated in Calle Alsina, No. 1272, two squares from the Caridad station and one square from the Belgrano tram-line. The house is within a short distance of the Passionist Church. Apply to—

MICHAEL DINNEEN
"Southern Cross" Office

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

BULLRICH Y CA.

RESUMEN DE REMATES
A EFECTUARSE

ABRIL

Viernes 16—Judicial—Campo en Sale-dillo. Base pesos 9375 en Alsina 78, a las 2.
Sabado 17—Terreno Calao entre General Lavalle y Tucuman. Base \$18,000 m/n, a las 1.

Domingo 18—Casa quinta en Quilmes. Base \$1200 m/n, a la 1.
Domingo 18—Judicial—3 lotes terreno sobre la barranca de Artes, a las 3.
Martes 20—Muebles en Belgrano 900, a las 12.

Miercoles 21—Una casa en el pueblo de Dolores. Base pesos 1932, a las 4.
Miercoles 21—Una casa en el pueblo de Dolores. Base pesos 1733, a las 4.
Miercoles 21—Una chacra en el pueblo de Dolores. Base pesos 429, a las 5.

Sabado 24—Una casa en el pueblo de San Vicente. Base pesos 1906, a las 12.
Sabado 24—Una quinta en el pueblo de San Vicente. Base ps. 1300 a lo 1.

Sabado 24—Una quinta en el pueblo de San Vicente. Base ps. 1300 a la 1.
Sabado 24—Una quinta en el pueblo de San Vicente. Base ps. 1040, a las 2.

Miercoles 26—Barranca, Rivadavia esquina Anchorena. Base \$10,000 m/n, a las 3.
Jueves 29—Judicial—16 leguas de campos nacionales, en Alsina 78 a las 2.

Jueves 29—Muebles, General Lavalle 411, a las 12.
Viernes 30—Plantas de P. Mazat de Montevideo, en Alsina 68, a las 12.

CARNEROS LINCOLN EN EXPOSICION

EN VENTA PARTICULAR
Una yunta de Yeguas ocauras, 78 sangre. Trakenen muy mansa. Para verlas en Alsina 78.

78-ALSINA-78

TEA! TEA! TEA!

Scheiner

The best-supplied house in this branch of business.

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

Come and See our Stock

UNRIVALLED PRICES

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

LUIS R. SCHEINER.

Familia que no consume

HESPERIDINA

debe consultar con aquella que siempre tiene a mano

UNA BOTELLA

de este sano tónico-licor,

y se convencerá de que

ES UNA NECESIDAD CASERA

21 años de éxito lo prueba.

M. S. BAGLEY y Ca.

REMATE

POR

JOSE M. DE NAVARES
35-SAN MARTIN-35

ESTACION TALA
PARTIDO DE SAN PEDRO

600
CUADRAS
CHACRAS
QUINTAS, SOLARES

EL DOMINGO, 2 DE MAYO
A LAS 12:15

Por datos y planos ocurrir al escritorio del Rematador San Martín 36.

POR EL MISMO

EL DOMINGO, 16 DE MAYO

ESTANCIA

Perteneciente a la Testamentaria

DE DON

EDUARDO WALLACE

1800

CUADRAS

800 VACAS 800

AL CORTE

YEGUAS CABALLOS

20,000

OVEJAS

Por orden del Sr. Juez de la Instancia

Dr. D. Benjamin Basualdo

PARTIDO DE

SAN ANTONIO DE ARECO

Para ver los detalles y tasacion y planos, ocurrir al escritorio del Rematador San Martín 35.

HOLY WEEK

—O—

SEVERAL hundred new and elegant Prayer books for Roman Catholics as well as for members of the Church of England and Scotland, have just arrived and are offered at most moderate prices. Hymns Ancient and Modern, with and without tunes. A beautiful assortment of Family, Pocket, and Reference Bibles, New Revised version of the same. The Douay Bible. Bibles with maps and others with photographs, also New Testaments and Psalms, all got up in the most varied styles of bindings, from the cheap cloth cover to the most luxuriously bound volumes in Russia leather, Morocco and Calf.

The assortment of other Devotional books suited for the season and to the requirements of the different persuasions named, is quite unique.

The stock of Hymnals for the Methodist Episcopal Church is very large, and in it are comprised those with and without Ritual.

It will afford the proprietors the greatest pleasure to show their customers the unprecedented rich assortment, and everybody is welcome to call and inspect the stock.

—O—

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242 Calle Florida.

TIENDA

A LA

CIUDAD DE LONDRES.

[ENTRE RIVADAVIA Y VICTORIA]

38-CALLE PERU-38

EXPOSICION GENERAL

to de Sederias de todas clases para vestidos y guarniciones—2o de Generos de fantasia para vestidos—3o de Confecciones, Tapados, y Vestidos para señoras, señoritas y niños—4o de Modas, sea Gorras, Sombreros, sombreritos y Coifuras para señoras, señoritas y niñas—5o de Ropa Blanca, Boneteria, etc., etc.

EXPOSICION DE LAS

MERCADERIAS DE INVIERNO

A LA

CIUDAD DE LONDRES,
38-PERU-38

CARLOS A. DAVIS,

CONTADOR PÚBLICO

LA PLATA.

CALLE 57, Entre la 8 y 9.

BUENOS AIRES—CANGALLO 55.

FURNITURE

A Good Assortment

ALWAYS ON HAND AT

W. G. MARTINDALE'S

144-ESMERALDA-144

sep 1—pm

EL PLATA

L. COXOLA'S

STORE OF PARAGUAYAN

ARTICLES

—O—

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

—O—

186-SUIPACHA-186

4md31

To prevent falsifications of the

'TEA CELESTIAL'

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

THE MANHATTAN CHINESE TEA ASSOCIATION



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

JEROBOAM, JEROBOAM, JEROBOAM.

THE ROYAL BLEND WHISKEY

PROPRIETORS:

A. G. THOMPSON & CO.

Glasgow.

Unicos Agentes en la Republica

Argentina:

SNELL & CO.,

203-RIVADAVIA-203

NOTICE.

Commercial Travellers, Estancieros, and others visiting Buenos Aires, can be accommodated with furnished rooms, board, etc. Terms moderate. At—

Miss KILLION'S,

328-Calle Lavalle, Buenos Aires, N.B.—Particular attention paid to emigrants.

se 8—pm