

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

VOLUME XII, No. 16

BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1886.

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THE TRUE WIFE.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Flowers spring to blossom where
she walks
The careful ways of duty:
Our hard, stiff lines of life with her
Arc flowing curves of beauty.

Our homes are cheerier for her sake,
Our door yards brighter blooming,
And all about the social air
Is sweeter for her coming.

Unspoken homilies of peace
Her daily life is preaching;
The still refreshments of the dew
Is her unconscious teaching.

And never tenderer hand than hers
Unknits the brow of ailing;
Her garments to the sick man's ear
Have music in their trailing.

Her presence lends its warmth and
health
To all who come before it,
If woman lost us Eden, such
As she alone restore it.

And if the husband or the wife
In home's strong light discovers
Such slight defaults as failed to
meet
The blinded eyes of lovers.

Why need we care to ask—who
dream
Without their thorns of roses?
Or wonders that the truest steel
The readiest spark discloses?

For still in mutual sufferance lies
The secret of true living;
Love scarce is love that never knows
The sweetness of forgiving.

SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN MAILS.

London, Mar. 27.

Dr. Trench, late Archbishop of
Dublin, is dead.

Mr. Philip Callan is at present
in London, a victim to the extra-
ordinary series of instances of
good luck which has lately at-
tended the Irish party in Parlia-
ment.

A Central News telegram states
that at Araglin, near Fermoy,
two bailiffs were attacked in the
house of a tenant by a large num-
ber of people and compelled to
eat all the writs in their posses-
sion.

The Lord Mayor of London, in
accordance with a requisition,
has (says the Press Association)
agreed to convene and preside
over a meeting at the Guildhall
for the purpose of protesting
against the establishment of a
second Parliament in Dublin.

The revenue for the United
Kingdom for the year ending
March 31st has been £89,581,000,
and the expenditure £88,488,000,
leaving a surplus of more than a
million, but this provides nothing
for sinking fund, usually 2 1/2
millions.

The New York correspondent
of the *Daily News* telegraphs
that Mr. Parnell's mother is suf-
fering from heart disease and
gout, and that her condition is
considered as critical.

A telegram from Melbourne
says the Federated Colonies have
sent to the British Government,
through their Agents-General in
London, protests against French
interference in the New Hebrides.
New Zealand and South
Australia have also joined in this
protest.

At the Cork Assizes, Mrs. Alice
Lucas, the wife of a magistrate,
was found guilty of having wil-
fully set fire to the house in which
her husband, herself, and her
two children resided. The prin-
cipal witnesses were two police
constables, who were stationed in
the house as a protection party.
She was sentenced to 12 months'
imprisonment with hard labor.

A Press Association telegram
says that the schooner *Rosalie*
from Rio Grande to Cork with
bone manure, was saved from be-
coming a wreck outside Ballyde-
hob, co. Cork, by the bravery and
vigilance of a local crew. The
vessel is now lying in Roaring
Water Bay, Ballydehob. She left
Rio Grande three months ago, and
encountered terrible weather, the
captain was killed by the fall of
a mast.

Truth says—If Mr. Gladstone
is defeated in the House of Com-
mons on his Irish proposals he
will most certainly dissolve. A
dissolution is seldom regarded
with favor by M.P.s, so the *«Ca-
vists»* are putting about a report
that the Queen will refuse to as-
sent to it, and will ask Lord Har-
tington to form a government
with the aid of the Conserva-
tives.

The Irishmen in America, aid-
ed by many freedom loving men
of other nationalities, are only
doing what they conceive an
imperative duty by the Irish Par-
liamentary Fund. In the *Free-
man* there appeared a letter from
the treasurers of the fund in New
York, with which was sent a
draft for £6000, which with the
amounts already remitted makes
a total of £11,000 contributed
from this source within the past
few months.

Mr. Davitt was entertained at
dinner by the political Committee
of the Manchester Liberal Club.
Speaking on the question of
Home-rule he said it had been
assailed by prejudice, but he was
rejoiced to believe that the pre-
judice was now fast disappear-
ing, and he hoped the common
sense of the English people would
insist on a solution which would
be alike satisfactory to them and
to the Irish people. Mr. Davitt,
after pointing out the manifold
evils of the present system
of government, said that Home-
rule for Ireland would mean that
Ireland would be placed in the
same position as the twenty or
thirty dependencies of the British
Crown.

The Cork City Grand Jury has
adopted a resolution in favor of
the restoration of our native Par-
liament, declaring it would
conduce to the peace, happiness,
and prosperity of Ireland, and

instead of weakening would
strengthen and consolidate the
connection of Ireland with Great
Britain. The resolution urged
upon the representatives of Eng-
lish and Scotch constituencies
the justice of complying with the
almost unanimous demand of the
Irish people. It is noteworthy
that the resolution was initiated
by the Protestant members of the
Grand Jury, the proposer and
second being both Protestants.
There were seven Protestants on
the Grand Jury, and of these five
supported the resolution, there
being only two dissentients.

The *Spectator* is not hopeful
that Mr. Chamberlain will be
able to attract any considerable
section to his side in opposition
to Mr. Gladstone's proposals.
"The Premier's hold upon his
party," it declares, "has been so
strong and so personal, the elec-
tors have looked so exclusively
towards him, and he has so domi-
nated the House of Commons,
that the country has regarded
his colleagues with comparative
indifference. Men of the first
rank in politics—the Duke of Ar-
gyll, Mr. Goschen, Mr. Bright,
Mr. Forster—have, for various
reasons, quitted his Government
or stood aside from it, and the
political world, after a moment's
excited chatter, has gone on
much the same. Few among
members followed the seceders,
and among the electors none at
all. It was still Mr. Gladstone's
Ministry; he would be sure to
choose good colleagues: and the
country after a momentary emo-
tion, silently acquiesced."

MONTEVIDEAN NEWS.

Minister Carve is going to Eng-
land in the *«Trent»*. The ar-
rivant Capt. Martinez has sent an
agent to Buenos Aires to ask per-
mission to make ascents with his
balloon during the May fetes.

General Arredondo and his
companions will probably leave
Rio Janeiro in the *«Plata»*.
Both Chambers have sanctioned
unanimously the bill granting an
unconditional amnesty to all
who took part directly or in-
directly in the recent political
events. It was also resolved to
ask the E.P. to withdraw the
police ordinance relative to the
Press.

On the 27th inst. a violent fire
broke out in the almacén at the
corner of Alzaibar and Monte-
video.

It is reported that Santos is
making preparations to leave for
Spain, his doctors being of opin-
ion that he could not bear an-
other winter here.

The Spanish Minister has re-
ceived confirmatory news re-
specting the appointment of a
syndicate to establish the Bank.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

SALTA.

Fever is carrying away many
children. The normal school is
closed and cannot be opened un-
til the middle of next month.

ROSARIO.

A gentleman took his wife out
in a carriage, and when both
were seated he fired two shots at
her wounding her severely, and
then fired at himself. The tra-
gedy took place in Calle Corboba.
The police arrested the would-be
murderer and suicide.

On account of the bad weather
the usual religious ceremonies
were not carried out in Holy
Week.

In the colony of Jesus Maria
the house of Sansuniatti was
burned down. Damages are not
very large. A committee of in-
dividuals have left here in order
to present on album to ex-gov-
ernor Zaballa.

TELEGRAMS.

London, 36.

Advices from Mandalay report
the retreat of the British expedi-
tionary party which had been
sent to subjugate the Kiachyn
tribes. The insurgents attacked
the British forces in great num-
bers, fought with great despera-
tion, and finally succeeded in
driving back their opponents.
After the victory the rebels seized
Maezadeb, imprisoned the garri-
son and killed 23 men.

On the 25th May the Conserva-
tive Union will meet to discuss
the Home-rule bill.

An ultimatum was sent to
Greece, stating that the powers
were agreed to extend the time
allotted for disarming her troops.

Greece consents to disarm and
dismiss her troops. This is due
especially to the urgent repre-
sentations made by M. de Frey-
cinet to the Greek Ambassador of
the dangers incurred by Greece
in opposing the will of the powers.

News has arrived of a serious
reverse sustained by the English
troops in the Sudan.

The Abyssinian troops have
obtained another victory over the
Soudanese.

Later telegrams from Zeilah
state that the Emir of Harrar
massacred all the foreigners in
his territory and captured the
English garrison of Gildenza.

Dublin, 26.

Over 800 government employes
have named a committee en-
trusted with the mission to fol-
low the discussion of the Home-
rule bill, and obtain privileges
for them through the medium of
the bill.

His Grace Archbishop Croke
praises Mr. Gladstone, whom he
terms Ireland's best friend.

Paris, 24.

Advices from Italy announce
that the cholera morbus is spread-
ing all over the provinces in spite
of the vigorous measures adopt-
ed by the authorities to localise
it.

It is officially announced that
Greece, yielding to the advice of
France, will immediately disarm.

Berlin.

Official organ contains appoint-
ment of Baron von Holleben, ex-
minister in Buenos Aires, to the
German Legation in Japan.

It is stated that an arrange-
ment between Prussia and the
Vatican has been come to, Bis-
marck desires the co-operation
of the clergy in order to ensure
the success of certain bills he
will shortly present to the Reichstag.

The Protestant papers violent-
ly attack the arrangement.

Rome, 23.

Advices from Vienna announce
the appearance of Asiatic chol-
era in that city.

A telegram from Abyssinia an-
nounces that the Emir of Harrar
has massacred all the members
of the Italian scientific mission
who had been received in a
friendly manner and were pre-
paring to explore the country.

The Chamber of Deputies has
been dissolved, the new election
is fixed for May 23rd.

The news from Africa has
caused a painful impression, and
the Press unanimously calls upon
the government to take energetic
measures to avenge the outrage
on the national honor, and to ob-
tain an effectual guarantee for
Italian interests in those regions.

Cholera is declining in Brin-
disi.

Madrid, 27.

Sunday's elections for the Sen-
ate resulted in the election of 136
Ministerial and 44 opposition can-
didates.

An attempt was made on Thurs-
day to destroy the church of San
Luis by dynamite. Much damage
was done, and two sacristans
were badly burnt.

Brussels, 24.

The strike of the working
watchmakers at Grammont, East
Flanders, is extending and taking
serious proportions.

The strikers erected barricades
on the bridge over the river
Leader and defended themselves
with stones against the gen-
darmes, but were eventually
driven out of the position, many
of them being captured.

Athens, 25.

There has been an encounter
between the Greek and Turkish
forces, the Greeks captured two
guns.

All the powers with the sole
exception of France sent an ulti-
matum to Greece prescribing im-
mediate disarmament. The Pre-
mier, M. Delyannis, replied that
Greece would disarm, but inti-
mated that the step was taken in
obedience to the friendly advice
of the French Government.

Venice, 28.

The cholera has not spread as
was feared, up to the present
there have been only a few isola-
ted cases and some of those not
fatal.

Aden, 26.

The report is confirmed that
the Emir of Harrar has ordered
the European residents in his
capital to be assassinated, also
the members of the Italian sci-
entific expedition headed by
Count Puro.

Rio Janeiro, 24.

The French mail boat *«Sene-
gal»* from Bordeaux, arrived here,
the only damage sustained is a
slight fracture of the shaft, which
will be repaired in a few days.
Passengers suffered no injury
whatever. It is expected that
early next week she will be able
to continue her voyage for Mon-
tevideo and Buenos Aires.

New York, 20.

According to the *World*, ex-
President Arthur is so ill that
there is little hope of his recovery.
Many of his friends state that
they do not expect to see him
leave his residence alive.

All but two of the sugar fac-
tories of Williamsburg have been
closed, the workmen having
struck.

The workmen belonging to the
Havemayer sugar refinery at
Green Point began to commit
disorders. A strong force of po-
lice attacked the rioters and used
their staves freely, but they were
overcome by numbers and driven
out of the building. The rioters
used sticks and stones, and some
revolvers were discharged; the
police had three men wounded
severely. Several carts laden
with sugar were seized and their
contents were thrown into the
streets.

Valparaiso, 23.

It is said that Admiral Lynch,
the Chilean representative in Ma-
drid, will again occupy his post
in Peru, and that Sr. Novoa will
take the Argentine Legation, but
Sres. Miguel Elizalde, Anibal Za-
ñartu, and Pedro Montt are also
spoken of for the last mentioned
post.

The Intendant of the Province
of Atacama and the Governor of
the department of Chañaral have
published a manifesto showing
that they have been dismissed for
refusing to become the Presi-
dent's docile instruments in the
Balmaceda candidature.

Two comets of exceeding
brightness are expected by as-
tronomers to adorn our heavens
in April next. Comets some-
times bring fine summers, some-
times they bring rainy summers,
and sometimes they bring no-
body knows what. To the peo-
ple who believe comets are the
signs of something or other it
will be quite stimulating to have
a promise of two «exceedingly
brilliant.»—*Home Paper*.

THE WORLD-FAMED

PEERLESS DIP.



SNELL & CO.,

203 RIVADAVIA 203.

ANOTHER WESTERN ECHO!

Las Saladas.

April 15th, 1886.

To the Editor of the Southern Cross.

DEAR SIR,

It is now nearly a fortnight since «Arrendatario's» letter appeared in your paper, and I must ask both him and you to excuse my not answering it before this, but I had this while back so much to do that I had no time for it. If «Arrendatario» had taken the trouble to look at the heading of my letter, he could easily have known that, although it was dated from Las Saladas, I included other paridos besides those denoted by the latter name. Seeing his mistake, I do not find myself bound to name the person referred to, except you, sir, particularly wish it, in which case I will naturally comply. But let me tell «Arrendatario» that my assertion is neither a fraud nor a falsehood, and, I hope, Mr. Editor, that you did not think me capable of sending you any communications which I cannot prove to be true. «Arrendatario» tells me, also, that I ought to show more fair play to the landlords. Now, I think the exception I made quite sufficient, but to avoid any misunderstanding for the future, let me remark, that I only meant, and mean, those estancieros who let their own lands at a rack-rent.

I acknowledge I made use of rather strong epithets in my remarks about the «Yello» Sam class of estancieros; but do they not deserve them, and more? Why, if the present state of affairs continues, the «Arrendatarios» will soon have to give the whole produce of their flocks to their landlords for the privilege of subsisting, I cannot say live, on the meat of their own sheep, and of using said flocks on the grass which God lets grow on these pasture lands, and which the estanciero graciously condescends to allow them to make use of.

Why does the estanciero charge a poor man say with 2000 sheep as much as the one with 3000? Will the one leave his camp in as good a condition as the other, or will both flocks give the same yearly return? But he is naturally not inclined to think it necessary to make any distinction, as the people are only too anxious to secure a puesto, no matter how usurious the rent is. Does he know, though, that usury is a moral sin, or does he think that the present rents can not be classed among usury as well as a heavy percentage charged on some loan of money? They are usury, because he knows perfectly well that the farmer who pays these rents has to slave himself and to deprive himself and his family of everything which would make life more comfortable, and to the enjoyment of which the capital he possesses ought to entitle him. He knows that the farmer has to let his children grow up nearly without any education, nay, that his wife will scarcely find leisure to teach them their prayers, and that if we do not find the children buried in utter ignorance and paganism, it is not owing to his generosity and forbearance, but through the undeviating zeal of the Irish clergy and the pious virtues of Irish women, who,

though tired out by honest labor, will not rest till they have taught their children to bear the burdens of this life with Christian fortitude.

Estanciero will say that the farmer can find money to get intoxicated, and that this is the best proof that he has money to spare after paying him his rent. But what drives the farmer to the grog-shop? Now, although it would be more manly of him to face his adversities like a Christian, I think in many cases it is the misery he sees in his home and which he is not able to alleviate, even with that hardest of hard labors, namely, that of having to work for a stranger without seeing his own family deriving any benefit from it, and what is then more natural than that he should try to forget his affliction, even for a while only, in the oblivion of liquor?

It is true that the Scripture tells us that much shall be asked of him to whom much is given, but has it to be mixed with the tears and curses of the poor contributors? No; better for him to have less gain to show, but to have it with the blessings and prayers of his neighbours. And as the warmth and moisture of the soil swell the seed, so will these latter swell it before God, because he has made good use of what He gave him, he has multiplied his talents and at the same time contributed, as far as he was able, to the happiness of his brethren.

But why do the people pay these rents, why do they not go to the outside camps? I do not suppose that love for their landlord has anything to do with it, and I can understand that fathers of families do not like the idea. But the young and able men, who are unshackled by family ties, why do they not leave the land to landlords and make a move out? Are they afraid of hardships? Do they not know there is no gain without a risk? Had not the pioneers of the Irish sheep-farmers to face loneliness, danger and toil in every shape or form? or does the newcomer think that because he sees them well to do to-day that they got their riches lying on their backs, or that they fell down in a shower from heaven? Let the young people start, and, instead of trying to benefit by the labors of another generation, let them work and try to make a home for themselves. In the little patch of ground called the refined camps this is not possible, but why should it not be outside this pale? Is it because some who started met with reverses when there, and are there no losses to be sustained here? Let them read «Curiosus's» letter and they will see that people who know how to live in the Venado Tuerto, are doing well; and why should not they? And if sheeping should not pay, were they not all, or nearly all, brought up as agriculturists, why not follow their trade? At any rate, it cannot pay them less than sheepfarming does at present. A start once made the idle puestos will be so numerous that their rent will have to come down as naturally the lowest tender will then secure a tenant.

This letter is again in, exceptibly to myself assuming a greater length than I had intended, so that I will close it with the hope that you will not refuse publishing it, although I acknowledge that it is not quite as nice and interesting as other letters that appeared in your paper. I have no news whatsoever to tell you, only the old story: want of grass for the lambing and of rain.

I remain, Dear sir,
Yours respectfully,
Porteños.

SUPPOSE MR. GLADSTONE FAILS?

To read Renegade Wilson's articles in the *Times*, one would suppose the summit of British statesmanship would be to put an end to the present prospect of reconciliation between the two countries. Anything tending to that holy object is good enough for the *Times*. Mr. Chamberlain is flattered and caressed. Every scrap of outrage news from Ireland is hailed as the very luckiest

thing that could happen. Every expression of Irish good-will is rigorously suppressed. Even five-sixths of the Irish peasants are told that it is monstrous to expect any rent from them. Isolated bodies of Irish tenants have all the winter been struggling for moderate temporary abatements, and have been condemned by the *Times* as thieves, conspirators, and all that is vile and inhuman. They are now instigated to strike en masse against paying any rent at all, with the comfortable assurance that «not only has rent disappeared, but cultivation threatens to become impossible on 528,000 of the Irish holdings.» The no-rent strike inculcated by the *Times* would, no doubt, beggar the Irish landlords; but then it would dish Mr. Gladstone, and set the two nations once more at each other's throats, and that is the sublime ambition that engrosses the columns of the *Times* by day and the dreams of its Cork editor by night. There is something downright fiendish in the rage with which the *Times* resents any approach to a good understanding between the two countries, and insists upon ulcerating every wound and envenoming every passion that could give hope of continued and implacable war between the two races. The attitude of the most demented dynamitar is Christian statesmanship and sense compared with the irreconcilable rabies propagated daily through the columns of the *Times*. During the past few months it has uttered insults, calumnies, and deliberate misrepresentations of the Irish cause enough to feed international hatred for centuries to come. Were an Irish newspaper to devote itself to the same hideous task it would simply have to reprint the *Times's* articles for the eyes of Irish readers to lay up a store of inexorable taunts that would stir Irish blood to flame as effectually as the memory of the massacre at the Cross of Wexford or the pitch-cap and the lash in Beresford's riding school. It would seem as if it were the Irish people alone who had any interest in living in concord with their neighbors and letting bygones be bygones, and that the most enlightened object of English patriotism is to render that fell consummation impossible. It is not too much to say that anything and everything tending to wreck the prospect of an accommodation—an explosion of dynamite in the House of Commons—an apopleptic attack seizing Mr. Gladstone—would be greeted with secret joy by the demon of which Printing House-square seems to be possessed. Does the conductor of the *Times* ever ask himself what would be the consequences should he succeed only too well. Suppose Mr. Gladstone is as badly beaten as Mr. Wilson could desire, and retires to Hawarden in disgrace to die—what then? The whole world would applaud the Irish people in struggling by all means and to all lengths for an object for whose justice the most renowned of British statesmen would have answered with his life, and which would have been denied them only in consequence of one of the most sordid and unprincipled cabals that ever made the politics of a great nation loathsome. One portion of their programme they could realise at once. Before another winter was over the landlords would be paupers. The rest would come in the vicissitudes that are for ever lowering over a great flabby empire with an overgrown population, a decaying trade and millions of deadly enemies in its bosom. There could be, of course, a Coercion Act; but there have been fifty in the course of this century, and the Irish cause is a thousand-fold stronger after than it was before them. Before a Coercion Act could be passed at all, the last shred of constitutional government would have to be torn off and five-sixths of the representatives of the Irish people assaulted and imprisoned like malefactors. The most stupendous Parliamentary scandal ever witnessed would be followed by the most horrible suppressed civil war ever beheld in a country where every peasant has learned to laugh at the terrors of the jail

and the plank-bed, and to treat his rulers to all the inconveniences of armed insurrection without handling a gun or giving a great army the opportunity of coming within bayonet-thrust of him. And all the while the Liberal Party split into fractions—one part watching the terrorisation of Ireland in an agony of helpless shame, and the other dragged at the chariot-wheels of a Brummagem Cromwell. It is not with a light heart or in way of menace we set down these things. It is to show the blind wickedness of those who deem it the height of patriotic achievement to smite Mr. Gladstone down as a peace-maker, and to turn Irish good-will to gall. The Irish people have a tremendous interest in composing the accursed feud between the two nations; but theirs is not the only, if it is even the greatest, interest in composing it. The opportunity has offered for which the wisest of English statesmen have for centuries sighed in vain. The whole Irish race—the hottest and extremest, as earnestly as the most sobergoing of them—are holding out an honest hand of friendship to the English people. Nobody less self-sufficient or less vindictive than the Cork editor of the *Times* can without shuddering forecast the consequences, if the answer to their frank peace-offering should be an insult or a blow.

—United Ireland.

NOTES FROM IRELAND.

The piercing cry from the west still rings on the air, and telegram after telegram, letter after letter announce that the inhabitants of the Western Isles are steeped in the keenest misery and threatened with absolute famine. Even Mr. Tuke can see no silver lining to the cloud which hangs over them. They have consumed everything down to the seed potatoes, and the sufferings endured by the poor natives of Achill, Arran, Boffin, and the other Atlantic islets, are represented as truly terrible. Indeed the entire country is in a really lamentable condition. Everything is stagnant, there is no employment for the artisans, no business doing, no activity, no energy, and all kinds of public securities are falling at such a rate that national bankruptcy would seem to be a question of only a few years if the right to manage our own affairs on our own soil is any longer withheld.

A sterling compliment was that which the Protestant Archbishop paid to our Lord Mayor at the «Special Meeting of the General Synod of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Ireland.» Referring to the «horrors» of Home-rule, Lord Plunket said—«If those who were to sit in the Irish Parliament were men who had no ulterior aim—if they were all to be men of the character of my honest friend Professor Galbraith, I could not then object to Home-rule. I will go further, and say that if they were to be men of the same honesty of purpose as the present Lord Mayor I would not be opposed to Home-rule.» This candid expression of sentiment brought down a phial of indignation on his Grace's head, from the effects of which he, however, soon recovered.

The Relief Fund of the Mansion House Committee is sure to be largely increased by the Amateur theatricals to be given in the Royal Hospital, Kilmainham, by kind permission of H.S.H. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar. For the same laudable purpose the Artane and Lismore school bands, assisted by a number of popular artists, give a concert in the Artisans' Exhibition, at which their Excellencies are expected to be present. To the Relief Fund Sir Edward Cecil Guinness has just sent a cheque for £500.

Deep regret has been caused by the announcement of the death of Rev. Bro. Rice, late of Dingle, co. Kerry, who died at the Christian Schools, North-Richmond-street, Dublin. Following so soon after the death of Rev. Bro. Grace, the loss to the Christian Brothers and the cause of education is all the more severely felt.

Before very long we may expect to see a monster and splen-

did concert hall on the site of the «old Royal» in Hawkins-street. Mr. Michael Gann has plunged into the business, and we are looking forward to the expenditure of £20,000 in the country before we get an invitation to the opening ceremony.

Remembering that the Premier has passed his 75th year, and fully appreciating the magnitude of the task he has set himself as «the great work of his life,» Mr. Parnell thoughtfully told his interviewer from the *New York Sun* the other day that the most important factor in the political crisis is undoubtedly Mr. Gladstone's health. If that continues good, added the Irish leader, Home-rule for Ireland is secure, whether Mr. Chamberlain or Mr. Trevelyan leave the Cabinet or not. The former gentleman, he believes, opposes Home-rule, simply to keep the Irish members in Westminster to help him to carry out his Radical programme; but Mr. Parnell cautions him that if he, Mr. Chamberlain, succeeds in frustrating Mr. Gladstone's policy, the result would be a chasm between the Irish party and the Radicals which it would take years to bridge over. The chief also informed his interviewer that he does not look on a general election as inevitable. Should it, however, be necessitated, he does not think the balance of power in the Commons would be changed, nor has he any special uneasiness as to the attitude likely to be assumed in the Lords in the event of Mr. Gladstone's proposals receiving the sanction of the people's representatives. These proposals are awaited with intense curiosity by every stamp of honest Irishman. However it be, we all cling to the suspicion that the Premier has been plotting the complete and final annihilation of Dublin Castle, with Sir Robert Hamilton, the Under-Secretary.

By the opponents of Home-rule the argument is frequently used that even if the concession contemplated by Mr. Gladstone satisfies the Irish in Ireland, there is another Ireland beyond the sea which will not be content with any measure of justice that England could grant. A document which has just been published by the New York Parliamentary Fund Committee proves that this is a groundless contention. The committee, having collected \$70,000 to assist Mr. Parnell, have issued an address to the public. After describing the success of the appeal which they made to the American people, they say—

«We shall watch with solicitude the course of events across the Atlantic in the hope that the liberally disposed men of England under the leadership of Mr. Gladstone will be disposed to listen to the voice of humanity, as represented by the demands of Charles Stewart Parnell and his able colleagues, demanding that the present Parliament should accord to Ireland that measure of freedom and liberty which the whole civilised world are pleading for. If accorded, an end can be for ever made of the irrepressible conflict that has for centuries attracted universal attention.»

This is not the language of irreconcilables.

EIGHT MONTHS ON THE GRAN CHACO OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

By GIOVANNI PELLESCI.

THE INDIANS AND THEIR DEAD.

Near the city of Santiago del Estero I saw the tumuli, and the vessels contained in them. They are situated on the banks of a former channel of the River Dulce. A great number of these curious relics of the past have been found; these are of various dimensions, some of them being sixty centimeters in height and forty in diameter. Some are unglazed, others are glazed and ornamented with twisted cords and linear geometrical designs. The body and coloring are both very good.

The ashes or bones of the dead are contained in these receptacles. The soil below the banks,

from which only a slight undulation separates them, is clothed with ancient algarobas and other plants indigenous to the present alluvial soil, the alluvium being produced by rivers that are hydrographically disposed at the present time. On those lands that are formed by emersion or are of an alluvial nature from climatic and hydrological conditions, belonging to an earlier epoch, as, for instance, the glacial period, other kinds of plants grow. I state this from personal observation and with perfect confidence, and I have also mentioned it in my official reports.

There can be no doubt that when these burial places were constructed the river flowed at the foot of the bank, this being the first condition of life sought by civilised and uncivilised humanity alike all the world over, and, as all the antiquity of that period shows, we may safely conclude that even then special care was taken of the dead.

In Calingasta, in the Cordillera of San Juan, sepulchres are found in the shape of wells, not walled, because the soil remains solid of itself, and covered with a flat stone. At the side of the corpse various objects are found, especially a species of small deer, and it seemed to me the dog also. A piece of pointed stone, like an open fan, was found in one; this may have served as a mirror. Similar ones were also in use among the Etruscans, and I remember that in one of their sepulchres at Sovana, in Maremma Toscana, P. Busatti, the civil engineer, found a silver mirror that was shown to me. It was superbly engraved with a design representing, in my opinion, the judgment of Paris.

An Indian mortuary chamber containing several bodies, was found in another part of San Juan, near the «Sierra de Pied de Palo,» beside a heap of stones—«pintadas.»

Stone sepulchres, «guacas,» in the shape of small ovens such as are used in country parts, are found in the Salta and Jujuy Mountains in Puna. They contain as many as three bodies clothed and hooded; these are in a sitting posture, and sometimes there are jars by their side containing gold and silver. At the present day the Collas, Christian descendants of the Indians dependent on the Emperor of Peru or the Incas, seek out these sepulchres and gather up the bones to give them a Mass, as they say; but greed has nearly always been beforehand with them, so that although the bones are there they find none of the precious objects which had been buried with them. The kind of garments in which the bodies had been clothed cannot be distinguished, because no sooner are they exposed to the air than they crumble into dust.

The Chiriguans, in the Bolivian Chaco, enclose their dead in a jar which they bury beneath their «rancho.» They have thus one and the same home for the living and the dead, and whether as cause or effect, or both together, the Chiriguans are not nomadic. They ornament these jars with great care; the kind of jar and decoration depends on the means of the family. The clay is baked, and the glaze, made of an ill-smelling red bitumen, is put on either before or after firing. In the former case the colors are brighter and clearer, but in the latter more lasting.

A fire is, in some cases, kept burning for a month over the buried jar. Where this is done, it is assuredly to destroy the pernicious gases that escape from the body during decomposition.

The poorer Chiriguans, who do not possess jars, inter the corpse in a hole underneath the «rancho,» which they vacate until the effluvium has ceased.

The bodies of those who have been put to death for repeated murders are thrown into a field or burned.

Some Indians, among whom are the Cherionosses, dwelling on the borders of Bolivia and Brazil, bury their dead among trees. To this end they seek the thickest part of the forest, and having pitched upon a giuccian-tree—the trunk of which is shaped like a jar, and is of cork-like

texture—they empty it and place the body in the cavity, covering it up securely that vultures may not disturb or devour it. One of these sepulchres was found when a road was opened to Fort Sarmiento.

The Mattaccos bury their dead, and some tribes on the Toba borders burn them, a custom observed by the Tobas themselves.

We may infer that the ideas by which the Mattaccos are governed in their funeral ceremonies are common to the other Indian tribes with whom they are in continual contact, either as allies in war or as enemies, and belief in spirits is the same.

[To be continued.]

FOREIGN NOTES.

The estimate of forty millions of dollars as the value of the crown jewels of France is undoubtedly an exaggeration. The famous "Regent" diamond is said to be worth \$500,000, but nobody has ever been found who would pay such a sum for the bauble. Many of the artistic works belonging to the French crown are of interest because of historical associations that cluster around them; as, for example, the sword of the eighteenth Louis and of the Dauphin, and the Imperial crown which the last Napoleon ordered to be made for his coronation by Pope Pius IX.—an event that never took place. When the last inventory under Napoleon I. was made there were 37,393 precious stones catalogued in the crown jewels of France, and this number was increased during the reigns of Louis Philippe and Napoleon III. The sale of such a large collection, will, if hastily carried out, tend to depress the foreign diamond market and unsettle still further the values of precious stones, never of remarkable stability at the best.

The importation of artificial gems, in which there has always been a large trade, has lately been greater than usual, a new French imitation diamond having proved quite popular. It is made of strass, a variety of flint glass containing more lead, and in some cases a smaller proportion of borax; but the glass is subjected to a great heat and then plunged into cold water, whereby it is contracted and its refractive power increased. It is cut and polished like a real diamond, and contains a leaden wheel with oil and diamond dust being used. These artificial diamonds are called "helios" and are graded to conform to carat sizes of real diamonds, selling at from \$20 to \$50 per gross. A very small bit of oil is used as a backing, attached to the centre of the back, reflecting the light into the heart of the stone. Such imitation diamonds are largely used for theatrical and fancy dress purposes, and in rolled plate jewellery of every form, besides being sometimes worn, it is said, by ladies owning real diamonds, and others whose financial condition has obliged them to part with their real gems. It requires the skill of an expert to determine the difference between the genuine diamond and the new imitation.

The death is announced of the Dowager Duchess of Norfolk, which took place at Norfolk House, St. James's-square, after a lingering illness. She was the youngest daughter of Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons (who was raised to the peerage in 1856 as Baron Lyons, in recognition of his services during the Crimean war), by his marriage with the second daughter of Captain Josias Rogers, R.N., and was born on the 1st of August, 1821. She married, in 1839, the 17th Duke of Norfolk, and was left a widow in November, 1860. She leaves surviving issue two sons, the present Duke of Norfolk and Lord Edmund Bernard Talbot, Captain 11th Hussars, and six daughters, namely, Lady Minna, a Carmelite nun; Lady Mary Adelaide, born in January, 1845; Lady Etheldreda, a Sister of Charity; Lady Philippa, born in 1852; Lady Anne, married to Lord Ralph Ker; and Lady Margaret, born in 1860. The Duchess founded three churches in the diocese of Southwark.

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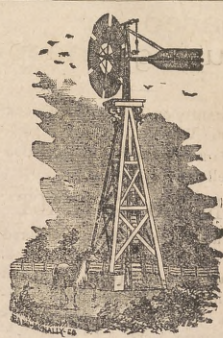
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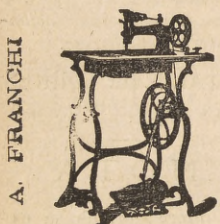
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THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, APRIL 30TH, 1886.

This was a very dull week in the way of news and a reporter has considerable difficulty in filling up a newspaper; nevertheless, nothing would be easier than to fill our columns with thrilling incidents such as «hechos sangrientos, lances de armas fugas de menoves,» but we think the less of these that are given to the public in the way of literary pabulum the better.

Notwithstanding the very wet weather on Friday and Saturday of Holy Week, the churches were well attended and the piety of the faithful was never more notable. Not only strong men but even women and children were to be seen wending their way along the streets, hurrying to the churches amidst the continued downpour. At the Cathedral the ceremony of washing the feet in commemoration of our Saviour's washing the feet of His disciples, was performed. Sermons on the Passion were preached in all the churches on Good Friday. The following were some of the principal sacred orators. In the Cathedral, Don José A. Lopez; in San Nicolas, Canon Cordoba; in

Piedad, Don Juan Terrero; in the Salvador Church, Padre E. Salvadó; in the Merced, Father Rassore; in Monserrat, Dr. Espinoza; in Socorro, Padre Buzzy. The devotion and behavior of the faithful was in every way edifying. In one sense it may be said that the rain was a blessing, inasmuch as it kept away the church-loafers whose presence is so often an eyesore in the churches of Buenos Aires. Nothing but the most sincere piety could induce persons to expose themselves to the inclemency of the weather, particularly on Friday, when the rain fell in torrents, and the happy consequence was that the loungers were nowhere to be seen.

We regret to announce the death of Miss Margaret Emily Fahy, third daughter of our highly-respected countryman, Mr. David Fahy, of the partido of Maipu. Only a month ago she and another sister came to town to attend school, and about a fortnight after they arrived she was attacked with small-pox. Her parents were at once advised of the sad news and every effort was made to save her life, but in vain. It pleased God to call her pure young spirit to a better land ere yet she had tasted of the sorrows or the bitterness of life. She expired after receiving the last sacraments on Wednesday morning. Miss Fahy was only 16 years of age, and was a pattern of grace and beauty. We deeply sympathize with the parents who have had to suffer the anguish of seeing such a beautiful and promising flower rudely plucked by the inexorable hand of death from the family tree which they have taken so much care to cultivate, to nourish, and to adorn.

If Mr. Gladstone should go astray in the methods he is about to pursue to carry his Irish proposals through Parliament, it will not be for want of advisers. Multitudes are offering him their advice in the newspapers. But a really important exception to the general run of correspondence on this subject is the letter of Mr. Labouchere in the *Daily News*. That gentleman advises Mr. Gladstone to abandon the Land Purchase Scheme, or the combined forces of opposition to Home-rule and of Land Purchase will undo him in the division lobby. Whereas, Home-rule proposed by itself can, he believes, be carried; the great danger to the Land Purchase Scheme is that, at least, 30 Radicals will vote against it. There can be no doubt that this question is the more important one with English people. They don't understand the idea of undertaking any large responsibilities for any class in Ireland, but especially for landlords. The latter, with the mass of the English electorate, are undoubtedly an abandoned race.

The lists of subscriptions on behalf of those wounded in the late revolution in the Banda Oriental are still being published and a column of the newspapers is occupied with the subscribers' names. In the meantime the wounded men are nowhere to be seen, and some wise people go so far as to aver that nobody was wounded in the fray. For what purpose is the money collected then? It cannot feed the revenge of those who detest Santos, because he seems to have fortune on his side, and unmerciful disaster follows fast and follows faster on the track of his enemies.

Little Greece, after a good deal of blustering and boasting what she would not do unless she was allowed to do something else, has ended by caving in and laying down her arms. This is about the twentieth time within the last few months that the daughter of the mother of arts and sciences has made a contemptible figure of herself. She reminds one of a barking cur that annoys the passer-by but retires to its kennel when it hears the crack of a whip. Verily the

spirit of the mighty dead—those that at Marathon and Lecutra bled is departed and is not likely to return.

We hold over for next week a most interesting letter on the management or mismanagement of the Buenos Aires and Pacific Railway under the newly arrived representative of the company.

THE ROAD TO RUIN.

We should be very sorry to take a pessimistic view of the state of trade and business in this country, for we have still enormous capital and an inexhaustible supply of resources. When we see a strong man neglect his duties and indulge in a life of folly and dissipation we grieve for him, but if he carries a loyal heart within him we do not despair of his reform. An attack of disease or the approach of want and distress will arouse him some day to a proper sense of his lamentable position, and he may once more take his place among his fellows and become what he was perhaps before, the support of his family and an ornament of society. The case of the Argentine Republic just now is somewhat analogous. The blood of youth and vigour is still flowing in her veins. Her soil, if properly worked, is able to produce bread enough to satisfy the starving millions of Europe. Her navigable rivers flow on in majestic grandeur and invite the merchant fleets of the world to come and visit her shores. Her people are brave, active, and intelligent, and her laws and constitution are formed on the basis of the most liberal principles; but we feel that all these blessings—all this strength, and beauty, and intelligence—are wasted for want of the proper application of the forces at our command. The country, with all its wealth, is in a state of bankruptcy. From the day that the Government declared «curso forzoso» they broke their pledges and repudiated their engagements and gave away what did not belong to them just as much as the young scion of noble blood who mortgages his father's estate to the Jews of London. The universal depression of trade has come to increase the troubles of the country. The price of stock and all animal produce is lower than it has been for the past 18 or 20 years. Cows and sheep can be bought for a small trifle, and all accounts concur in giving a most unfavorable report of the European wool market. This state of things would be tolerable if many thousands were not bound to pay big rents where they can only expect small returns. As we were in the act of writing these lines we had a visit from a friend who wore a magnificent bell-topper. He doffed it most politely on entering, and told us that the little article of clothing cost him eleven national dollars, but he supplemented this piece of news with another, namely, that he had purchased a lot of cows at 100 paper dollars each (old currency). That is to say, three cows can be bought in the Argentine Republic for a little more than the price of one hat! Other commodities for purchase or sale exhibit the same extreme disproportion. A house in the city that might have been rented for 100 national dollars two years ago will now bring three times that sum, and we believe that the statement of one of our colleagues is not at all exaggerated, that there are hundreds waiting to rent every new house that offers, and some go so far as to secure possession of a house before the roof is on. This state of things forebodes blue ruin to many. The price of produce was once as low as it is at present. About the year 1869 sheep could be bought for 8 paper dollars each, or about 1s 4d., and wool was sold at \$30 m/n per arroba, but we must remember that at that time only a nominal rent was paid. We are informed that a half a league of good land was being rented in Pergamino at that time for \$12,000. How much would that half league bring to-day? Probably not less than 100,000. At that time there were some sad and disastrous cases of camp

failures, but many were enabled to tide over their difficulties owing to the fact that their liabilities were few. To-day the insane avarice of many landowners impels them to increase rather than diminish the rental, and the no less insane folly of the «arrendatarios» tempts them to undertake to pay the exorbitant demands. We know not what will come of it, but we fear there will be a crash and a most disastrous one. It is the old principle, men cannot pay what they do not receive, and landlords cannot get what the land does not produce. The farmer may stave off ruin for one year by drawing on his little reserve, but the end must come, and that very soon, if 15,000 or 20,000 % or, indeed, half that sum is demanded for the run of a flock of sheep. In our opinion, we are on the eve of a most disastrous crisis. If appearances deceive not, farmers paying rent will be driven to great extremities this year. Landowners must content themselves with moderate profits or devote themselves more to cultivation. The «curso forzoso» combined with the general depression will be a deadly blow at merchant business in the city. Rents in town and camp must go down by the very force of circumstances. The crisis which will be felt by so many private individuals will materially affect the Government, who will again have to borrow money to pay the interest on the National Debt. This will keep the premium on gold at a high figure for a considerable time. All these prognostications may not prove true, and we hope they will not, but it is better to be warned in time. In any case, the Argentine Republic, like the strong man to whom we referred above, will overcome all her difficulties and once more go on the smooth path of prosperity, but we fear this shall not be before many have already gone far on the road to ruin.

WHAT DOES IRELAND WANT?

The petulant question «What does Ireland want?» is asked over and over again. Some persons, deceived perhaps by the rhetoric of political demagogues, imagine that it is the ambition of Irishmen to cut loose from England and then to renew «the glories of Brian Boru.» This is laughed at as rather vague, but «exquisitely Irish.»

Now the Irish have a great deal of romance in their composition, wonderful enthusiasm, and charming volatility; but they are conservative and practical in a high degree. «Pat, the witty but ignorant peasant, who would die for his «master» and sacrifice all in a forlorn hope for an alien employer, may be found in plays and stories. He is seldom found in real life now. He is bent on improving his own condition, not that of others.

He is less picturesque than he was; he does not supply so many «bulls» and clever sayings, to be quoted half contemptuously at London dinner tables. He has ceased to be the jester of Great Britain. He has even ceased for a time to be the avenger of centuries of wrongs. His own shrewdness, and his contact with America, have taught him that he must look after his own interests. And he is doing it.

Observers who want to get a good idea of the Irish character had better not go to Lever and Lover. «Handy Andy» and the rest are not the bulk of the Irish population. Nor will a little flattery bring tears to the soft-hearted Irish peasant's eyes, and make him swear eternal sacrifice to his social «superiors,» and pay his rack-rent with sobs of gratitude for «his honor's» soft words.

Ireland and Irishmen know what they want, and they intend to have Mr. Gladstone begin to understand this, too; and the consequence is that England is stirred with the sense that the Irish are so horribly audacious as not to accept what the English think they ought to have.

«What does Ireland Want?» The power to make laws in her own interest, as against her present legal helplessness in the grip

of England. The power to secure twelve millions, at least, of acres for the use of her people. These acres are now keeping cattle for voluntary absentees, instead of keeping the forced absentees who are in other lands.

The commerce ruined by the selfishness and jealousy of England must be restored. Ireland must develop other resources than those of agriculture. Ignorant people are prone to smile at this talk of Irish industries. As they are willing to accept any testimony, except that of Irishmen, we refer them to Froude's «English in Ireland» for data as to how Irish industries were magnificently destroyed.

There are rich mines and valuable water-power in Ireland. Loyalists will tell you that capital has kept out of the country because of Irish turbulence. If Irishmen had calmly submitted to forced exile, to see their country Orangeized, to support a church establishment against their consciences, English emigrants might have come in with English capital and revived Irish trade in some degree. But the Irish did not and do not want this. They want to make Ireland the commercial rival of England. This would be a better revenge than dynamite. And it may be accomplished in time, if Ireland gains the right of legislating for herself.

We find a hypocritical fear expressed that, in the event of Ireland attaining her independence, the Protestants of Ireland would find the tables turned: that the Catholic Church would be established, the church in the hands of Protestants wrested from their grasp, and a system of schools, supported partly by the money of Protestants, made exclusively Catholic.

There is little ground for this fear, and those who put it into print have only to remember that the bigots of to-day are not Catholics, but non-Catholics. There is no tyranny like the tyranny of atheism. France to-day is an example of this. In the American Republics we have a school system similar to that which our timid Protestants apprehend may be established in Ireland. Catholics are forced to pay for schools which are without God, and therefore against Him. But Catholics are not likely to imitate a policy which they abhor—a policy which puts the State above the conscience.

Mr. Parnell's present position is due, under God, to the splendid generalship and the military obedience of the Irish people. Never has a grander spectacle of a united people been presented to the world. The Church blessing and encouraging them, the Irish people are moving toward possession of their own land. There is much to be done. Many years may pass before Ireland begins to enter the richness of her inheritance. Bogs are to be reclaimed, canals dug, rivers dredged, boys and men trained to industrial pursuits, and the spirit of self-dependence fostered.

THE ESTANCIA OF SAN FERMIN, «LA CHOZA.»

Anybody visiting the rural exhibition in Palermo may find there some splendid animals exhibited, among which we may note some magnificent specimens of the fleecy flock from Dr. Irigoyen's estancia «La Choza.» We noticed three splendid Rambouillet rams of the richest and finest fleece, eighteen months old; 11 rams of the same species, one year old, bearing fleeces of seven months. One might easily suppose these latter to be 15 or 18 months old. There are besides some ten beautiful ewes, some of which can rival in appearance, size, and texture of wool the very best sheep imported from Germany, three thorough-bred cows, &c. The estancia of San Fermin is one of the best managed in the province, and is situated in the partido of Rodriguez, along the Western line of railway and about 30 squares from the station of that name. The part of the estancia devoted to pasture is about 3,000 squares in extent. The camp has an elevated situa-

tion and abounds in tender grasses of different species. There are besides 500 squares of land devoted to tillage. The arroyos "Durazno" and "La Chozas," tributaries of "Las Conchas," flow along two sides of the farm. San Fermin is divided into six departments or large porteros. This division is made with a view of providing fodder for the winter stock; but this pasture is supplemented with 150 squares of alfalfa, maize, and oats. The porteros are also used for the benefit of tropillas of fine animals. There is now reserved a supply of 1,000 tons of first-class alfalfa of the past year's crop. Four Bakely reaping machines were used in cutting it down, besides the latest inventions in rakes and other apparatus. The whole estancia is enclosed with a fence of Creusot wire and fluted posts. The estancia house is situated about the middle of the establishment and about 20 squares in the immediate neighbourhood of the house are planted with trees of different species imported from all parts of the world; among them we may mention the maritime pine, eucalyptus, poplar, araucaria, casarina, ceibo, acacia, aroma, magnolia, tuya, &c., and we feel bound to make special mention of the two beautiful rows of eucalyptus globulus which were planted some 15 years ago by Doña Carmen O. de Irigoyen. The dwelling-house is built in the style of Grecian architecture, and to the north of the house there is a beautiful chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mother of Sorrows, and intended by the pious occupants to serve as a memorial to their ancestors. In the estancia there are some 30 other dwellings altogether apart and independent, and 25 azotea puestos of two or three rooms each, which are inhabited by about 300 souls, consisting of puesteros, peons, and their families. In the sheep department there are 500 pure-bred Rambouillet ewes, some imported, and some descended from the most appreciated German cabanías, 600 sheep of pure Lincoln breed, with rams specially imported, for which the mayordomo has the certificates of noble pedigree. There is a flock of 2800 mestiza sheep, nearly thorough-bred; a flock of black English sheep, with imported rams from Mr. Brassy's famous establishment; and 25,000 merino sheep of no specified breed, with pure Rambouillet rams, which yield 4000 arrobes of wool yearly. There are 3000 winter store novillos, 1000 mestizo cows, with pure-bred Durham bulls; three small herds of cows, of which 300 animals are some pure and some three-fourths blood. In these herds of kine there are some remarkable bulls, among others the celebrated Camperdown, No. 39,318, and Jigio, No. 51,440, from the Bates' cabanía. In the stock of horses are found a troop of mestiza Cleveland mares, with thorough-bred stallions; a troop of racehorses, 7/8 blood, of the cabanía of Sr. Fernandez; and a troop of Chilean trotters, with a dark colored stallion selected in Chili.

The estancia, San Fermin, has given an income last year of \$50,000 m/n. Recently some splendid gallops have been constructed for the shelter of fine animals, besides deposits for machines, agricultural implements and corn, coach-houses, cooking-houses for the peons, and a pigson house with 8000 "casillas," where there are about 16,000 pigs. A short while ago the Gun Club offered to purchase 10,000 of these birds for shooting purposes, but Madam Irigoyen refused to sell them. Of the several rich estancias of which Dr. Irigoyen is owner in Buenos Aires, Entre Rios, and Santa Fé, there is none he likes so well as "La Chozas," and he generally retires there with his family for recreation and repose.—*La Nación*.

The resignation of engineers White and Huergo has been accepted by the Government.

The employees of the Engineers' Department are raising a subscription for a testimonial to be presented to their ex-director, Mr. White.

INDUSTRIAL AND PREPARATORY SCHOOLS FOR THE IRISH COMMUNITY OF THE RIVER PLATE.

No. 651, Calle Cochabamba, Buenos Aires, April 28th, 1886.
To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,
As I shall soon be starting for Ireland, partly in order to rest for a few months, but principally in order to look for fellow-labourers especially in the work of education, I would wish, with your permission and kind assistance, to know how far your readers agree with my views regarding what should be done by our countrymen in this Republic in this matter of education, and how far I can count upon their assistance in endeavouring to procure for their sons and daughters such an education as would enable them to fulfill with ease and honour all the duties of their position in their different ranks of life. What we should aim at is, without doubt, to secure for as many as possible the best education that we can. For that end, two kinds of school are very necessary—Industrial Schools and Preparatory Schools.

Industrial Schools I would wish to see established for the hundreds of little boys who, notwithstanding that they, as all the children of our race, are gifted with good clear heads, stout hearts, and strong arms, yet are actually growing up with very slight notions of how to earn for themselves a comfortable livelihood, and with very confused notions about religion. The most suitable education for this class is, I believe, such as one good, generous family has already wished to provide for them at Mercedes. But an industrial school established in the camp, under the direction of the Christian Brothers, would suit better the character of those children and satisfy the wants of a much greater number. For, in the camp, they could be taught all the work of an estancia, agriculture, and gardening; to which might be added a few other branches of industry, such as the making of leather; also of wine, beer, cheese, honey, &c. An Industrial School of this kind, when once founded, could easily be made self-supporting, and thus, in a few years, thousands of young men who, otherwise, are very much exposed to fall back and find a place somewhere between the Negro and the Indian, and become, like them, the victims of oppression and strong liquors, would, thanks to the generous thoughtfulness of Catholic and Irish hearts, be raised to honourable and comfortable positions in society.

Industrial Schools for girls are almost as necessary as those for boys, and should be founded, I think, in the same locality. I would wish to see them under the direction of the Sisters of Charity, and directed on almost the same principles as the school for boys. Though the Irish Orphanage is a most useful institution, and could not be under better direction, still, it is much better that it continue to be an orphanage, this is, a home for the helpless, who for their support must necessarily depend on alms; whereas, the Industrial School should be for the strong, healthy little girl, who would come to learn how to do the work that she could, and should be, doing at home, if she only knew how to do it, and who, by her industry under skilful teachers, would be nearly able to support herself. The industry best suited, in my opinion, to the character and circumstances of this numerous class, is the manufacture of woollen goods. Dressmaking and all kinds of household work should be attended to perhaps in the first place, but the washing, carding, spinning and working up of wool, at which our grandmothers and great-grandmothers won for themselves fame and fortune, should by no means be neglected. Such works would be at present a means of great economy, in many families, and

within a few years might be found to be a mine of wealth, health, and happiness.

In these Industrial Schools a small pension might be charged for beginners and a salary according to their earnings might be paid to the more advanced pupils, and all could be carefully and practically taught the Christian Doctrine and all the subjects usually taught in primary schools. Some schoolmasters and schoolmistresses also could be trained for camp schools and as tutors. For already in many estancias primary schools might be established if there were teachers.

These Industrial Schools should be founded, or, in other words, should be independent of alms; though, of course, charitable bequests could be well employed in perfecting and developing them. The foundation should be in land. I imagine that half a league of land (or a league, perhaps, according to the quality of the land, and the quality and quantity of the water,) in the hands of the young people under the direction of the Christian Brothers, would produce enough of beef and mutton (not to speak of the hides and wool), bread and butter, fruit and vegetables, for the support of nearly all the boys and girls of Irish descent in this province that could derive benefit from such institutions, and would pay besides the very moderate salaries required by the Christian Brothers and the Sisters of Charity.

PREPARATORY SCHOOLS.

The second kind of school, and one of more urgent necessity, is the Preparatory School for those children whose parents can afford to give them a somewhat more liberal education. This is already a numerous class, yet, for want of Preparatory Schools, these children have been coming so late and so backward to the college door that they had almost better not come at all. Many of these young men might have become priests, or lawyers, or doctors, &c.; many might have devoted themselves most successfully to commerce. But these fair hopes have been in quite too many cases nipped in the bud for the want of Preparatory Schools, where little boys under ten years of age could find just what they want to make success in the higher courses secure, namely, a taste for study, a love of virtue, a sense of duty, good sound principles, and strength of heart and head and limb, that would make them proof against the evil influences to which later on they will be constantly exposed, and enable them to take and to hold their own proper place as leaders among their school-fellows of other nationalities, and afterwards among their fellowmen.

These Preparatory Schools—one for boys and one for girls—are, in my opinion, even more necessary for the children of the estancieros than the Industrial Schools for the children of the puestero. They might be confided (at least the girls' school) to the care of the Sisters of Charity. It would be very advantageous to admit to the Preparatory Schools children of other nationalities, and to teach three or four languages. But the system of teaching, etc., should be directed almost entirely to suit the character of the Irish. Like the Industrial School, the Preparatory School should be self-supporting; that is, the pension should be just so high as would defray all ordinary expenses, pay the teachers' salaries, and keep the buildings in repair.

There are few Irish parents, I believe, that will for one moment doubt that this is the best education for our young people, and also that it is quite possible to secure it for them. Yet without a key-stone I would not attempt to construct an arch. The key-stone in this case is a small community of priests for the spiritual direction of both the teachers and the scholars, and who also could take the direction of a College, where those students who are not destined for the professions could finish their studies. Special courses could also be established to enable those study-

ing for the professions, commerce, or the priesthood to continue their studies to a pretty advanced stage. Such a College would be exceedingly useful, though not at all of the same absolute necessity as the Industrial and Preparatory Schools; however, it would be very hazardous to attempt the latter without some community of priests as directors. With such a community, I imagine, success is certain, if even only the onethird of the Irish population put their hand to the work.

I could wish, if my occupation allowed of it, to go all over the province and confer on the matter with all the Irish Chaplains, and several other gentlemen and ladies who by their generosity in supporting the Irish Orphanage prove how much they have at heart the welfare of our people. But for the present I can only request, as I most earnestly do, for the sake of the young people, and for the prosperity and happiness of my fellow-countrymen and their descendants, that all who appreciate the advantages of such education as I have described, would have the goodness to let me know at their earliest convenience what share of the expenses of founding such schools they would wish to pay. For my own part, I very willingly offer my services to look for the directors and teachers and, in fact, to forward the cause of education in every way I can. Above all, I pray and I wish that every one, especially the little children themselves, would pray for this work, that by our prayers and by virtuous lives we may obtain from Almighty God, the Giver of all good gifts, the blessing of a good education for the rising generation.

I am, dear sir,
Yours faithfully,
Henry Gray,
Priest of the Congregation of the Mission.

THE STANDARD AND THE GOVERNORSHIP OF BUENOS AIRES.

Buenos Aires, April 27th, 1886.
To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,
In your appropriate comment on the remarks of *The Standard* on the proposal to proclaim as candidate for the governorship of the province of Buenos Aires an Irish gentleman born in this country, you forgot to state one notable and important fact, viz., that Buenos Aires was once governed by a gentleman born in Foxford, County Mayo, Ireland, the gallant Admiral Brown, in whose honor a public monument—his statue—was erected two months ago. Why should it be considered improper to propose for Governor the son of an Irishman?

I am, dear sir,
Yours very truly,
Connaughtman.

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY IN CARMEN DE ARECO.

April 28th, 1886.
To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,
During the past week we have had great rain out here, which was badly needed in those districts, as many people had to move their flocks and a number of others were on the eve of moving when the rain came to their relief. The weather has been very mild since, which is of immense benefit to the camps and affords hopes of having a good winter. Holy Week ceremonies were not well attended owing to the continual downpour of rain on Holy Thursday and Good Friday, which prevented the people from stirring out.

A terrible crime was committed on Easter Sunday at Mr. Patrick Allen's puesto, on Mrs. Dooner's estancia. Mr. Allen had been absent from home during the time, no one being in the house but Mrs. Allen and three small children. A man, who, by his manner of acting appeared to be insane, called to the puesto and demanded of Mrs. Allen a

revolver or hatchet. On hearing this extraordinary request Mrs. Allen retired with the three children to a place where two of her sons were in care of a flock some distance from the house, and told one of them to inform the neighboring puestero of what had occurred. The boy did not find the person at home where his mother had sent him, and immediately passed to one of the other puestos, belonging to William Owens, and told him what happened. Owens immediately went, taking a revolver with him. The little boy returned to the place where his mother remained, and shortly afterwards some shots were heard; the boy approached the place in company with one of the puesteros, and they came near enough to observe that Owens was lying on the patio as if he were dead, and the unknown party walking about. Information was given to the mayordomo and to the commissary, and when they reached there both men were dead. Owens' head was completely battered with a heavy iron, and the other had two bullets in his body. It is evident they have killed one another. As it appears Owens had taken some drink before, and probably may have rushed on the unknown man. As yet there is nothing certain who the insane man was.

We have a newspaper that is published twice a week in the locality styled *El Progreso*.

I remain, dear sir,
Yours respectfully,
M. Gillen.

GENERAL ITEMS.

The Rev. Dr. Zavalla, ex-governor of Santa Fé, has been elected Senator for that province.

Athletic sports will take place at Ramallo on Thursday the 6th May, and not on the 5th as was previously announced.

On Wednesday Mr. James F. Ballesty, of Rojas, was married to Miss Annie Carroll of this city. The marriage was private; nevertheless many friends of the bride and bridegroom were present at the Merced Church, where the ceremony was performed by Dean Dillon. After the ceremony the happy couple took the afternoon train to San Isidro, where they intend to spend the honeymoon. We beg to tender our most hearty congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Ballesty.

We are also glad to congratulate another happy pair who were united in the bonds of holy wedlock yesterday. Mr. Thomas Mahon, of Altamirano, and Miss Florence Acbar of this city. The ceremony, which took place at the house of Mrs. Macken, Calle Jujuy, was strictly private, owing to the recent death of a member of the bridegroom's family. Dean Dillon again officiated. We hear that both Mrs. Ballesty and Mrs. Mahon were the recipients of numerous and very valuable gifts.

Dr. Wilde has returned to this city and has once more entered on the duties of his office.

The rain last week was general throughout the camps in Buenos Aires and also in Montevideo. In this latter city there was an inundation in the suburbs, and many quintas were much injured.

Yesterday evening the new opera company made their debut in the Politeama in the opera *Faust*. The part of "Margarita" was taken by Mlle. Tetrassini, that of "Faust" by Señor de Lucia, that of "Valentin" by Señor Medini, and that of "Mefistophiles" by Señor Veechioni.

Owing to the heavy rain which fell last week the inauguration of the Rural Exhibition which had been announced to take place on Sunday was postponed till next Sunday.

Telegrams from Rio Janeiro announce that the French steamer "Senegal," from Bordeaux and Lisbon, with 600 passengers on board, has put into that port with machinery out of order.

Mr. James Casey and his brother Willie have left town for Rosario de la Frontera—they intend making a tour through the northern provinces. Mr. Thomas Gahan, of Suipacha, will sail for Europe in the Royal Mail steamer

"La Plata," which will leave on the 17th of May. He will likely be accompanied by his brother James, who knows Europe well having passed nearly a year there not long ago. We wish the tourists a pleasant trip.

Mr. Alfred J. L. White has been appointed to the chair of English in the National College, Rosario. Though the office is an honorable, and we believe lucrative one, it is by no means equal to the merits and lofty acquirements of Mr. White. He is equally a master of the Spanish and English languages, and has had long and successful experience as a literary man. He was for several years editor of the *Herald*. Recently he has edited the *Argentine Times*, and he has from time to time contributed some excellent essays to this paper, principally on religious topics. Mr. White has also had the advantage of having taught in some of the best schools in the city. We beg to congratulate him on his appointment, and hope to see him attain still greater success and reap many other laurels.

Mr. James Sheridan, sub-commissary of Mar del Plata, effected a clever capture last week of a homicide named Rodriguez, who had killed one of his neighbors in single combat on Good Friday. Rodriguez fled, but he was pursued and arrested by Sheridan.

Dr. Pellegrini's friends are preparing to honor him with a banquet in anticipation of his being made Vice-president of the Republic.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. John O'Keeffe, native of the co. Cork, who expired last week in the British Hospital. Deceased was 42 years of age, and leaves a wife and family. He was for a considerable time employed on the Central Argentine line, where he occupied the position of station master at Villa Maria. We believe that he was recently engaged in farming business in the province of Cordoba. Mr. O'Keeffe was a man of wide varied education and engaging manners, and his early demise will surely cause a pang of grief to his many friends and acquaintances.

The Roca colony is said to be in a deplorable condition. Only 14 of the 89 families by whom it was founded still remain, and they are only waiting for an opportunity to leave. The works of irrigation have been suspended; the colonists were mostly artisans, knowing nothing about agriculture.

The new committee of the Jockey Club has been organized as follows:

P-presidente—Señor Balza.
Vice—Eduardo Casey.
Tesorero—José Balcarce.
Secretario—Ignacio Correas.
Vocales—Francisco B. Bosch, Santiago Luro, Enrique Acebal, W. H. Taylor, Castaing, Guiraldes, Roberto Cano, Carlos P. Rodriguez, Biais, Mariano Alfonso.

The parish priest of Flores, Dr. de Vita, entertained the Dean and Chapter at a grand banquet last Thursday.

The political party that sustained the candidature of Dr. Irigoyen for the presidency of the Republic has been reorganised under his leadership, and will act as a constitutional opposition party.

The politicians of the province of Buenos Aires appear to be divided as to who shall succeed D'Amico as Governor. Things are at sixes and sevens. It would be funny if D'Amico were to name a candidate contrary to Rocha's wishes. Marcos Paz and Belisario Huergo are spoken of as likely candidates. We don't know.

A new paper, *La Razon*, is announced to appear to-morrow. The proprietors have got hold of all the gear and tackle of the lately deceased evening paper *La Libertad*.

The belles of Ferrari's opera company this time are Mesdames Stahl (already known here), Cataneo, and Lemido, the latter the queen of the ballet. Prevost the tenor, is said to have a voice stronger even than Tamagno's—but to be a much better singer.

EASTER.

The Jews always celebrated the Passover on the 14th day of Nisan, the first month of their ecclesiastical year. To avoid agreeing with them in our celebration of Easter it was decided at the Council of Nicaea in A.D. 325, that the latter should be celebrated the first Sunday after the first full moon that set in after the 21st of March, according to which, Easter cannot be earlier than the 22nd of March nor later than the 30th of April. By the Gregorian style (so called from Pope Gregory XIII.), the mode of reckoning Easter is not the astronomical, but rather the absolute mode, in order that the celebration may take place the same day throughout the entire Church which, owing to the differences of time between countries far apart, could not happen if the astronomical mode were followed. Still, for all, the Gregorian mode is not wholly free from faults. A somewhat defective cycle in regard to the months was selected on account of its great simplicity, which clashes very considerably with the astronomical computation, for by the latter mode the Easter full moon may rise two hours after the time calculated by the calendar. Thus, it may be at 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, whilst announced to take place at 11 o'clock by the calendar; in which Easter would be celebrated on that same Sunday, when it ought not to be till the Sunday following. The Gregorian Calendar, too, in some very rare cases, makes our Easter and the Jewish Passover agree, as, for example, in the year 1825. It is impossible, in fact, to avoid an occurrence of this kind now without upsetting the whole new style of reckoning.—*Father O'Brien's History of the Mass.*

FARMSTEAD NOTE-BOOK.

A New York bee-keeper reports that his net receipts from 46 hives were \$946.

Italy has over 5,000,000 acres of commercial forests, over 6,000,000 of private forests, and only 500,000 acres of State forests.

The watering-troughs are liable to get full of filth and rubbish, and will need attention every day. The water for horses should be as pure as can be secured.

It costs just as much to make poor butter as to make a good article, hence a little care and patience during the process will give better results with increased profit.

It is much easier to keep an animal fat than to fatten it; hence the stock should always be kept in good condition, as they can be then more readily prepared for market.

Pregnant ewes require regular exercise and access to a lot where they may pick a few bits of grass. This will give them an appetite and keep them healthy and free from constipation.

A handful of linseed meal fed to each cow or horse at least three times a week will not only regulate the bowels and promote health, but also loosen the skin and prevent hide bound.

Winter wheat does better on a strong, freshly-plowed sod. The soil does not pack so hard and the sod allows more drainage, so that the water cannot rot and destroy the roots of the wheat.

Cream rises almost wholly when the milk is cooling, says the *Dairy Farmer*, and if the milk is warmed up to 100 degs, the cream will nearly all rise while the milk is gradually cooling down to 50 degs.

The Southdown sheep are somewhat small, but have a great proportion of meat to offal. They are brown and gray faced, no horns, thick, close wool between the ears, with fine form, and very hardy.

Hogs give returns so freely that even if a small profit is made on each lot, these profits can be made so often and so quickly that the rearing and feeding of hogs is one of the most paying occupations on the farm.

It requires quite an amount of labour and care to force flowers and vegetables in winter, but the prices obtained more than com-

pensate for the extra expense, while larger profits are secured than for summer products.

Reports from dairy factories in Australia show that their operations are being carried on with encouraging success. Eight cents per gallon is paid for milk during the spring, raised to ten cents in summer, when grass becomes scarce.

In breeding stock on the farm do not be tempted to sell the best, but dispose of the inferior animals first. By carefully selecting and retaining the best every year the stock will be increased and larger profits secured.

HOW TASTES DIFFER.

SAVAGES

WHO THINK THAT MAN HAS AN INORDINATE APPETITE.

Not a few articles of food that are popular among civilised peoples, some of them being even regarded as great dainties, are rejected by many savage tribes as utterly unfit to be eaten. Some preparations of food, too, that we enjoy are not relished by uncivilised peoples, because in their experience they have met with nothing like them. On some of the islands of the Malay Archipelago there are hundreds of natives whose only industry it is to collect the edible birds' nests that are esteemed a great dainty by the Chinese. They wouldn't dream of eating them themselves, and they think the Chinese must be very peculiar people to use that sort of food.

The Esquimaux near Littleton Island once discovered a supply of bread and salt pork that Dr. Kane had caught, and they proceeded to enjoy a feast at the white man's expense. They liked the salt pork, and did not leave a morsel of it. This was probably the first chance they had ever had to vary the monotony of their diet. They nibbled the bread a little, promptly pronounced it a failure, and told Dr. Kane afterward that they would as soon swallow some mud. The Esquimaux generally dislike all the preparations of vegetables that the explorers bring among them; they think it is a perverted appetite that craves anything but meat.

A tribe living not far from Port Moresby, New Guinea, think that boiled snakes are to be preferred to roast pigs, draw the line at sugar. When they saw their first white visitor sweetening his tea one morning, they asked him for some of his salt. He told them it was not salt, but they were incredulous, and so he gave some sugar to one of the natives. The native began eating it, and the look of disgust on his face was something worth seeing; he rose up, went out, spat out what he had in his mouth, and threw the remainder away. Then he told the crowd what horrible stuff it was, and they were satisfied to take his word for it without trying it themselves.

Many savage tribes think eggs are wholly unfit for food. They keep fowls that are very much like our own, and sometimes chickens are almost their sole animal food, but they never dreamed that anybody could get hungry enough to eat eggs. The spectacle of white men making eggs a part of their breakfast still troubles a number of tribes in Africa. Among some of the Pacific islanders' hens' eggs are saved to sell to ships, but are never eaten by the natives.

There are a number of tribes in Africa whose chief riches are their herds of cattle, but who never drank a drop of cow's milk in their lives. They think the milk of their herds is for calves and not for human beings, and they are disgusted at the idea that anybody should consider it a proper article of food. A few tribes near the great lakes think it is a spectacle worth seeing to look at any one milking cows and drinking the milk. Among many tribes, however, milk is an important article of food. They estimate a man's wealth by the number of cattle he owns, and think he is squandering his capital if he kills one of them for food. They use their cattle to

buy wives and other commodities, and eat them only when they die in natural course.

These same tribes that are astounded at some of the articles white men put into their stomachs very likely eat grasshoppers, ants, monkeys, elephants, and many other things that have not been introduced into our cuisine. The pure, white salt of commerce is the one article in the nature of food that they are glad to get. Earth strongly impregnated with saline matter has a wide sale in one central part of Africa, and along the Angola coast natives collect the impure deposits of the salt marshes to season their food. If salt were not so heavy, explorers would find it more useful than almost any other commodity in paying their way through savage lands.

THE

WINTER SITTING-ROOM.

In making preparations for the winter, there is no part of the house entitled to more care than the family sitting-room, if as much. The selection of the room is of the utmost importance, and it may be that there is little or no choice left to you, the house having been so constructed that there is but one room that can be appropriated to that purpose. If that room is the largest, sunniest and otherwise best-warmed room, it is just as it should be. But if, on the contrary, the room which has all these advantages has been consecrated to absent friends, and set apart for their use in case they should occasionally favour you with their presence, or to be held sacred to their memory if they never come, it will be well to consider the propriety of setting aside this senseless custom of the past. Take this choice room, whatever it may have been called—parlour or drawing-room—and make it a home room; make it as pretty as you can with things fit to use and intended for use. Don't shut out the sunshine with curtains or porches; don't fill the windows with flowers, so that no one can get near or open them. Shades are well enough, indeed essential to regulate the light according to one's comfort, but curtains, although ornamental and warm-looking, do interfere with the light too much and also porches over the windows—they should be attached to the part of the house where we spend the least of our time indoors. Flowers are the best decorations we could possibly have for the sitting-room or any other room, but nevertheless, they become a positive nuisance when they monopolize the window where we like to sit or look out, or, as is sometimes the case, make the room too dark for comfort. An extra window adapted to flowers is the greatest of boons in a sitting room, and will give a charm to the plainest of furnishings, if the flowers are tastefully arranged and well kept; but poor, sickly-looking flowers are no longer things of beauty, and they cease to be a glory when they are in the way.

If your house has been so unfortunately built that the sun cannot find its way into your winter sitting-room, it will be worth your while to put it on wheels and switch it around until the sun can shine there for several hours each day. The health of the family requires it—the chances are that you will live longer and happier for having a sitting-room where the family will gather from choice and remain because of its thorough comfort. Is it too much to ask that each of the contributors of this *Home Department* give us decorations for some one article to add to the comfort or beauty of this winter sitting-room?—*American Farmer*.

A STRANGE STORY.

A strange story is told by the *Lowell (Mass.) Citizen* of a pair of lovers who have just been reunited after a parting of twenty-eight years:

In the year 1858, a young man left his native town of Sligo, in Ireland, and came to this country in search of fortune, promising to send for his betrothed as

soon as he was settled in the New World. The young man was bright and well educated, and shortly after he landed he obtained a position as shipping clerk in a Boston house. In a year he was promoted, and then he sent for his affianced and buried himself in setting up the home his thrift had enabled him to secure. She never came, and upon writing home to enquire he could only learn that she had sailed from Liverpool on a certain date. The Civil War broke out, and the despairing lover volunteered served through the war, and was mustered out with the rank of colonel. He returned to Boston, and associated himself with a reputable business man of experience, whose daughter he married two years later. His union was a happy one, and was blessed with two children. His wife died in 1879, and two years later he retired from business, having acquired a competence. About three months ago the Colonel met a schoolmate of his son in whom he saw a striking resemblance to his lost sweetheart. Upon enquiring he learned that the boy was her son, and that she was a widow living in Lowell. A meeting followed, and the mystery was cleared up. It seems that on the very day when she was to sail for New York another vessel was announced to sail for Australia. The cabin blundered and took her to the wrong wharf. She confidently went on board the vessel and retired to her cabin, only to learn of her mistake when too late. She returned from Australia, and six months later sailed for America. When she reached Boston her betrothed had gone to the war, and all her efforts to trace him were unavailing. She was an expert at needlework, and speedily found a situation. Shortly after the war she formed the acquaintance of a worthy resident of Lowell, and counting her first love among the slain she became his wife. He died nine years ago, leaving her an only son and a comfortable income. She had lived quietly in retirement these many years; but two months ago there was a quiet wedding, and the lovers of thirty years ago were united for ever.

DOMESTIC.

A London medical man says—“Be careful in your dealings with horse radish. It irritates the stomach far more than spice, and an overdose will bring on an unpleasant sensation for days.”

It is said that glycerine in its pure state should not be used for chapped hands, as it absorbs moisture from the skin, thus leaving it dry and liable to crack. When moderately diluted with water, however, glycerine is an excellent application.

When we feel unusually torpid and heavy after meals, we may rest assured their indigestion somewhere. A teaspoonful of lime water taken in one half a tumbler of clear, moderately cold water, directly after meals gives almost instant relief. A few drops of the clear juice of lemon is also effective.

The following articles of food are easily digested—

Mutton, venison, hare, sweet bread, chicken, turkey, partridge, pheasant, grouse, beef, mutton-broth, milk, turbot, haddock, flounder, salt and fresh fish generally, roasted oysters, stale bread, rice, tapioca, sage, arrow root, asparagus, French beans, cauliflower, baked apple, oranges, grapes, strawberries, toast-water, weak peaches, black tea, sherry and claret wines.

According to the *British Medical Journal* the most flagrant dietetic errors on the part of poor people arise from ignorance of the nutritive value of foods. When they cannot buy meats, whose importance they recognize, they do not put proper articles in the place of it. They do not correctly estimate the high value of milk and eggs; and, when obliged to use a largely vegetable diet, they make no distinction between unwholesome vegetables and those which, like peas and beans, are rich in nitrogen and well calculated to supply the place of animal foods.

Let us keep our scorn for our own sins, certain that we shall gain more instruction, though not amusement, by hunting out the good which is in everything than by hunting out the evil.

Forms of politeness universally express benevolence. What if selfish men use them as means of selfishness? Living blood, and a passion of kindness, does at least distinguish God's gentlemen from Fashion's.

A just and reasonable modesty does not only recommend eloquence but sets off every great talent a man can be possessed of; it heightens all the virtues which it accompanies; like the shades in painting it raises and rounds every figure, and makes the colors more beautiful, though not so glaring as they would be without.

Rest unto our souls—'tis all we want—the end of all our wishes and pursuits: give us a prospect of this, we take the wings of the morning and fly to the uttermost parts of the earth to have it in possession; till after many miserable experiments we have been seeking everywhere for it, but where there is a prospect of finding it; and that is within ourselves, in a meek and lowly disposition of heart.

If you would know what true happiness means you have not to look for it; put your heart and soul into the duties of life and it will come to you in fuller measure than your most ardent desires could lead you to expect. The greater part of life is wasted in vain longings that are attended only by disappointments and mortifications, when we have everything around us to build up a life of comfort and lasting happiness.

WIT AND HUMOUR.

“Where are you going?” said a boy of another who had slipped on an icy pavement. “Going to get up,” was the blunt reply.

“How far is it to Buttes, if I keep straight on?” “Well, about twenty-five thousand miles; but if you turn the other way, it's about half a mile.”

An Indian farmer who wanted his neighbors to remember him after he was dead, grew six acres of Canadian thistles and sent them flying through four counties. He is remembered.

“How I do like to look through a telescope,” exclaimed a young lady. “Through a telescope,” sneered a sour-tempered old aunt, “through a telescope. Humph! Give me a key-hole.”

“Claxton, I'm afraid your marriage relations are not the most pleasant.” “Why do you think so, Bromley?” “You are getting bald you know.” “Yes, but it's not because my wife pulls my hair out. I do it myself by scratching my head in my efforts to devise means to gratify her extravagance.”

Two Oxford scholars meeting on the road with a Yorkshire hostler they fell to bantering him and told the fellow that they would prove him to be a horse or an ass. “Well, and I can prove your saddle to be a mule,” replied the hostler. “A mule! how can that be?” cried one of them. “Because it is something between a horse and an ass,” said the hostler.

Said the Texan man to his Northern guest:

“There isn't much fun going on this week. Now, if you'd have come over a week ago, I could have taken you to three lynchings and a dance, but just now there isn't much sport on hand. However, if you like, we'll go down to the saloon and start a fight. I've no doubt the boys would go in to make it pleasant for a stranger.” The Texans are hospitable men.

A Sunday-school teacher was giving a lesson on Ruth. She wanted to bring out the kindness of Boaz in commanding the reapers to drop large handfuls of wheat. “Now, children,” she said, “Boaz did another kind thing for Ruth. Can you tell me what it was?” “Married her,” said one of the girls.

Gentleman (to beggar accompanied by his little boy)—“So the little fellow is deaf? Beggar: Yes, quite deaf. Gentleman: Then I will just box his ears.

Boy: Naw, naw. Gentleman: There, you see how well he can hear? Beggar: Yes, but he only hears the few words he has been used to from a child.

“Papa, I read in the paper today that Mr. Brief is an upright lawyer,” said Johnny Crimsoabe to his father at supper the other evening; “do tell me what an upright lawyer is.” “Well, Johnny,” replied the head of the house, whose late experience with a disciple of the bar was still fresh in his mind. “I presume an upright lawyer is one who lies straight up and down.”

“Gran'ma, a boy of nine years ‘how old are you?’ ‘About sixty-six,’ replied his gran'mother. ‘You'll die soon, won't you, gran'ma?’ ‘Yes, dear, expect to.’ ‘And when I die gran'ma, can I be buried side you?’ ‘Yes, dear,’ said she, her heart warmed towards a little one, whom she folded close in her arms. ‘Gran'ma,’ softly whispered the little rascal, ‘give me sixpence.’

“What are you reading, dearest?” “A Legend of Fair Women,” she answers when she gets her breath. “Tennyson, eh? Ah vanity! reading about yourself.” It is a year later. They are married. The hour grows late. He is not there. On again Tennyson is on her lap as she is reading. He enters. Hullo! not gone to bed yet. What have you got there? “Deserted House,” she says mournfully. And he asks more.

A Convincing Argument.—“No, sir, I don't believe you know what gratitude is,” he exclaimed as he waved his arms around. “I don't, eh?” replied the other. “No, sir; I lent you ten dollars and you not only refuse to pay it back but you go around and slander me.” “All I said was that you were a mean man. ‘But isn't that slander?’ ‘No, sir, it isn't. When I wanted to borrow five dollars more you wouldn't let me have it.’

AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFECTING A NUMEROUS CLASS.

THE disease commences with a slight rearrangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, &c. In fact, the entire glandular system, and afflicts the patient with a miserable existence, 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 I a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky mucus gather about the gums and teeth in the morning, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pain in the side and back? Is there a fullness 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 the 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 be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dreadful diseases progress. If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended after a time by expectoration. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a discoloured appearance, and the hands and feet are covered with a cold, sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys become more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing against this latter agonizing disorder. The origin of this malady is indigestion, dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease taken in its incipient stage. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will effect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the 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 sure and most effective remedy of this distressing complaint is “Seigel's Kidney & Liver Syrup,” a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 17, Farringdon Road, London, E.C. The 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 (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, much that I could not straighten myself or ride on horseback, and during the time I was under four doctors and got no relief. You are quite welcome to my name, as it may benefit others. A son is also taking the medicines as he is suffering from the same complaint. I may say that on no account would I be without this remedy and I will be glad to receive a box of the same.

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

COMMERCIAL.

Gold	April 29.	156
Series A.	—	—
Series E.	—	—
Series F.	—	78 1/2
Series G.	—	—
Cedulas L.	—	87 1/2
National Bank Shares	—	155.70

The Italian emigrant ship «Regina Margherita» entered the Riachuelo on Monday, having on board 700 emigrants.

The «Loch Ard» left San Nicolas on Tuesday with a full cargo of 11,427 frozen capones and 60 quarters of beef for the London market. This is the first shipment of dead meat turned out from Mr. Terrason's establishment up there, and if quality and condition count for anything the cargo will soon be disposed of, as we believe it was shipped in splendid condition. A large number of these capones were bought at Rojas and the surrounding parajes.

The seventh Rural Fair and Bazaar was opened on Sunday. An address was delivered by D. Louis Bouson, who was followed by the vice-president of the municipality. The following are the names of some of the exhibitors:

P. Maximo Acasuso 6 Negrete rams and ewes, Corkhill hermanitos 4 do. do., Eugenio Marcot 12 Rambouillet animals, Graciano Bordarampe 9 do. do., Senillosa hermanos 9 do. do., Rambouillet, Tomas Gainer 159 do. crossbred Rambouillet and Negrete, caña Rivadavia 10 Rambouillet rams, Angel Vela 2 Durham bulls, Pedro Beguerre 49 Rambouillet rams, Gregorio Errecaborde 10 do., Miguel Soler 10 do., Pedro Odd 12 Durham bulls, 5 criolla ewes, 5 horses, Cleveland stallion, Hereford cow with calf. The following sales were effected:

The Cabaña Rivadavia to Pedro Manchier 10 Rambouillet rams for \$400, Maximo Acasuso to Fernando Elichini 1 wether for \$25, Corkhill hermanos to Manuel Tolosa do. \$60.

During the last fortnight we note the following camp sales: Province of Buenos Aires, section 4, 4 leagues, lot 98, for \$8000 m/n per league. Buyer Gregorio Vargas.

Partido Lincoln, 1 sq. league and a fraction for \$12000 m/n per league, and a 1/4 of a league for same price.

Partido Vecino, 400 squares for \$51000 m/n per league.

Partido Juarez, 1 square league in Fortin La Madrid for \$20666 m/n. Buyer M. Hopman.

Partido Junin, 2 square leagues and a fraction for \$27400 m/n per league.

Partido Ranchos, 60 squares for \$49.60 each.

Partido Brandzen, 67 squares for 65 m/n each.

Partido Magdalena, 85 squares for 16 m/n each.

Partido Dolores, 200 squares for \$144.66 per square.

Partido Tres Arroyos, an establishment wired in and poblaciones, measuring 3 sq. leagues, for \$27000 m/n per league.

Las Heras, 50 squares for \$100 m/n each.

Bahia Blanca, a camp for \$24,500 m/n per league.

Azul, 400 squares for \$16500 per league.

Saladillo, 3 1/2 square leagues wired in, for \$22800 m/n per league.

San Vicente, 400 squares for \$48000 m/n per league. Buyer S. Monseguer.

Castelli, a camp establishment for \$31600 m/n per league.

Province of Santa Fe, Department of the Colonies, district of Manigotes, 9 square leagues for \$6000 m/n each. Buyer A. Cabal.

Department of San Geronimo, an establishment measuring 21 square leagues for \$10000 m/n per league, besides all the cattle for \$140000 m/n, buyers Ortiz and Co.; and on the Arroyo del Rey a camp known as Gregorio Torres, 30 square leagues for \$3333 m/n per league, buyer Sr. Masado.

Province of Cordoba, Department of San Justo; 4 sq. leagues for \$7000 m/n each.

Don Pedro Irigoyen, of Guamin, has purchased in Azul 1800 head of cattle at \$7.50 m/n.

The following commercial telegrams have been received:—

“London, April 24.
Railway Loan (1881)..... 97 1/2
Do. (1884)..... 81 1/2
Province of Buenos Aires (1870)..... 94 1/2
Do. do. (1880)..... 90
Hard Dollars, 6 o/o..... 70 1/2
Treasury Bills, 9 o/o..... 80 1/2
British Consols 3 o/o..... 100 1/2
Bank rate of discount 2 o/o.
Silver bars at 46 1/2 d. per oz.
Ex. of Paris on London fcs 25 1/2.

The colonial wool auctions are closed; there were no alterations in prices. There was a regular attendance of buyers and a good demand. 35,000 bales were sold and 21,000 bales retired.

“Antwerp, April 22.
The next River Plate auctions will open on the 17th of May.

THE PLAZAS.
ONCE.

Wool.	
Good	70
Bellies	—
Borrega	62 60
Hides	
Good camp	184
Matadero	170
Horse Hides	52
Hair	175
Sheepskins	
Matadero	17 rls.
Corderitos reg.	14
Wheat.	
Coast	5.20 m/n.
French	4.70 m/n.
Maize	
Morocho, in grain.	2.25 m/n
Yellow, in grain	2.42 m/n

CONSTITUCION.

Wool.	
Good	100 58
Borrega	75 55
Hides.	
Good camp	210 208
Nonatos	160
Sheepskins superior.	26 44 rls.
Matadero	200 185 170
Corderitos	12
Hair	195 193
Horse hides	60 50

BIRTHS.

On April 18th, the wife of Edmund Hore, storekeeper, Suncholes Prolongation, of a daughter.

On April 6th, 1886, at 466 Calle Cuyo, the wife of Mr. James Cunningham, Juarez, of a son.

On April 24th, in Barracas al Norte, Buenos Aires, the wife of William McCarthy, of a daughter.

On April 20th, at the estancia “Los Leones,” Santa Fe, the wife of William L. Livingstone, of a daughter.

On April 15th, at the estancia “Santa Isabel,” Pergamino, the wife of Adam Young, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On April 28th, at the Merced, by the very Ven. Dean Dillon, James F. Ballester, of Rojas, to Annie, daughter of the late Andrew Carroll, of County Cavan, Ireland.

On April 29th, at the residence of the bride, by the Ven. Dean Dillon, Mr. Thomas Mahon, of Brandzen, to Miss Florence Acbar, of this city.

On April 24th, Charles, youngest son of John and Annie Hodgson, of Liverpool, to Violet, youngest daughter of James and Alice Atkinson, Boca.

On April 22nd, at the Scotch Church, Buenos Aires, by the Rev. J. W. F. Fleming, B.D., Alexander Burns, Rosario, to Herminia Bell.

On April 26th, at St. John's Anglican Church, by the Rev. Austin West, M.A., Charles Ernest, third son of the late Thomas Stockdale, of Liverpool, to Catherine Jane, third daughter of James Pott, of Manchester. [No Cards.]



DEATH.

On Good Friday, the 23rd April, at his residence, San Nicolas de los Arroyos, Mr. John Graham. Deceased expired most tranquilly after receiving all the consolations of religion. He was visited during his illness by the Rev. Mr. Flannery and received the Sacrament of Extreme Unction from the Rev. Mr. O'Grady of the Salesian order. Mr. Graham was 60 years of age, was a native of Ballinacraig, County Westmeath, Ireland, and leaves a wife and family to mourn his loss. R.I.P. [Irish papers please copy.]

On April 22nd, at 71 Armonia, Elizabeth Mary, wife of Matthew Shine, and only daughter of the late Vere David Urquhart Hunt, Esq., of Friarstown House, County Limerick, Ireland; aged 52 years. R.I.P.

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, and, 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 Pasionist 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

NOTICE.

THE stock and land establishment in San Antonio de Areco belonging to the late Mr. Wallace will be sold by Public Auction on the 15th of May at the above Estancia.

Land perfectly wired in (with 31x wires) and posts at 5 to 6 yards distant. It is divided into four lots, and each lot to be sold separately. Through two of these lots flows permanent water—the well-known river Cañada Honda. Suitable for invernadas breeding fine stock. On one of the said lots there is a magnificent estancia house, galpans constructed with the best of material, and also monte, alfalfaras, corrales, and several other implements necessary for an estancia. There are 40 squares of a plantation with paraiso, sauce, peach, etc. Cattle, harness, mares, and sheep are also to be sold. It is unnecessary to explain the quality of the sheep, as it is too well known among the Irish estancieros of the north that the deceased had been breeding and refining the sheep on this estancia for the last thirty years.

The adjoining estancias are Messrs. Brennan, Rodriguez, Guerrero, and Don B. Pazos, that was sold last year at the rate of \$4,000.800 m/n per square league, a 29—1 in.

BULLRICH Y CA.

RESUMEN DE REMATES
A EFECTUARSE

ABRIL

Viernes 30—Plantas de P. Mazat de Montevideo, en Alsina 68, a las 12.

MAYO

Domingo 2—Remata feria establecimiento La Elvira en Las Flores, a las 2.
Lunes 3—Muebles varios en Alsina 62, a las 12.

Martes 4—Teatro Rivadavia en Barracas al Sud. Base pesos 20,000, a las 2.
Miercoles 5—Casa, General Viamonte 703. Base pesos 5000, a las 2.

Viernes 7—Plantas de Montevideo de P. Marjat hno. en Alsina 78 a las 12.

Lunes 17—Judicial—384 cuerdas cuadradas en Quilmes. Base pesos 20,302, en Alsina 78.

CARNEROS LINCOLN EN
EXPOSICION

EN VENTA PARTICULAR

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

78-ALSINA-78

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. m 8—pm

Familia que no consuma

HESPERIDINA

debe consultarse con aquella que siempre tiene a mano

UNA BOTELLA

de este sano tónico-licor, y se convencerá de que ES UNA NECESIDAD CASERA

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M. S. BAGLEY y Ca.

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POR

JOSE M. DE NAVARES

35-SAN MARTIN-35

ESTACION TALA
PARTIDO DE SAN PEDRO

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

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PLAZA 6 DE JUNIO

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ENGLISH CATHOLIC SCHOOL

BOARDERS, HALF BOARDERS,
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French and Spanish taught
j14-pm

DRESSMAKING

AND

MILLINERY

A Merceria Department has also been added to the establishment by Miss Carroll, who is the proprietor of that branch, where ladies will find the very best of articles at the most moderate prices.

260 CANGALLO, B. AIRES

MACCALLUM & CO.

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Between Victoria and Rivadavia

MCCALLUM AND CO.
beg to announce the arrival of a large assortment of

WINTER
GOODS

The Choicest
THE BEST

AND
THE CHEAPEST
IN THE CITY

MACCALLUM AND CO.
IMPORTERS AND RETAILERS

20-PERU-20

MRS. SUTOR

Begs to inform the public that she has received from London and Paris a very

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
WINTER
BONNETS AND HATS

etc., etc., at very moderate prices

293-SAN MARTIN-293

n 18—pm

COLLEGE

—OF—

SAINT PETER

Directed by the Sisters of

Mercy in San Nicolas de los Arroyos.

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

The DIRECTRESS.

1—1m

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