

# 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, MAY 7, 1886.

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«THE ROAD TO RUIN.»

Buenos Aires,  
May 3rd, 1886.

To the Editor of the *Southern  
Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

I have read with much interest  
your leading article of last week  
headed «The Road to Ruin.» and  
though I am ready to accept  
many of your theories, particu-  
larly with regard to the mal-ad-  
ministration of finances, I am by  
no means inclined to take such  
a desponding view of our export  
trade as you do in the  
article referred to. The ex-  
port of wool, hides, meat, etc.,  
has not suffered any diminution  
by the crisis through which we  
are passing; on the contrary, there  
is in almost every article of export  
a perceptible increase this year, as  
may be seen by referring to the  
statistics on the matter. Sup-  
posing that the price of produce  
is to-day some 25 per cent lower  
than it was twelve months ago,  
that only means that a corres-  
ponding diminution in price takes  
place elsewhere. In fact, the fall  
is felt throughout the globe.  
There is, in other words, a su-  
perabundance of wool and meat  
in the market, and prices will  
continue to go down until grow-  
ers will find it their interest to  
turn to something else which may  
bring them a larger profit. It is  
only the application of the prin-  
ciple of the «survival of the fit-  
test.» Many will give up grow-  
ing wool and meat, and the ques-  
tion is who will be obliged to do  
so first. I humbly submit that  
the Argentine Republic is favor-  
ably circumstanced as compared  
with other countries. We have  
lately heard of the meat-freezing  
companies of New Zealand prov-  
ing failures, and the wool-grow-  
ers of the western states of North  
America can only hold out under  
the cover of a strong protection  
duty even in good years. With  
us, on the contrary, the export  
of wool and frozen meat contin-  
ues unabated, and such is the  
success in this latter department  
of business that new freezing es-  
tablishments are being opened  
with a fair prospect of success.  
Suppose that the world's market  
is glutted with wool, and hides,  
and meat, that state of things  
cannot long continue; and I be-  
lieve that most of our farmers  
will be able to hold out until a  
reaction sets in. You refer to  
«curso forzoso» as one of the  
evils arising from the crisis. This  
is true with regard to the mer-  
cantile interests, but as regards  
the farming interests I cannot  
see what detriment «curso forzo-  
so» can bring. It cannot injure  
the estanciero, for he can always  
be sure of the full value of his  
produce in gold or its equivalent  
in paper money, and it must be a  
positive advantage to the «arren-  
datario» with a lease or contract.  
There is no wind that will not  
blow favorably for some quarter,  
and I, for my part, look upon the  
present state of things as not at  
all disadvantageous to the com-  
munity to which you and I be-  
long.

I remain, Dear sir,  
Yours respectfully,  
Farmer.

**SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN  
MAILS.**

London, April 10.

At Belfast Dr. McAllister was  
consecrated Catholic Bishop of  
Down and Connor.

The two orders in the Irish  
Parliament would debate to-  
gether, but either order might  
demand separate voting.

The Premier has a stout heart  
and firm hand, and he does not  
crouch or bend to every passing  
breeze. He is confident he will

carry his great bill, and he be-  
trays neither fear nor doubt as to  
the result.

In a few days a drawing-room  
concert will be given at Mrs. Val  
Dillon's, Rutland-square, and an-  
other later on at Mrs. Murphy's,  
Harcourt-street, for the fund  
raised to alleviate the distress  
in the west.

Up in Lurgan, the weavers in  
an extensive power-loom factory  
have struck because the firm did  
not pay for a five day's stoppage  
of work, and a notice of a «lock-  
out» has followed if the hands do  
not return at once.

Mr. Davitt lectured at Leices-  
ter on Home-rule. Speaking of  
Mr. Chamberlain, he said he did  
not question his motives or his  
right to an independent opinion  
on Irish politics. The scheme he  
propounded was generous; but  
it would not satisfy the Irish peo-  
ple, and he (Mr. Davitt) appealed  
to him not to thwart Mr. Glad-  
stone in endeavoring to solve the  
difficulty.

The Viceroy has issued an of-  
ficial notice that he intends giv-  
ing a garden party early in May,  
and he urges that all ladies should  
wear dresses of Irish manufac-  
ture. All children should appear  
in peasant's dress, and it is de-  
sirable that all gentlemen should  
wear suits of Irish tweed, felt  
hats, and poplin ties of St. Pa-  
trick's blue, and it is further re-  
quested that both ladies and gen-  
tlemen should wear Irish gloves  
exclusively.

**LATER MAILS.**

Lisbon, April 13.

The «Galicia» reached Morte-  
video on Tuesday, bringing mails  
from Lisbon up to the 13th April.

All England was in a state of  
wild excitement about Glad-  
stone's measures.

Gladstone's opening speech  
called forth the plaudits of his  
own immediate followers and of  
the Parnellites. He commenced  
by stating that the union of Great  
Britain and Ireland should not  
incur any danger of rupture by  
the measure; political equality  
of England, Ireland, and Scot-  
land should be maintained; there  
would still be an equal distribu-  
tion of titles; the rights of the  
minority would be fully guaran-  
teed; the province of Ulster  
would be included in the bill.

A motion was made to give a  
separate Parliament to that prov-  
ince, and the motion will be dis-  
cussed. If a Parliament is es-  
tablished in Dublin the Irish  
Lords and Commons would have  
no right to sit in the Imperial  
Parliament. The Irish revenue  
and part of the taxes would be  
spent exclusively in Ireland.  
Everything belonging to the  
Crown, the army and navy, colo-  
nial and foreign affairs, would  
belong to the Imperial and not  
to the Irish Parliament. The  
Irish Parliament can have no  
favored religion; its duration to  
be five years, after which new  
elections will take place. The  
House of Lords to consist of 28  
Irish lords and 75 elected sena-  
tors, and the House of Commons  
to consist of 206 members. The  
Lord-Lieutenancy will not be  
abolished; but His Excellency  
will lose all his political power.  
Ireland shall contribute £3,200,-  
000 annually to the Imperial ex-  
chequer. Parnell declared that  
he accepted the principle of the  
bill but would propose certain  
modifications in committee.  
Chamberlain proposed that the  
question be fully debated, and  
the opinion of this political trim-  
mer was anxiously awaited.

The present 28 Irish represen-  
tative peers would constitute one  
order in the Irish Parliament,  
and would sit for life. The first  
order would also comprise 75  
members elected by a constitu-

ency to be constituted by the  
bill, and after the death of the  
Peers the entire number would  
be elected. The present Irish re-  
presentatives would take their  
places as the second order, the  
constituencies continuing as they  
are, and the university repre-  
sentation remaining untouched,  
with option to the new Parlia-  
ment to give two other members  
to the Royal. The second order  
would be duplicated, and consist  
of 204 members, and the first  
order would comprise 103 mem-  
bers. The transmission of the  
Executive would be gradual; the  
Viceroyalty would remain, but  
have no party character; and the  
religious disability now existing  
in regard to the office would be  
removed. The Viceroy and his  
Privy Council would advise the  
Crown. Judges now holding of-  
fice would continue, and their  
salaries would be charged on the  
British Consolidated Fund. Fu-  
ture judges would be paid out of  
the Irish Consolidated Fund, and  
be removable only by address to  
the Crown from the two orders  
of the Irish Parliament. The  
Constabulary would remain un-  
der present terms of service  
and under existing authority,  
but ultimately the Irish Parlia-  
ment would obtain control. The  
Irish Civil Servants would be un-  
der the control of the Legislative  
Body.

A general power of taxation  
should pass to the domestic Leg-  
islature of Ireland, except in  
regard to Customs and Excise,  
with reference to which he urged  
that the entire proceeds of the  
Customs and Excise revenue  
would be held by the Parliament  
of Great Britain for the benefit  
of Ireland, and for the discharge  
of the obligations of Ireland, and  
for the payment of the balance  
after the discharge of these obli-  
gations to an Irish Exchequer to  
remain at the free disposal of the  
Irish legislative body. Assur-  
ances would be given Ireland  
against unlawful tampering with  
the boon which the Act proposed  
to give.

The speech was well received  
by the Radicals below the gang-  
way, there was less applause in  
the region back of the Treasury  
Bench, Hartington, Chamberlain,  
and Dilke sat together and looked  
very glum. Mr. Gladstone has  
dished them, for there can be  
little doubt that the measure will  
pass, as henceforward it cannot  
be argued either that the empire  
will be dismembered or that the  
loyal minority will be endang-  
ered.

The Irish Party cheered the  
Prime Minister heartily on his  
entering the House, at various  
points of his speech, and on his  
sitting down. They also cheered  
their own Prime Minister, Mr.  
Parnell, vociferously when he  
came into the House.

Rumour has, at length, been  
silenced by an official announce-  
ment of the resignation of Mr.  
Chamberlain and Mr. Trevelyan.  
Mr. Gladstone has already filled  
the vacancy created by the de-  
parture of Mr. Chamberlain by  
selecting Mr. Stansfield. Lord  
Dalhousie replaces Mr. Trevelyan.  
Lord Cork and Lord Kenmore,  
rumor has it, intend to follow Mr.  
Chamberlain and Mr. Trevelyan  
into retirement. Attention is di-  
rected to the number of members  
who will follow Mr. Chamber-  
lain in the course he has taken,  
and everything indicates that it  
will be very small. The Radical  
party as a body will repudiate  
him.

Large sums of money were of-  
fered for a place in the gallery  
on that great and eventful night.  
£10 were repeatedly offered for a  
seat in the Strangers' Gallery,  
and as much as £25 for a place in  
the Speaker's.

**THE PARLIAMENTARY FUND.**

SUBSCRIPTIONS, &c.

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Total.....\$1086-85

**TELEGRAMS.**

London May 1.

In his speech in Edinburgh  
Mr. Goschen said that all who  
opposed Mr. Gladstone's Home  
Rule Bill were doing Ireland an  
injustice. Mr. Goschen was of  
opinion that facilities for educa-  
tion in that country should be  
provided.

Mr. John Morley, speaking in  
Glasgow, ridiculed the idea of  
establishing provincial councils  
in Ireland. With regard to the  
separation of Ireland from Eng-  
land, he stated that the step  
could not be taken without the  
consent of all the Irish people.

The Berlin correspondent of  
the *Standard* telegraphs that the  
Powers have decided to reject  
Greece's reply to the ultimatum,  
and insist on an unconditional  
disarmament.

The allied fleets, in case of  
necessity, will remain in Greek  
waters, to enforce compliance  
with the ultimatum.

According to a telegram from  
Athens, the King will abdicate if  
the ultimatum be not withdrawn.

Many of the enthusiastic sup-  
porters of Mr. Gladstone have  
publicly declared that it is expe-  
dient to give up the bill referring  
to the purchase of land. The  
same opinion prevails in the lob-  
bies. It is generally believed  
that Gladstone's manifesto is  
drawn up with a view to make  
concessions to Mr. Chamberlain  
in exchange for the Liberal and  
Radical support of his Home Rule  
bill on the second reading. The  
Conservatives believe that the  
manifesto will increase the op-  
position to his bill and say that  
125 Liberal members of the  
House of Commons have declared  
their intention to oppose it. On  
the other hand, Gladstone counts  
on a majority of 30 votes on a  
division.

The Queen opened the Colonial  
Exhibition and was loudly  
cheered by the people. Her Ma-  
jesty was accompanied from  
Buckingham Palace by the Duke  
of Edinburgh, Prince Battenberg,  
and several other royal person-  
ages.

Large reinforcements of Anglo-  
Indian troops have been sent to  
Mandalay to put down the Dacoit  
insurrection in India.

Chicago, May 1.

Seven furniture manufactories  
have been closed and 700 men  
are out of work.

They insist upon eight hours  
work only.

The North Western Railway  
has made an arrangement with  
its 1800 workmen.

The great export houses of the  
Union Stock-Yards employing  
25,000 to 30,000 men, have been  
seen by delegations asking them  
to accept the system of eight  
hours' work from to-day.

The goods porters of the Illi-  
nois Central Lake, the Southern  
Louisville and the New Albany  
and the Chicago and Atlantic  
Railways have requested a reduc-  
tion of work from ten to eight  
hours a day. A column of 4000  
strikers is marching about to all  
the points where work is going  
on in order to stop it.

The whole force of detective  
police is kept in readiness to act  
at a moment's notice.

There are about 6500 men on  
strike. In Milwaukee also the  
railway employees have gone on  
strike. In Washington 2000

carpenters, masons, and painters,  
have struck, and insist upon the  
reduction to eight hours' work.

Athens, April 29.

M. Delyannis, in replying to a  
deputation, said that the Govern-  
ment had not promised France  
that Greece would disarm but  
that the mediation of France had  
been accepted with the view of a  
prompt arrangement of the Greek  
question; that the Government  
would not yield to the Powers in  
reference to the disarmament,  
but if the question were not ar-  
ranged would declare war,  
yielding only when the fleet had  
been sunk and the cities bombard-  
ed.

The situation remains un-  
changed. Government refuses to  
allow foreign intervention in  
its home affairs.

The foreign Ministers have met  
at Sir Horace Rumbold's (British  
Minister) residence, to discuss  
the instructions received.

Brussels, May 1.

In consequence of the very  
serious losses caused by the  
Socialist movement, a large  
number of manufacturers are  
unable to continue their opera-  
tions, and a great crisis is feared  
in several branches of trade.

Vienna, April 30.

The sanitary authorities of  
Trieste have imposed quarantine  
on vessels arriving from Italian  
ports on the Adriatic.

Great fires have occurred in  
various parts of Austria.  
A man has been arrested in the  
act of setting fire to some build-  
ings.

Although the ultimatum ex-  
pired last night, Greece has not  
disarmed yet. The Powers have  
not resorted to force, and the  
negotiations are again dragging  
along indefinitely.

Rio, May 3rd.

The Minister of the Empire  
issued the following decree on  
the 1st:—

1st—The Italian ports of Venice  
and Brindisi are declared infect-  
ed. Ships that may have left  
those ports since the 8th April  
for any Brazilian port shall be  
placed in rigorous quarantine at  
the Lazaretto, Isla Grande.

2nd—All the Italian ports in  
the Adriatic, the Otranto Channel,  
Gulf of Taranto, the Ionian Sea  
up to Reggio, and Austrian ports  
in the Gulf of Trieste and Istrian  
Peninsula up to Fiume are de-  
clared suspected.

3rd—Ships from suspected  
ports, on board which cases of  
cholera may have occurred  
during the voyage, or which may  
have cargo susceptible of infec-  
tion, shall only be admitted to  
Rio Janeiro, and will be excluded  
from all other Brazilian ports.

The cable is interrupted be-  
tween Bahia and Pernambuco  
but the service continues, with a  
slight delay, on the over land line,  
without extra charge.

Latest advices from Europe  
over land are two telegrams of  
to-day, one from Athens announc-  
ing continuance of strained  
relations between Greece and the  
Powers, and the other from Lon-  
don with intelligence that Glad-  
stone has issued a manifesto to  
his constituents, condemning in  
strong terms the attitude adopted  
by the Conservatives with regard  
to his Irish projects.

The following passages oc-  
curred in the speech from the  
Crown on the opening of Parlia-  
ment: «The Army and Navy have  
not undergone any changes.  
The occurrences in the Republic  
of Uruguay compelled me to in-  
crease the forces on the frontier  
in order to preserve the neutrali-  
ty of the Empire. Peace having  
been re-established, those pre-  
cautionary measures and also  
those relating to the political  
refugees have been abandoned.  
The most amicable relations ex-  
ist with all foreign powers.»



THE WORLD-FAMED

## PEERLESS DIP.



SNELL &amp; CO.

203 Rivadavia 203

THE  
BUENOS AIRES AND PACIFIC  
RAILWAY COMPANY.

April 30, 1886.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

The great English company rejoicing in the above high-sounding title has mysteriously sprung into existence in our midst only a few short months ago, and to many of your readers it may not be altogether uninteresting to become partially acquainted with some of the practical "odds" of this young "empresa," to the great detriment of its own best interests and to the utter disappointment of its heretofore staunchest friends, who behold with dismay the shallowness of the false economy initiated through the unequalled wisdom of its newly-fledged imported officials. There was a time, Mr. Editor, when it was possible to meet men steadfast believers of the foolish creed that it was quite a sufficient guarantee to hail from London, Birmingham, or Manchester, in order to lay claim to everything good, sublime, upright, and honorable, without questioning for a moment the acts, doings, or general demeanor of such a person. Happily, all this has been changed, and to-day we judge a man as we find him, irrespective of his antecedents, and not caring a brass farthing whether he was born in the English capital, Hong-Kong, or Timbuctoo.

The same standard is applicable in ascertaining the worth or insignificance of a company or even of a nation.

The present representative of the Pacific Railway Company here is a gentleman recently arrived from the Old Country, thoroughly experienced in all the details of English railway routine and discipline, with the all-absorbing idea that everything pertaining to the working of railways in this country is wrong and consequently requires a sweeping change "à la moda Inglesa," which he proposes effecting by liberally using the besom of reform.

He wants to be paid by the public for half-posts as if they were whole ones, and does not wish to confess an error when he stands corrected with respect thereto, as in the case of Mr. Davison, who informed the Pacific authorities what they never heard before, that there was such an article in this country as a half-post, and two of these might be charged as a whole post without the company's losing much by the transaction, but that he in his proper senses could not clearly see the force of the policy which classified all alike and thereby doubled the amount of his freight to pay.

One of the most ridiculous of all the recent orders in force on this railway, so young in years, but, I fear, so old in iniquitous practices, is that which directs the charging of 6000 kilos for an empty wagon proceeding from one station to another with the express purpose of returning loaded. The freight to be charged on the wagon when loaded was 6000 kilos, and the same weight was chargeable when the wagon

was empty, thus shewing that either the man who signed the order was ignorant of what he did, or that it is the English style of nipping irregularities.

This silly UKAS was deliberately levelled at the contractors to satisfy some home desire, perhaps, to debar the progress of their works, or for some other reason that at present is not too apparent.

The only inference to be drawn is that these imported gentlemen not knowing the language of the country, its customs, nor anything concerning it, are thoroughly unsuited, nay, incompetent, to discharge the duties of such responsible positions before they undergo a complete course of training, dispensing, to a great extent, with English prejudice and adopting in its stead the manners of the country in which they find themselves.

Next week, I shall send you some data showing how the contractors, Messrs. Clark and Co. are treated by this great English company.

I remain, dear Sir,  
Yours faithfully,  
Fair Play.

LETTER  
FROM FATHER FORAN.

HE GOES TO VALPARAISO.

Stanley, Falkland Islands.

15th April, 1886.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

We are now expecting the mail hourly. The wind is brisk and fair for ships coming south. I have now all things ready to leave the islands. I have been officiating in the new chapel since the 28th of February. I am very well pleased with the change from the old narrow dingy spot, where our little chapel stood, to its present site on a spacious knoll fronting the main road and commanding a full view of the harbour from its entrance. We have passed through the driest and calmest summer on record. The month of April ushered in cold weather. A few days ago the Falklands were completely enveloped in snow, and we had four or five days of hard frost and intensely cold weather. It was not of long continuance, for at present all snow is gone. We have had rain, high winds, and dark cloudy days.

There is not much news. Lord Dudley and suite have been here in his yacht. His lordship remained a few days in Stanley and went through the islands hunting and shooting. It is said that the whole party distinguished themselves by the number of geese, pigeons, ducks, hares, rabbits, wild cattle, &c., which they shot. The yacht returned to Stanley on the 12th March, and a few days later steamed out the narrows en route Valparaiso. A small cutter arrived here lately having sailed the whole way from London; she was soon bought up. The steamer "Ruby," from Montevideo, came in on the 6th April.

I have been expecting the Salesian Fathers by every ship since January. They left Buenos Aires on the 17th November for the Falkland Islands via Punta Arenas. Several ships have come over here since for sheep, but none had any information about them.

The steamship "Selebria," which came into Stanley on the 24th of January, has not yet left the islands. She has been to Port Stephens, Weddell, and Port Howard, discharging building material, erecting sheds for killing and cooling, and also killing and freezing sheep. About the present date she is due at Darwin Harbour, where she completes her cargo of 30,000 sheep; when done she steams away to England to return in Spring to take in another cargo.

The contract with the freezing company is likely to be the making of them, as they had no market for mutton before; the only manner of disposing of them being to send them to one or the other of the three graseria stations, where they might have to wait until the sheep had got out of condition, so that many did not think that that market paid them for their trouble.

Though I intend to leave by this mail for Punta Arenas, it does not follow that I shall be soon in the River Plate. I look upon myself now as a free man; the first time for the past ten years. I am done with these Southern regions; and as Mr. O'Grady, of San Nicolas, is now ordained, I may consider my work there also finished. So, having got a good offer of a trip to Valparaiso, and being anxious to pass through the famous Smyth's Channel, I am inclined to accept of the offer. In this case I shall not arrive in the Plate until early in June. I can advise you of my intention before I send this to the post.

20th.—The mail came in last night: the "Uarda." It is doubtful if we are in time for mail for Montevideo in Sandy Point.

I go to Valparaiso. Weather terrible since the 14th.

I am, dear sir,  
Yours very truly,  
Father Foran.

## COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL SPAIN.

Spain, to most Englishmen, means a land of brigands, bull-fights, civil war, pronunciamentos, two great painters, and one solitary book; those who venture there for business or pleasure are, as a rule, unacquainted with the language, and find a knowledge of French and their own vernacular confined to financiers and leading politicians. Perhaps our insular prejudices, as much as our want of knowledge, are apt to lead us astray in our estimate of Spain and the Spaniards; we forget that different modes of life, race, and climate, have to be taken into account. The Spanish peasant is no linguist, and disposed to travel but little beyond his own township; of course the extension of railway accommodation tends by degrees to rectify this; he is quite as sober and frugal as his French brother, but more sedate and chivalrous. There is, however, this serious difference between them—the French peasant invests his savings in the securities of his country, the Spanish sleeps with his dollars under his pillow. A shabby dress or ragged cloak does not always mean penury in Spain, and is often used to mislead the tax-collector as well as mystify the stranger. With all these drawbacks it is marvellous to note the commercial and industrial progress Spain has made during the last twenty years. Mr. George Higgins, in a reprint and amplification of his papers in the *Fortnightly Review*, gives us valuable material to guide us in forming an opinion of the present commercial and industrial condition of Spain. Since 1862 France and Germany have largely extended their commerce with the Peninsula, while, unfortunately, our Foreign Office, Board of Trade, and Exchange, have been for years squabbling over the concessions we should grant Spain for that most favored nation treatment she has long since accorded to protectionist France and Germany, the reason being that in both those countries there is a uniform wine duty, while practically ours is a differential one against Spain and in favor of France. Mr. Higgins quotes the Spanish official figures, cast out in sterling.

In 1862 the exports and imports totalled:

France .....	£8,787,150
England .....	7,284,633
Germany ....	147,226

In 1882:

France .....	£21,226,399
England .....	16,241,714
Germany ....	3,593,526

Of course these returns take no note of the contraband trade across the French frontier or through Gibraltar.

It will be seen by this comparison that England has lost ground in 1882, being that year five millions behind France, while in 1862 she was only about one and a half millions behind. The notable difference, however, is in Germany, for while the imports from that country to Spain in 1862 only amounted to £16,616, in 1882 they had reached the respectable figure of £23,300,661. Germany thus takes the

lead, and it is important to note that the exports from Spain to German ports only reach £283,865, while the imports figure for £23,309,661. This may with advantage be taken to heart by our Chambers of Commerce interested with trained Spain. Here it may be well to note her financial progress. Her revenue, which in 1854 was £18,181,399, had increased in 1864 to £26,173,073, and in 1882 reached £31,239,809.

France and Germany between them have, while we have wasted years in bootless negotiation, filched from us our share of the extended commerce, which in spite of all drawbacks, Spain has been able by the enterprise and industry of her people to secure.

Of the five divisions into which Mr. Higgins separates his little book, those relating to trade, railways, and irrigation are the most interesting, and may be studied with profit by capitalists who are disinclined to risk their savings in doubtful ventures at home. France has found profit in the construction and working of Spanish railways, German merchants have settled at her ports, and with their capital extended and developed commercial relations. It is true that in the south the wine-growers and mining industries are largely supported by English capital. At the same time there is ample scope for extension. Many parts of Spain which might be made productive lack irrigation, and as railways are extended the mineral resources of the country might be largely and profitably developed. —Money.

## THE IRELAND OF AUSTRIA.

Hungary, whose relations with Austria in the dual government of the Austro-Hungarian Empire have furnished Mr. Barry O'Brien, in his important article on the Irish Question in the *Nineteenth Century Magazine*, with a living example of how Home Rule can work without endangering the imperial unity of an empire, affords at the present time an admirable model of what a Christian and patriotic nation should be. Her new Delegation has elected as its President Cardinal Haynald, and as Vice-President Louis Tirza. In his opening speech the Cardinal exhorted the Delegation to be loyal to king and fatherland in these trying times; to pass without expiring all expenditures needed to maintain the power and honor of the Empire; and to be just in levying taxes, so as to avoid burdening the poor and sparing the rich. The patriotic speech of their President was greeted by the Delegation with enthusiastic cheers. This shows that there is now no stauncher maintainer of Austrian integrity in the imperial federation than what was once dissatisfied Hungary.

The history of Hungary entitles her not inaptly to be called "The Ireland of Austria" and the vicissitudes of her national existence, not dissimilar in many characteristics to those of Ireland and her ultimate acquisition of Home Rule, throw new light on the Irish struggle, and prove that the granting of that boon to Ireland has an historical precedent and need not be attended with those disastrous results with which the imagination of a certain class of statesmen have invested it.

In matters of imperial interest the Delegates of Hungary, a committee chosen by the representatives of the people, combine with a similar body of Austrian Delegates to legislate for the imperial necessities of the Empire. In matters purely local the Hungarian House of Representatives manage their own affairs. Even the title of emperor is waved to suit the traditions of Hungary and Francis Joseph is styled in her regard King of Hungary and as such also "Apostolic King," the latter title having been bestowed on St. Stephen, the first Apostle and first Christian King of the country. And yet this twofold government causes no unhealthy friction between the component parts of the Empire, no more, we are sure, than Irish Home Rule would cause, if it were established.

Previous to the existing relations which bind her to Austria, Hungary was a thorn in the side of that country, just as Ireland is in the side of England; but how much more worthy in the eyes of the world is the dignified standing of self-governing Hungary under Catholic auspices and constitutional safeguards, than would have been its sullen and enforced submission under the iron hand of a highly centralized despotism.

## FOREIGN NOTES.

There are in London one hundred thousand paupers, two hundred thousand habitual criminals, with their sisters, cousins, and aunts; one hundred thousand abandoned women, three or four hundred thousand wretches more who rise without knowing whence their breakfast is to come. When that great army of barbarians once gets upon the March, with all the wealth and satined luxury of Belgravia and Tyburnia to beckon them on, we shall hear of strange deeds.

The public statue subscription to perpetuate the memory of the late Benjamin Vicuña Mackenna is accumulating steadily. —*South American Journal*.

We are sorry to hear that Mr. Frank Parish, Chairman of the Buenos Aires Great Southern Railway, has been seriously indisposed, but are pleased to say that by latest accounts he was rapidly recovering. —*South American Journal*.

The harbor works at La Guayra, Venezuela, are making most satisfactory progress, and everything points to complete success. A large store building has been completed, measuring 70 feet long by 40 wide, capable of holding 5000 barrels of cement. A powerful concrete mixing machine has also been erected. It is capable of turning out about 70 cubic yards per hour, and is driven by a 10 horse-power engine. An immense wagon, capable of carrying 25 tons of concrete, was being built.

The illustrious Prelate who lately represented the Vatican at Constantinople has been decorated by the Emperor of Austria with the Grand Cord of the Iron Crown. Mgr. Roetelli has done more than any man living to hasten the union of the Eastern and Western Churches. The stupendous movement of the Orientals towards Rome in these latter days has been encouraged and directed by the illustrious Nuncio, and to his skill and prudence all the success and prosperity of the movement may be attributed.

The expulsion of the Sisters of Charity from the Paris Hospital the other day was attended by touching and dramatic incidents. Sixty or seventy patients, incensed by the cruelty shown their nurses, left with them in a body and limped away, filling the air with abuse and lamentations. The unwanted spectacle drew crowds to the hospital. Great sympathy was expressed for the Sisters. The doctors, who, though mostly freethinkers, know the value and devotion of the Sisters, were no less indignant.

A delightful little book has just recently been published in London and New York entitled "Catholic Life and Letters of Cardinal Wiseman." It is the passing record of a great and beautiful life; but as we read there is forced on us the conviction that in religious matters the Englishman is an Englishman and no more. Ninety-five out of every hundred Catholics in England are Irish by birth or descent; but in all these letters the name of an Irishman, priest or layman, does not appear—except that of Bishop Moriarty, of Kerry. But there is even a more striking illustration in the words of Cardinal Newman himself. In 1848 Father Faber was engaged in publishing in London "The Lives of the Saints." He was requested to cease by Dr. Newman and his Oratorians, who came to the

unanimous conclusion that it was a mistake. Dr. Newman wrote to Father Faber:—

"It appears there is a strong feeling against it on the part of a portion of the Catholic community in England, on the ground, as we are given to understand, that the lives of Foreign Saints, however edifying in their respective countries, are unsuited to England, and unacceptable to Protestants."

It is worthy of note that nearly all the countries of Europe are governed by foreign dynasties. A German dynasty has ruled in England since the Hanoverian George I., born at Osnabruck, ascended the throne. The ruling family in Russia is also of German origin, the house of Holstein-Gottorp III., husband of Catherine the Great, who was likewise a German. Denmark is governed by princes belonging to the German house of Oldenburg. The prince of Roumania, Charles von Hohenzollern, and the Prince of Bulgaria, Alexander von Battenburg, are of German origin. The descendant of a French house, the Bourbon, in the person of the heir apparent, reigns in Spain. Since Bernadotte, a French house, reigns in Sweden. A French family, the house of Lorraine, has reigned in Austria since 1745, the date of the election of Francis III., of Lorraine, husband of Maria Theresa. A Danish prince, George I., reigns in Greece. The origin of Humbert of the white hands, first Count of Savoy, is obscure; by some he is said to have descended from Berold of Saxony, and by others from Rodolph III., Duke of Bourgoigne. Any way, the house is not Italian in origin. The only countries in Europe governed by native princes are Portugal, Turkey, and the various German kingdoms, at the head of which is Prussia.

## AGRICULTURAL.

Do not clip horses during the winter months. With the same propriety we might cut the hair from a dog or shear a sheep at this season of the year. The argument in behalf of the practice is that the horse in perspiration will dry more quickly if the hair is short. If the animal is thoroughly blanketed and kept in a sheltered or warm place after being driven, no danger results from perspiration whatever the length of hair, while the horse that has been deprived of its coat in the winter time suffers perpetually while being exposed to the cold.

The instinct of a fowl leads it to scratch, even in feeding on a heap of whole grain. This causes it to stop eating long enough to swallow. We give fowls too much at a time, and this causes them to stuff themselves so as to injure their crops if fed on dampened meal. A little whole grain scattered among straw will make poultry scratch for what they get and conduce to their healthfulness.

Professor E. W. Stewart estimates that pumpkins are worth, for feeding cattle with other feed such as cornmeal, or corn and oats ground together, 12 cents per 100 lbs. or \$2.50 per ton, and as from five to eight tons of pumpkins may be raised to the acre among corn, it will pay to raise them. The seeds should be removed before feeding.

A correspondent of the *Ohio Farmer* recommends half a pint of common table salt for bloat in cattle. Put a round stick in the cow's mouth, throw the salt as far down the throat as you can, and she will swallow it. This farmer says that he has cured several cases of clover bloat in a short time in this manner.

We have never found a better insecticide for all classes of insects that ever come to the ground than an old hen with a brood of chicks, unless perchance it be a clutch of ducks. And our orchards, so far as the hens roam, are entirely clear from insects. —*The Rural New Yorker*.

A large, deep pit at the lowest part of the stading, filled with dry earth, and having the liquid from the stables and cow houses



drained into it, makes an excellent compost that will repay the cost of cartage.

Hogs do well and fatten readily on ground oats, wheat screenings, and barley, with corn fodder in the summer and roots in the fall. They are healthy, and the pork is firm and sweet.

It is a mistake to visit the bees too often during the winter, better have their winter quarters so constructed that their condition can be ascertained without disturbing them.

Corn is good food for cold weather, but care should be taken not to feed so liberally as to cause the hens to become excessively fat, or they will cease to lay.

A farmer who for three years has practised sowing the largest and plumpest kernels of wheat, says he knows for a certainty that his crop improves.

Los Angeles, California, rejoices in the possession of a black Morocco grapevine which has produced three crops of fruit since last May.

The National Stockman advises farmers to desert all blacksmiths who burn horses' feet in order to make shoes fit.

Buckwheat bran will make milk; corn meal and oil will make cream; cold will make poor.

A few cedar cuttings, such as hedge clippings, placed in hens' nests will keep away vermin.

One dozen winter eggs will pay a bigger store bill than two dozen summer eggs.

Breeding mares should have a chance to stir about; rough days excepted.

#### THE IRISH ORPHANAGE.

##### «STANDARD» OFFICE LIST.

Collected by Matthew Dillon, Exaltacion de la Cruz:

	\$ m/n.
Rev. William Grennan	20
Mr. Patrick Lyons	10
Mr. Matthew Dillon	10
Mrs. Jane Mahon	10
Mrs. Bridget Culligan	4
Mr. John Murray	5
Edward Culligan	5
Patrick Maguire	5
Timothy Roarke	2
James Roarke	2
James Fox	2
Patrick Ganley	2
Daniel Gill	2
James Pigott	2
Patrick Ward, Michael Keogh, John Kearney, Patrick Evans, Henry Scally, James Fagan, Patrick Gibney, Bernard Ganley 1 m/each	8
Peter Dunne, Thomas Kennedy, Edward Pettit, John Jordan 50 cents each	2
Total	91

March, 1886.

#### LOOK OUT, YOUNG MAN.

When it is said of a youth that «He drinks» and it can be proven, what store wants him for a clerk? What church wants him for a member? What dying man will appoint him as his executor? Letters of recommendation, the backing of business firms, a brilliant ancestry, cannot save him. The world shies off? Why? It is whispered all through the community, «He drinks!» That blasts him. When a young man loses his reputation for sobriety he might as well be at the bottom of the sea. There are young men who have their good name as their only capital. Your father has started you out in city life. He could only give you an education. He gave you no means. He started you, however, under Christian influence. You are now achieving your own fortune, under God, by your own arm. Now, look out, young man, that there is no doubt of your sobriety. Do not create a suspicion by going in and out of liquor establishments, or by any odor of your breath, or by any glare of your eye, or by any unnatural flush of your cheek. You cannot afford to do it, for your good name is your only capital, and when that is blasted by the reputation of taking strong drink, all is gone forever.

## ST. JACOB'S OIL

THE GRET GERMAN REMEDY FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF

### RHEUMATISM

NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, NERVOUS HEADACHE, &c.

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

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

WHOLESALE DEPOSIT 191-MAIPU-191

CASSELLS, KING, AND CO. ft 19 pm

#### Res Non Verba

### MENSAJERIAS FLUVIALES A VAPOR

Nuevo Itinerario Desde Agosto 10, 1885

Salidas de Buenos Aires:

PARA MONTEVIDEO A LAS 5 1/2, P.M.	Belizas interiores
Los Lunes	Vapor Cosmos
Los Miércoles	" Jupiter
Los Jueves	" Saturno
Los Sabados	" Olimpo
Los Domingos	" Silex

PARA EL SALTO Y ESCALAS A LAS 10 A.M.

PARA MONTEVIDEO A LAS 5 1/2, P.M.	Belizas interiores
Los Martes	Vapor Olimpo
Los Miércoles	" Silex
Los Jueves	" Cosmos
Los Sabados	" Jupiter
Los Domingos	" Saturno

SALIDAS PARA BAHIA BLANCA Salda el 10 de cada mes el vapor nacional

MERCURIO De la Boca del Riachuelo a las 12 del dia Recibe carga, encomiendas y pasajeros

CARRERA DEL PARANA Hasta SANTA FE Haciendo 3 viajes directos semanales con los vapores

PINGO Y METEORO SALIDAS: Martes, Jueves y Sabados

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

CARRERA COSTA SUR

Para Bahia Blanca y Patagones, gran rebaja de Precios, vapor nacional Mercurio saldra de la Boca los 20 de cada mes.—La agencia se encargara del embarque y del desembarque de carga, asi como despachos de Aduana. Comunicacion con el Telefono Gower-Bell.

PEDRO RISSO, Agente Reconquista y Cuyo

DR. SANTIAGO G. O'Farrell LAWYER. 159-ALSINA-159

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

N.B.—All business will be hereafter carried on in this Capital and in La Plata. #10-2m

ANGLO-ARGENTINE COLLEGE

71-JUNIN-71

DIRECTOR: JOHN McGRATH



### THE RESULT OF THE USE OF ESPECIFICO GLYCERINA

AT SUIPACHA

Estacion San Juan, Suipacha, March 19. 1886.

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

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

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

\* We first hand-poured our sheep, breaking up the scab, and then ran them through the bath ONCE only, and now they are perfectly cured.

I have used many kinds of dips, but there is none I like so well as yours. Yours truly, JOHN M. STAFFORD.

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

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

MOORE & TUDOR CALLE MAIPU 95, BUENOS AIRES de 18—pm

IS SINGER EVER UNRIVALLED!

NONE ARE

GENUINE

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NEW SINGER OSCILLATING SHUTTLE MACHINE

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

AND WILL OUTWEAR ALL OTHERS COMBINED

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

OSBORNE AND CO.—CHACACUCO-65 sep 4—pm

## MARTELL

### EL MEJOR COÑAC

ANÁLISIS POR G. W. WIGNER, F.C.S., Lond. & Amst. Y R. H. HARLAND, F.C.S., F.C.S.

Socios de la Sociedad de Analistas Públicos.

DOS DE LOS MAS CELEBRADOS ANALISTAS CONSULTORES QUIMICOS EN EUROPA.

LABORATORIO 37, Lombard Street, LONDRES, E.C., 3 de Julio, 1884.

CERTIFICADO DE ANÁLISIS MUESTRA DE COÑAC MARCADA

J. & F. Martell's OLD COGNAC IMPORTED BY MOORE & TUDOR.

Certificamos que hemos analizado con el mayor cuidado la muestra de coñac marcado según arriba se especifica con una etiqueta sobre la misma que dice «Importado por Moore & Tudor» «un espíritu muy puro y no contiene ni la mas minima traza de edulcorante. Puesto de cualquier otro espíritu no vivo que con tanta frecuencia se hallan en los coñacs que se consumen en el extranjero; es un Coñac bueno y sano, de una fortaleza alcoholica bastante buena, y poseemos con seguridad reconocida.

FIRMADO G. W. WIGNER F.C.S., F.C.S., Presidente de la Sociedad de Analistas Públicos.

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

MOORE & TUDOR

NOTA.—Hallándose etiquetas falsificadas del Coñac y las botellas llenadas con espíritu no vivo, recomendamos a público comprar el artículo solamente en almacenes de confianza.

MOORE & TUDOR.

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Departures from Buenos Aires:—

New York. (via Rio Janeiro)

HORROX RENDLE. MAY 5 Loading in the River Parana.

PASCAL McMILLAN MAY 22

Antwerp and Liverpool (via Rio Janeiro and Southampton)

FLAXMAN DAVIES MAY 8

HOLBEIN TANNER MAY 10

Antwerp and London. (via Rio Janeiro and Southampton)

MASKELYNE\* HAIRBY MAY 8 (carrying the Belgian Mails.)

PLEIADES\* WILLIAMS MAY 22 Carrying the Belgian Mails.

Antwerp. THOMPSON MAY 30

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

Prepaid Passages issued to those wishing to bring out friends. Cargo and Passengers for New York will be taken by the steamers which connect with the New York boat from Rio.

Specie and Parcels received at the brokers' office till noon on the days of sailing. N.B.—Certain steamers marked (\*) are now specially provided for passengers, have improved accommodation and appointments, and carry Surgeons and Stewards.

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iy 17—pm



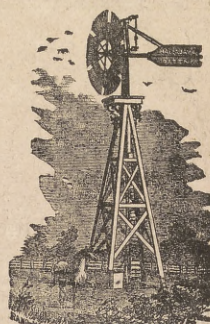
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is the BEST WIND-MILL manufactured, because being self regulating it requires no attention except oiling once a week.

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

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

NATAL T. DE TORRES

SAN MARTIN 73 (ALTOS)

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El interesado que se encuentre fuera de la Capital,

con escribir y enviar el Titulo del bien raiz que desee

hipotecar bastara, pues solo

para recibir las cedulas y

firmar la escritura, se le

avisara, no perdiendo, asi

tiempo alguno. iy 17—pm



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better and cheaper than any offered in this market.

Estancieros are invited to inspect our samples before purchasing elsewhere. Sales will be made in lots suit purchasers.

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275-CANGALLO-277  
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208 RECONQUISTA-208

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Between Victoria and Rivadavia

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

**WINTER GOODS**  
The Choicest  
**THE BEST**  
AND  
**THE CHEAPEST**  
IN THE CITY

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**MRS. SUTOR**  
Begg to inform the public that she has received from London and Paris a very  
LARGE ASSORTMENT OF  
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BONNETS AND HATS  
etc., etc., at very moderate prices

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COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF  
MEN'S CLOTHES

Sole Agent for  
**HENRY-HEATH'S-HATS**  
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A SPECIAL ASSORTMENT just received for Dining-room, Sitting-room, Bedroom, Office or Hall. Specially adapted for burning coal, coke, wood, etc.

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Of the newest shapes, giving out great heat without smoke or smell

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El rapido vapor Italiano  
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MONTEVIDEO, SAN VICENTE, CADIZ, Y GENOVA

SIN TOCAR EN EL BRAZIL

El rapido Vapor  
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PARA  
EUROPA Y ESCALAS  
SIN TOCAR EN EL BRAZIL

Precios de pasajes—1a clase \$120 oro. 3a clase \$60 navel.

Por mas informes ocurrase a

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m6 pm

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## THE

### "Southern Cross,"

No. 6, PASAGE ARGENTINO  
(Entrance by Calle Cangallo 41.)

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## THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, MAY 7TH, 1886.

We deeply regret to announce the early demise of Mr. Patrick Ronayne, son of the late Mr. John Ronayne, of Chivilcoy. The sad event took place in Mendoza, and was announced here by telegram on Tuesday morning. It is only a few months since he left this city with a hope that the air of Mendoza would improve his health, but few, if any, were sanguine enough to hope for his

recovery as the wasting disease had already made sad havoc in the young man's constitution. His many friends on bidding him good-bye feared they should never see his pallid face or grasp his hand again. Their fears were too surely and sadly realized. He rallied slightly on obtaining the change of air, but the reaction soon set in and ceased not until it has put an end to his pains and sufferings. Deceased had the consolation to be attended in his dying moments by his brother who accompanied him. His uncle, the Rev. Mr. Whitty, who has lately come on a visit to this country, went to see him a few weeks ago, and thought of bringing him to Buenos Aires, but he was in so delicate a state of health that he feared he might die on the way. Our readers will remember that Father Large Leahy also undertook a journey to Mendoza when he was in the last stage of disease, and that his fate was somewhat similar to that of Mr. Ronayne—to die with only one friend beside him, far away from the many others who loved and respected him. Mr. Ronayne was a most amiable youth, courteous, kindly, intelligent, accomplished, and virtuous. He was born in this country, received his education in Ireland, and was only 22 years of age. We beg to tender to his relatives and friends the small tribute of our sympathy on the grievous loss they have suffered.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the May number of the «Flores Parish Magazine.» It is a beautiful little volume elegantly compiled and printed, and contains interesting essays on various subjects, among others, one on «The Month of May.» Though the «Flores Parish Magazine» is a Protestant organ, and is, we believe, edited by a Protestant clergyman, we are bound to say that it is free from the slightest taint of bigotry, nor, as far as we can see, does it contain a single sentence that could be offensive to persons of other religious persuasions. All honor and success, therefore, to the «Flores Parish Magazine.»

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, discussing the alternatives to granting Home Rule to Ireland, says:—«Among the measures which may be needed if Home Rule be not granted will be one for the suspension of the right of Ireland to representation in the Imperial Parliament; another for the suppression at the will of the Irish Executive of the right of free speech, free association, a free Post, and a free Press; a third, for the abolition of trial by jury, and a fourth empowering the police to arrest anybody on suspicion of sympathy with any popular, National, or agrarian movement. Mr. Parnell and all the leaders of the popular party, including one archbishop, several bishops, and priests too numerous to mention, would be promptly placed under lock and key; the garrison would be reinforced, the police would be increased; power would be taken to arrest any one found out after dark, and a great extension given to the doctrine of joint responsibility. A special grant will probably be needed for the expense necessary in increasing the constabulary in London and all the great towns. The gaols will be kept filled, and the gallows will be in pretty constant requisition.»

A donation of \$200 m/n has been given for the Irish Orphanage by the Rev. Samuel O'Reilly of Mercedes, on the 11th March, 1886; also winter uniform for the whole Orphanage has been given by Mr. Edward Kenny, value \$315 m/n.

We are constantly receiving exchanges addressed «Buenos Aires, Brazil.» Be it known to those sapient geographers that Buenos Aires is not in Brazil, but in the Argentine Republic. The very nearest point of Brazilian territory is some ten degrees north of Buenos Aires, and we may advert to the fact that this

country and Brazil are not only independent of one another but rivals in power. What would our North American friends think of us if we should address papers to them with the direction, «New York, Canada» or «Mexico, State of Massachusetts?» Surely the address «Buenos Aires, Brazil» is just as ridiculous, and the man who writes it deserves to feel the weight of a schoolmaster's birch.

In *The Herald* of yesterday appeared two statements copied from an English paper, and referring to Irish affairs which are absolutely and utterly untrue. The first is the statement of Sir Rowland Blennerhasset that the funds of the Parnellite agitation came from Separatists. The veracious Whig orator said:

«In the earlier stage of the agitation the bulk of the money came through the *Irish World*, but when it was discovered that it was being used for Parliamentary agitation the collection ceased, but the moment it again seemed not impossible that the English Ministers would strike the British flag to the subsidised forces of Irish treason, the *Irish World* again commenced to fill the Parnellite treasury. If Mr. Parnell, after Home-rule, did not soon succeed in obtaining a measure enabling the Irish to arm themselves and prepare for insurrection with a view to independence, he would have to reckon with his masters, the American and Irish Separatists.»

In the early days of the Land League the *Irish World* did make large collections for agrarian purposes, but it is not and has not been at all prominent in the work of collecting for the Parliamentary Party. The great bulk of the money for this purpose has come through other sources, principally the Parliamentary Committee of New York, who are all known to men of very moderate views. In a letter which the President of the Committee, Mr. Eugene Kelly, recently sent to Mr. Parnell, he reiterated what he and others had often stated before, viz., that those who subscribed to the Parliamentary Fund in America did not wish to dictate to the people of Ireland, but were ready to aid them by every legal means to recover their rights.

The second statement is to the effect that Mr. Patrick Egan and Mr. Alexander Sullivan were endeavoring to make a demonstration against Parnell in order to affect unfavorably Mr. Gladstone's Home-rule scheme. The following telegram sent by Mr. Egan and published in *United Ireland*, of the 10th of April, will clinch that falsehood:

«Lincoln, Nebraska,  
To Harrington,  
National League,  
Dublin.

Statement that Sullivan and I have condemned Parnell's peaceful policy an unqualified falsehood, which could only have emanated from an enemy of the League and a traitor to Ireland.

Patrick Egan.»

A writer in the *South American Journal* says:

«The sad declination in the position and influence of the most illustrious families is one of the most curious and striking illustrations of the mutability of human greatness. Time was when the De Courcys were regarded as the proudest and most powerful nobles in France. The motto of their coat-of-arms was: 'I am no king; I disdain being a duke; I am De Courcy.' Yet the last descendant of this lordly race died quite recently as a street-sweeper in Paris. Such is life!»

The writer is mistaken; some of the race still exist. The De Courcys are still lords of Kinsale, and the representative of the family has the privilege of wearing his hat in the presence of royalty. Hereditary privileges are, however, the only thing to which the «lordly races» can lay claim. They have neither natural talents nor even a store of wealth. They belong to that unfortunate class known as shoneen Irish landlords, who, like ancient Pistol, regard the world as an

oyster, which they need only open and devour. One of the «lordly race» died in the British Hospital only a few months ago, and we remember having met another De Courcy, who laid claim to nobility, at the Chilean Exhibition in Santiago, 1875. He must have degenerated, for he wore the livery of the Peruvian legation.

### FATHER GRAY'S LETTER.

The letter of Father Gray, which appeared in last week's *Southern Cross*, must commend itself to the heart and mind of every Irishman and Irishman's son in the River Plate. It is simply a proposal, eloquently worded, to save the rising generation from the social, intellectual and moral degeneracy into which they are fast sinking, and into which they must inevitably fall unless those who are capable of assisting them, and who are blessed by Providence with wealth and intelligence will speedily come to rescue. We have over and over again in this paper impressed upon our countrymen the necessity of organizing as other nationalities are doing to provide camp children with some sort of education, something by which we may be enabled to distinguish them intellectually, as well as physically, from the Negro or the Indian. Our words for many were as the seeds cast on the barren rock, but, thank God, it has not been so with others. There is, we believe, a very wholesome understanding prevailing among many of our countrymen in the camp in reference to the matter of education, and we are convinced that they only await the opportunity to encourage and help on the good work. There was only wanting somebody to make a start. Providence, however, never abandons those who put their trust in Him, and it is His holy will that even this want should be supplied. Father Henry Gray, C.M., is a man admirably adapted for the work he has undertaken. He belongs to a religious order which has always combined teaching with preaching, and the members of which are, therefore, in a position to thoroughly understand the twofold requirements of our people. He has himself had long experience in the professor's chair as well as in the pulpit and the confessional, and in the double capacity of priest and teacher he has endeavored himself to the hundreds of Irish people with whom he has come in contact, and who have heard the Gospel of Christ and received the light of instruction from his lips. Father Gray will, therefore, carry with him the confidence and the goodwill of all in the great work he undertakes. He proposes to establish two classes of schools for Irish children in town and camp—Industrial and Preparatory Schools. In the former institution children might learn, besides reading, writing, and arithmetic, and other elementary rules, a knowledge of agriculture, mechanical trades, industry of various classes, &c., and in the latter, the male children, whose parents could afford it, might study for the learned professions and for merchant business, and the female children might receive the instruction becoming their state of life and social position. Father Gray proposes to make the schools self-supporting, though, of course, the Industrial School would be open to receive donations from any generous giver.

«I could wish,» says our rev. correspondent, «if my occupation allowed it, to go all over the province and confer on the matter with all the Irish Chaplains and several other ladies and gentlemen who, by their generosity in supporting the Orphanage, show how much they have the interest of our people at heart.» We hope it will not be necessary for Father Gray to go to so much trouble. We have no doubt that all the Irish Chaplains and many of the estancieros will be ready to co-operate with him, and we would suggest that as many as can conveniently do so, should meet at an early date at some appointed place in this city to talk over the matter and to pro-

mote the views set forth. There never was a better opportunity, and, if this be lost, it may never again return. Father Gray will soon be leaving for the Old Country, and if he gets the proper encouragement he can, on reaching Ireland, engage a sufficient number of the Christian Brothers and Sisters of Charity, or some other suitable communities to come amongst us, where their presence will be a constant source of blessing and edification. Let all, the rich and poor, consult together and try to realise the purpose which Father Gray so lucidly and eloquently sets before them, and they will not only be carrying out God's will here on earth, but will earn the respect of their fellow-men and the blessings of many generations yet to come.

### «BREAKERS AHEAD!»

The Nemesis which we find in the pages of history to have uniformly overtaken in time the nations whose misdeeds have stained this or that epoch, seems also, under the same providential *leitmotiv*, to pursue society when it goes astray on some violation of a principle and to punish it in that very particular wherein it has sinned. In the words of the poet, we often find society to have «nursed the pinion which impelled the shaft.»

Face to face, as the world now finds itself, with one of the gravest issues of modern times in the menacing aspect of the Labor Question, and the general dissatisfaction throughout the length and breadth of Europe and America of the many classes of the employed, the preservation of order, and the rights of individuals imperatively claim our earnest attention. Society, or that great part of it whose sole occupation from early morn to dewy eve seems to be the all-absorbing one of raising Mammon's golden pile, without which, to it, life would not be worth living, must lay to heart the part it has had in bringing about the evolution of the present crisis and, if wise, strain every nerve to break its fall down the incline itself has helped to smooth.

The causes of the general disaffection and of the tendency to oft-recurring outbreaks, involving loss of life and destruction of property and paving the way to far greater disasters in the near future, are not far to seek. Perhaps the most pernicious of these causes, and the one we will specially consider, is the total forgetfulness by the mass of employers of a just price due to the employed, that is, a rate of wages intrinsically demanded by the nature of the work itself and extrinsically regulated by the requirements of the necessities of life. The excuse put forward by the shortsighted capitalist is that he can command labor at such a price because the keen competition, or rather forced scramble for work at any price, which obtains at times, puts in his power to pay a rate of wages consonant not with the just claims of the employed, but with the latter's «driven-to-the-wall» resignation thereto. Coupled with the rancorous feelings such a treatment would naturally breed in the injured class, there is besides in the discrimination of caste—which as long as human nature is human nature must perforce exist—no longer the connecting link of a charity with foot on earth and head in heaven, but the artificial and hypocritical one of a philanthropy which, with all the tinsel show of charity, has not one breath of the vivifying spirit of that virtue.

Society has at this day cast its tents over the crater of a volcano; a convulsion is being fast heralded by the spread of socialistic doctrines, and only the iron hand of a firm policy on the part of both rulers and the orderly class in the community, with the initial measure of removing all irritating causes, will give time for a salutary reaction to set in and avert the impending social catastrophe.



## HAIL, FREEDOM!

At the moment at which we write these lines the Irish people all over the world stand in breathless expectation of a great and almost unprecedented event. They resemble an army emerging from the smoke and din of battle, before whose swords the enemy have disappeared, but who are treading on ground that has been undermined and on which it is easy to plant an ambushade. Ireland has met so many disappointments and has suffered so many defeats that we scarcely dare to believe the news that reaches us, that the question of her deliverance is debated in the Parliament of her hereditary foe, and that the greatest statesman of this or any other age, with a powerful following at his back, has advocated her claim to freedom and stakes his reputation on the issue. And yet there can be no controverting the fact. Gladstone has brought in his bill for an Irish Parliament, which is practically a repeal of the accursed Union, and if Irishmen continue to be true to themselves no earthly power can now wrest the prize which is within their grasp. It would be too soon to sing halleluiahs over the mighty event which is not yet accomplished, but taking everything into account we feel as if we perceived the first streak of that dawn for which forty generations of bondsmen prayed in vain. The emotions which are experienced by such a glorious anticipation may be felt but cannot be expressed. When the Roman Consul in the theatre at Corinth proclaimed the restoration to Greece of her lost liberty, the people raised such a shout that birds flying over their heads were stunned and fell into the theatre. When the great day of Ireland's independence shall be proclaimed the Irish people scattered throughout the globe will raise such a shout of joy that the echo will reverberate from pole to pole, and will be heard even in the bowels of the earth, and the thousands of martyrs will awake and arise from their graves to welcome the advent of liberty!

LETTER  
FROM MICHAEL DAVITT.

In *El Diario* of Tuesday appeared an extract of a letter from Davitt, the great leader of Irish democracy. The letter was addressed to Mr. O'Curry, of this city, who had been commissioned by the proprietors of *El Diario* to secure the services of Mr. Davitt in acting as correspondent of the paper. The following is the extract which appeared in *El Diario*—

"The truth is I have not been able to do half my journalistic work during the last six months owing to the time which I have been compelled to give to the national cause. I have been for some time past engaged in a propaganda of the Irish Question in England, with the view of winning the sympathies of the English democracy towards Irish national self-government. Mr. Parnell is so convinced of the progress which I have made in this direction that he is most anxious I should devote as much of my time as I can possibly spare to a continuance of it, and I am, therefore, occupied constantly running backwards and forwards between England and Ireland at the present time.

The Home-rule cause is making vast strides in England, and although Gladstone may possibly be defeated either in the House of Commons or the House of Lords, the very fact of such a man declaring for Irish autonomy and being prepared to stake his political fortune upon carrying such a measure, makes it only a question of a very short time until the concession of an Irish legislature will be an accomplished fact. This, you will admit, is a big prize to struggle for, and I know you will agree with me that it is our duty to put forth every exertion in order to achieve that prize for Ireland.

Mr. Parnell and myself are now in perfect accord, even on the land question. A scheme, known as Mr. Giffen's scheme, which would in reality mean the

ownership of the land of Ireland by an Irish State, has been accepted by Mr. Parnell and by the Irish Hierarchy; and thus my position during the last three or four years, often as you know made a very unpleasant one, is finally vindicated. In addition to this, Sir James Caird and the *London Times* have recently discovered that such a thing as economic rent has disappeared from over 500,000 Irish holdings. I have been declaring this from the house-tops for the last five or six years, and have been imprisoned three times in that period, in reality for attacking rent. However, we are moving too rapidly over here to permit of dwelling too much on even the recent past, and, therefore, I am bending all my energies now towards helping Parnell to get an Irish Parliament from Mr. Gladstone and the Liberal party. There will probably be a big struggle before the issue is decided in favor of Ireland; but I sincerely hope that we will not be wanting in the efforts and sacrifices that may be required in the contest which now lies before us."

THE  
RURAL EXHIBITION.

We take the following report of the opening of the Rural Exhibition from our contemporary *The Herald*—

The opening of the Exhibition took place on Sunday, and the weather being everything that could be desired there was a large attendance of visitors.

The opening had been announced for 1 o'clock but, as always happens in this country, the high dignitaries who were to take part in the ceremony failed to show the courtesy of punctuality and it was not till 2 o'clock that the President of the Republic arrived. He came in an open carriage drawn by four horses, and was accompanied by Drs. Chavarria, Wilde, and Pellegrini.

The troops drawn up in front of the building presented arms and the band played the National Anthem.

The managing committee with their president, Sr. Sunblat, and many members of the Rural Society, and also a large number of military officers of high rank, received the President at the principal door of the building. The Municipal Intendant, the Chief of Police, and many other high functionaries were also present.

General Roca passed immediately to the platform which had been erected in the central pavilion, and Sr. Sunblat opened the proceedings by reading an address. He began by remarking that this exhibition is of greater importance than any which the Society had previously organized, because, owing to General Roca's happy suggestion it had been made international for live stock, hides, wool, and agricultural machinery. Attention was called to the fact that the principal nations of Europe and America have responded to the invitations of the Society, the Oriental Republic having sent cattle, England, France, and Germany cattle, sheep, and horses (the principal cabanas being represented); these countries as well as the United States, Canada, Austria, Belgium, Switzerland, and Sweden have also sent specimens of the best agricultural machinery, thus showing the intention of opening an active market in this Republic, a market which is destined to be the first in South America because of the special natural and social conditions which characterize the country, of the protecting laws which are made as occasion requires, of the immigration which spontaneously flows here, and of our production which satisfies our necessities and promises soon to make our exports exceed the value of our imports.

The steam packet companies, both at home and abroad, and the railway companies have rendered essential aid to the Exhibition by making considerable reductions in their tariffs.

In the Cordoba Exhibition of 1873 only 100 animals were exhibited, in the first Rural Exhibition of 1875 there were 198 ani-

mals, in 1879, 270, in 1878, 313, in 1880, 277, and in 1881, 224.

In the present Exhibition there are 894 animals of which 220 have come from abroad.

In reply to Sr. Sunblat's address, President Roca said that he had opened a similar exhibition at the beginning of his term of office, but the present one, held almost at the close of his government, was of much greater importance from its international character, and from the quantity, quality, and variety of the animals, machinery, and agricultural produce exhibited.

General Roca, followed by a numerous party, then visited the several sections.

When the troops had gone by nearly all the horses on exhibition were led forward for the President's inspection. This was a fine sight, from the variety of breeds and the beauty of the horses shown.

The total number of visitors is estimated at 4000.

The buildings and gardens occupy a space of about 8 squares. The principal building is a large and elegant structure of brick, wood, and iron, about 115 metres in length by 30 in width, and is intended as a permanent building to be used for future exhibitions. It contains machinery and implements of every possible kind for rural purposes. Another pavilion about 45 x 50 metres, containing agricultural produce of every kind, also tanned hides, alimentary preparations, wool of various kinds, and raw silk, etc.

There are about 440 rams and ewes exhibited, including splendid specimens of Rambouillets, Lincolns, Leicesters, Cotswolds, South Downs, Shropshires, Hampshires, and Oxford.

The following are the names of the principal exhibitors:

**OWNERS OF BULLS AND COWS.**  
J. Yeomans, Frederico Neild, Villanueva, Reyes, Domingo Frias, Maillard, Salas, Duggan, Zeballos, J. A. Nash, Bernardo Irigoyen, Norberto Quirno, Geurero jr., Diego Church, Francisco J. Meeks, Leonardo Pereyra, Ricardo Newton, Francisco B. Bosch, Saavedra, Uribularrea, Serantes, Vicente L. Casares, Del Carril.

**SHEEP.**  
Von Homeyer, G. Von Becher and Victor Gilbert (all imported), Francisco Chas, Senillosa, Martinez de Hoz, French Government, Guerrico, Villate, Acosta Amadeo, Ocampo Bros., Juan A. Brown, Gibson Bros., Villanueva, Domingo Frias, Juan Fair, Zeballos, Pereyra, Irigoyen, Norberto Quirno, Oicente L. Casares, Cesar Cardoso, Pellegrini and Lagos.

**HORSES.**  
Francisco J. Meeks, Elfa, Ricardo Newton, Castex, Juan Fair, Gustavo Napp, Leloir, Francisco B. Bosch, Pereyra, Vicente L. Casares, Perisena, Santiago Luro, Guerrero, Edward Casay.

**PIGS.**  
Francisco J. Meeks, Mujica, Leneveaux, Amadeo, Juan A. Brown, Miguel A. Lanus.

**MACHINERY.**  
Gregoire, Mohr Bell, Moore and Tudor, Foley and Co., Meeks, Percus and Kexel, Agar Cross and Co., Miguel Lanus, Adde, C. T. Getting, Lister, Reid, Gasquet, Philip, John Shaw and Sons, J. and J. Drysdale, Howard, Flores, etc.

We are informed that the first prize for the best Lincoln ram has been awarded to Sr. Domingo Frias for his splendid specimen of that breed.

Messrs. Moore and Tudor exhibit a very neat arrangement of a quantity of the drums containing Mr. Hayward's Glycerine Sheep Dip, also models showing the mode of applying the remedy and specimens of wool before and after treatment.

The exhibition of vegetable products, especially cereals, is defective, in quantity at least.

Messrs. J. and J. Drysdale, Agar Cross, and Foley and Co., have each a separate section, in which fine specimens of machinery are exhibited.

On Sunday all the principal machinery was in motion, and we presume that this will be always the case on Sundays.

Altogether the scene was a most animated one, and all who

can spare time should take an early opportunity of visiting the Exhibition. The charge for admission is, except on certain special days, 50 cents for men, 25 cents for ladies, and 10 cents for children.

The general Exhibition will close on the 24th inst.

## MONTEVIDEAN NEWS.

It appears that President Vidal is anxious to re-establish the Good Shepherd Asylum from which the nuns were forced to fly last year owing to the tyranny of Santos.

The Government has received from Europe six guns for the gunboat «Rivera» and the steamer «Fortuna».

The engineers who will commence the port works are soon expected here.

It is said that Santos will resign as soon as he has drawn up his report of the war which he will present to the Government.

In the Brazilian Chambers Government will be interpellated on the right to imprison Arredondo.

*La Nacion* says that some of the revolutionary leaders have threatened to have recourse to dynamite in order to obtain their objects.

Messrs. Piaggio and Martinelli have obtained leave to construct a tramway through the streets of the city in which none now exists.

## PROVINCIAL NEWS.

## SALTO.

There are some branches of the telegraph line finished here, but no employees can be procured to work them, or, rather, the Government takes no trouble to procure them.

The road to Jujuy is being repaired, and it is hoped that it will be again opened for traffic in the course of one month.

## GENERAL ITEMS.

Dr. Juarez, Senator in Congress and President-elect, has arrived in town.

The prize bull Orange, imported by Dr. Frias, has obtained the first prize at the Exhibition, and Noble, bred by Sr. Norberto Quirno, the second prize. Great dissatisfaction was expressed by Noble's friends at this decision and a protest was talked of.

The following are the weights of some of the largest animals in the Exhibition:

Chivo: a novillo belonging to Sr. Casares, 2200 lbs., the bull Noble 2260, the bull Pharoah II. 2170, the cow Duchess of Townley, belonging to Sr. Casares, 1799; Sr. Irigoyen's bull, age 1½, year, 1360.

The Convention of the Province held an important session on Monday—there was a full house.

The matter in discussion was whether the Justices of the Peace should be named directly by the popular vote of the people over whom they hold jurisdiction, or by the Government. There is a strong party in the House in favor of the nomination of the Justices and the Municipalities by the people. The project introduced by Don Belin Sarmiento, prohibiting the Legislature from giving sums of money to aid in the building of churches or to assist in any religious object was, on the motion of Dean Dillon, rejected. The Session terminated at 4.30 p.m.

Havas had nothing more important to communicate on Monday than the fact that a number of Italians attended the funeral of one Bertani in Rome, and that he was buried without Christian ceremonial. The name Bertani is quite unknown outside of his own circle. It is probable he was one of the most unscrupulous of the Freemasons or Carbonarii, and therefore Havas tries to give him a post-mortem celebrity.

Two soldiers kept a quarter of the city disturbed for a long time on a certain night last week. They entered a cafe in the Paseo de Julio between Lavalle and Tucuman, where a number of people were drinking or otherwise amusing them-

selves. The soldiers drew their swords, and striking right and left they soon scattered all who came in their way. When they were left alone they partook freely of all the good things around. Soon the police who had been made aware of the state of things arrived. The soldiers tried to escape, but they were followed by the police and a large crowd; they were arrested after a most desperate struggle, but not before they had assaulted and wounded several persons whom they met on the way.

The «Regina Margherita» got badly aground again on Wednesday in trying to get out of the Riachuelo and had to be tied to both banks to prevent her overturning.

A new comet has appeared this week near the constellation Orion. The first to catch sight of the rambler was Mr. McCarthy, who is an astronomer in the observatory at La Plata. He first observed it with the naked eye, and the telescope being afterwards applied it was found that McCarthy's observation was correct. The tail is about one degree in length. On taking correct observation the news of the comet's appearance was communicated to the observatory of Paris.

The opening of Congress by President Roca will take place to-day at 2 p.m., with the usual ceremonies.

On the 26th of April the marriage of Mr. Edward Dillon and Miss Rose Fallon was celebrated in the parish Church of Guardia del Monte. The rev. P.P. of the district performed the ceremony. We wish Mr. and Mrs. Dillon many years of married bliss.

There are unclaimed letters in the Post-office for Robert Tallon, J. P. Cowen, Mary Coffey, Miss M. Farely, Peter Findlay, Henry F. Gunning, Jaime Gardner, Sr. Gibson, Charles Levy, G. Mackern, Arthur Maguire, William Kelly, and Bridget Kennedy.

Over 10,000 people have visited the steamer «Regina Margherita» since she entered the Boca a few days ago. The crowd there on Sunday was very great, and some people had to wait a long time. Twenty cents were collected from each visitor, the total amount being handed over to the Italian Hospital and other charitable institutions.

Mrs. Thomas Duggan and some of her children will leave for Europe on the 17th of this month.

Mrs. Duggan will be accompanied by her nephew, Mr. P. Dowling. We wish them a happy voyage, and hope their tour through the land of their fathers will be a pleasant one.

The marriage of Dr. Mackern to Miss Gibson took place on Wednesday at 11 a.m. in the English Church.

Passengers booked to leave per R.M.S. «La Plata» on the 17th:

Don Francisco Gonzalez and wife, Mr. Petchok, Mr. Galway, Mr. W. P. Neel, Mrs. Vignale and two daughters, Mr. Geffires, Mrs. Williamson and family, Mr. Parkinson and wife, Santiago Bengolea and family, Thomas and James Gahan, F. Neild, E. W. Smyder, John Drysdale and family, A. Bell and wife, Thomas Duggan, jr., A. Pethic, A. P. Bell, L. Tidblom, Mrs. Pierson, Dr. Ayer, wife and family, Mr. Tudor and wife, Captain Thurnburn, wife and daughter.

The Literary Society are about to transfer their penates from the old rooms in Anchorena's house, Calle Reconquista, to the spacious house which they have secured at the corner of Maipu and Lavalle. This is a sign of prosperity, and we have great pleasure in congratulating the society thereon.

The term for the payment of patents in this city has been extended by public decree (and positively for the last time) to the 10th inst.

Sr. Montt, formerly the Chilean Minister in this republic, and recently appointed to Washington, has been transferred to the legation in London. Sr. Carlos Morla Vicuña, now secretary of the Chilean Legation in Paris, has been appointed Minister in Washington.

On Friday night a young French actress, Eugénie Fleutelot, attempted to poison herself by taking laudanum. She is only 19 years of age, and formed part of a French company which performed at the Opera House some months ago.

Another railway accident took place last week on the Buenos Aires and Rosario line. A goods train went off the track between the Sanchez and Ramallo bridge stations, three wagons were smashed, but there were no personal injuries. A distance of 70 metres of the earthworks was displaced and 100 men were sent to repair the way.

*El Comercial* of San Pedro, states that a person named Monsalvo was killed last week in a house of ill-fame in that town; the homicide, whose name is Guerrero, has been arrested.

The governor of Formosa territory, Col. Fotheringham, has been authorised by the Minister of the Interior to bring an action at law against our colleague *La Prensa* for the series of articles about the style of government in that part of the republic which recently appeared in its columns.

We beg to salute our esteemed colleague the *Standard* on its 26th anniversary.

Col. Bosch, chief of police, was entertained at breakfast in the Plaza Euskara by the subaltern employés of the police on Saturday. Eloquent speeches were made, and at the close the entire breakfast party accompanied Col. Bosch to his house.

A tragic affair occurred at the Military Hospital on Friday night. The sentinel on guard fired his Remington into a Barracas tramcar, fortunately without killing, or wounding anybody; he immediately fired a second shot at a passer-by, but missed him also. A policeman then rushed up and received a bullet in the groin; another escaped a fourth shot by dodging behind a telegraph post; the whole neighborhood was soon in alarm. The lieutenant of the guard then got on the parapet and ordered the man to throw down his rifle; the answer was two bullets that struck the wall. The officer then called two soldiers and ordered them to shoot down the sentinel, who rushed into the sentry box, but the aim of his comrades was so true that he fell dead in it. The unfortunate man was, it is supposed, attacked with sudden madness. He was a confirmed drunkard.

*El Figaro*, a Juarista organ in this city, having declared that \$25,000 out of the public treasury has been spent in paying the expenses of the opening of Dr. Irigoyen's chapel at La Chozas, Dr. Irigoyen wrote to the secretary of the department of government by which it was averred this favor was dispensed, enquiring whether there was any truth in the statement, and the answer was that no such payment had been made, and the statement of *El Figaro* is therefore branded as a calumny.

It is positively stated that Col. Bosch at the opening of Congress will resign his office of chief of police, and will once more place himself at the head of his regiment.

In Calle Ecuador 312, a boy only seven years of age, has shot a little girl with a pistol which some foolish person had left lying about loaded.

Thomas Barrett, who has been nine years in prison for murdering his wife, has petitioned the Minister of Justice for «gracia» and will probably get it.

The justice of the peace of Navarro, Sr. Ponce de Leon, has commenced a prosecution for libel against the persons who accused him to the E.P. of having committed abuses in the exercise of his functions.

D. Maximo Fernandez intends to form a Swiss colony in his establishment «Matilde» in the partido of Bragado. He will introduce 100 families of agriculturists.

It is reported that forged Bank of England notes of £100 are in circulation, and that some have found their way to Chili. It is said they were made in Dublin and are so well executed as almost to defy detection.







# EIGHT MONTHS ON THE GRAN CHACO OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

By GIOVANNI PELLESCI.

THE INDIANS AND THEIR DEAD.

[CONTINUED.]

Now, the Mattaccos, as I have already said, believe that the souls of the dead do not find peace if their bodies are not buried in ground belonging to the tribe. I do not know whether an exception is made for warriors dying in battle. They hold also that the soul, which they call «hész» while they call the body «tszan» and the dead person «abót»—will not be able to join its comrades if the body has not first suffered decomposition either by fire or by air. Until then, they say, the soul wanders round the family «rancho» and is seen lamenting.

These apparitions of grieving souls are the subjects of many of their narratives and of a great part of their conversation, and it is probable excite as much terror among them as with ourselves.

It follows, of course, that when an individual dies at a distance, his kinsfolk and the inhabitants of the tolderia go forth to seek his remains, in order to bury them into the territory belonging to the tribe. But to people who travel on foot the carriage of a corpse would be a serious matter, since they must often travel hundreds of kilometers. They wait, therefore, till the tissues of the body have perished, and then carry home the bones. This is in no way prejudicial to the deceased, because his soul cannot descend under the earth until decomposition is complete.

Meanwhile, if the death occurs in the morning the body is placed in a grave the same evening; if at night, then the next morning. But it is not covered in; branches are merely laid over it to prevent tigers, dogs, and birds of prey from feasting on it. When decomposition is over it is either burned, as I have said, or finally interred.

When an individual dies away from home the corpse is wrapped in a net, and is placed in a tree with the necessary coverings, as usual, for protection. The next year, or at some indefinite period, provided always that only the skeleton remains, the friends of the dead man fetch the bones away and carry them to the «rancho» where they receive proper burial.

In whatever spot they may place a corpse they invariably leave beside it a gourd of water, and for this reason. Scarcely is an individual dead when other dead persons come to pay him a visit, and as both he and they may be thirsty water is left in order to assuage their thirst. Any one aware of the importance of water in these regions will understand the value attributed to this gift to the dead, and will find its explanation in the fraternal and hospitable spirit that outlives death itself.

But whatever may be the reason of this custom, which exists in one form or another among other uncivilised tribes, we cannot fail to be struck with the analogy between it and the traditions of the ancient Greeks and Romans.

Every one knows that it was the custom in Pagan times to place a piece of money in the mouth of the dead, that they might pay Charon for ferrying them across the Avernus. The Egyptians enclosed ears of corn and other things for the use of their dead, and these grains having been found when the tombs were opened, have served to prove how enduring is their vegetative power, for they take root and bear fruit when sown in the earth.

Nations who burn their dead—a custom which some are at the present time endeavoring to revive—burn food with them also; this is mentioned by Virgil when describing the last rites rendered

by Aeneas to his friend Miseno, whose body was consumed on a funeral pyre:

Then on a bier, with purple cover'd  
The breathless body, thus bewail'd  
they lay  
And fire the pile, their faces turn'd  
away  
(Such reverent rites their father  
used to pay).  
Pure oil and incense on the fire  
they throw,  
And fat of victims, which his friends  
bestow.  
These gifts the greedy flames to dust  
devour;  
Then on the living coals red wine  
they pour.

We remark another analogy in the custom prevalent among the most remote nations of covering graves with a heap of stones. In fact, among the Manzaneros—Araucanian Indians living between Limay and Neuquen, on Argentine territory, on the eastern slopes of the Cordillera—this practise has attained such proportions that travellers have mistaken some of these tumuli for small natural eminences. Among ourselves it is customary for those present at a burial to throw a clod of earth into the grave, and to do the same at the foot of those crosses by which the wayfarer is reminded of the last resting-place of some fellow-mortal. The custom must have flourished centuries ago, for Dante, speaking in the person of Manfred, says:

Yet at the bridge's head my bones  
had lain,  
Near Benevento, by the heavy mole  
Protected.

The universality of the practise renders the explanation of the construction of the Pyramids for the purpose of sepulchres still more plausible. They are merely colossal exaggerations of the heavy mole, and the custom must have been generally prevalent in the land of the Pyramids.

The belief that the dead feel a need in the other world of those things they enjoyed while in this besides being traditionary among every people in both hemisphere, has led to some cruel customs.

We all know that among the Brahmins in India it was, and still is, customary for the widow to cast herself on the funeral pile. It is true that in order to lessen her sufferings narcotics are given to the victim.

In the New World, those nations whose religion included caste used to sacrifice human beings on the tombs of the great, viz., their servants, officers, and favorite concubines, who considered it an honor to be thus chosen.

It is stated that at the death of the Inca Huaina Cápac, one of the greatest emperors of Peru, one thousand victims were immolated on his tomb! And what must have been the number among the Mexicans, to whose deity human sacrifice was daily bread, while the flesh of their prisoners of war was daily consumed by themselves? To complete the likeness between the two worlds, while Asiatics gave narcotics to the doomed widows the Natchez Indians of North America stupefied their victims with tobacco.

If we compare the results of this superstitious belief concerning the wants of the dead on nations possessing religion and civilisation with its results on those possessing neither, i.e., savages, the balance of humanity is in favor of the latter. These are all equally poor and ignorant, and content themselves with the humble and innocent offering of a cup of water and perhaps a handful of algarobba, without even the holocaust of an animal.

The poor Indians of the Chaco are unable to make themselves interesting on the death of their kinsfolk by wearing black garments, as do Christians, or white stuffs like the Chinese, they show their grief after their own fashion by shearing their head, the only part they habitually cover. The women take refuge in their toldo, avoiding any contact with their friends, remain silent, and attend with more than usual care to their domestic duties. They mourn after this manner for a year, during which time it is indecent for them to marry again. If they must go out they always walk apart, and should they be met by any one they cover their

face; they refuse to converse, and avoid any occasion of speech. It has happened sometimes that travellers have chanced to come across these silent women in a suspicious place, and being ignorant of this custom, have ill-used and killed them.

To cut off the hair has been considered even among the nations of Europe an act of sacrifice and mourning. Among the barbarians who invaded the crumbling Roman Empire, the lover used to cut off his hair on the tomb of the beloved one.

In addition to this they make a lament, sung to a monotonous, inexpressive air, accompanied by the sound of the «pimpin» which, as I believe I have already said, is a kind of mortar formed by means of instruments and by fire from the trunk of a tree. It contains water, and is covered with a skin stretched like a drum-head. They strike upon this with a hollow gourd, in which they place grains of maize or algarobba nuts.

The lament is carried on at fixed hours, but the widow or mother wails almost continually, even when walking out in the streets on her various duties. The deceased is followed to the grave by his kinsfolk and friends, and if he is a popular cacique or a well-known sorcerer, by the whole tribe.

Caciques and skilful sorcerers always hold a high position among the «abóts» who have been expecting them, and their influence in the other world will be in proportion to the consideration they have enjoyed among their neighbors, as demonstrated by the funeral ceremonies. When one of them is dying, the Indians assemble round his home and beg him to intercede with the «abóts» down below, that the «abóts» of the whirlwind, of disease, and of famine, may spare their toldos and visit those of their enemies. The dying man gives them his promise, and, in return, his fellow-citizens pay honor to his funeral rites, and thus augment his beneficent authority over the «abóts».

Men are drawn together by sorrow, and the harmony of human nature in act and word, in hope and in fear, is never so fully manifested as beside an open grave!

[To be continued.]

## ROAST TURKEY.

In selecting a turkey, choose, if the number of the family permit, a young one that is plump and weighs not more than eight or nine pounds. A six or seven pound fat turkey is even better, and two such birds are even better than one very large one if the purchaser desires the finest flavor. Pick out every bit of feather that the vendor has left, and with a rolled piece of lighted paper singe over the whole bird carefully, so that not a hair remains. Take out the fat that clings to the ribs and lay it aside. Wash thoroughly, and rinse and wipe dry inside and out. Rub the inside with salt and pepper. To stuff with bread crumbs take about a pint and a half of fine crumbs for a seven-pound bird. Chop the turkey-fat fine, and if there is not as much as a teaspoonful increase it by a little fat salt pork chopped fine, or with butter if better liked or more convenient. Add to this a teaspoonful of thyme, sage or savory, according to liking, a teaspoonful of salt and half a teaspoonful of white pepper. These directions may be varied to suit family likings, one household preferring little salt or other seasoning, while another (unfortunately for the digestive organs) chooses high flavors. Add as little water as will hold the crumbs in a mass, and pack it into the turkey. A rich dressing is made by wetting the crumbs with less water and mixing with them a dozen or more raw oysters. After the turkey is filled with the dressing sew the openings with a coarse cotton thread, and then rub all over with salt and pepper that is mixed in the proportion of one saltspoonful of pepper to one teaspoonful of salt. Lay upon the breast a thin slice of fat pork, and tie it with the legs and wings

close to the body. Place the bird upon a wire rack or trivet in the baking-pan, and pour in a pint or more of hot water. A turkey of this size should be baked at least three hours, with frequent basting. The meat, unlike game, must be well done or its flavor is imperfect. A large turkey will require a proportionately longer time for proper roasting. Half an hour before removing from the oven draw away the pork and let it drop into the water. Dredge the turkey with flour and permit it to become a rich, but not too dark brown. If the oven is likely to make it too dark, baste oftener and cover with a piece of brown paper. Remove the turkey upon the trivet to another pan and return it to the oven. Place the pan containing the water and fat upon the top of the stove and stir in a teacupful of hot water, permitting it to boil up a moment or so. Then stir in a tablespoonful of browned flour or as much less or more as will make the gravy as thick as cream. It will then be ready for use. When about ready to serve, have the giblets, which have been boiled in salt water, finely chopped, and, unless they are to be saved for a next day luxury, add them before the gravy is taken from the fire.

## DOMESTIC.

Troops of Furies march in the drunkard's triumph.

Happiness is neither within nor without us; it is the union of ourselves with God.

Religion presents few difficulties to the humble, many to the proud, insuperable ones to the vain.

As the pendulum has only to make one tick at a time, so the Christian has but to take one step at a time.

Violent delights have violent ends, and in their triumph die; like fire and powder, which as they kiss, consume.

Misfortunes cannot be avoided, but they may be softened if not overcome, and our lives made happy by philosophy.

«Grant me, O Lord,» said a humble soul, «that I may pass unnoticed through the world.» This should be the wish, or rather the aim, of all true devotion.

He that has never known adversity is but half acquainted with others or with himself. Constant success shows us but one side of the world. For, as it surrounds us with friends, who will tell us only our merits, so it silences those enemies who alone can tell us our defects.

How very low, how very poor, how very unfruitful a man must be who lives upon so low a level that he never has a sight of anything higher than that which he every day does. He eats, and drinks, and sleeps, and eats, and drinks, and sleeps; and he and the swine are on one common level. There is nothing more of him than of them.

## HOME POLITENESS.

A boy who is polite to his mother and father is likely to be polite to every one else. A boy lacking politeness to his parents may have every semblance of courtesy in society, but is never truly polite in spirit, and is in danger, as he becomes familiar, of betraying his real want of courtesy. We are all in danger of living too much for the outside world, for the impression which we make in society, not coveting the good opinions of those who are in a sense part of ourselves, and who will continue to sustain and be interested in us, notwithstanding these defects of deportment and character. We say to every boy, and to every girl, cultivate the art of courtesy and propriety at home—in the sitting room and in the kitchen as well as in the parlour—and you will be sure in other places to deport yourself in a becoming and attractive manner. When one has a pleasant smile and demeanour, it is a satisfaction to know that these are not put on, but that they belong to the character, and are manifest at all times and under all circumstances.

## RELIABLE RECIPES.

Rye cakes for breakfast or luncheon are made with one pint of rich milk, three eggs and a half teaspoonful of salt. Mix with enough rye to make a thin batter. Half fill cups or deep patty pans with the batter and bake for twenty minutes.

Stewed apples—Pare and slice six good-sized apples, put in a stew-pan a pint of water and one half pint of white sugar, when this boils drop in the apples and two or three slices of lemon. Boil until the apples are clear, but not until they go to pieces. Serve cold, with cream or without.

Soup stock—Put a beef bone weighing three pounds into three quarts of water and set on to boil. Cut up small a pound of lean ham or bacon, fry brown, then add the liquor from the bones; cover up the kettle and simmer five hours, strain through a hair sieve and set by till cold, remove the fat and it will be ready for any soup that may be required.

Apple batter puddings—Put into a bowl half a pound of flour, add a pinch of salt and stir in very gradually half a pint of new milk. Beat it until smooth and then add three eggs. Pour about half the mixture into a buttered pie dish and then put it into the oven to get firm. Then nearly fill the dish with apples pared, cored, sliced, and slightly stewed with a little sugar and lemon rind. Pour the rest of the batter over them, return to the oven and bake one hour and a half.

Ham roast—Chop very small bits of boiled ham with not much fat. To one pint of chopped ham add two well-beaten eggs, half a teacup of sweet cream or milk, a little pepper, and if necessary salt, an eighth of a teaspoon of dry mustard. Heat this mixture thoroughly. When hot, spread over slices of toasted bread which have been dipped in hot, salted water, and well buttered.

Pancakes—One pint of milk, two eggs, one table spoonful of sugar, one cupful of flour, one teaspoonful of baking powder, one cupful of cream, a pinch of salt. Sift the flour, salt, and powder together, add to it the eggs beaten with the sugar and diluted with the milk and cream, mix into a thin batter, have a small round, frying pan, melt butter in it, pour about half a cupful of batter in it, turn the pan around that the batter may cover the pan put on a hot fire; turn it, and brown the other side.

## WIT AND HUMOUR.

A base act—laying the foundation for a monument.

A howling success—the dog that is locked out all night next door.

When do one's teeth usurp the functions of the tongue?—When they are chattering.

The survival of the fittest—the tailor that didn't fail during a period of business depression.

«He woo'd and she wouldn't» is the way they put it in Frisco, when a young woman declines a proposal of marriage.

A wag picked up a rose in a ball-room—most of the ladies had gone—and sang pathetically «'Tis the last rose of some her».

A popular author exclaims, «What a pity some quadrupeds can't talk.» We are rather disposed to say, «What a pity some bipeds can.»

«Who is your family doctor, George?» «Dr. Smoothman.» «How did you come to have that hare-brained creature?» «Oh, my wife once asked him if he could tell why she always had cold feet, and he told her that they were so small that they couldn't hold blood enough to keep them warm.» She won't have any other doctor.

«Geography class, stand up,» said a schoolmaster. «What is a pyramid?» «A pile of men in a circus, one on top of the other.» «Where's Egypt?» «Where it always was.» «Where's Wales?» «All over the sea.» «Very well,» said the schoolmaster, «stay there till I show you a species of birch that grows all over this country.»

A young man in Hoboken recently conceived the brilliant idea of popping the question by postal card. Accordingly he despatched one to his idol, bearing simply the name and the character: «?» By return mail he received a card marked energetically: «!» When last seen he had booked an astonishing quantity of baggage for the West.

Of course a tall hat and frock coat count for something, but a growing boy never feels so really sure that he is getting to be a man as when he goes down town and the news boys rush up to him with the cry: «Paper, sir?»

Did you ever see a woman post a letter? She will undertake to drop it into the box; then she draws it back and scans the direction; tries the stamp to see that it is on fast; scrutinises the gummed side and runs her finger over it once or twice; then gives it one or two sudden jerks, which send it rapidly into the box. She then peeps in to see if it went through.

A Mrs. Somebody writes to a contemporary to inquire relative to the rights of «lady voters.» It has come to this, that lady suffrage is to take the place of the common-place woman suffrage of which we have heard something now and again, the weaker sex is very much weaker than they have ever been suspected of being, and they may as well give up their case at once and forever.

Scene: baker's shop. Enter little boy—Please, I want two new loaves—the tender five pence in payment.

Hard shopwoman—The bread has risen a halfpenny. You haven't brought enough.

Little boy, after a moment's pause—That's all mother gave me. When did it go up?

Hard shopwoman—To-day.

Little boy—Then, please, I take two of yesterday's bake.

## 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, and in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaint, but if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to detect whether he himself is one of the afflicted. Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling, attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky mucus gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pain in the side and back? Is there a fulness about the right side as if the liver was enlarging? Is there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly coloured with a deposit after standing? Does the 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 dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered with a cold, sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys become more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing against this latter agonizing disorder. The origin of this malady is indigestion, dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease, taken in its incipency. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will affect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the 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 Curative Syrup», a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 17, Farringdon Road, London, E.C. 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. Stearne) some of the Jarabe de Seigel, and since the commencement of the New Year I have taken the medicine twice a day, and now, thank God, I am quite well. For three years I have suffered with a pain in the stomach, so much that I could not straighten myself or ride on horseback, and during 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 have main without this remedy and I will be glad to receive a box of the same.

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



## COMMERCIAL.

Gold	May 6.	157
Silver		80
Copper		78 1/2
Iron		85
National Bank Shares		

There was more activity noticed in the wool market this week, partly owing to the rise in gold, which on Monday reached 58 per cent premium, and partly to some more favourable news from Europe. Many lots were sold out of deposit.

The *South American Journal* of April 3rd published the following interesting items:

"Argentine Stocks have been flat during the fortnight and show a decline all along the line. The Sterling Loans are one point and the Treasury Bonds and Hard Money Stocks have also had a fall averaging four points.

"There has been a good demand during the fortnight for some of the Argentine Railway Stocks and Shares. Buenos Aires Northern and Ordinary Shares have advanced from 82 to 85 to 88, whilst its 8 o/o Preference has risen from 140-143 to 148-149. Buenos Aires and Rosario Preference Shares and Debentures continue to advance readily, also Buenos Aires and Rosaria. In Buenos Aires and Rosaria, the 7 o/o Preference Shares have risen five points to 1/2-21, but a drop of four has taken place in the Debenture Stocks.

"A fall of five points has occurred in the price of Buenos Aires Southern Railway Stock, and also in the Stock of Central Argentine.

"Central Uruguay Railway Stocks are slightly lower. Northern and Southern Uruguay 2nd Preference have jumped up four points, to 26-28. No changes of importance have taken place in Brazilian Railway Stocks."

The new railway station in 9 de Julio was inaugurated last week.

Private telegrams from London announce that River Plate wools have experienced a slight rise.

Notice has been given by Mr. A. Bennet that Mr. George S. Schrist, who has for some time been associated with him in his business, has now become full partner in New York as well as in this city, the name of the firm being J. A. Bennett and Co.

The failure of Mr. T. R. Gerking is officially posted on Monday in the *Bolsa*. Mr. Beilstein has been appointed by the Comision Interior to liquidate his affairs.

One of the *Bolsa* speculators moved defaulter at the end of the month to the amount of \$80,000, which was the difference to be paid over to the other side. This involved a sale in gold to the amount of \$1,550,000 m/n. It is said that some 70 persons have participated in the failure. This, moreover, asserted that the private loss has produced much good and that the failure prevented the speculators from pushing gold up to an enormous figure.

At the general yearly meeting of the shareholders of the Anglo-Argentine Tramway Company, held in London on the 6th of April, it was resolved to pay a provisional dividend of 4s. 6d. per share in addition to the usual dividend already paid in October last. The receipts for last year were \$93,671 11s. 6d., and the expenses (including the heavy loss in exchange) \$68,320 3s. 3d., leaving a profit of \$25,351.

Yesterday a petition was laid before the Minister of the Interior by Mr. P. Nolasco Arias on behalf of Messrs. Prebble & Ware proposing to construct a railway between the provinces of Santa Fe and Cordoba. The first section of this line will branch off from the Buenos Aires and Rosario Railway between the stations Arroyo Seco and Villa Constitución, and the second section will run from Venado Tuerto to Villa Carlota in the province of Santa Fe. The petitions neither ask guarantee nor subven-

The quantity of wool, according to competent authority, in deposit at the Once Market is 200,000 arrobes, and in the South Plaza 180,000 arrobes.

The Pacific steam packet for Europe received on board £100,000 in specie. The *Teviotdale* took £40,000; and it is said that the *Maskelyne* will be the bearer of a considerable quantity of gold.

The *Observer* of Rosario says: "No wonder building lots have risen in value. Not long ago a Buenos-Ayrian capitalist came here and invested in sites to the value of \$110,000 m/n, he has now sold out clearing \$40,000 m/n by his speculation; not a bad turn over in three months."

The same paper adds that the price of sites of houses has fallen lately, and that lots which were purchased some time ago at \$450 m/n per vara frontage, can now be had for \$350 m/n. This is the price in central districts of Rosario, but in the suburbs land can be had for \$30, 40, or 50 m/n per vara.

The house at corner of Calles Libertad and Arenales, 9 x 24 varas, with six rooms, has been sold for \$9,500 m/n. Seller, Mrs. Denmy.

Messrs. A. Bullrich and Co. sold on the 29th ult. 16 leagues of camp in the 5th and 9th sections of National territory belonging to the testamentaria of the late T. Moore. It was sold in lots of 4 leagues, the 8th in 5th section being bought by Mr. T. E. Preston at 4500 the league, the upset price being 3,333.34, and the remaining 8 leagues in the 7th section by Sr. L. Billinghamurst for 4600 the league, the upset price being 2500. The land is situated between Bahia Blanca and Patagonia. The total realized was 72,800 nacionales.

We hear of the sale of 1000 cows 'al corte' from the estancia of San José, belonging to Don Juan Cañas, Nueve de Julio at \$7 m/n.

The sale of 2000 cows by Mr. P. Quiroga, in San Juan, to be delivered in October, is reported at \$12 m/n per head.

1000 cows were sold on Monday, in 9 de Julio, at \$7 m/n per head. Buyer, Mr. Robbio.

The following commercial telegrams have been received:

"Bordeaux, May 1. Sheepskins are quoted to-day as follows:

Large, fcs. 110-115 per 100 kilos; half wool, fcs. 85-90; borrega, fcs. 75-80. Stock of River Plate sheepskins 2000-2500 bales. Dry ox hides mixed with desechos fcs. 90-95 per 50 kilos. Horse-hair, south, good mixed, fcs. 110-115 per 50 kilos. Maize, white and yellow, average price fcs. 10-10.50 per 100 kilos. Wheat: United States, which regulates the market, generally quoted fcs. 2 over that of the River Plate; fcs. 16.50-17 per kilos.

Special wine cargo for the R. Plate fcs. 5.30-5.40 per ton of 4 bordelesas. Exports to Buenos Aires during the last fortnight 2500-4000 bords.

"Barcelona, May 1. Special tinto wines for the R. Plate are quoted to-day in Valencia at fcs. 46-47 per pipe on board.

From 15th-30th ult. the shipments of vino tinto for B. Aires from this port, Valencia and Tarragona amounted to 1250 1500 pipes."

Havre, May 4.

On the 12th inst. the R. Plate wool auctions will be opened.

Small transactions in R. Plate wools have been effected at easy prices during the last fortnight. Buenos Aires old clip, special for Havre, 33 per cent yield, is quoted at fcs. 1.35-1.40 per kilo. Stock on hand about 5000 bales. Dry matadero oxhides 14-15 kilos fcs. 109-112 per 50 kilos. Beef tallow fcs. 28-29 per 50 kilos. Stock over 1000 tons of beef and mutton tallow. Salted horse hides of Buenos Aires, fcs. 51-54 per 50 kilos.

Montevidean salted saladero oxhides 28-29 kilos fcs. 60-61 per 50 kilos despatched.

Transactions in Montevidean salted ox hides done at firm prices.

Salted matadero ox hides of Montevideo of 28 kilos fcs. 59-60 per 50 kilos despatched."

## THE PLAZAS.

Wool.	ONCE.
Good	75 72
Bellies	68 52
Borrega	
Hides	
Good camp	190
Matadero	175 170
Horse Hides	
Hair	176 170
Sheepskins	
Matadero	per lb 15 144 rls.
Corderitos reg.	17 16
Wheat.	
Coast	6.20 m/n.
French	5.50 m/n.
Maize	
Morocho, in grain	2.20 m/n
Yellow, in grain	2.25 m/n

## CONSTITUCION.

Wool.	
Good	105 60
Borrega	75 62 55
Regular	40
Hides	
Good camp	222 200
Sheepskins superior	26 24 17 rls.
Matadero	
Corderitos	12 9
Hair	190 185
Horse hides	54 53

## BIRTH.

On May 1st, at 1220 Piedad, the wife of Edward Casey of twins (son and daughter.)

## MARRIAGE.

On April 27th, at the Balvanera Church, Buenos Aires, by the Revd. the Cura, William George Marr, of London, to Elizabeth Brennan, of Westmeath, Ireland.



## DEATHS.

On April 19th, at San Andres de Giles, after a short but painful illness, Mary, the beloved wife of James Kelly, aged 29 years. Deeply regretted. R.I.P.

On April 30th, at his residence, 41 Fern Grove, Liverpool, after a long and painful illness, John Thompson Martindale, for many years a resident in this country. Aged 50 years. R.I.P.



## REQUIEM MASS.

A MASS for the repose of the soul of Eliza Anne Browne will be said at the Mercet Church on Friday the 14th inst., at 10 a.m. Friends of the deceased will please accept this invitation. [m 6-tin.]

FAUSTIN M. LEZICA. Comisionista ha mudado su escritorio a la de Reconquista 124, donde se representan y atenderá las ordenes que se dignen enviarle durante su ausencia. m3-1m

Henrique Lezica. Avisa a sus relaciones que ha mudado su Escritorio a la calle Reconquista 124. m3-1m

## TO BE LET

FURNISHED ROOMS in the house of an English family. Apply at 13 Calle Bordas between Azucena and Larrea. m 26-1m

## 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 overnadas breeding fine stock. On one of the said lots there is a magnificent estancia house, galpóns 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 paraíso, 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 \$4,000,000 m/n per square league, a 29-1 m.

## Familia que no consuma

## HESPERIDINA

debe consultar con aquella que siempre tiene a mano

## UNA BOTELLA

de este sano tónico-bicor, y se convencerá de que

ES UNA NECESIDAD CASERA 21 años de éxito lo prueba.

M. S. BAGLEY y Ca.

## REMATE

POR

JOSE M. DE NAVARES

35-SAN MARTIN-35

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 Remata. dor San Martín 35.

## BULLRICH Y CA.

RESUMEN DE REMATES A EFECTUARSE

MAYO

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 ocuras, 718 sangre. Tráquen muy mansa. Para verlas en Alsina 78.

78-ALSINA-78

## COLONISTS

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

EDWARD CASEY,

80 RECONQUISTA

## NOTICE.

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

Miss KILLION'S,

328-Calle Lavalle, Buenos Aires, N.B.—Particular attention paid to emigrants. se 8-pm

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PERFECT SAFETY.

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

BEST REFINED AND PUREST OIL EVER PRODUCED.

The purity of the oil is such that trimming the wick with scissors is unnecessary for several months. Flashing point 150°.

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GLOVER, TEMPLE & Co... Rosario, Santa Fe.

GEO. MICHAELSEN & Co, Montevideo

Do. Bahia Blanca

## COLEGIO GRIEGO

671 PARANA 671

PLAZA 6 DE JUNIO

YOUNG LADIES' ENGLISH CATHOLIC SCHOOL

BOARDERS, HALF BOARDERS, EXTERN AND MUSIC PUPIL.

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

## DO NOT FORGET

If you have old Liver Troubles, the best thing you can do is to use

HOLMAN'S LIVER PAD

It is the most certain cure known, and can never in any case cause the least injury.

Agency—

195 Florida

J. A. BENNET

a20-1m

## KEROSENE STOVES



A large invoice of the celebrated Adams and Westlake Kerosene Stoves is offered for sale. The styles are new and greatly improved, and they are just

THE THING

For use in Cold & Damp Weather Sole Agent—

J. A. BENNET

195 Florida

a20-1m

## HOLY CROSS

## COLLEGE

595 - CORRIENTES - 595

BUENOS AIRES.

—:—

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

—:—

For further particulars apply to, or address, the Director

DR. JAMES P. KELLEY.

may 1-pm

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## 'TEA CELESTIAL'

It is packed only in 4 1/2 and 1-lb. air-tight packages.

THE MANDARIN CHINESE TEA ASSOCIATION



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

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The best-supplied house in this branch of business.

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

Come and See our Stock

UNRIVALLED PRICES

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

LUIS R. SCHEINER.

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CONTADOR PÚBLICO

LA PLATA.

CALLE 57, Entre la 8 y 9.

BUENOS AIRES—CANGALLO 55.

## TIENDA

A LA

CIUDAD DE LONDRES.

[ENTRE RIVADAVIA Y VICTORIA]

38-CALLE PERU-38

EXPOSICION GENERAL

to de Sederias de todas clases para vestidos y guarniciones—20 de Generos de fantasia para vestidos—30 de Confecciones, Tapados, y Vestidos para señoras, señoritas y niños—40 de Modas, sea Gorras, Sombreros, sombreritos y Coifures para señoras, señoritas y niñas—50 de Ropa Blanca, Boneteria, etc., etc.

EXPOSICION DE LAS

MERCADERIAS DE INVIERNO

A LA

CIUDAD DE LONDRES,

38-PERU-38