

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

VOLUME XII, No. 18.

BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1886.

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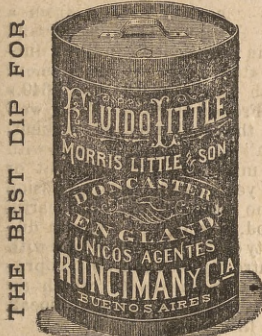
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LA COSECHA NUEVA
GARANTIDO SIEMPRE IGUAL

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 - 2 Erin go Bragh, Argentina
 - 3 Cerveza negra, marca Chanco
 - 4 Cerveza blanca, marca Nato
 - 5 Real Hollands, marca Chanco
 - 6 Sandeman's Sherry, 4 choice kinds
 - 7 Sandeman's Port, 4 choice kinds
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 - 26 Conser, as Crosse and Blackwell
 - 27 Colman's Mustard, Corn flour
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 - 33 Paysandu Tongues, Corned Beef
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RICARDO M. WRIGT

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ing public that we have

JUST RECEIVED
Some excellent Wool Dress Materials,
Velveteens, Plushes, Skirtings, Scotch
Plaids, Flannels, Blankets, Ladies' Jer-
seys, Skirts, Knitted Wool Petticoats,
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We respectfully beg an early inspec-
tion.

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Nearly at the corner of San Martin
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A SPECIAL ASSORTMENT just re-
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Specially adapted for burning coal,
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KEROSENE WARMING STOVES
Of the newest shape, giving out great
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THE PARLIAMENTARY FUND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS, &c.

Previously acknowledged 1086-85
Collected by Mr. James
Lawless (Carmen de
Areco) 26-90
Collected by Mr. John
Browne (La Chozza) ... 79-00
Total \$1192-75

Carmen de Areco,
May 9th, 1886.

To the Editor of the *Southern
Cross*.

DEAR SIR,
Please acknowledge in your
valuable paper the amount of my
second collection for the Irish
Parliamentary Fund. Though
the sum is small it has been
freely given by those who so
generously subscribed in support
of Irish nationality. I am sorry
to say that Irish patriotism is at
a low ebb in the Argentine
Republic. When the old house
in College Green shall again
become the sanctuary of Irish
Legislation and its halls shall
resound with Irish eloquence, I
greatly fear that our countrymen
in South America will have little
cause to participate in the glory
of the day.

I am, dear sir,
Yours faithfully,
James Lawless.

Collected by James Lawless
(Carmen de Areco): \$ m/n
Thomas Maguire 5
Mrs. Egan 2
Mrs. Cormack 2
Peter Carrigue 2
Laurence Carrigue 2
Brian Daly 2
Martin Gillen 2
Mullingar 1
James Quinn 1
Richard Gandy 1
Edward Moran 1
Denis Evis 1
John Harper 1
William Barry 1
Patrick Geraty 1
Patrick Merigan 1
A Friend 0-50
Nicolas Seery 0-40

Total \$26-90

Collected by Mr. John Browne
(La Chozza): \$ m/n

John Browne 20
Michael Kenny 7
Michael Ham 5
Peter Conlon 5
Owens Manny 4
James Savage 4

The following at 2 m/n

each: James Crennighan,
Michael Dennican, Pat-
rick Heduvan, Alic
Lynam, Peter Gill,
Bernard Farrell, Mi-
chael Browne, John
Heduvan, Martin Mul-
lally, Patrick Loran,
Edward Ham, Patrick
Newman, Patrick Gar-
raghan, Patrick Man-
ny, Patrick Kelly, Jas.
Browne 32
Andrew Hearne 1
Thomas Flood 1

Total \$97-00

MONTEVIDEAN NEWS.

The school teachers of San
Jose threaten to strike because
their salaries are not paid.

The new *attaché* to the Ital-
ian Legation, Juan Artega, leaves
for Europe by the "Senegal," tak-
ing the treaty of navigation and
commerce.

The plans of the railway to
Salto, Santa Rosa, Paso Houdo
and Santa Ana have been approv-
ed by the Government.

The Gefé Politico of Florida
communicates that the police of
that department have killed the
assassins of the Aldao family.

The swindler Israel Cardozo,
who under false names deceived
the Brazilian and Argentine au-
thorities, will be sent to Rio
Janeiro, where several prosecu-
tions are pending against him.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

ROSARIO.

400 navvies of the Sunchales
line rebelled in consequence of
heavy arrears due them.

Mr. Cunning, superintendent
engineer of the works, is in Santa
Fé.

The workers attacked the
stores, drank all the wine, and
broke everything.

The mutineers then surround-
ed the residence of engineers
Graham and Powell, who had
declared that they would not pay
them.

Mr. Graham arrived in Rosario
and informed the police Cunning
had absconded with the money
due to the navvies.

The works have been suspend-
ed and the navvies disbanded,
many travelling on foot to the
colonies.

The affair has caused consider-
able excitement here. Nothing
further is known of Mr. Cunning.
He subsequently turned up, and
is now under arrest.

TELEGRAMS.

London May 9.

Trustworthy news has arrived
here that the Emir of Berber, one
of the most important chiefs in
the Soudan, is advancing on Don-
gola with a strong force, well
armed and equipped.

Telegrams from Mandalay state
that about 4000 houses have been
destroyed by fire, which is sup-
posed to have been caused by the
insurgents, who increase daily.

All the foreign Ministers, ex-
cept those of France and Russia,
have left Athens, after breaking
off diplomatic relations with the
Greek Government.

The debate on the second read-
ing of the Irish bill was com-
menced in the House of Com-
mons, there was a large attend-
ance of members.

The various submarine tele-
graph companies have agreed to
make a reduction of two francs
per word for messages to the Ar-
gentine Republic.

Lord Randolph Churchill has
written another article attacking
Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy.

Lord Hartington has consented
to move in the House of Commons
the rejection of Mr. Gladstone's
Home-rule bill.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that
Europe is primarily responsible
for the anarchical disturbances in
Chicago and Milwaukee, because
of the system of exporting desti-
tute people to the United States.

The *St. James's Gazette* com-
mends the prompt determination
of the North Americans to solve
practically the question of Social-
ism with the point of the bayonet
and a discharge of musketry,
even if they show their ignorance
of Mr. Bright's dictum that "force
is not a remedy."

The *Globe* considers that the
disturbances are the last undula-

tion of the socialist wave which
recently passed over London and
some of the cities of Belgium.

Mr. Gladstone's Irish Bills have
passed the second reading (?) and
the discussion in committee be-
gan on the 10th. There is nu-
merous amendments proposed.

The Greek squadron is con-
centrated at Tinos.

Large supplies of provisions
and war material have been col-
lected at Volo, near the Turkish
frontier.

Germany, Austria, England,
Russia, and Italy have communi-
cated to Greece that the Powers
have ordered her ports to be
blockaded. The blockade ex-
tends from Cape Melea to Colon-
na, and from the Gulf of Corinth
to the most northerly point of
the Greek frontier.

Several newspapers express
the opinion that Russia will sup-
port Greece.

The combined fleet which was
blockading the Greek ports has
been obliged to return to Suda
Bay on account of the bad
weather.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* con-
tinues to point to the proba-
bilities of Lord Wolseley re-
signing, with a view to organize
a "loyalist" rebellion, in the
event of Home Rule being
granted to Ireland. Despite the
official denial, the *Gazette* has it
that Lord Charles Beresford was
understood to say, in the lobby
of the House of Commons, that in
the event of Home Rule being
passed, he and Lord Wolseley
had agreed to send in their
resignations if requested to sup-
port a rebellion in Ulster, and
would even join the rebels.

The *Sheffield Telegraph* states
that Lord Wolseley considers
Mr. Gladstone a traitor. The
same paper adds that in military
circles Lord Wolseley's opinions
are upheld respecting the Irish
question.

The *Dublin Express* (Conser-
vative organ) commenting on
Lord Wolseley's rumored threat,
states that by Home Rule Eng-
land will lose several of her most
competent army officers. The
same paper states that an in-
telligent officer is studying the
military maps and history of
Ulster.

The House of Commons was
filled on the night of the 9th.
The Prince of Wales, the United
States Minister, and the Presi-
dent of the French Chamber of
Deputies were among the dis-
tinguished visitors in the gallery.

Mr. Gladstone, on rising to pro-
pose the second reading of the
Home Rule Bill, was received
with great applause. He said that
he did not intend at present to
propose that the debate should
be continued from day to day.
This has displeased the sup-
porters of the bill. The opinion
prevails that if the bill be de-
feeted, Mr. Gladstone will re-
sign.

Paris, May 9.

Sarah Bernhardt has embarked
for South America.

Subscriptions have been re-
ceived for the new loan of 3,000,-
000,000 francs and the applica-
tions are still coming in.

The subscription for the New
Loan has been covered 21 times
over.

A duel has been fought be-
tween MM. Henri Rochefort and
F. Portalis, four shots were ex-
changed but without taking any
effect.

Rome, May 7.

It is officially announced that
the cholera has appeared in Ven-
ice and Vicenza. Deaths occur
daily in those cities.

New cases of cholera occur
every day in Venice and Brindisi.

Vienna, May 9.

The international fleet under
the command of the English Ad-

miral, excepting the French
squadron, has blockaded all the
ports of Greece, they will take no
further action at present.

Washington, May 10.

Deputy Morrow has received a
gigantic petition from the
Knights of Labour in California.
It is more than 1000 feet in
length and contains more than
50,000 signatures, including nu-
merous State, County and Muni-
cipal officials. It asks for action
on the part of Congress to pre-
vent Chinese immigration into
the United States.

New York, May 7.

A member of an anarchical as-
sociation has published a mani-
festo on the situation which has
created the present strikes, and
he says among other things, "We
are stronger and much better or-
ganised than is generally known.
We have in New Jersey a school
for teaching the use of dynamite.
We have organised a corps of
riflemen, not to provoke a con-
test, but to make a good fight
with the police and militia in
the encounters which will inevi-
tably take place. The first shot
of the revolution has been fired
in Chicago. Our brethren here
have behaved nobly, but they
were not so well prepared as they
ought to have been. Our motto
is: 'Neither God nor master'.
Our doctrine is: 'Down with the
Church, the State and Capital,
the Knights of Labor and all other
abominable institutions of the
kind.'"

It is said that the directors of
the Ohio and Baltimore Railway
Company are considering a pro-
posal to construct a line of rail-
way parallel to the Jay Gould
and South-western lines, and
that a large sum of money for
the purpose has been subscribed
at a private meeting.

The police have found more
explosive bombs, and expect to
discover the manufacturers of
them.

Chicago, May 8.

The police have ascertained
that 200 anarchists are in the
hospitals wounded, they have
also captured a large quantity of
arms and a quantity of materials
used for making dynamite bombs.

Athens, May 7.

The populace shows much en-
thusiasm for a war against Tur-
key. The foreign squadron has
returned to Suda bay and the
Greek fleet has returned to Sala-
mis.

The commander-in-chief of
the Greek army telegraphs that
the Turks are concentrating their
forces and that he has ordered
the concentration of his own.

The Powers have given orders
for their fleets to blockade the
Greek ports.

A popular manifestation took
place in the principal public
park. Bellicose speeches were
made, and also a motion was
enthusiastically passed in favour
of a war with Turkey. At the
conclusion of the meeting the
mob repaired to the Premier's
residence. The Premier being
repeatedly called on to speak,
stated that the Government would
never consent to disband the
troops. This declaration was
received with deafening vocifer-
ations and enthusiasm.

The mob subsequently request-
ed the ex-Premier to speak. He
refused, and cries of "traitor!"
were raised. The police dis-
persed the crowd.

The Greek Minister in St.
Petersburg has left for Athens.

Valparaiso, May 11.

The news has arrived from
Peru of the assassination of Col.
Ferreiras, a decided partisan of
General Cáceres.

The murderer is a negro whom
Ferreiras had chastised.

Exchange on London has been
fixed by the banks at 22 1/2 d.,

which is equivalent to 105.73 per
cent premium on gold.

According to the census taken
in November, the population of
Chile is 2,600,000.

Rio Janeiro, May 8.

Senator Silveira has addressed
an interpellation to the Govern-
ment blaming it for the treat-
ment of General Arredondo and
his companions. Baron de Cote-
gipe has promised to reply.

A great sensation has been
caused here by the news of the
attack on General Roca, and the
Press is unanimous in condemn-
ing the act and in congratulating
the President on his escape.

Santiago de Chile, May 10.

It has been discovered that a
well-known advocate has forged
the will of a rich widow. The
persons who signed the will as
witnesses have been arrested.

La Paz, May 7.

The seat of government will be
removed to-day to Sucre, re-
maining two months in Cocha-
bamba; the Chambers will be
installed in Sucre on the 6th of
August.

The diplomatic corps and the
Minister of Foreign Affairs will
remain here.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

Athens, May 11.

Small encounters are contin-
ually taking place between the
outposts of the Turkish and Greek
armies near the frontier town of
Zarkos. There is a danger that
these may lead to a serious
battle.

Madrid, May 11.

The *accouchement* of the Queen
Regent is momentarily expected.
Her health is satisfactory.

London, May 12.

The debate on the Home Rule
Bill stands adjourned till to-
morrow.

The opinion gains ground that
both of Mr. Gladstone's Irish
Bills will be thrown out.

The ex-Minister of Greece has
been called to form a new Gov-
ernment in favor of peace.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that
Gladstone's speech has damaged
his situation and sealed the des-
tiny of the Home-rule bill. La-
bouchere says that he fails to ful-
fill his promises so as to concili-
ate Chamberlain and the Radicals.

Rome, May 11.

The electoral strife is becoming
more bitter. Cairoli, Zanardelli
and Crispi have made energetic
speeches against the policy of
the Depretis Cabinet.

Paris, May 12.

A telegram from Athens an-
nounces that the King has ac-
cepted the resignation of the
Delyannis Cabinet, and that M.
Papa Mitalopoulos, a partisan of
peace, has formed a new Min-
istry, and that one of its first acts
will be the dismissal of the army
reserves.

Fathers Fiske and Coghlan have
just returned to Queenstown from
New York, having collected
£500 towards the completion of
the beautiful new cathedral
which commands the whole har-
bour.

The *Scotsman* states that Glad-
stone's bill gives to the Irish Par-
liament the power of having a
separate currency for Ireland if
she chooses to do so. One result
of this would, of course, be that
dollars and cents would become
the currency in Ireland.

The "Seahorse" left Queens-
town for the west coast of Ire-
land with three hundred sacks of
seed potatoes to be distributed
among the destitute people on
the islands of Clare and Achill.
After disposing of her present
cargo the "Seahorse" will return
to Queenstown for a second con-
signment for distribution.

THE WORLD-FAMED

PEERLESS DIP.



S. ELL & CO.,

203 Rivadavia 203.

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

Hotel de la Estacion,
Lomas, May 3rd, 1886.To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

I have just read in the *Southern Cross* of last week a letter written by Father Gray on the subject of establishing Industrial and Preparatory Schools for the Irish community of the River Plate under the direction of the Christian Brothers, and, as one who was chiefly educated under their fostering care, besides having many personal friends in the Order, I feel myself in a position to recommend in the strongest manner the adoption and furtherance by our countrymen of this good priest's admirable suggestion.

As educationists the Christian Brothers have already attained world-wide fame, and we have only to look to the results of the intermediate examinations at home to see there recorded the numerous and brilliant successes of their pupils, thereby establishing their pre-eminence even as secular teachers; but above and before all, who more successful than those holy men in laying a solid foundation of true Christian piety to secure which for their children ought to be the highest aim and object of every right-minded parent, even on the selfish grounds of worldly interests? As we all know, the best children, in the truest sense of the word, are those reared in the fear and love of God, while those whose moral training is neglected, as time advances, become in so many instances a curse to themselves and their families, although, in some cases, even possessed of fine natural qualities, which, if properly directed, would have made salvation so easy for them. How anxious, then, should Catholic parents be to help to the best of their means Father Gray in this blessed project, enabling him by a united and generous effort to secure for their families this priceless boon.

As Irishmen and Catholics, I most sincerely hope our countrymen will cordially join in promoting this meritorious object, and I would suggest, through the columns of your paper, the calling of a meeting at an early date to promote the views set forth.

I remain, Dear Sir,
Yours respectfully,
P. S. H. Conway.THE
BUENOS AIRES AND PACIFIC
RAILWAY.

II.

Junin, May 3rd, 1886.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

In a prior communication I tried to jot you down a few facts respecting the present mal-administration of the Buenos Aires and Pacific Railway, and in referring to the same subject again I solicit your indulgence, while I make the following remarks:

During the time that the traffic department of the line was under the management of Messrs. Clark and Co. every stationmaster (receiving from \$60 to \$80 m/n per

month) was assisted by a telegraph clerk, who got from \$45 to \$50 m/n, and also by a sufficient number of "peons" to do all the work of his station. Now, under the new regime, the office of "telegrafista" is abolished, except in Chacabuco and Junin, the number of peons reduced to one (why not make it less?), and the stationmaster actually expected to take a little constitutional exercise by driving the pump horse!

I know on this line the chief of a station—bearing the name of an Irishman of Chilian fame—who was ousted from office because he indignantly refused, and quite right too, to play the rôle of station master, telegraph clerk, and "bombero general" for the lucrative salary of \$50 m/n per month.

All the mis-called economy is nothing more or less than a miserable pretext to make room for the heavy consignments of European mashers which keep arriving by almost every European steamer.

The passenger service is badly conducted, and with such a disregard to the "horario" specified in the time table (bless the mark) that unfortunate travellers are landed at their destinations at the most unreasonable hours of the night and sometimes at the small hours of the morning.

The cause is, that the company from a desire to cut down expenses is really too penurious to pay enough fitters and other mechanics to keep their locomotives in good running order, and too deucedly "económico" to purchase running stock of good quality to keep their engines, wagons, etc., from running blazing hot on almost every journey.

The "sebo" used by the company contains only about 80 per cent of soap, and is bought because it is probably obtained for 2 cents per kilo cheaper than the genuine article. How can the "itinerario" be observed under such circumstances?

HOW THE COMPANY TREATS
THE CONTRACTORS.

For the last six months or so Messrs. Clark and Co. have been advancing the progress of the buildings here very expeditiously indeed, expending money without stint, when we consider that 1,500,000 bricks have been employed in the different edifices at the rate of 1½ cents per brick, Montevidean sand \$8 per ton, lime \$20 per ton, and so on with the other necessary materials.

Then there were the salaries of about 300 bricklayers and laborers, which added to the cost of the materials already mentioned assumes rather alarming proportions. Now you will be astonished to learn that the contractors have not as yet received one dollar from the company on account of this great outlay, nor have they as yet got one penny out of the \$115,000 sterling allotted for the erection of stations, although 13 of these are completed and actually handed over.

Notwithstanding the existence of this difficulty everything went on pretty smoothly until the Chacabuco-Orellano section was delivered.

The first arbitrary act on the part of the general manager was the prohibition to use the crossing which this line makes with the Western at about one kilometre from Junin station, thus obliging Mr. Clark to pay a good round sum monthly for the cartage of his cargo from the Western to the Pacific station.

You will say, why did Clark and Co. not patronise the Pacific in preference to the Western?

They did until the conduct of one of the company's agents rendered a continuance of same impossible. A case in point—Picture to yourself, say 20 wagons of Clarke's material arriving in Mercedes, consigned to Junin over the Pacific line.

The contractor's agent telegraphs to Junin for empties (Clark's wagons), which are sent on the following morning, but which are stopped in Chacabuco by order of the company's traffic manager, loaded with wool as public cargo for the Once, returning to Mercedes in the course of eight or ten days for the purpose of taking Clark's cargo to Junin.

In the meantime the wages of 300 men have to be paid, while awaiting the arrival of the cargo detained by the interference of the company in Mercedes.

There are more delays yet, for the material having been loaded and put on the train, the wagons are liable to be left at any intermediate station, where there is another wagon loaded with public cargo—this is taken, those are left, and all this abuse of authority in direct violation of the contract, which says that the company guarantees to the contractors every reasonable facility for the transport of all construction material on the line.

I challenge contradiction of the facts which I write, and abide by the decision of your readers as to whether the treatment meted out to the contractors is reasonable.

Under these circumstances, then, I am of opinion that Mr. Clark, seeing his best interests trifled with, had just reason to substitute for the then existing slothful order of things the expeditious transport service of the Western line via Lujan, thereby evading the serious delays which cost his "empresa" so much, at the same time that they debarred considerably the progress of the works.

His having ordered all material over the Western naturally hurt the dignity of the company's general manager, and no doubt gave birth to the order res, ecting the "inter-cambio"; but such acts, or better, pompous nothings, being unworthy of a gentleman in his position redound not to his credit, but only serve to excite pity rather than disdain for the instigator of them, and expose his littleness to the world.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours very truly,
Fair Play.

NOTES FROM THE SALADAS.

Las Saladas,
May 8, 1886.To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

The paucity of news in this vicinity must be my excuse for not sending you the "Notes" as usual for some time past. In fact, even now there is little to write about unless one begins to grumble at that refuge of writers and talkers—the weather. But then one should not come down too heavily on an old friend that, at times, furnishes the sole topic of conversation to us lonely dwellers in the camp.

Affairs look anything but blooming for campmen at present. The increase in very many of the flocks in this district may be written down at nil, and even in those flocks where large lambings have taken place nearly fifty per cent of the lambs have died. This mortality has been caused by a scarcity of that fresh, green grass, so necessary to lamb-rearing ewes at this season. This, with bad prices for hides, and stock, the prospect of a revolution in the near future and, last but not least, high rents places the River Plate farmer in no very enviable position. Unfortunately he has the consolation, if consolation it be, that his brother-farmers all the world over are much in the same predicament. Nor is this depression confined to the farmers, for we have only to glance over the home papers to see that the tradesmen in the cities and towns of the Old World are getting their share of hard knocks also.

Being in the vein for grumbling I will, with your permission, have a thundering big grumble by turning my attention to that flourishing (sic) town of Navarro, which may well be named the "Sleepy Hollow" of this province. 'Tis the old, old story of no improvements—the bridges and approaches to the town are in a scandalous state, and all for want of a little energy on the part of the authorities. As your talented correspondent "Curiosus" pointed out some time ago in your columns, there are numerous old houses in the town roofless and unoccupied, the bricks of which could not be better utilised than by employing them in repairing the bridges and approaches to the town.

Ruins may look interesting in pictures, and are a necessary item in a romance, but they look quite out of place in a town situated in the young, go-ahead Argentine Republic. Besides, these ruins have not the merit of being antique, neither can they be classed as picturesque. At present, coaches, carts, and horsemen have to ford the river; any "loco" who wants to shuffle off this mortal coil may try the bridges with every chance of success.

But this is not the only hardship that "Navarros" have to grin and bear. Wonderful are thy ways, O Red Tape, all over the universe! More wonderful still are thy ways in this country of the Silver River! The post-office of "Sleepy Hollow" is situated in a very backward part of the town, I might say almost in the suburbs. As a consequence, the people living in the neighborhood get their letters addressed to some shopkeeper or hotel keeper in the central part of the town, in order to save themselves a voyage of discovery in search of the post-office. The letters are delivered at their several addresses in the town, but with the additional charge of 5 cents per letter. Newspapers remain at the office, and when their owners call for them there, it is 10 to 1 that the office is closed or the official in charge *non est*. Taking into consideration the unreasonable extra charge for delivery and the uncertainty of the office hours, the people are discontented with such a state of affairs, and some time ago a petition, signed by a number of the most respectable inhabitants of the vicinity as well as by the principal traders of the town, was presented to Government, praying that the office might be removed to the Plaza. A G.P.O. official was sent out to make terms with the postmaster, but of no avail; though I am informed that the postmaster was offered a very substantial increase in his salary if he would only consent to leave the wilderness and come to a nearer centre of civilisation. The postmaster carried things with a high hand, snapped his fingers at the official and the petitioners, and at present reigns sole monarch of all he surveys. And it would have been better to let things remain *in statu quo*—far better to have borne the ills we had than to fly to others we knew not of, for now, when any unfortunate petitioner approaches the august portals of the office on business intent the postmaster, as a rule, is conspicuous by his absence.

To finish off with a final grumble I may mention that the cattle robbers are in the field once more. I have just heard of cows being killed on two Irish estancias at the Saladas. People ask "Where are the police?" and echo answers "Nowhere."

I remain, dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
Dragan.THE RELATIONS BETWEEN
FRANCE AND GERMANY.

There is at present considerable irritation between France and Germany, and this feeling has been rendered more acute by the publication in Paris of an anonymous pamphlet, "Avant la Bataille," with a preface by M. Paul Deroulade, the poet of "The Revenge."

Since 1870 the two nations have been restless and irritated. France has been twitted with not knowing how to bear defeat, but Germany may be twitted with not knowing how to bear victory. Every spring there have been the same disquietudes, the same threats, and those Germans who are clamorous for a fresh attack on France speak of the next campaign as a mere military promenade.

This time it is not the French who cry "To Berlin!" It is the Germans who cry "To Paris!" and discount the partition of France. They argue that the time is propitious, that France is without an ally, and that Russia would not lift a finger to prevent Germany from completing her work; whereas hereafter France

might have an ally, and that ally might be Russia, with whom Germany must sooner or later measure swords; so that by disposing of France at once the future adversary, Russia, is prospectively isolated.

Such are the conclusions come to when passion is allowed the upper hand, and there is danger of these projects being gradually diffused and ultimately entering the minds which rule Germany. The great trio—the Emperor, the Chancellor, and the Marshal—have been described, indeed, as three impenetrable forts, never to be captured and never opening; but the best-guarded forts may catch external infections. It is well, therefore, that Germans nourishing aggressive designs should be warned that things would not be so easy as they fancy, and "Avant la Bataille" is an excellent wet blanket for heated imaginations. The author may not be altogether correct on all points, but if only a part of what he says be true the Germans would speedily repent an attack, which is the writer's hypothesis, for he does not wish France to repeat the folly of being the aggressor. She must, he says, be on the defensive in the diplomatic battle but ready to attack as soon as war is declared. According to him the mobilization would be completed in ten days, and would throw 800,000 men on the frontier, where he supposes 800,000 Germans, without reckoning the reserves on either side and other formidable forces possessed by both nations—at least on paper.

It is true that the Germans of the aggressive party deprecate any diplomatic battle, and advocate an unceremonious onslaught with four days' start of France in the mobilization; but these barbarous theories are those of men without any responsibility, and there is a long way between the idea and the act.

The writer shows that it would be an adventure in which Germany, not France, might perish; that the notion of an easy victory is a fallacy; that the French would this time know that they must win or die; and that there would be no quarter on either side. Prince Bismarck has often said, "There is no telling on the eve of a battle who will win, and a game like that which we have played is not staked on a single card."

It is a mistake to fancy that France has wasted the last fifteen years. She is not actually ready enough to be a formidable antagonist; and nobody can tell what would be the issue of a shock between the two armies.

SHEEPFARMING
IN NEW ZEALAND.

The following is an extract of a letter which appeared in a late number of the *South American Journal*:

"I think you are very lucky to be out of New Zealand, for things in your line of business (sheep) have gone from bad to worse, such utter depression in sheep has never existed before since I have known the colony, not even in 1868; for then you could sell young sheep at a fair price for the South market. Cross-bred hoggetts selling last year at 10s. to 12s. are now unsaleable at from 5s. to 6s. 6d. I saw a line sold in the yards yesterday (Jan. 28) at 4s. 9d. We have not had such a severe drought for some years. North Otago is particularly bad, and they don't know what to do with their sheep. Old merinos that last year sold at 4s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.; this season will be 1s. to 3s., and not a large sale at that. The Washdyke Meat Preserving and Boiling-down Company will not buy a single sheep, but offer to boil down only on owner's account, at 6d. on old merinos and 8½d. crossbreds; at the low rate of tallow the merinos won't net over 1s. to 1s. 6d., crossbreds, according to condition, from 2s. to 5s. We have fair grain-crops in South Canterbury; I should say an average of 30 bushels oats, and 25 wheat. If we get a good harvest season I think prices will rule higher than for the last two years. I hope at least 3s. 6d. for wheat, and 1s. 9d. to 2s. 6d. for oats; of course this

is uncertain, but we shall want a good deal for local consumption, and also for the Australian Colonies. You can hardly form an idea how very bad things are here. Several men have cleared out for South America. You can do nothing here now without money, and lots of it, and even then there is no great return for capital."

KEILEY ON FROUDE.

THE ENGLISHMAN CONTRADICTED
FROM HIS OWN WRITINGS.

Hon. A. M. Keiley writes as follows to the *New York Herald* exposing some of the many misrepresentations in the latest utterances of James Anthony Froude—

To the Editor of the *New York Herald*.

There is a certain brutal candor—which candor makes some amends for its brutality—in Mr. Froude's formula, as disclosed in the remarkable interview with your correspondent, that "the only condition under which Ireland can enjoy the benefits of a good government is a condition of subordination." What chance to reach the ends of justice from England if her initial postulate is "Happiness to Ireland can only exist with slavery"? And yet this is the complacent belief of no small segment of the British people, the only redeeming features for Ireland being that they entertain exactly the same view to all the rest of mankind as well. Your average Tory lives and dies in a state of mild wonder that Providence, being omniscient, does not see that all the peoples of the earth need English masters, and, being all-merciful, still neglects to supply them.

The "cheek" of this comfortable theory becomes somewhat conspicuous when we reflect that this is a people which for a thousand years has been uniformly ruled by foreign princes—Danes, Frenchmen, Welshmen, Scotchmen, and Hanoverian Germans.

But a deeper deep of audacity is reached when Mr. Froude forecasts chaos to Ireland from a home Parliament because Ireland was in a wretched condition during the Kilkenny Parliament which sat from 1641 to 1649. Mr. Froude knows perfectly well that the Kilkenny Parliament, so-called, had as much to do with the miseries of those eight or nine years as with the procession of the equinoxes. That fearful period, beginning with the duplicity of Charles and ending with the atrocity of Cromwell, is precisely the one as to which an English historian should speak with his mouth in the dust.

Ireland's plundered and persecuted people, asking some of the protection just granted by Parliament to the Scots were answered by an act decreeing the extirpation of their faith, and then by an army whose commission, as stated by Thomas Carte (a Protestant English historian, with no fondness for Ireland), was "to wound, kill, slay, and destroy all the rebels and their adherents and relievers, and burn, spoil, waste, consume, destroy, and demolish all the places, towns, and houses where rebels were or have been relieved or harbored, and all the corn and hay there, and to kill and destroy all the men there inhabiting able to bear arms."

And, as the commissioners charged with inspecting their work reported: "The soldiers, in executing the orders, murdered all persons promiscuously, not sparing the women, and sometimes not children."

Those eight years were years of unabated rapine and ravage, for which the Kilkenny Parliament was only responsible in the sense that a man who unsuccessfully defends his life against an assassin is responsible for his own death.

To argue the incapacity of a peaceful and unobstructed assembly to govern Ireland from this condition is of a piece with Mr. Froude's historic method, which, to use Mr. Locky's words, consists in "suppressing the evidence."

Perhaps the drollest thing in the interview is Mr. Froude's cool assumption that the trouble about

England's relation with Ireland was the mistake she made in not forcing Presbyterianism instead of Episcopacy upon the people as the established religion! It illustrates, as well as anything else, a Tory's notion of the rights of the people of Ireland, as, indeed, of any people with whom England has to do, whether the matter be one of religion or of rupees. A certain historian, apropos of this matter, writes: "Before the (English) Government attempted to force a religion upon them (the Irish) which had not a single honest advocate in the whole nation, there was an incurable disloyalty." Perhaps the value of this opinion is somewhat impaired by the fact that its author is this same Mr. Froude (Hist. Eng., x., p. 222).

A. M. Keiley.

ENGLISHMEN FOR HOME RULE.

Justin McCarthy says: "The Home Rule Association of Englishmen and Scotchmen, which I mentioned in a previous letter, is making good progress and doing good work. Lord Ashburnham, a Catholic peer, is president. Messrs. Joseph Cowen and Wilfrid Blunt are on the executive committee. It has just had a remarkable addition to its members in the person of the Earl of Orford, a descendant of Robert Walpole. Lord Orford not long ago became a convert to the Catholic religion, and is thus drawn into sympathy with the national cause of Ireland. A curious illustration of English Philistines and public opinion is that not one of the great London banks would allow this association to open an account. Sir James Marshall, the treasurer, had to use the London branch of the National Bank of Ireland." James J. O'Kelly, M.P., says: "As time goes on Mr. Gladstone's influence grows visibly stronger in Parliament. Very little is now heard of the threatened Whig revolt. The Chamberlain radicals have also become discreetly silent. The change of the temper of the House on this subject is quite remarkable. Among the Tories a Home Rule 'cave' is forming. This I have from an intelligent member of the Tory party. He said 'I will vote for Home Rule, so will thirty other Conservatives. We feel the hostility toward Ireland was a great blunder. The result will be we'll lose the House of Lords and the Church, and we won't save the Nation.' These views represent the growing feeling among the reasonable element of the Tory party."

SLAVE TO CAPRICE.

Subjection to moods is the mark of a deteriorating morality. There is no baser servitude than that of the man whose caprices are his master, and a nation composed of such men could not long preserve its liberties. This is a truth that the young must lay to heart. It will be a sorry day for this world, and all the people in it, when everybody makes his moods his masters, and does nothing but what he is inclined to do. The need of training the will to the performance of work that is distasteful; of making the impulses serve instead of allowing them to rule the higher reason; of subjugating the moods instead of being subjugated by them, lies at the very foundation of character. It is possible to learn to fix the wandering thought, to compel the reluctant mental energy, to concentrate the power upon the performance of a task to which there is no inclination. Until this victory has been gained, life holds no sure promise; the achievement of this conquest is the condition of future success. No matter how splendid may be the natural gifts, unless there is a will that can marshal and command them, the life is sure to be a failure.

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Los Sabados... " Olimpo
Los Domingos... " Silex

PARA EL SALTO Y ESCALAS

A LAS 10 A.M.

Belizales interiores
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THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, MAY 14TH, 1886.

Telegrams this week erroneously stated that Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule bill had passed the second reading. All who understand the situation were convinced that there was some mistake. It was impossible that a bill of such vast importance could pass or be rejected without a long discussion. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that the fate of Gladstone's bill is sealed. So much the worse for England if that be true. Ireland can well afford to wait a little longer, and England will find her legal machinery completely clogged until she resolve to do justice.

—O—

The accident which took place on the Western line last Saturday between Floresta and Limers is one of the luckiest (if we may be allowed the expression) of railway eventualities. Nobody was hurt, and the escape of the passengers was really miraculous. It appears the axle of the tender broke (and no wonder, for it was

a very old one) whereupon the two front carriages (2nd class), which were full of passengers, were thrown into a ditch and one of them was completely turned over. The 1st class carriage next to these was thrown off the track. It did not turn over, but the buffer of another carriage penetrated the side and reached quite close to the seat where Miss E. Mullen was sitting. This carriage, also, was crowded with passengers, and amongst them were Messrs. E. Kenny, J. Cunningham, M. Mullen, The Misses Mullen, &c. In the carriage immediately following that were Messrs. John Browne (La Chozza), E. Lemon and family, and several others. We congratulate them all on their escape. Their salvation under a protecting Providence was owing mainly to the fact that the connection with the locomotive was broken at the first shock, and the impetus which the carriages had received soon spent itself. There was another accident on Sunday, and another miraculous escape! Will not gods and men rise up and protest against the incompetent directors of the Western line who thus trifle with the lives of the people?

With the bad taste and want of common sense which generally characterise Havas in sending telegraphic messages to this country he has been obtruding on our notice this week the incineration of a half-crazed Italian named Bertani. It appears that the body of this person was put into a furnace and reduced to ashes in less than no time. The question is, how does this concern the people of the River Plate? Have we not our own cremations and conflagrations when we burn the bones of sheep and cattle in the camp, and is not the body of an Argentine sheep just as savoury, and in every way as useful and interesting, as that of a European atheist? It matters little whether Bertani was burned or thrown into the yellow Tiber, and we dare say if Havas himself went to bl—s along with Bertani not many would shed tears over the event, and the newspapers of the Plate would have reason to rejoice because they would be rid of a most unmitigated bore.

—O—

It is with deep regret we announce the death of Mrs. J. A. Alonzo, daughter of Mrs. O'Rourke, of Baradero. The melancholy event took place on the 1st of May. Only ten days before her infant child, 15 months old, preceded her to the grave, and the day after its death another child was born to her. There is no sorrow on earth to be compared to that of a mother on being parted from the darling which she has nursed, and it is probable that the affliction caused by the death of the elder child contributed not a little in her delicate state of health to shorten Mrs. Alonzo's life on earth. We hear that the younger child has also died within the last few days. We sincerely sympathise with all the members of Mrs. Alonzo's family, and we have no doubt they will receive consolation from the thought that mother and children are all now united in that happy land where there is neither sorrow nor disappointment, and where those who once meet shall part no more.

—O—

It appears there is great difference of opinion as regards the merits of the Durham bulls of Messrs. Frias and Quirno. The jury, as well as the public, were divided in opinion, and the contest waxed hot between the respective backers for some time. An intelligent farmer tells us he was present when the experts measured Frias's bull for the second time, and that the result was quite different from the first. This only shows that the experts did not know their business, and that Señor Quirno may be right in protesting against their decision. He now proposes to lay a wager against Frias, which it is not at all likely the latter will accept. Both bulls to be sent to London to be tried by a jury there, and that whoever loses

shall pay \$40,000 m/n to the charitable institutions of this city, deducting the cost of sending the animals to England and back. This is a genuine English way of deciding the dispute the decision of the judges has given rise to, and we hope, for the sake of the poor, that Mr. Frias will accept the challenge.

—O—

The numerous friends of the Hon. Bayless Hanna will be glad to hear that his appointment as Minister to the Argentine Republic has been sanctioned by the Senate of the United States. We may therefore hope that the gentleman will reside permanently in Buenos Aires, where he has already proved himself a true and worthy representative of the great republic of the North which has entrusted to him the high commission of guarding her diplomatic interests.

—O—

Rev. Father McNerney, the Irish Chaplain of Suipacha, is about to take a short vacation which he intends to spend in visiting some of the upper provinces. Father McNerney may well have a little repose, for no man has worked harder than he during the last four and a half years since he went to reside in Suipacha. During that time he has had some rough experience of the missionary life in the camp of Buenos Aires. Like all our Irish Chaplains, he has had to brave the storm and tempest, to perform fatiguing journeys through almost impassable roads and arroyos, and to endure long fasts and a hundred other mortifications in the performance of his sacred duties. We have no doubt that the good people of Suipacha, and the other districts over which Father McNerney's mission extends, will much regret even this temporary absence, and will pray that he may soon return to them with his health and strength recruited.

—O—

"We think that the English Conservatives should assist Mr. Gladstone to pass his Land Purchase Bill previously to any Home Rule law coming into operation, for the Irish landlords will have little chance, when once an Irish Parliament has been established, of getting anything more out of their property, either in the form of purchase money, interest or rent."—*The Herald*.

Our foreseeing colleague, *The Herald*, has, after deep thought given to the subject, come to the above conclusion.

We do not pretend to know exactly what nationality our colleague represents, but the tone of this weighty "dictum" will be at once recognised as severely and imperially British. In view of this, may we on behalf of an obscure portion of a great empire, suggest how incumbent it is that "every man do his duty" at this tremendous crisis, and hence the plain obligation that devolves upon *The Herald* of telegraphing at once to the Marquis of Salisbury the one bit of advice perhaps lacking to decide him as to the course to be taken by his party.

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

No. 651 Calle Cochabamba, Buenos Aires,

May 12th, 1886.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,
Though I had determined to treat as strictly confidential all communications made to me by word or writing regarding the scheme which I proposed in your columns for the education of children of Irish descent in this Republic, I think it well, with your permission and the permission also of the writer—an Irish priest who has labored very successfully in this country for many years—to place before your readers the following letter, which expresses very exactly the answers I have received to my proposal:

My dear Father Gray,

I received your letter calling my attention to your communication to the *Southern Cross*, sketching a general project of Industrial and Preparatory Schools for the Irish youth of the country. I need scarcely tell you I read it with interest and pleasure, and that I shall be most anxious and willing to help any movement so useful and beneficial. If more of the educational establishments of this country were fashioned and conducted after your plans we should have, in my humble opinion, fewer politicians and more bread producers, and consequently better citizens.

I don't think I could offer any amendment or suggestion differing from the general outlines of the programme you so clearly and amply put before the public. But, if I might say anything on the matter, it would be as regards its feasibility; as, perhaps, it aims at too much, not indeed that it should be so. However, if all could not be safely undertaken at present, it is no reason that we should not strive to accomplish a part. At any rate, you have initiated a movement which is of general interest; and of its usefulness and necessity, I suppose there is no question. Moreover, you have openly solicited honest and sincere advice, to be backed up afterwards with generous assistance, and so deserve a response. This response should guide you, in a great measure, in the furtherance of your undertaking, and on assuming responsibilities. I wish you, my dear Father Gray, every success in all and every part of your proposals, and offering you my humble assistance,

I beg to remain,

Yours sincerely,

X.

The "general outlines" clearly and amply put before the public were read by all (at least all who have written or spoken to me on the subject) with interest and pleasure. Everyone feels most anxious and willing to help the movement; the movement is of "general interest"; "there is no question"—no shadow of doubt—about the usefulness and necessity of the work; the result of such education will tend to strengthen the backbone of the nation by turning out more "bread-producers," and let us hope taxes will be lighter as "politicians become fewer."

"The feasibility."—Hum! "perhaps it aims at too much; not, indeed, that it should be so." Nor shall it be so, nor is it so, in my humble opinion. But that is the way with us, and all of our race; we are too modest in our estimation of ourselves. We believe easily enough in others, but we don't believe enough in ourselves. We feel in our hearts that both, as individuals and as a body, we can, and should do great things, and yet we wait till Providence forces us, as it were, to do them. We read this truth in every page of our history, and never more clearly than in the present century. I confess myself as guilty as any other of this little weakness. Six years ago I saw pretty fairly what should be done, and I felt bitterly what was being done for the young people, who had, and still have, to enter on every career desperately handicapped. Yet I went on with everyone else saying to myself "Perhaps next year," "Perhaps, &c., &c."

But why next year? What can be done then, that cannot be done now? Is anyone going to do anything for us? If we don't help ourselves, I am afraid, we won't be helped; we may be blamed; perhaps we should blame ourselves. But we will not have reason to blame ourselves if we only believe a little more in ourselves. To begin, then, and give the good example, here is a short profession of my beliefs: 1st, I believe in Almighty God. 2nd, I believe in the Irish people when directed by Irish priests. Allow me for the sake of reverence to explain these expressions in a few words. The work of education completes partly the work of emigration. Almighty God has brought us here, as it were, by

the hand: He has bestowed on us, as a community, the choicest blessings, both temporal and spiritual—on the one part, large healthy families, the best camps, and flocks without number; and as regards spiritual blessings, what other nationality here has such facilities for receiving the Sacraments, instruction, advice, and consolation? We are here for a noble end. But to prove that our belief is practical, we must strive to know that end, to learn what it is, and how to arrive at it. We must either have education or fail to correspond to the designs of Providence, and so become castaways. This, I hope, will never happen to us, for, I believe not only in the Irish people as a race, that they will always continue true to our Creator, and that ours is the noblest of destinies, and that now, after such a cruel agony, the crisis is past, or rather, our future is invested with the glories of a resurrection, and I trust that the few thousands of that grand old stock who are settled on the Pampas will not prove to be worse stuff as a regenerating element in the entire mass of the population, than our kinsmen in the United States, Canada, Australia, &c. In the Irish priests also I believe—that they, the watchmen on the tower to guard and guide this chosen people, will not prove false to the lights that are in them, I mean those graces which they received by the imposition of hands, not so much for their own special sanctification, as for the direction of those whom the Divine Pastor has entrusted to their care.

These, my beliefs, remove all doubts from my mind regarding the feasibility of my proposals. I admit the work is great and difficult, but we are a great and strong people; besides many hands make light work. It is not that I fear want of funds that made me ask all who appreciate the kind of education I propose to let me know the amount of their appreciation, but, partly in order to form an exact idea of the extent of the undertaking, and principally that when I treat of this undertaking with those who have as yet little or no acquaintance with the wants or dispositions of our countrymen in these parts, I may have some evidence to force them to believe in this age of unbelief.

What I am much more anxious about is to secure the prayers of all. I ask especially the prayers of innocent little children that by their own prayers and the virtuous lives of their parents they may obtain for themselves the blessings of a good education.

I remain, dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,

Henry Gray,

Priest of the Congregation of the Mission.

THE

ATTACK ON PRESIDENT ROCA.

The great event of the week was the assault made on President Roca as he was going to the house of Congress to deliver his Message on Monday. Congress had assembled. A body of troops under command of Col. Donovan were drawn up in front of the Government House. A Committee of Senators and Deputies had been appointed to meet His Excellency at the entrance and conduct him to the hall. A large number of people assembled and lined the way through which the President was about to pass. He and his suite were on their way to the house of Congress, when suddenly a man dashed out from among the crowd, approached the President and struck him with his hand in which he had a stone. Thereupon the wildest confusion arose. The troops got ready their arms as if for a desperate attack or defense; a panic seized the people who fled on all sides. The assailant was immediately seized by Dr. Pellegrini and Sr. Arguello. The latter held the man so violently by the throat that he almost strangled him. At last the police officers Cernadas and Romero arrived and took the man into custody. Whilst he was being conducted, in handcuffs, to the central police office there were cries of "viva" and "muera," and for a moment it

was feared that a rescue would be attempted. The military and police prepared to fire and the crowd again dispersed in the wildest confusion. Meantime, the President had made his way to the Secretary's office. The blood was trickling fast from his forehead and stained his official sash. His wound was dressed and bandaged by Dr. Wilde. In that condition, his face being quite pallid with emotion, he presented himself before Congress. A large gathering had assembled in the galleries, and when the news of the assault got out there were cheers for Roca and Juarez. One of the senators called for a cheer for the President, and those in the gallery responded vociferously. His Excellency did not read the entire Message, but apologized for not doing so, and read the last few paragraphs, after which, he drove in a carriage to his private residence. During the afternoon hundreds of friends of the President called at his house to enquire about his condition, and telegrams of sympathy were received by him from several quarters. Among others, Governor D'Amico and Dr. Rocha sent telegrams. The assailant's name is Ignacio Monge. He is 36 years of age and a native of Corrientes. He has taken part in various revolutions and was always on the Liberal side. In 1880 he was major of a battalion of infantry in Corrientes, and when the battalion was dismissed he retired to Uruguayana, where he became proprietor of an almacén. Some time afterwards his house was attacked by a party of Brazilian soldiers, and though he defended himself valorously he was arrested, but was soon afterwards released, owing to the intervention of Colonel Reyna. The soldiers burnt the almacén, and Monge lost all his capital of 5000 dollars. Then he came to Buenos Aires, and, since 1882, he has been living with Dr. Mantilla in Calle Peru 99. Monge is subject to epileptic fits. The defence will probably be that he was insane at the time of committing the assault.

This, however, Monge denies, and states that his object was to kill President Roca. When we consider, however, the means he took to attain his end, we doubt that he is in the possession of ordinary reason. It is certain that the man acted entirely on his own responsibility and that he had no accomplices. It is needless to say that the stupid and brutal assault has been condemned by persons of all shades of opinion.

A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE EXHIBITION.

Notwithstanding the large number of people who attended the races last Sunday the Rural Exhibition was not by any means neglected. A fair number of visitors mustered, and all classes of society from the proud Hidalgo or rich and robust estanciero, to the poor but well-clad artisan were to be seen examining the different objects and animals placed on exhibition. Mr. Hayward's magnificent pyramid of cylinders containing the famous glycerine sheep dip, attracted universal attention. All around were to be seen samples of wool, some of which had not been "dipped" and others which had been submitted to the process under Mr. Hayward's direction, and the contrast in quality and appearance was indeed remarkable. Mr. Hayward also exhibited fac-similes in miniature of Australian and New Zealand dipping apparatus, and the latest inventions in scientific sheep-farming. We noticed particularly the patent gangway. It is simply a double-railed way leading up to a trap-door, placed over the dipping pond. The sheep are led up the gangway, and the moment they step on the trap-door, down they go one after another into the pond, where the men are ready to wash them. Mr. Hayward assured us that by this process four men can dip ten thousand sheep in a day. We think no sheep-farmer who can, conveniently, should miss the opportunity to go and see Mr. Hayward's curious fac-similes.

Mr. Phillips' windmill kept turning all day, and was conspicuous above all the exhibition buildings. Many estancieros went to examine the working of the mill, and Mr. Phillips gave the necessary explanations—which are simplicity itself—and we are sure that Mr. P. must have received several orders as the result of last Sunday's exhibition. This country is well adapted for windmills, and as all know nothing is cheaper than wind.

There were many wonderful specimens of machinery, and we should like, if we had space, to give detailed descriptions of each for the information of our readers. We cannot forbear, however, to notice the magnificent and curious maize-shelling machine exhibited by Messrs. Moore and Tudor.

«La Traga Maiz» is a 5 to 6 horse-power maize-sheller, and will shell from 120 to 150 fanegas per hour, leaving the same in every way fit for exportation.

We note that three have already been sold at the Exhibition, and that this machine attracts more attention than any other of its class, although others are actually working.

Messrs. Moore and Tudor have also portable and vertical engines and thrashers of the celebrated firm of William Foster and Co., Limited, Lincoln, England—the «Traga Maiz» is made by the same firm.

Also the Simplex pump, which is made entirely of iron, about five dozen have already been sold at the Exhibition. It is the most useful pump ever invented for the estanciero or chacarero, being useful for filling or emptying sheep dips, or watering flocks at the puesto; the great beauty being that nothing can choke it, even mud and paja passing the same as water. It will lift up to 8 yards.

Messrs. Moore and Tudor also exhibit the Ryder hot-air pumping and small power machine, working at the lake. This machine possesses great advantages over steam engines of small power on account of its great simplicity (not requiring skilled superintendence) its moderate cost, and its great economy in fuel. It can thus be placed in many situations where steam-power would be inapplicable, and entirely supersedes the necessity of hand or animal labor. They require no more fuel than an ordinary house stove, and any fuel can be used.

There is absolute freedom from DANGER OF EXPLOSION, and there are no valves or small working parts to get out of order. We anticipate a large sale of these among people who require small power.

They are also exhibiting pulsmeters, horizontal and donkey engines, in fact, we can only say it will fully repay anybody interested in agricultural machinery to look at their section, which is No. 3 of the grand pavilion.

Before concluding, we would mention the curious milking apparatus exhibited by Mr. Schaffter. It is formed of elastic tubes communicating with a water deposit. The water being gradually removed a vacuum is produced and the extremity of the tubes being applied to the cow's teats, the milk is extracted with great ease and is deposited in a vessel hard by.

THE OPENING OF CONGRESS

PRESIDENT ROCA'S MESSAGE.

Congress was opened on Monday. We give herein a summary of President Roca's Message.

This is my last occasion for opening Congress, and I proceed to explain the principal acts of Government and the conditions of the Republic.

We have annexed vast Indian territories north and south, which have been divided into nine sections, and these sections will soon be nine new provinces in the Confederation. The Director of Statistics considers these new territories worth 200 million paper dollars. Their importance will soon appear owing to the new Cape Virgin gold-fields in the Santa Cruz district.

In 1880 our imports and exports summed up 103 million dollars, and last year reached 139 millions. The revenue of the Republic is now 39 million dollars, against 20 millions in 1880. Tonnage between entries and sailings is now 3,350,000, against 1,050,000 in 1880. We have now 4,800,000 acres under tillage, against 2,700,000 in 1880. Immigration has likewise risen from 82,000 to 108,000 persons.

The city of Buenos Aires has been wonderfully improved in the same interval.

Our cattle have multiplied and covered the whole pampas, the Gran Chaco, the Rio Negro, the slopes of the Andes, and are now sweeping down to Chubut and Magellan's Straits. We shall soon be the foremost cattle country in the world.

The Banks had assets equal to 200 million dollars in 1884, which increased 50 per cent in one year, being now 300 millions.

Since 1880, the new railways, State and private, sum up a length of 2500 miles.

The actual Mayor, Alvear, has done wonders in his six years' rule over the city, and is now making a boulevard to the Chacarita cemetery, and a park near the Recoleta cemetery; he also thinks of making a beautiful park of 100 acres at the Lunatic Asylum of the Convalecencia. In six years he has paved 40 miles of streets. New houses worth 26 million dollars have been built in this city since 1880. The municipal revenue, now close on 4 millions, was only \$891,000 in 1880, an increase of 400 per cent in five years, while the municipal debt has risen to almost 6 millions, a trifling sum for so rich a city.

Post-office returns show 35½ million letters and papers, which produced \$710,000, an increase of 15 per cent over 1884. The telegraphs yielded \$271,000, an increase of 50 per cent. We have 637 post-offices and 154 telegraph offices.

On the opening of Congress last year we had the honor of stating that the Port Contract had been signed. The Riachuelo, the complementary harbor of the capital, is being rapidly improved, and land expropriation is being effected with activity in this respect. The Executive has been successful in contracting with the Great Southern and Western lines for moles on the Riachuelo, which are to be built at the expense of these companies and handed over to Government for working.

The harbor of Bahia Blanca has called for much attention. The Southern Railway has been allowed to build a mole. The cost of the Atalaya, according to contract, will not exceed \$36,975.

The harbor of Zarate has been completed, that of Rosario has been commenced. With regard to Santa Fe harbor, the preliminary works of defence have been commenced. The dredging of the Riacho canal has likewise been begun. The harbor of Concepcion del Uruguay has been contracted for at a cost of \$352,634, of which already \$167,154 have been paid for works. The mole at Gualeguaychu will be built at a cost of \$30,458, and the dredging of the mouth of the river has been commenced. And lastly, the Corrientes harbor will entail an expenditure of \$89,092, of which \$14,012 have been paid for works begun.

The police barracks are being erected, and the land for the purpose expropriated at a cost of \$375,000.

We have availed of your authorisation to create Governorships for the national territories, a necessary step to ensure the safety and welfare of settlers on those lands.

We have abandoned the idea of Government colonies, or at least suspended the system, there are 18, including five in Cordoba and 3 in Entre Rios. We find it better to sell public lands. We have disposed of 516 sq. leagues at Neuquen at an average of \$2,019 per league, one-sixth cash. In the Chaco we have sold small lots, in all amounting to \$15,000. We have obtained \$16,000 by renting lands. The total land revenue has been \$227,000

cash, besides bills at long dates for one million.

We are on a friendly footing with all nations. The question of frontier with Brazil was settled by the treaty of 28th September, 1885. We have settled with Chili the claims of the Jeune Amelie.

Trade depression in foreign markets has affected the prices of our products, which continue falling.

The returns show:

	1884	1885
Imports	\$94,056,000	\$95,895,000
Exports	\$68,030,000	\$91,191,000

There is an increase of 30 million lbs. in wool, and of \$2,300,000 in jerked beef, besides \$1,600,000 in linseed, among the articles exported.

Credit and capital are unaffected by either trade depression or «curso forzoso.» The revenue returns show:

1884	37,725,000
1885	39,185,000

The expenses voted in the budget were 43½ millions, but the actual payments have been only \$42,765,000. The revenue for the first quarter of 1886 amounts to \$11,650,000 and that of the current year will probably reach 46 millions, which will enable us to cover last year's trifling deficit.

The consolidated debt on March 31st, 1886, was:

Internal	\$47,138,000
Foreign	\$73,994,000
Total	\$121,132,000

We placed last year 17½ millions of the Pelligrini loan, and the remainder in January, 1886, at 81.

We amortized last year \$5,340,000 of funded debt. The floating debt has not been reduced since August, 1885, but increased by sums paid for city improvements.

The federalisation of this city has added 36½ millions of debt of the Province of Buenos Aires to the National Debt, besides which we have expended since 1880 no less than 45½ millions, mostly for railways and other works. No wonder that the trade and wealth of the country has increased. Our State railways alone represent a value of 40 millions.

Education is making rapid strides. The nation and the provinces expend large sums on this branch of administration, the expenditure last year amounting to \$3,516,794, an enormous sum, proportionally unequalled except perhaps by some northern German States. In America, only the United States surpasses us in this respect. The number of public schools is 1741. Private schools now number 711, showing thus a total of 2452 schools, directed by 4736 professors, and attended by over 168,668 children.

In the colonies and territories 1764 children attend the public schools.

Secondary and superior education is now completely organised. There are 15 female normal schools, with full teaching staffs; there are also as many male normal schools as the country requires, some of them models in every way.

There is a National College in each province, including the new one at La Plata (B. Aires) which will soon be working.

Senators and Deputies.

I have laid before you a general balance of my six years in office. You can see in it the wish and aim always kept in view by my Government, and judge whether I have kept my word as to peace and administration.

I may have made mistakes. The office of chief magistrate is no easy one; but all my acts, good or bad, had, I can assure you, solely in view the greatness of the country. In leaving a post of great honor and responsibility, but one also of endless fatigue and bitterness, and a target for the poison-arrows of party strife, I do so with my conscience at ease, with enmity for none, and full of gratitude to those councillors who shared in my Government, to you who traced wise

laws for me, and to those of my fellow-citizens who supported me in the hour of trial.

With boundless thanks to the Creator for His visible protection of the Argentine Republic, and earnestly praying that the moral and material conquests achieved in recent years may be preserved and enlarged, I declare your session open.

Julio A. Roca.

GENERAL ITEMS.

Colonel Donovan was placed under arrest for some hours on Monday evening, because he did not obey General Lavalle's order to make the soldiers load their arms, when the assault on the President took place.

The Archbishop was among the callers on General Roca.

The President of the Republic is recovering from the effects of the severe blow which he received. Among the visitors who called to inquire for him were Generals Campos and Uriburu, and Dr. Irigoyen. The telegrams of sympathy received by the President fill nearly six columns of the *Tribuna Nacional*, and the list of visitors at the President's house occupies one column and a half.

The National Chamber of Deputies held a session on Tuesday, and the President appointed the usual committees. Senator Derqui proposed that the President should send a note to Gen. Roca, expressing the grief of the Senate at the crime which had been committed against him and congratulating him upon his escape. The motion was accepted unanimously.

A woman and two men are in custody on suspicion of having known the intention of Monge to attack the President.

Mr. D. W. Lowe was released from prison yesterday.

It is stated that forged notes for \$50 purporting to be National Bank notes are in circulation. They are bad imitations.

A banquet was given at the Café Paris on Tuesday night to Sr. Sundblad, the President of the Rural Society. About 90 gentlemen were present, Sr. Guerrero being in the chair. Speeches were made by the chairman and Dr. Costa, Sr. Jurado Dr. Frias, Dr. S. Luro, and Sr. Sundblad.

The Catholic Association held a general meeting on Tuesday evening, and chose the following committee: first Vice-president, Dr. Achaval Rodriguez; second Vice-president, D. Miguel Cuyar, Secretaries, Drs. Casabal and Nevares; Treasurer, Dr. Espinola; Members, Drs. O'Farrell, Ayerza, Bilbao, Achaval, Caride and Rev. Dr. Juan N. Terrero; Librarian, Dr. Hector Soto. Sr. Estrada read the annual report, which was much applauded on account of the energetic manner in which it dealt with the electoral question.

Mr. C. O'Neill, Mr. M. O'Neill, the Rev. Mr. Whitty, and Miss Gaynor were passengers on board the «Maskelyne», which left this port on Saturday last.

Dr. James Kelley and Mrs. Kelley left this city yesterday for Montevideo, where they will take the Pacific steamer «Valparaiso» on a trip to Europe.

We believe they intend to see every beautiful scene in Ireland, and will probably visit the United States before they return to this country.

We wish them a very happy trip and a safe return.

On the day appointed for the opening of the Legislature at La Plata the deputies presented themselves in full force to hear the Governor's Message, but not even a quorum of the Senate assembled to hear His Excellency. He waited for a long time, but the required number was not complete, and the governor had the mortification of being obliged to postpone the reading of his Message to another day.

In the National Chamber of Deputies a discussion took place, on Friday, on the validity of the recent elections. The committee appointed for the purpose gave as their opinion that the elections in Santiago del Estero were just and valid. Against this decision there were many protests.

A special court of officers was sent on board the national corvette «Chacabuco» on Friday, to report on the demand for 8000 nats. worth of stores made by her commander. To the «asombro» of the members of the court they found that all the stores the vessel required to put to sea could be bought for 150 nats. ! ! Somebody must have made a tremendous mistake in the multiplication table in making up the calculation, or must have given the officers and crew credit for phenomenal appetites. — *The Standard.*

The death of Mrs. Cascallares de Bosch, mother of Col. Bosch, is announced. She was a lady of unbounded charity, and her death is much regretted by poor and rich in this city.

The «Regina Margherita» after considerable difficulty was towed out of the Boca on Friday. She is not likely to venture in again.

An enormous number of people attended the races in Palermo on Sunday, the grand stand was completely full, and at 2 o'clock not a seat was to be had. The first race, Premio San Martin, distance 1200 metres, was won easily by May Blossom, belonging to the Stud Ingles, Petaca coming in second and Queen May third—the sport gave \$3.18. The second race, 1750 metres, was won by Signet (the favorite), Sweetheart coming in second and Salvato third—the sport gave \$3.16. The third race, Premio Ofofo, 3500 metres, prize \$400, was well run; Termination (the favorite) was nowhere, and Escoscos won, Good Bye was second and Balaklava third; large sums changed hands on this race—the sport gave \$35.21. In the fourth race, 1000 metres, Pegaso was the favorite but was beaten by Rosina, Pegaso coming in second and Rosina third—the sport gave \$6.15. The last race, Premio Belgrano, 2000 metres, was won by Neptune, Marius came in second closely followed by Blason—the sport gave \$2.90.

On the night of April the 16th a large number of Indians suddenly attacked the establishment of San Cristobal in the Chaco, the property of the English Land Company of Santa Fe, and stole and carried away whatever they pleased.

Young Bargossi and his mother will run at Palermo on Sunday next.

A dangerous strike took place on Saturday on the Sunchales extension railway of the Rosario line, for non-payment of wages. The men were not paid for three months, and the cause of the strike was the absence of the paymaster, who left there a few days before taking with him all the cash. The engineers Messrs. Grant and Powell were in danger some time, being surrounded by the workmen, but escaped with some others on a tender. Shots were fired at the engine.

We were glad to see the Rev. Father Flannery and the Rev. Father McNerney in town this week. Both Rev. gentlemen called on the Rev. Father Gray at his residence, and expressed to him their approbation of his proposal to establish Catholic schools for camp children and promised him their hearty co-operation in the good work.

Rev. Father Salvare, C.M., left this city by the «Senegal» on yesterday. We understand the Rev. gentleman intends to go to Rome to request the special blessing of the sovereign pontiff for the coronation of the miraculous image of Our Lady of Lujan.

The timber-yard of Corti Riva's in the Boca took fire on Wednesday and was completely burnt, in spite of the efforts of the bomberos. The establishment was insured by four different companies. The property burnt is estimated at half a million national dollars.

A young man belonging to a respectable family, Alberto F. Gache, committed suicide in this city by shooting himself on Wednesday evening.

We much regret to hear that the venerable Canon Dr. Santillan, cura of San Ignacio Church, is dying of heart disease. The last Sacraments were administered to him on Monday. He is the oldest clergyman in Buenos Aires.

DOWN WITH THE DRINK.

Friends of humanity—Fenton or Gaul,
Know ye not man's most inveterate foe,
Not of one land, of one race, but of all—
Demon e'er plotting mankind's overthrow?
Christian, Barbarian, Turk or Hungarian,
Never heed country or creed—only think
What dangers round you lie, then let your battle cry
Ring out a new crusade—Down with the Drink!

On to the conflict, black, redskin, and white—
What can it matter, dark featured or fair,
When 'tis the foe of all races we fight,
And but the wrath of the Devil we dare?
Spaniard and Portuguese, Prussian and Tyrolese,
Austrian, Frank, and Sardinian—sink
All nationality, suffering humanity
Waits for your slogan of Down with the Drink!

Think of your dearest ones, relatives, friends,
Stung by the viper, and promise like men,
Since for past evils you can't make amends
You will prevent such ill-doing again.
Form man's alliance, and firm in defence stand
Fronting your bitterest foe—if you shrink
Oh, what a countless host will you yet mourn as lost;
On to the rescue and Down with the Drink!

Ye, too, who groan 'neath an alien yoke,
Sons of Green Erin, so doubly accursed,
Wish ye the bonds of the foreigner broke,
Break ye the fetters of alcohol first.
Think of New Ross, and then vow ye that ne'er again
'Neath the old flag shall a toper's glass clink;
Throw off King Whiskey's chain,
England's won't long remain,
Onward for liberty! Down with the Drink!

—A. M. F. in the *Irish World*.

MODERN MARTYRS.

In one of the little volumes lately issued from the *Ave Maria* press, Charles Warren Stoddard gives a terribly graphic picture of his recent visit to the leper settlement at Molokai, in the Sandwich Islands. Catholics are justly proud that their priests and nuns volunteer as readily for the, humanly speaking, ignominious martyrdom—the piece-meal immolation—of a life among the lepers, as for the crown and palm sooner and with more external honor won, in China or mid-Africa.

The leper settlement of Molokai is hedged in from the land of the living on the one side by an almost impassable wall of rock; on the other by a weltering waste of waters, unruffled by wheel or oar, save when at intervals a boat gingerly touches the landing place to deposit its freight of lepers. Yet, in this world-forsaken spot, two French priests, Frs. Albert and Damien, and seven Franciscan nuns from Syracuse, N.Y., are voluntary exiles to soften by spiritual and temporal ministrations the lot of their sorely-stricken fellow creatures.

«Beyond the altar-railing, corruption ran riot; there was scarcely a form in that whole congregation from which one would not turn with horror, and many of these worshippers seemed actually to have risen from the corruption of the grave. The very air was polluted; the fetid odor of the charnel-house pervaded it; and all that chamber of horrors seemed but the portal of the tomb.»

Late news from this Valley of the Shadow of Death informs us that the light-hearted, fearless Father Damien, for a decade of years invulnerable, has at length fallen a victim to the leprosy. For a few months yet he will share the loathsome death-in-life of his flock; and then yield his body, for which all the horrors of the grave have been anticipated, to a lonely spot in the crowded little graveyard beyond the southern sea. And some strong-hearted Irish or French priests will promptly step into his vacated place.

What is true of Molokai is equally true of the Lazaretto at Tracadie, in Northeast New

Brunswick; the same needful, though cruel-seeming, isolation, the same hopeless suffering, soothed by the same voluntary devotion on the part of priests and religious. A French and an Irish priest, the Revs. J. A. Barineau and J. J. Nugent, with a colony of Hospital Nuns of St. Joseph, have cast their lots with these world's outcasts. Rose-water Christians, who just now are debating whether during Lent they shall forego tea or theatres, cigars or champagne, might profitably give five minutes' thought to the everyday life of the missionaries at Molokai and Tracadie.—*Boston Pilot*.

«DR. DOYLE'S CHILD.»—KAVANAGH OF BORRIS.

The following letter appeared in the *Wexford People*—

«DEAR SIR,

«I fancy you saying at once 'what a strange heading!' Well, you will find it not a whit more strange than the subject of this paper. About 95 years ago Wat and Tom Kavanagh, of Borris House, began to think that the discipline of the Catholic Church was too strict and exacting for the laxity of their morals, and that they would find pastors less vigilant and more tolerant in the Protestant fold. They, therefore, resolved to renounce the 'errors of Popery.' The Sunday of their public apostasy was a day of triumph for zealots of the Smiley type, who, on that day, crowded in great numbers into the little town of Borris. Thoughtful men, however, took quite a different view of the Kavanaghs' defection from the faith of their fathers. This opinion was voiced by a Protestant gentleman named Mr. Bagnal, who knew thoroughly well why it was the Kavanaghs deserted the Catholic Church. Outside in the street the doings of the day were, of course, the subject of conversation amongst the gentlemen assembled on the occasion. «Well, said Mr. Bagnal, the Kavanaghs are damned fools. They entered that church to-day amongst the first Catholics in the kingdom, and they have left it the last Protestant.» He emphasised the word *last* in such a way as to indicate his unutterable contempt for the whole proceeding. Some years after, Wat, the elder brother, died in a hotel in Dublin on his return home from England. Father Walsh, the parish priest of Borris, happened to be in the same hotel at the time, Kavanagh sent for him, returned to the religion of his youth, received at his hands the last sacraments, and expired with all the signs of sincere repentance. Tom, the younger brother, succeeded to the family estates. He now very soon made it manifest to all why he threw off the restraints of the Catholic Church and became a renegade. He kidnapped a peasant girl named Dalton, who went to his house to sell fowl, made her his troll, and lived with her for years in daring, defiant concubinage. When tired of her he bribed a vile dog to marry her. After some time, he married a lady of the house of Ormond; for, it would seem, a certain class of fine ladies have no disgust for the dregs of debauchery and the refuse of the stew. By her he had a numerous family, who with their mother died, with one or two exceptions, at an early age, leaving him again free to follow the impulses of an insatiable passion. After some time he married Lady Harriet of the Cloncarty family. This wicked woman, inflamed by an unholy zeal, devoted all her energies to the seduction of the poor of the surrounding districts from that faith for which their fathers had sacrificed all the world holds dear. She got the soupingsystem into full swing. The hungry were bribed with beef, bread, and broth. The naked were bought with blankets, *breeches*, and brogues. Some miserable creatures impelled by the pangs of hunger and the promptings of deep distress, went over for a while, but they all shortly returned. The illustrious 'J.K.L.,' Dr. Doyle, was then bishop of Kildare and Leighlin. He resolved to pay a visit to Borris, to caution the poor people against

the seductions of the big house, and to denounce the doings of the Kavanaghs. All the surrounding parishes got notice of the day of his visitation, and tens of thousands assembled to hear the voice of their great Bishop. The church of Borris, though capacious, could contain but a fraction of the immense congregation. So, his Lordship was forced to address the people assembled in the open air. Your readers may easily imagine the power and the scathing eloquence with which 'J.K.L.' annihilated the vile apostate and his soupings consort. There are many still alive who were present on that memorable day. He uttered a prophecy, which was verified so soon by the startling event that all who heard it were amazed, and many were terrified. 'My good people (said the Bishop), something will happen at Borris House, at no distant day, that will make the ears of all who hear it tingle.' In some months after, the present representative of M'Morrough, Kavanagh of Borris, as he is called, was born in such a condition, that I question was there ever before such a child born of a woman. He came into the world a strong, vigorous infant, but a mere trunk—perfectly shorn of legs and arms. The news spread like wildfire. Everyone asked everyone else—'Oh, did you hear the news? Did you hear about Kavanagh's child? Don't you remember what the Bishop said? They all remembered it. They raised their hands and eyes towards Heaven and said, «Glory be to God,» and the truncated baby was for years known as «Dr. Doyle's Child.» After this, Lady Harriet had some species of monster, which was hurried and hidden away out of sight, about which even the women did not wish to speak. «Dr. Doyle's Child» had two brothers and a sister older than himself. One of the brothers died suddenly in France. The other got burned to death by what is called an accident in his own bedroom. The sister made an unhappy marriage, and may, for aught I know, be alive, and, I believe, though I am not sure, that Lady Harriet, the soupier, is dead. Tom, the apostate, died years ago a raging madman; so that «Dr. Doyle's Child»—a man born without legs or arms, is now the head of the House of Kavanagh. As to the morale of his youth and manhood, if I can use the term, those who are curious for particulars can know all by making enquiries at Borris. He is married, but how any woman could bring herself to consort with such a creature, and above all, how any female with the least pretensions to the refinement and delicacy of a lady, could stoop to become his wife, is a convincing proof that there is no depth to which you cannot find some women to descend in order to gratify their ambition, their love of riches, and their passion for display. There are explanations how it happened that «Dr. Doyle's Child» came into the world docked of legs and arms. In Borris House, before the apostasy of the brothers, there was a beautiful little Chapel, fitted up in the richest style. It was simply locked and left untouched during Tom's first marriage. Lady Harriet, however, could not tolerate this abomination of property under her roof. She resolved to have it dismantled. Amongst other ornaments in the chapel was a fine crucifix in ivory—a *chef d'œuvre* of Roman sculpture. In making such crucifixes the arms and legs are carved separately, and then attached to the body. Lady Harriet in her burning hatred for everything Catholic, should superintend the desecration of the sanctuary. The workmen, likely, not adverting to the great weight of ivory, let the crucifix slip from her hands. It fell with such force on the floor at Lady Harriet's feet that the legs and arms fell off. She was greatly startled at seeing the truncated figure. Some months after «Dr. Doyle's» child was born. He grew up a child of considerable capacity, carefully cultured, and of amazing audacity, as is evident from the career he has marked out for himself. Not content with quietly

remaining at home and enjoying, as well as he could, his ample fortune, he has been continually exhibiting himself, and grasping at offices of public trust—even that of Parliamentary representative. When, driven by the people from all other situations, this extraordinary being offers himself to the landlords of Ireland to aid in upholding one of the most relentless tyrannies that ever cursed an unfortunate country. So that Irish landlords now, in the last stage of its calamitous career, is very appropriately represented by the monstrous issue of a lecherous apostate and a sacrilegious soupier—«Dr. Doyle's Child»—«Arthur M'Morrough Kavanagh, of Borris House.

KILDARENSIS.

BOXING MATCH IN NEW YORK.

The *Boston Pilot* of March 23 has the following in reference to a boxing match which took place between an Irish-American and a French-Canadian in New York:—

«When boxers fight with bare hands or thin kid gloves they and their backers care more for a brutal struggle than for a manly contest. The fight between John Dempsey and La Blanche («The Marine») in New York on Sunday morning last, was a bloody and disgusting exhibition. Kid gloves, worn to evade the law, are only worse than bare hands. The fight lasted 50 minutes, and consisted of 13 rounds. It was a terrific trial of skill, endurance, pluck, and savagery. The result was as we expected: the Irish-American out-fought and outlasted the French-Canadian. It must be so: the well-trained Irish American is the strongest man and the best fighter in the world. La Blanche, a man of herculean strength and great skill as a boxer, was beaten until he fell and was unable to rise. Brutal as it was, the fight was fair, and the victor kindly helped the beaten man to his feet at the end. All that was tested in the struggle could have been as fully attained with soft gloves, and without the breaking of bones and the splitting of faces. The manly exercise of boxing will be again buried in disgrace, by the savages who demand «the English method»—bare hands. Those persons would prefer, no doubt, to see boxers smash each other's skulls with brass knuckles.

THE ART OF BEING AGREEABLE.

The true art of being agreeable is to appear well pleased with all the company, and rather to seem well entertained with them than to bring entertainment to them. A man thus disposed, perhaps, may not have much learning nor any wit, but if he has common sense and something friendly in his behaviour it conciliates men's minds more than the brightest parts without this disposition; it is true indeed that we should not dissemble and flatter in company, but a man may be very agreeable, strictly consistent with truth and sincerity, by a prudent silence where he cannot concur, and a pleasing assent where he can. Now and then you meet with a person so exactly formed to please that he will gain upon everyone that hears and beholds him. This disposition is not merely the gift of nature, but frequently the effect of much knowledge of the world and a command over the passions.

PRINTERS' ERRORS.

The most carefully edited journal is fallible, says a literary contemporary. «In the *Times* office, it is said, proof readers are fined for every blunder that eludes them. On the *New York Herald* they have been suspended for weeks. In spite of this severe discipline, the *Herald* once made the astonishing announcement that «a long line of scorpion's feathers filed into the church,» instead of «surprised fathers.» A reporter on that paper had occasion to quote a

verse from a familiar hymn in which the word «herald» occurred. The proof-readers dutifully underscored the word, and the verse appeared—«Hark, the *Herald* angels sing.» It was in the *World's* report of a political meeting that the word «shouts» was so ludicrously misprinted as to make the blunder famous. «The snouts of ten thousand Democrats rent the air,» read the report. A few years ago the journalist who is widely known as «Gath» wrote a fourth of July article. With fervid eloquence he told how the effete monarchies of the old world trembled in their boots when they read the immortal words penned by Thomas Jefferson. «Thrones reeled,» wrote the impassioned Gath. Next morning he saw in type—«Thomas reeled.» The story is told that Ernest Renan once had occasion to telegraph across the British Channel the subject of a proposed lecture of his in Westminster Abbey. The subject as written by him was «The Influence of Rome on the Formation of Christianity.» It was published in England as «The Influence of Rum on the Digestion of Humanity.

WHAT WAS IN HIS COFFEE.

There is nothing a bully dislikes more than being himself bullied; and the man who ridicules everyone else is ordinarily the most sensitive to sarcasm. At a criminal trial «the counsel for the plaintiff» had threatened, and in some cases had cruelly brow-beaten the witness, when it chanced that a hostler, who was simplicity personified, was called to give his evidence.

«Now, sir, I hope we shall have no difficulty in getting you to speak up!» said the attorney, in a very loud, commanding voice.

«I hope not, sir,» said the witness, at the top of his lungs.

«How dare you speak to me in that way!»

«I can speak no louder!» screamed the hostler.

«Have you been drinking?»

«Yes, sir!»

«I should infer so (fiercely) from your conduct; what have you been drinking?»

«Coffee, sir!» hoarsely vociferated the knight of the stable.

«Something besides coffee, sir, you've been using! Don't look at me like that at me, sir! (furiously) look at the jury, sir. Did you have something in your coffee?»

«Yes, sir.»

«What was it?»

«Sugar.»

«This man is no fool, your Honor—he is worse!» stormed the counsel.

«Now, sirrat,» turning to the witness, «look at me! What besides sugar did you take in your coffee this morning?»

The hostler collected his forces, drew a deep breath, and in a voice that could be heard blocks away, bellowed out: «A spune! A spune, an' nothin' else.»

WIT AND HUMOUR.

«It's a mighty mean man,» says a Western paper, «who wrote: «Pull down the blind.» He would probably be in favour of beating the cripples.»

«I see villain in your face,» said a district attorney to a prisoner whom he was prosecuting. «Oh! that's a personal reflection, sir,» retorted the prisoner.

«My wife is practising with dumb-bells,» proudly exclaimed a would-be athlete. «Did you find them any softer than flat-irons?» queried a wag who overheard the remark.

Little Bess: You ain't black, Mr. McFlidy? Mr. M.—«Black, child! Why, no; I should hope not. What made you think I was?» Little Bess: «Oh, nothin'; 'cept pa said you was awfully niggardly.»

No matter if a woman hasn't but three lines to write on a page of letter paper, she can't resist the temptation to write two of them on the side margin and then sign her name upside down over the date.

Wife: «I have bought a handsome Smyrna rug. Where shall I put it, dear?» Husband: «In

front of the bureau, and it will prevent me from soiling my pants when I get down on my knees to look for my collar button.»

An Englishman came to New York and put up a sign «Established 1804,» and rather prided himself upon the antiquity of his establishment. The next day his Yankee rival across the way burlesqued his sign in this way: «Established yesterday. No old goods on hand.»

«That's strange,» muttered Mr. Dobbin, as he laid away his newspaper. «What's strange?» asked his good wife, making him get up while she dusted the chair under him. «Why, the Mikado of Japan never wears a garment that has been washed.» «The dirty heathen,» said Mrs. Dobbin.

A distinction and a difference—Sandy: I want a cake o' soap. Mr. McIntosh. Chemist: I can't let ye hae a cake o' soap on the Sabbath day, Sandy. Sandy: But ye sell'd that lassie pepper mint drops. Chemist: Aye, ye can suck peppermints in the kirk, but ye canna wash yerse there.

Douglas Jerrold was seriously disappointed with a certain book written by one of his friends. Hearing that the wit had expressed his disappointment, the author, on meeting him, remarked: «I hear you say that book of mine was the worst I ever wrote.» «No, I didn't,» was the reply; «I said it was the worst book anybody ever wrote.»

Fair tragedienne—And so you liked my performance.

Gallant admirer—Oh, it was the very acme of tragic art! But I'm almost sorry I went, I caught such a fearful cold.

Actress—Cold! Why the theatre was warmed!

Admirer—Yes, but the floor was so damp.

Actress—Indeed! What could have caused that?

Admirer—The tears.

She gave him a free ticket for the season.

AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFECTING A NUMEROUS CLASS.

THE disease commences with a slight enlargement 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 afflicted drags out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints, but if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted: Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling, attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky mucus gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pain in the side and back? Is there a fulness about the right side as if the liver was enlarging? Is there constiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly coloured, with a deposit after standing? Does food soon ferment after eating, accompanied by flatulency or a belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may 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 or 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, Hinton, 17, Farringdon Road, London, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

TESTIMONIAL.

Dear Sirs,
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. My son is also taking the medicine as he is suffering from the same complaint. I may say that on no account would I remain without this remedy and I will be glad to receive a box of the same.

JOHN BROWN,
Estancia Floresta,
Estacion Alamiro F.O.S.
July 19, 1884.

COMMERCIAL.

	May 13.
Sales A.	154
Sales E.	18
Sales G.	771
Sales H.	814
National Bank Shares	864

Reports from Carmen de Areco and Salto say that sheep and cattle are suffering from want of grass. The rain came too late, and it is feared that if frost should set in there will be dreadful losses.

Reports from Rosario and Santa-Fé say that the price of wheat and flour has suddenly risen. This is probably owing to some deficit in local supply, and can only be temporary, as there is certainly sufficient wheat in the country to supply all demands, and there is also a sensible change for the better in the European market.

The Capital gives a list of the recent purchases of large zones of land in Paraguay. We find that Mr. Carlos Casado figures as the owner of 2,000 square leagues in the Chaco. Dr. Argerich has 700 leagues, which the Capital says are situated in front of Corrientes. Mr. Vernet has 450 leagues in the Paraguayan Chaco, and Dr. Castro and the Captain General Santos 350. The latter were in treaty with Dr. Stewart for the purchase of a splendid estate belonging to the latter at the mouth of the Tibicuary, but the business was not carried out through some caprice of the illustrious Captain General. We also see the name of General Leizaola figuring as the owner of 60 leagues.

Mostly all the vessels loading wheat in Santa Fé are being actively fitted so as to have quick despatch for Europe, in view of the favorable telegrams received announcing a rise in the price of grain. In Rosario prices have advanced, some sales have been made at \$10 m/n per fanega, and many sales in Santa Fé and San Lorenzo have been done at \$8.50.

During the storm in the port of Montevideo on the 11th, the Norwegian barque "Eliezer" and the French barque "Marie Teresa" collided, causing considerable damage to each other. Also the Italian barques "Fratelli Scarpelli" and "Fratelli Gozzolo" damaged their anchors, and ran into each other. Various steamers went to their assistance. An Italian schooner has been lost at Punta de Repinillo, she was loaded with lumber.

The Herald has the following paragraph in reference to the bankruptcy of Mr. D. W. Lowe: "The petitioning creditors, the Provincial Bank, applied to the Judge, Dr. Garcia, almost immediately after the adjudication of bankruptcy had been made, to set aside the proceedings, but the Judge refused to make the order, on the grounds that the document presented to him by the bank and other creditors merely stated that their claims had been arranged and not that they had been paid. The bank, as well as Mr. Lowe, appealed from this decision, and it has now been reversed by the Court of Appeal."

The «Maskelyne» on her homeward voyage took £50,000 in specie, and it is said that £70,000 was sent by another vessel leaving Montevideo.

The Standard says—«Mr. Arthur Eborall, who left recently for Flores, has realised the sale of the lease (six years) of a fine camp establishment in the partido Rauch, for \$55,000 in currency, a ridiculously low price, since the establishment with its 13 puestos covers 1 1/2 leagues; 6000 sheep belonging to the same estancia, were likewise sold at 22 1/2, also 100 horses at \$50 1/2, and 850 pigs at 40 1/2—low prices. Mr. A. Eborall has yet 3500 cows to sell, and can be communicated with at Flores.»

The estancia «Totoral» in Canelas, was sold for 110,000 m/n, and 7 leagues more at 5000 m/n per league. Purchaser Sr. Acebo.

Dr. Bernardo de Irigoyen sold Wednesday in the Rural Exhibition his bull Camperdown and the cow Nelson, pure

Durham, for \$1000 each. They were purchased by Dr. Cecilio Sola Andes, an estanciero of Paraguay.

We note the sale of 700 capones in Barracas at \$60 % each. The sale of 500 cows, calves included, is reported from Rio Cuarto at \$16 m/n per head.

Since the 20th of April we note the following camp sales: In partido Alvear 1 league and a fraction for 21,800 pesos m/n per league, another for 16,500 ps. m/n per league.

Saladillo, quarter of a league for 38,000 ps. m/n per league.

Brandzen, 177 squares for 45 ps. m/n each, 67 squares for 77.25 each.

General Rodriguez, 48 squares for 120 ps. each.

Juarez, 2 square leagues and a fraction for 27,500 ps. m/n per league.

Chascomus, 200 squares for ps. 34.74 each.

Navarro, 450 squares for 48.25 ps. each.

Ensenada, 50 squares for 400 each, 16 squares near Pereira for 150 ps. each, buyer S. Peña.

San Vicente, 400 squares for 80 pesos each, 08 squares for 95 ps. each.

Section 2, 4 square leagues, lot 59, for 8500 ps. each.

Puyredon, 200 squares for 25 ps. each.

Marcos Paz, 40 1/2 squares for 185 gold each.

Section 5, 8 squares for 5600 ps. each.

Pringles, 143 squares at ps. 10.50 each.

Pilar, 33 squares for 300 ps. m/n each.

Barracas, 28 1/2 squares for ps. 43.37 each.

Quilmes, 9 squares for 430 ps. each, and 8 squares for ps. 462.50 each.

Section 4 of national territory, 4 leagues in lot 15, fraction C. for 8500 ps. m/n each, 1 square league, lot 16 for 8500 ps.

Section 7, 8 leagues, lots 9 and 12, fraction C, for 4500 ps. m/n each.

Section 10, 2 leagues, lot 24, fraction A, for ps. 5783.66 each, buyer M. Roldan.

Province of Cordoba, 6 leagues section 1, for ps. 7000 each. buyers Llorenti Bros.

Province of Mendoza, 80 squares in the department of San Rafael at reserved price.

The following commercial telegrams have been received:—

«London, May 6.

National Bonds (1871) 100 101

Railway Loan (1881) 98 99

Do. (1884) 81 82

Hard Dollars, 6 o/o 70 71

Prov. of Buenos Aires (1882) 91 92

Treasury Bills, 90/o 81 82

British Consols 30/o 101 101 1/2

«Liverpool, May 7.

Buenos Aires merino and mottled wools No. 1, of 30-32 o/o yield, 4 1/2 d per lb.

Camp merino sheepskins of 65-85 lbs. per doz. 4 1/2 d. Merino matadero 90-100 lb, 4 1/2 d per lb.

Salted ox hides 63 lbs, 5 1/2 d per lb. Stock 10500-11000 hides.

Salted potro hides 30 lbs, 10s. 9d to 11s. each. Stock 12000-13000 hides. Beef tallow 23s to 24s. per cwt. Stock of beef and mutton tallow 7500 pipes.

Maize 4s. 6d. per 100 lbs. River Plate bones £4 2s-£4 4s. per ton on shore. R. Plate Bone-ash (70 o/o) £3 12s-£3 14s. per ton on shore. Linseed 40-41s per 416 lbs.

THE PLAZAS.

ONCE.

Wool.

Good 75

Bellies 25

Borrega 50

Sheepskins

Matadero..... per lb 24 14 rls.

Corderitos reg.

Wheat.

Coast 6.60 5.80 m/n.

French 6.00 m/n.

Maize

Morocho, in grain... 2.25 2.05 m/n

Yellow, in grain... 2.23 2.18 m/n

CONSTITUCION.

Wool.

Good 110 84

Borrega 72 60 70

Regular 40

Hides.

Good camp 220 215 210

Sheepskins superior... 26 22 14 1/2 rls.

Matadero 190 181

Corderitos	20
Hair	200 197 185
Horse hides	55 52
Nutria—1 lb at	8 1/2
Nonatos	160

MARRIAGES.

On May 2nd, at the Mercedes Church, Miss Maggie Kelly to Mr. Cloake.

On the 5th of May, at La Chosa, Estancia Garrahan, Rodriguez, by the Rev. Father O'Reilly, Mr. John Moran (Tuyu) to Catherine, daughter of the late Mr. Michael Gaynor, Partido Pila.

On Thursday, the 13th May, at the Hotel de Francia in this city, by the Rev. P.P. of San Miguel, John W. O'Connell, to Kate, daughter of Daniel McCarthy, both of Carmen de Areco.



DEATHS.

On April 30th, at his estancia Navarro, after a short illness, Owen Hammell, native of Ireland, and for many years resident in this country; aged 63 years. R.I.P.

On April 12th Richard Murphy, who died from the effects of a fall from his horse, in the partido de Mercedes; aged 47 years. R.I.P.

On April 13th, at his residence, Estancia San José, San Pedro, Joseph O'Neill, age 77 years, native of County Wexford, Ireland. R.I.P.

FRANSTIN M. LEZICA. Comisionista ha mudado su escritorio a la de Reconquista 124, donde su representante atenderá las ordenes que se dignen enviarse 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 Beutes

between Azcuena and Larrea. m 26-1m

BULLRICH Y CA.

RESUMEN DE REMATES

A EFECTUARSE

MAYO

Viernes 13—206 cuadradas en San Nicolas de los Arroyos, en Alsina 78 a las 2.

Viernes 14—Muebles en Buen Orden 52, a las 12.

Domingo 16—3 lotes de terreno en Bolini y 65 E, a las 2.

Domingo 16—1 lote en Castelli y Klingel, a las 3.

Domingo 16—3 lotes en Santa Fé y Chavango, a las 3.

Domingo 16—Toros importados de F. Neild en la Exposicion, a la 1.

Domingo 16—Toros Hereford importados de A. Yeomans en la Exposicion, a la 1.

Domingo 16—1 cerdo Berkshire en la Exposicion, a la 1.

Domingo 16—Animales Hereford del Dr. Zeballos en la Exposicion, a las 2.

Domingo 16—Toros, vacas, y novillos de G. Ryles en la Exposicion, a las 2.

Lunes 17—Judicial, 384 cuadradas en Quilmes, base \$20,302 m/n. en Alsina 78 a las 2.

Lunes 17—Padrillos y carneros importados por A. Wolff, en Alsina a las 2.

Martes 18—Padrillos y yeguas de E. Lubben importados, en Alsina 78 a las 2.

Martes 18—Caballos raza Hunter, en Alsina 78 a las 2.

Miercoles 19—Animales vacunos y laneros, en Alsina 78 a las 2.

Miercoles 19—Potrillos y potrancas Tracken de Artayeta Castex, en Alsina 78 a las 2.

Jueves 20—22,000 vacas al corte, en Alsina 78 a las 2.

Viernes 21—53 loguans en Tapalqué, en Alsina 78 a las 1.

Sabado 22—1 lote terreno en Campana, en Alsina 78 a las 2.

Sabado 22—Padrillos, yeguas y caballos tiro pesado, de A. Gambaceres, en Alsina 77 a las 2.

Miercoles 25—587 hectareas en el Saladillo, base \$8000, en Alsina 78 a las 2.

CARNEROS LINCOLN EN EXPOSICION

EN VENTA PARTICULAR

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

78-ALSINA-78

HERM. ALTGELT Y CIA.

CONSIGNATARIOS DE CEREALES

76-RECONQUISTA-76

BUENOS AIRES m14-pm

JULES VONWILLER

AGENT for all kinds of Law

Business. Office: 90 calle

San Martin, rooms 11, 13, and

15 (altos). m6-j6

Familia que no consume

HESPERIDINA

debe consultar con aquella

que siempre tiene a mano

UNA BOTELLA

de este sano tónico-lícar,

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 NVVARES

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 1a Instancia

Dr. D. Benjamin Basualdo

PARTIDO DE

SAN ANTONIO DE ARECO

Para ver los detalles y tasacion y plan,

ocurrir al Escritorio del Remata-

dor San Martin 35.

BUENOS AIRES

ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOL

253—PERU—257

NOTICE.

ENROLMENT OF PUPILS for

this Session NOW PROCEED-

ING.

TEACHING STAFF

This staff, which is now complete,

consists of the following, and, as will

be seen by the qualifications appended,

is perhaps the best working staff to be

found in any private school, native or

foreign, in the Argentine Republic.

Rector, A. Watson Hutton, M.A.,

F.E.L., Master of Arts, Honours in

Philosophy, Edinburgh University, Fel-

low of the Educational Subjects, Edin-

burgh University, Sessions 1879-80,

and for more than eight years one of

the masters of George Watson's Col-

lege, Edinburgh.

Lady Superintendent, Mrs. Hutton,

Government Certified Teacher,

Queen's Scholar of the Normal Train-

ing College, Edinburgh; and for more

than seven years chief lady teacher in

George Watson's College, Edinburgh.

Spanish, French, etc., Master, Mr.

Edmund Keydams, Graduate in Lettres,

Brussels University.

Elementary Mistress and General As-

sistant, Miss E. C. Waters, Government

Certified Teacher in George Heriot's

Outdoor Schools, Edinburgh, and lately

in Viscountess Keith's School, Kincardine on Forth.

Music Teacher, Miss M. A. Russell,

lately of the Ladies' College, Edin-

burgh, where for the last ten years she

has been teaching the Piano and Har-

monium in conjunction with Professor

Bridgman, the leading Music Master in

Scotland.

Drill Sergeant and Gymnastic Master,

Mr. Wm. G. Waters, lately of the First

Edinburgh.

Prospectuses with full particulars on

application.

NOTICE.

Commercial Travellers, Estancieros,

and others visiting Buenos Aires, can be

accommodated with furnished rooms,

board, etc. Terms moderate. At—

Miss KILLIONS,

328-Calle Lavalle, Buenos Aires,

N.B.—Particular attention paid to em-

igrants. se 8-pm

GALLI HERMANOS

144-CUYO-144

CASA INTRODUCTORA