

# THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

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## NOTES FROM LONDON.

April 17.

The Home Rule bill is well on the way. The greatest scheme of reform submitted to a representative assembly has been read for the first time in the English House of Commons, and one of the greatest debates of that Parliament has concluded. There is not one, however prejudiced he might be, but must admit that the opposition to the measure has ignominiously broken down. The only Mr. Trevelyan made the House scream with laughter with the 'alternative proposals' he submitted, while Mr. Chamberlain, who indicated his own views in some sort of way, made matters infinitely worse for the former Chief Secretary. Lord Hartington, on the other hand, scouted both gentlemen and linked himself openly with Toryism. This was the triumvirate that was to depose the Grand Old Man and alienate sensible Liberalism from his side; they were to defeat the bill to build up the Empire and do what not, and Loyatism, and Orangeism, and all the other irreconcilable factions looked to them as their mainstay and strength. What a pretty kettle of fish they made it! When the splendid oration of the Premier came upon the English people on Friday last it is unnecessary, and it would be idle to deny that it came like a thunderclap. Even the most extreme men were astonished at his audacity and the sweeping character of the proposals took their breath away. In the words of Mr. Justin McCarthy, Home Rule prospects "were at low tide." Of one thing only was English public opinion convinced by Mr. Gladstone's speech, and on that point he carried conviction into the heart of Conservatism itself—British rule in Ireland had failed. One of two things might settle the question for ever. These things were resolute "coercion" or Home Rule. Coercion, to be successfully resolute, should be secret and Russianlike, and Cromwellian in its force and character. Could the English and Scotch people take this autocratic alternative, when the Irish people had been pointing out to them for 86 years that what they wanted was autonomy, and when 85 out of 103 members from Ireland were prepared to pledge their own responsibility as to its success or failure. With those two questions before them such of the waverers as were honestly inclined went to the discussion of the question.

## SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN MAILS.

London, April 17.

Particulars have come to hand of the murder of the Bishop of Madrid. Before the Bishop breathed his last he was asked whether he knew his murderer. He replied in the negative. It appears that Galeoto the murderer, had been chaplain of the chapel of Cristo de Salud, where he behaved so violently that he was discharged by the rector. He wrote several letters against the rector to the newspapers, and also wrote to the Bishop asking for something to do, and his request not being granted he took the terrible resolution to kill the Bishop. When the news of the murder spread abroad, the people assembled, and it was with difficulty the police could prevent them from lynching Galeoto.

In the House of Commons Mr. Gladstone explained his Land Purchase (Ireland) Bill in a speech which lasted nearly two hours and a half. He urged that

Great Britain should endeavor to settle this question because she was responsible for the deeds of the landlords. Landlords had been the representatives of England in Ireland, and we could not wash our hands of responsibility on their behalf. The bill, he said, would come into effect at the same time as the Government of Ireland Act. The legislative body in Dublin would appoint a state authority. The purchases under the Act would be made in a new 3 per cent stock issued to purchasers at par, probably on application of the Land Commission to the Treasury, the amount proposed would be £180,000,000, which would cover the most extensive dealings. The object of the Act was to give all Irish landlords the option of being bought out in the most liberal spirit, upon sale the tenant would become owner; the price would be twenty years' purchase on the net rental, less rates and outgoings as fixed judicially for the year ending November last, but with power to the Land Court to reduce in certain cases; the issue would be restricted for the next three years to 10 millions for the first and 20 millions for the other two. Mr. Chamberlain followed the Premier in a long personal explanation, which brought him into conflict with his late chief. Mr. Chamberlain criticised the scheme severely. He was followed by Lord R. Churchill.

Mr. Parnell has received a remittance of £12,000 from New York towards paying the expenses of Irish members at Westminster. Mayors and other public authorities in the United States have sent telegrams to Mr. Gladstone congratulating him on the Home Rule bill as a final settlement of the discord of ages between England and Ireland.

Mr. Gladstone was present at the performance of *Faust* at the Lyceum, and was accorded an enthusiastic reception, which lasted until the rise of the curtain.

The *Times* and *Daily Telegraph* continue their denunciation of Mr. Gladstone's measure, and condemn it as wholly worthless, absurd, and certain to be promptly rejected by the country.

The Iowa Legislature has passed a resolution unanimously congratulating Ireland on the prospect of Home Rule, the New York Tammany Committee has passed a similar resolution.

The *Daily News* states that when Mr. Gladstone entered the House to make his historic speech he wore in his button-hole a rose entwined with shamrocks.

The Middleton Board of Guardians adopted a resolution expressive of their gratitude to Mr. Gladstone for having recognised the right of Irishmen to legislative independence, and their admiration of the splendid and magnificent statement made by him in introducing the Home Rule scheme, and their entire confidence in the Irish Parliamentary party. At the same time they abstained from expressing any opinion on the bill at present. Other Boards have followed and done likewise.

Speaking at the opening of an Industrial Exhibition in Walworth, Mr. Leicester, member for West Ham, said he had got faith in Mr. Gladstone's ability to solve the difficult problem of the government of Ireland. He intended if there was a chance to lift his voice in favor of the Government measure, for he believed Home Rule for Ireland would tend to the advantage of both countries.

Lord Shaftesbury committed suicide by shooting himself with

a revolver in the head. The occurrence took place in a cab, and it would appear the Earl fired first in vain, and then inducing the cabman who had pulled up to continue his journey, discharged the second shot at himself with fatal effect.

A meeting in which nearly all the London Liberal and Radical clubs are expected to take part, will be held in St. James's Hall, London, to support Mr. Gladstone's Irish proposals. Mr. Labouchere, M.P., will preside, and most of the labor representatives have promised to attend. Among the speakers will be Mr. Joseph Arch, M.P., and Mr. Bradlaugh, M.P.

Lord Ashburnham presided at a meeting of the executive committee of the British Home Rule Association at Westminster, when a resolution was unanimously agreed to, cordially welcoming the measure introduced by Mr. Gladstone for the future government of Ireland, which it believes is calculated to satisfy the Irish people, and expressing a determination to secure its best efforts to assist in procuring its adoption.

The *Manchester Guardian* publishes full accounts from its correspondents in various parts of the country, giving the views of leading Liberal associations regarding the Home Rule scheme. They, with very few exceptions, support Mr. Gladstone's scheme, and where exception is taken the opposition only refers to minor points—generally to the proposal to exclude Irish members from the Imperial Parliament.

Mr. Parnell has received a cablegram from Mr. L. F. Hubbard, chairman of a mass meeting held at St. Paul's, Minnesota, presided over by the governor, and addressed by two ex-governors and the Bishop of Minnesota, informing him that Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy and bill for the government of Ireland were unanimously endorsed by the meeting.

'Tis pitiful the way the National League of America have gone back on Mr. Parnell and the leaders at home. So disgusted have they grown with his "peaceful policy" that they have sent him a draft for £12,000 in aid of the Parliamentary fund, and own their intention of repeating the insult as often as may be necessary.

## TELEGRAMS.

London May 13.

It is said that the Loyalists in Ulster are concealing their arms for fear of the Chief Secretary ordering their houses to be searched for them. It is also said that the English Liberals are buying arms for the Orange party and that associations for military exercises are being formed.

Government have been rendered uneasy by the Loyalist attitude of Ulster. It is said that many families are leaving that province. Land agents are unwilling to carry on their business, fearing a revolt at any moment.

The Parnellites held a secret meeting on the 14th inst., Mr. Parnell presiding. It is stated the Irish leader produced certain letters from Mr. Gladstone shewing the necessity of amending the Home-rule Bill and making certain concessions to the Radicals.

Mr. Gladstone has consulted his colleagues as to the advisability of amending the Home-rule Bill.

Within the last three months more firearms have been sold in Londonderry than during the five previous years. Over 11,000 rifles have been ordered.

In Newry and Mourne there were rumours afloat of anarchists refusing to obey a Parliament in Dublin or to pay taxes. All present have been armed and received encouragement from Canadian Orangemen, who promised to support them.

Telegrams from Suakim say that the Egyptian troops have taken the place there of the British, who have been ordered home by the commander-in-chief.

Australian Orangemen have sent a telegram to the Irish Loyalists, promising to help them to oppose Mr. Gladstone's Home-rule Bill.

At a Cabinet meeting it was decided to dissolve Parliament in the event of a defeat of the Home Rule Bill.

The leaders of the provincial Liberal associations have written to Mr. Gladstone requesting him not to resign in case of defeat, but to dissolve Parliament and appeal to the whole country.

Mr. Chamberlain has received innumerable protests from Radicals.

In reply to a Birmingham Liberal, Mr. Chamberlain stated that he would abandon politics altogether rather than consent to measures which are sure to result disastrously for the country.

Although the Parnellites consent to the second reading of the Arms Purchase Bill, they declare their wish to vote the Home-rule Bill first.

The British Government has decided to annex the Kermadec Islands in the Pacific.

3000 men and 100 officers of the city of London volunteers have offered their services to the province of Ulster in case of armed resistance to Home-rule for Ireland. The British Orangemen have been summoned to a general meeting under the auspices of the Primrose League. The Orange clubs in the country of Armagh are forming military associations, organized to resist a Home-rule Government. It is said that in case of a rebellion, a Loyalist army will be marched on Dublin and another will be placed in observation on the river Shannon.

Mr. Morley has advised the Liberal Union of Newcastle to be prepared for a dissolution of Parliament.

Dublin, May 15.

A factory in Ulster has made arrangements to remove to Germany.

According to the *Freeman's Journal* General Sir Frederick Roberts, Commander-in-Chief of the Indian army, will be named to a similar post in Ireland.

Armagh, May 13.

A Loyalist association has been organized here to arm and drill those who are opposed to Home-rule. The association has ordered a considerable number of rifles and, moreover, purchased large quantities of war material. The Loyalists declare their intention of opposing Home-rule in every way.

Paris, May 17.

The papers are again discussing the Channel tunnel, and the works will probably be resumed shortly.

It is announced that several Republican deputies will present to the Chambers a proposal for the expulsion of the members of the de-throned families. This has given rise to a violent controversy in the Press.

Lisbon, May 16.

A telegram announces the death, on board the steamer "Cotopaxi," bound for Valparaiso, of the Chilean Vice-Admiral Lynch, one of the most prominent figures in the war against Peru.

The Duke of Braganza has left for Paris to meet the Princess Amelia. The marriage will take

place on Saturday. The representatives of several European Sovereigns have arrived. The festivities will be splendid.

Madrid, May 14.

A terrible hurricane has caused immense loss of life and injury to property in this city. About 100 persons were killed and 500 injured. Many houses were completely destroyed, and it is estimated that not less than 10,000 trees were blown down.

Her Majesty the Queen Regent has been safely delivered of a Prince.

The newly-born Prince has been proclaimed King, as Alfonso the Thirteenth. His Holiness the Pope will be his godfather. The Court has thrown off mourning for the late King. The infant King's birth has caused great joy amongst the people. The Queen Regent has pardoned a number of offenders in light cases, and ordered large sums to be given in charity here and in other parts of the Kingdom.

Athens, May 13.

Greek pirates seized an Austrian torpedo-boat and tugged her as far as Canastro.

Rome, May 14.

Five fresh and fatal cases of cholera are reported in Brindisi; 20 and 4 in Bara; 60 and 3 in Venice.

New York, May 13.

According to reliable information, the Panama Canal Company have received a third of the 120 million loan. The news has caused confidence and satisfaction.

The German socialist Most passed the night in a cell in the general police barracks, and complained much of the accommodation. He asked for brandy, but it was not given to him. In the morning he was furious because he had to use a coarse towel and take the ordinary prison fare. His photograph has been taken and sent to the police of the principal capitals, as is always done with great criminals.

Chicago, May 13.

From the official Report of the Police Department, it appears that the explosive bombs thrown among the police at the recent meeting of anarchists killed five men and wounded 61, of whom ten have sufficiently recovered to enable them to return to their duty.

3000 labourers have decided to continue the strike, and held a meeting to this effect.

## LATEST TELEGRAMS.

London, May 19.

Mr. Gladstone proposed in the House of Commons that four out of the five sessions weekly should be devoted to discussing the Home-rule Bill. This caused great surprise among the opponents of the bill, as it was thought that Mr. Gladstone expected a collapse. A warm discussion ensued and the G.O.M.'s proposal was carried. Hincks Beach asked Gladstone to guarantee that the debates would terminate on Friday. Gladstone thought the time would not be long enough.

Gladstone's supporters are daily becoming more numerous. Nine additional M.P.'s have expressed their intention to vote for Home-rule.

Labouchere made a great speech, after which several doubtful men joined the ranks of the Home-rulers on condition that after the second reading being passed the further discussion of the measure should be postponed until next session.

It is said that the 9th Regiment and the Clan na Gael Society of New York have offered to equip 10,000 men to put down anything like an Orange rising. [This news has been contradicted.]



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A  
VOICE FROM OUR BROTHERS  
IN THE NORTH.

A GOOD WORK.

We received a few days since the following letter, which needs no recommendation on our part; it appeals to the heart of every Irishman. It is true the calls on our purses are many and frequent, and that the times are exceptionally bad, nevertheless, there are some amongst us who can afford to be generous and who will not miss a small sum for the good work of Father Riordan, who so nobly dedicates his life to the service of the poor immigrant in New York. If anybody wishes to send any sum through us we shall be happy in forwarding it, but we prefer that any amount subscribed should be placed in the office of Mr. Edward Casey to the credit of Father Riordan. He who gives quickly gives twice.

Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary, for the Protection of Immigrants, Castle Garden, Battery Park.

New York, Feb. 20th, 1886.  
To the Very Rev. Dean Dillon.

Southern Cross.

Very Rev. and dear Dean, Seeing a notice of your safe arrival in the *Boston Pilot* just to hand, I thought that I could drop you a line to see if I could interest your powerful pen in the cause of the Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary, and with this intention I have forwarded you by this mail a few copies of our first report which may aid you in forming a just conception of the work we are at present engaged in, and with God's help and the kind co-operation of our people, we hope to carry to a successful issue.

Although the imperfect outline and meagre details furnished in the report will be sufficient to a master mind like yours to form a correct judgment as to the necessity of such a mission at this port, yet, a few additional remarks, suggested by events which have come under my observation since the publication of the report, may not be uninteresting to you—you whose whole life seems one act of patriotism and active interest in the prosperity of our holy Church.

The immigration of our people to this country gave me some thought prior to the foundation of the Mission and with such data at my disposal and from personal observation, I came to the conclusion that many of our people would have been better off had they remained at home, and that to encourage them to emigrate would not only be unwise, but positively criminal. Therefore, I made a journey to Ireland to lay my views before the bishops and priests there in the hopes of securing their powerful intervention in the wholesale exodus of our people, especially at this time, from the land that they, and all of us here, love so well, and, where even comparative poverty is more desirable than comfortable homes purchased at the cost of either their faith or morals in this country.

The conditions are such, however, that, despite the warnings, many of our people will emigrate, and the various causes which lead to this are not unknown to you.

Extreme poverty in Ireland and the knowledge of a greater and more prosperous continent on this side the Atlantic, and the fact that the people at home hear only from those of their kindred and friends who are prosperous are, I believe, the chief. Therefore, in the interest and in behalf of the faith and morals and the future well-being of the sons and daughters of holy Ireland, it is our bounden duty to deal with existing circumstances, and protect and aid, so far as in our power, those of both sexes who happen to come here destitute and friendless.

The building used at present as a home and, indeed, the means at our disposal, only permit of the care and reception of girls; but, while their helpless and friendless condition requires and demands our first care, the young men and boys of our race are not to be and, if I can, will not be forgotten. They too often arrive here with little else than stout, honest hearts and willing hands. They have left their homes buoyed up with bright hopes and an honest determination to improve their condition and, no doubt, have time and again pictured to their living Irish mothers the grand house they would provide for them in the New World. But scarce have they touched American soil when all their dreams and hopes of a speedy realization of their fond anticipations vanish, and instead, the stern, hard fact confronts them, that they are in a strange land, penniless, friendless, alone! What are they to do? they are willing to work, but the labour-market is already over-crowded. Wait they cannot, and their first experience is, in all truth, a bitter one. Many have had such trials; and my experience has already taught me that if good advice and timely aid had been given, or even a friendly hand held out to the many wrecks of humanity now walking our streets or filling our hospitals, they would have been saved—saved from a life of misery and degradation, and it would have enabled them to become prosperous and honored citizens, a credit to the country that gave them birth and a blessing to their people. Therefore, to protect and aid our people to the end that they may remain faithful to their early teachings and to become prosperous, happy and honored citizens of this great Republic, is my mission at Castle Garden. How far I may succeed in this depends in a great measure on the co-operation of our people who are blessed with means.

No doubt, you will agree with me that the object of the Mission is a meritorious one, but you may at the same time ask the question, why ask the co-operation of the well-to-do of our race at such a distance? The question is perfectly allowable, and I will answer in this wise: New York is a great city, and her charities are commensurate with her greatness, but just now the generosity of our people is taxed, perhaps, too heavily. Again, as charity and generosity are marked characteristics of our people in every clime, and as some choose one object, and some another, as being more worthy their bounty, so it may be that not a few good people in prosperous Buenos Aires may consider the object of our Mission worthy a place in their list of benefactions.

In concluding this already too long letter please permit me to add, that if you think the object of the Mission worthy a few kind words send me 50 copies, and if at any time I can be of service to you here please command me, and with sincere regards,

I am,  
faithfully yours, in Christ,  
John Jos. Riordan.

FOOT-BALL IN RAMALLO.

San Nicolas de los Arroyos,  
May 11, 1886.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,  
I felt so sorry that you could not be with us on the 6th inst., and not I alone, I can assure you, but many other friends who wished and hoped to see you on the occasion. You will be glad to know that your announcement

in the *Southern Cross* about the sports had the desired result. The event caused quite a sensation about here, was awaited with no small amount of longing, and its arrival hailed with consequent delight. The gathering was pretty large: Carmen de Areco, Pavon, and intermediate partidos, had their representatives at it. The weather was charming, and the enjoyment in consequence very great. Foot-ball kicking commenced at a pretty early hour, and raged with varied success for several hours. Few of the spectators had previously witnessed the game, and were much pleased and interested by it. It was a great treat, you may be sure, to the elders who had played it in bygone days in the green fields of Erin, and who then played it for the first time since they left the old homes. It was scarcely less pleasing to the young Portenos, and in fine it proved a source of considerable enjoyment to all present. The fatigue caused by foot-ball playing would not permit the trial of other intended games. After dinner we were charmed with the sweet sounds of music, singing, and recitation in which all who took part did honor to themselves. A provisory stage was hastily got up to the front of Mr. Fortune's house, and several young collegians successively and successfully made their appearance upon it, while the orchestra played at intervals familiar Irish and other airs and melodies. A dialogue, "Sambo's Name and Trade," done by Messrs. W. Donnelly and John Leonard of the College, and "Erin's Flag," by Master John Eustace, also of the College, were the most attractive of the pieces of recitation and the most heartily applauded.

The fiddle playing of Mr. Patrick Boyle, Ramallo, and accordion accompaniment of Mr. Reto, Carmen de Areco, drew frequent and merited plaudits. Messrs. Peter Fortune and William Grenon, of the College, violinists, also distinguished themselves by their charming music. The singing of "God Save Ireland" by Mr. P. Fortune, in the chorus of which all joined, terminated the day's proceedings, and after mutual salutations and farewell wishes, the San Nicolas people left amidst the joyous acclamations of their Ramallo friends to catch the six o'clock express train which was to take them home. Many and most agreeable were the impressions of the day, as you may easily imagine, but the pleasantest of all was the idea of a renewal of such enjoyment on many future occasions.

Our next meeting is to be at the college here. The date is not yet fixed, but it is likely to be on or about the 24th June, if not the 1st of same month. The Ramallo people are overjoyed at the idea that they have vanquished the Collegians and are able for them any day, so they accepted with much pleasure the invitation to come and engage with them on their own ground, viz. the College. You may hear that the Ramallo people were victorious in their contest for superiority with myself and party, but don't believe it. Though the former had two big *Fortunes* on their side, they were not able with all their endeavors to turn the scale in their own favor. No matter, then, what may be said about the favorable result of the contest for the Ramalleros, *ad hoc sub judice lis est*, for various reasons.

I trust that the issue will be more decisive next meeting, and that you will do us the favor to be one of the judges.

Meanwhile, I beg you to believe me,

Dear sir,  
Very sincerely yours,  
P. J. O'Grady.

SHEEP-FARMING IN NEW ZEALAND.

The following letter has appeared in the *South American Journal*—

I am a great advocate for dagging a cross-bred or longwool flock all round in the autumn, before the wool gets dirty, especially lambs, which I think

should be freely dagged at weaning time, before they are dipped. The wool cut off then goes towards paying for the dagging, whereas if left on till it becomes dirty it is worth little or nothing.

Most New Zealand stations have substantial sawn timber sheds that will hold at least sheep enough under cover for half a day's shearing with room also for a screw wool-press and a considerable number of pressed bales of wool. Where any cultivation is carried on these sheds are useful the rest of the year as grain stores, and for drying sheep skins which are much better saved out of the sun.

The average price of shearing in New Zealand at present is 15s per hundred, with food, but seldom any grog. With regard to dipping cross-bred flocks for lice, some advocate dipping directly after shearing with the object of killing the eggs, and again two or three months after, but most farmers only dip once, when the wool is sufficiently grown to hold the dip fairly well without using up too much. When dipping late in the autumn I have found it a good plan to start early in the day and leave off by 3 p.m., so as to allow the sheep to dry a little before night. Very few squatters wash their sheep now before shearing, though some are in the habit of scouring the wool on the station after it is off the sheep's backs. This, however, is not general. On some of the rough hilly runs in the North Island there are no dry roads, and the wool has to be packed on horses, in which case, of course, it is a great saving to scour.

On most stations a wool classer is employed at shearing time, who, assisted by two or more rollers (according to the number of shearers), sorts the fleeces into first and second combing and clothing, dingy, sandy, and cotted. He is also supposed to see that the rollers skirt the fleeces properly and take off all dirt and stained wool, the general plan being to make first and second pieces, bellies and locks. The bellies are always shorn off first in one piece and collected on the floor by the fleece-pickers, and the stained wool taken out of the wether-bellies before putting them together. Very few people tie the fleeces but stow them side by side in bins, from which they are removed to the press when wanted.

I may mention here that a novelty has lately been introduced at our pastoral and agricultural shows in the shape of separate classes and prizes for strong-combing and fine-combing merinos. This had become necessary on account of the great run upon long-stapled merino wool that has taken place during the last few years, and the impossibility of judging them when shown in the same class with the old-fashioned, fine-wooled sheep.

The Messrs. Fisher's sheep of South Australia are, I believe, among the most celebrated of the strong-combing flocks, and many of these sheep have been brought over to New Zealand.

In the North Island the Maoris do a good deal of the shearing, and the boys (and sometimes girls) make capital fleece-pickers and sweepers. The smartest fleece-picker I ever saw was a half-breed boy, between a Malay and a Maori woman. The Maoris are good at any work that requires an occasional spurt, such as stock riding, sheep drafting, etc., but they cannot stick to steady work.

Fencing.—I see in a letter introduced into your journal from the *Sydney Mail*, that wire-fencing in the River Plate district is nearly three times as costly as in Australia, owing to scarcity of timber for straining posts and heavy duty on manufactured iron. I don't understand why the duty on bar-iron suitable for standards, should be heavier than that for fencing wire, as both would come under the head of manufactured iron. I think the writer of the letters on "A Visit to the Estancias and Farms of Uruguay," speaks of fencing with eight or nine wires for sheep, but we never use so many in New Zealand except for

a yard. On our hill runs many of the sub-division fences are only five wires, and six is considered quite enough for a boundary fence. The latter kind of fence, with the addition of one bar wire, would do for cattle.

I do not know if the swing-gate race is general in South America. In New Zealand every sheep yard has one, and the saving of time and knocking sheep about is immense.

One great feature in New Zealand sheep-farming on the runs where much cultivation is done, is the enormous area of turnips grown, and fed off the ground in breaks, which are made of movable wire fences. The turnip seed is sown broadcast, from six to twelve ounces to the acre, and the turnips are never weeded. It is a good preparation for light land before growing artificial grasses, and very often two crops of turnips running are grown. If more than that is attempted the land is apt to get too foul with sorrel, which is our most troublesome weed. In laying down artificial grasses I have found it a good plan to sow some turnips as well as rape with the grass seed. The sheep eat out the turnips before they touch the grass, and it does the young grass good to be trodden firm. Lambs do very well put on this kind of pasture when weaned, I have also found it a good plan during their first winter to give cross-bred lambs a few oats or oat-sheaves cut into chaff. It stops scouring and lessens the usual mortality among young sheep in the early spring.

Farmers are not particularly prosperous in New Zealand just now. Many of them bought their land rather high a few years ago during the great land fever, when speculators ran the land up to fictitious values, and as in many cases they bought on deferred payment they had hard work to meet their payments in face of the steady drop of prices in grain and stock during the last few years. I see in the *Lyttelton Times*, the leading paper of Canterbury, New Zealand, that "the extreme scarcity of food in consequence of the droughty summer, has had a deplorable effect on the values of live stock, and farmers consequently are anxious to ship their meat to London."

The frozen meat industry is the only thing at present that looks hopeful for them, and I am quite of Mr. Leesmith's opinion that for the exportation of high-class mutton New Zealand has special advantages, which will enable her to compete successfully with any country in the world, in spite of the high freight which her great distance from a market entails.

## ARGENTINE RAILWAYS.

The building of railways has continued in proportion to funds at hand. On the Andine line 95 kilometres of rails were laid last year, and the Mendoza and San Juan sections were officially inaugurated. This line was opened to public service before its completion, which is the custom here, and gave a net return of \$470,910, the total receipts being \$1,008,885 for the completion of the line, building stations, &c., a bill will be submitted for your approbation for the necessary amount of money.

The net receipts of the Central Northern line amounted last year to \$612,903, the gross receipts being \$1,523,042. The extension works of this line have reached the 270th kilometer from Tucuman. Last year 100 kilometres were completed, the rails now lying between Rosario de la Frontera and Metan. For the completion of this line a contract will be shortly signed, also for the building of a branch line of 415 kilometres between Dean Funes and Chicleito.

All the accessory works of the Santiago del Estero branch line, and the Chumbicha line [176 kil.] have been finished. The Campana and Rosario Railway Company last year laid 158 kilometres of rails, that is 305% from this city. This line has been opened to public service and 40 kilometres of the extension to Sunchales completed.

The Buenos Aires and Pacific Railway built last year the extension line between Junin and Villa Mercedes, San Luis, that is 336 kilometres. The line at present is opened to the public as far as Orellanos (Picaza) kil. 355, and in five months the complementary works will be terminated.

The Transandine section and Mercedes [to the Capital] Bills at present occupy the attention of the Executive. The Central Argentine Company have laid a second line which already extends 30 kilometres from Rosario, and the branch line from that city to the port is being completed.

Tracings of new railways have been carried out, amongst others the extension of the Eastern line, from Monte Caseros to San Roque [240 kil.] and from Monte Caseros to Posadas [640 kil.] In October, 1880, there were 1336 miles of railways in the Republic. Now the country boasts of 8840 miles, of which 1976 miles have been built by private companies. The railways at present working gave last year \$16,150,894, of which \$6,489,701 are net returns.—President Roca's Message.

EARL ASHBURNHAM'S REPLY  
TO THE  
DUKE OF NORFOLK.THE SLANDERS OF NORFOLK  
REFUTED.

Lord Ashburnham thus replies to the recent statements of the Duke of Norfolk reflecting on the Irish clergy and people. The Duke of Norfolk is reported to have declared the other day that the conduct of the Irish bishops and clergy had caused him "special grief and shame." Now, I cannot deny to the Duke the right which I claim for myself, to feel grief for an apparent error or fault committed by another person. But shame is a sentiment rarely excited in mortal bosoms by deeds involving no sense of responsibility or remorse, and its manifestation is usually reserved either for expressions of personal contrition, or for rhetorical denunciation of those atrocious crimes by which the entire human race is occasionally supposed; for oratorical purposes, to be disgraced as well as outraged. And, as I am unable to find in either of these customary explanations of the word any explanation or justification for its employment on the occasion to which I allude, I take the liberty to protest against it as unworthy of the speaker, inappropriate to his audience, unnecessary for his purpose, and unjust towards his subject. I am not attacking the Duke, for whom I entertain as much regard and esteem as any man can profess for him. But it is precisely because I acknowledge the high position which the Duke holds among us, and his right to hold it, and because I share the tendency to regard him as our natural leader and spokesman, that I feel bound to remember myself, and to remind all others whom it may concern that it is beyond our power to confer upon him any part of the prerogatives of the Sovereign Pontiff, to whom alone all matters of episcopal and sacerdotal discipline appertain, and that in the present case it is impossible for us to approve the speech of the former without condemning by implication the silence of the latter. For my own part I am satisfied with the absolute certainty that if the priests and bishops of Ireland had so conducted themselves as to give legitimate cause for grief and shame to any Catholic, the Pope would have been beforehand with the Duke in denouncing the scandals and rebuking its perpetrators.

And as I know that the sovereigns of England reigned over Ireland for centuries before the Act of Union was passed, and that there is no reason why they should not immediately resume and indefinitely continue to reign after it shall have been repealed, and as I believe the repeated assurances of all the responsible members of the Irish party that separation from the Empire is no part of their design, I maintain that the Royal prerogative would in no way be impaired or menaced by a Parliament in Ireland



summoned by the Royal writ, subject to the Royal veto, and liable to be dissolved at the Royal pleasure. But it may be alleged, and is often alleged, that the Irish people are so naturally and incurably disloyal that it would be dangerous to entrust them with powers which they could certainly use for disloyal purposes. I deny that the Irish people are disloyal, I maintain, moreover, that they are pre-eminent loyal, and I affirm that all their most cruel sufferings have been brought upon them by their loyalty to just and holy causes which English disloyalty had betrayed and abandoned; and if there be in the world one body of men which less than another has a right to traduce Irish loyalty, it is most assuredly the body of English Catholics. There are a few who can look back to a long line of ancestors faithful to their God and to their King, but most of us descend from forefathers who deserted their God to follow false prophets, and drove their King into exile that they might be free to fawn at the feet of a foreign usurper. And what have we done ourselves to qualify as heroes or confessors? I believe that there are no people in the world more unfit than ourselves to give instruction, and few who need it less than the Irish. I know, at least, that they never betrayed God at the bidding of Caesar, nor murdered Caesar at the bidding of a mob.

## DOMESTIC &amp; AGRICULTURAL.

Do not kick everyone in your path.  
Don't stop to tell stories in business hours.

Milk which stands too long makes bitter butter.  
Salt should be eaten with nuts to aid digestion.

If you have a place of business be found there when wanted.  
It rests you in sewing to change your position frequently.

More miles can be made in a day by going steadily than by stopping.

Cold tea should be saved for your vinegar barrel. It sours easily and gives color and flavor.  
The hair may be kept from falling out after illness by a frequent application of sage tea to scalp.

White spots upon varnished furniture will disappear if you hold a hot plate from the stove over them.

A good lesson to fix in the minds of children is that all flowers, even the most common ones, are beautiful.

The best kind of stock to raise is the kind that you like best, and have the most skill and success in attending.

A Kansas shepherd has a flock of 17 head of Cotswold sheep that clipped an average of 17 1/2 pounds to the head.

Watch the potatoes. If they are sprouting rub off the sprouts and reduce the temperature of the cellar as much as you safely can.

In feeding cabbage or strongly flavored roots to milch cows they should be given in the morning the first thing after milking, to avoid all liability of the milk being unpleasantly flavored.

A horse is not matured until 6 years of age, and until then is not in the full possession of all his powers. The sterility of horses overtaken while of immature age is common, and can never be cured.

Farmer John to his fair city boarder, "What is that you are wearing?" "This is my red jersey dress," she replied. "All right, but don't go near my brown Jersey over in that field, unless you are good at climbing trees."

If you have a good farm horse keep him. The difficulties in the way of securing a good horse cannot be realised until the animal is really required and attempts are made at purchasing. But few horses are exempt from defects of some kind.

Few people understand how much more perfectly paper will exclude cold than will the same thickness of cloth. If unbroken the wind cannot go through paper. It is a good material to use in the inside battening of hen-houses and other buildings.

## ST. JACOB'S OIL

THE GRET GERMAN REMEDY FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF

**RHEUMATISM**  
**NEURALGIA, SCIATICA,**  
**NERVOUS HEADACHE, &c.**

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

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

WHOLESALE DEPOSIT  
191-MAIPU-191

**CASSELLS, KING, AND CO.**  
f19 pm

### Res Non Verba

**MENSAJERIAS**  
**FLUVIALES A VAPOR**

Nuevo Itinerario  
Desde Agosto 10, 1885

Salidas de Buenos Aires:  
PARA MONTEVIDEO A LAS 5 1/2 P.M.

Beliz interior  
Los Lunes ... Vapor Cosmos  
Los Miércoles ... " Jupiter  
Los Jueves ... " Saturno  
Los Sabados ... " Olimpo  
Los Domingos ... " Silex

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

Beliz interior  
Los Martes ... Vapor Olimpo  
Los Miércoles ... " Silex  
Los Jueves ... " Cosmos  
Los Sabados ... " Jupiter  
Los Domingos ... " Saturno

SALIDAS PARA BAHIA BLANCA Y PATAGONES

Salida el 1º de cada mes el vapor nacional

**MÉRCURIO**  
De la Boca del Riachuelo a las 12 del día  
Recibe carga, encomiendas y pasajeros

**CARRERA DEL PARANA**  
Hasta SANTA FE

Haciendo 3 viajes directos semanales con los vapores

**PINGO Y METEORO**  
Salidas: Martes, Jueves y Sabados

Para San Pedro, Las Hermanas, Rosario, Diamante, Parana, y Santa Fe, en combinacion con los Ferro-Carriles del Norte y Campana. Los boletos de tren y equipajes para los Ferro-Carriles, la agencia los da gratis a los señores pasajeros. Los vapores Pingo y Meteorito salen a las 12 por San Fernando y 3 1/2 por Campana. La carga se recibe a vispera de la salida en las Estaciones Retiro y Campana.

**CARRERA COSTA SUR**

Para Bahia Blanca y Patagones, gran rebaja de Precios, vapor nacional Mercurio saldrá de la Boca el 1º de cada mes.—La agencia se encarga del embarque y des embarque de carga, asi como despachos de Aduana.

Comunicacion con el Teléfono Gower-Bell.

**PEDRO RISSO, Agente**  
Reconquista y Cuyo

**DR. SANTIAGO**  
**G. O'Farrell**  
LAWYER

159-ALSINA-159

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

N.B.—All business will be hereafter carried on in this Capital and in La Plata.  
f10-2m

**ANGLO-ARGENTINE**  
**COLLEGE**

71-JUNIN-71

DIRECTOR: JOHN MCGRATH



### THE RESULT OF THE USE OF ESPECIFICO GLYCERINA AT SUIPACHA

Estacion San Juan, Suipacha,  
March 19, 1886.

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

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

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

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

I have used many kinds of dips, but there is none I like so well as yours.

Yours truly,  
JOHN M. STAFFORD.

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

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

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

### IS SINGER EVER UNRIVALLED!

NONE ARE  
GENUINE  
WITHOUT  
THIS  
TRADE MARK

NONE ARE  
GENUINE  
WITHOUT  
THIS  
TRADE MARK

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

**NEW SINGER OSCILLATING SHUTTLE MACHINE**

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

AND WILL OUTWEAR ALL OTHERS COMBINED

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

**OSBORNE AND CO.—CHACACUO-65**  
sep 4—pm

## MARTELL

### EL MEJOR COÑAC

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

DOS DE LOS MAS CELEBRES ANALISTAS CONSULTORES QUIMICOS EN EUROPA.

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

CERTIFICADO DE ANÁLISIS  
MUESTRA DE COÑAC  
MARCADA  
J. & F. Martell's  
OLD COGNAC.  
IMPORTED BY  
MOORE & TUDOR.

Certificamos que hemos analizado con el mayor cuidado la muestra de coñac marcado según el rótulo se especifica con una etiqueta sobre la misma que dice «Importado por Moore & Tudor» es un espíritu muy puro y no contiene ni la mas minima traza de edulcorante. Fusi6n de cualquier otro espíritu no lo que con la ta friccion se hallan en los coñacs que se consumen en el extranjero; es un Coñac bueno y sano, de una fortaleza alcohólica bastante buena, y es eom con seguridad recomen mado.

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

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

**MOORE & TUDOR**

NOTA.—Hallándose etiquetas falsificadas del Coñac y las botellas llenadas con espíritu nocivo, recomendamos al público comprar el artículo solamente en almacenes de confianza.

**MOORE & TUDOR.**

**BUENOS AIRES**

**EDUARDO KENNY**

WOOL & PRODUCE BROKER

126-RECONQUISTA-126  
ju 15 pm

**CHARLES STUART**

Solicitor

AND  
SWORN TRANSLATOR

100-VICTORIA-100  
Office Hours 12 to 3 p.m.

### LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND R. P. STEAMERS.

#### Lamport & Holt Line

N.B.—Certain steamers marked \* are now specially provided for passengers have improved accommodation and appointments, and carry Surgeons and Stewardesses. The other steamers not so provided may carry passengers on certain conditions, for which apply to the Agents.

Departures from Buenos Aires:—

Antwerp and London.  
(via Rio Janeiro and Southampton)

PLEIADES\* BOULTON MAY 22

Carrying the Belgian Mails.

LEIBNITZ\* BROWN JUNE 8

HEVLIIUS\* CARROLL JUNE 22

Carrying the Belgian Mails

Antwerp and Liverpool  
(via Rio Janeiro and Southampton.)

HANDEL BUCK MAY 28

Loading in the River Parana.

SPENSER BROWN JUNE 1

Loading in the River Parana.

BUFFON\* LYONS JUNE 15

(carrying the Belgian Mails.)

Dunkirk

PASCAL McMILLAN MAY 30

New York.

(via Rio Janeiro)

HIPPARCHUS\* KELLY JUNE 1

First and Third class Passages to

Brazilian Ports, New York, Antwerp;

and towns in Great Britain. Reductions

made in favour of Families and com-

panies. First-class Return tickets, avail-

able for 12 months, at a reduction of one

fourth.

Prepaid Passages issued to those wish-

ing to bring out friends.

Cargo and Passengers for New York

will be taken by the steamers which

connect with the New York boat from

Rio.

Specie and Parcels received at the

brokers' office till noon on the days of

sailing.

N.B.—Certain steamers marked (\*) are

now specially provided for passengers,

have improved accommodation and ap-

pointments, and carry Surgeons and

Stewardesses.

T. S. BOADLE, Agent,  
245—Reconquista—245

Agents at Montevideo—

C. R. HORNE & Co.

" " Rosario—

H. S. FERGUSON.

" " San Nicolas—

SERVANDO E. GOMEZ.

" " San Pedro—

H. LETICHE.

" " Bahia Blanca—

E. P. GOODHALL.

y7 perm.

### CORRALON

11 SETIEMBRE

RIVADAVIA ESQUINA RIOJA

BUENOS AIRES

Maderas de todas clases

Fierro en barras y atado

Acero de todas clases

Fierro galvanizada para techos

Alambre de fierro y acero para cercos

Postes y medios postes Nandubay

Torniquetes

Baldosas para piso y techo

Tejas Francesas varias marcas

Biedras para veredas

Tierra Romana y Portland

Cal viva y apagada

Sal de Roca

Maquinas de Agricultura

FERRETERIA EN SURTIDO COMPLETO

PARA LA SARNA

SUCURSAL—SANTA FE 89

ESQUINA SUIPACHA

Deposito de Carbon de cocinaluz,

fragua, coke, carbonilla, etc.

FIDANZA Y LYNCH



### WIND IS CHEAP

So why don't you use it for drawing water instead of employing men and horses for that purpose?

The

### HALLIDAY STANDARD

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

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

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

For further particulars apply to the  
Agent—

### E. T. PHILLIPS

Late Phillips & Burrows

OFFICES—90 San Martin

DEPOSIT—Calle Serrano, Pa-

termo

In front of the park gates

AVISO

### IMPORTANTE

Como Corredor Oficial del

Banco Hipotecario, pido a los

señores que me han visto con

anticipacion, como asi mismo

a los que deseen hipotecar sus

propiedades rurales ó urba-

nas, me remitan los Titulos,

pues el dia 12 del corriente,

dicho Banco reabre sus oper-

aciones con la Serie G. de 7

o/o de interes, las que sal-

dran en circulacion desde el

1º del proximo Agosto. Asi

mismo hago presente a mis

numerosas relaciones que me

hago cargo de toda clase de

operaciones, relativas a dicho

Banco, como a cancelacion-

es, transferencias, etc.

NATAL T. DE TORRES

SAN MARTIN 73 (ALTOS)

NOTA

El interesado que se en-

cuentre fuera de la Capital,

con escribir y enviar el Ti-

tulo del bien raiz que desee

hipotecar bastara, pues solo

para recibir las cedulas y

firmar la escritura, se le

avisara, no perdiendo asi

tiempo alguno.

ly 17—pm

### BANCO

DE LA

### PROVINCIA.

Desde la fecha el Banco recibe

depósitos a oro sellado, en cuenta

corriente sin interés abonando

2 o/o a sesenta dias y 3 o/o a no-

venta dias.

R. A. DE TOLEDO,

Secretario.

### BANCO

DE LA

### PROVINCIA.

Desde la fecha hasta nueva or-

den el Banco cobrará 10 o/o por

los saldos a su favor y pagará

o/o por los saldos en contra a

cuenta corriente.

R. A. DE TOLEDO,

Secretario.



## Tobacco for Curing Sheep

Constantly on hand a large stock of Strong Virginian Tobacco especially adapted for curing sheep. Also an excellent

### TOBACCO EXTRACT

better and cheaper than any offered in this market. Estancieros are invited to inspect our samples before purchasing elsewhere. Sales will be made in lots suit purchasers.

**C. S. BOWERS & CO.**  
275-CANGALLO-277  
ju28-3m

### MACCALLUM & CO.

20-PERU-20  
Between Victoria and Rivadavia

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

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

**MACCALLUM AND CO.**  
IMPORTERS AND RETAILERS  
20-PERU-20

To prevent falsifications of the  
**'TEA CELESTIAL'**  
It is packed only in 1/4 and 1-lb. air-tight packages.

THE MANDARIN CHINESE TEA ASSOCIATION



**TEA CELESTIAL**  
UNICOS AGENTES

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

**JEROBOAM, JEROBOAM,**  
**JEROBOAM.**  
**THE ROYAL BLEND WHISKEY**  
PROPRIETORS:  
**A. G. THOMPSON & CO.,**  
Glasgow.

Unicos Agentes en la Republica Argentina:

**SNELL & CO.,**  
203-RIVADAVIA-203

**THE FAMILY GROCERY**  
72-SAN MARTIN-72  
Opposite the Provincial Bank.

**OUR STOCK** is renewed by monthly shipments expressly for this establishment.

Every article is warranted of the BEST QUALITY and delivered Free of Cost.  
a26-pm

**RICARDO J. FARRAN**  
CONSIGNATARIO  
Se encarga de compra y venta de casas, campos y haciendas.  
65-SAN MARTIN-65  
m10-pm

## The London HOSIERY STORE

### Gath & Chaves

159-PIEDAD-161

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF MEN'S CLOTHES

Sole Agent for  
**HENRY-HEATH'S-HATS**  
6-pm

PRIVATE  
**BOARD AND TUITION**  
SAN JOSE DE FLORES  
33-RIVADAVIA-33

### CHILDREN'S HOME

**AN** English lady of many years' experience in teaching, offers board and tuition with home comforts, to a limited number of children, who will be educated in her own family. CHILDREN FROM 2 YEARS OF AGE AND UPWARDS RECEIVED. The tuition includes English, Spanish, French, and Music, together with other branches of a good education. Church privileges according to the desire of parents and guardians. First class testimonials and references.  
m20-1m

**ALFREDO DAY Y CIA.**  
Introducentes por mayor de todas clases de  
VINOS, COÑACS,  
LICORES, CERVEZA, ETC.  
77-DEFENSA-77  
m6-pm

**GERMAN NOLTE**  
CONSIGNATARIO DE FRUTOS DEL PAIS Y HACIENDAS  
PLAZA CONSTITUCION  
Escritorio--San Martin 82, Pieza No 13  
PLAZA 11 DE SEPTIEMBRE  
245 Primera Catamarca  
Union Telefonica 1088  
BUENOS AIRES  
m19-pm

ANTIGUA FARMACIA CRANWELL  
ESTABLISHED 1828, DE  
**MURRAY & SEEDORF**  
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS  
84-CALLE RECONQUISTA-84  
BUENOS AIRES  
m1-pm

**DR. WM. J. GALBRAITH**  
Has opened his studio of lawyer at No. 27 Calle Victoria. Office hours 11 to 5 daily.  
m17-4m

**Dr. AYER**  
Would advise his clientela that, after the 1st of May  
**Dr. Beeck**  
101-CALLE MAIPU-101  
will attend to his practice during his absence in the U. States and Europe.  
m17-1m

**DIMAS GONZALEZ**  
Ha trasladado su escritorio a la calle Reconquista núm. 43.  
m17-1m

**UNITED STATES HOTEL**  
278-PASEO DE JULIO-278  
Corner of Lavalle  
MEALS AT ALL HOURS--BOARDERS RECEIVED ON MODERATE TERMS  
**J. S. WALKER, Proprietor.**  
m17-pm

**ALEJO DE NEVARES**  
Director de 'La Union'  
Ha trasladado su estudio de abogado a la calle BOLIVAR núm. 90.  
Se hace cargo especialmente de la direccion de juicios testamentarios, comerciales y eclesiásticos, tanto ante los tribunales nacionales como ante los de La Plata  
m17-2m

**HERM. ALTGELT Y CIA.**  
CONSIGNATARIOS DE CERFALOS  
76-RECONQUISTA-76  
BUENOS AIRES  
m11-pm

**JULES VONWILLER**  
AGENT for all kinds of Law Business. Office: 90 calle San Martin, rooms 11, 13, and 15 (altos).  
m6-j6

## EL PLATA

### L. COXOLA'S

#### STORE OF PARAGUAYAN ARTICLES

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

186-SUIPACHA-186  
mnd31

THE  
**"Southern Cross,"**  
No. 6, PASAGE ARGENTINO  
(Entrance by Calle Cangallo 41.)

All communications and letters on business to be addressed to the Editor.  
TERMS.  
Cash (yearly)..... \$80 m/n  
Credit..... 9:50  
Monthly..... 0:75

## THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, MAY 21st, 1886.

The Royal Mail steamer «La Plata», on her homeward voyage, took with her £132,000 sterling in gold. There seems to be a chivalrous rivalry between the Europeans and Argentines as to which will send the other most gold. We are certain the Argentines, if their treasury be not exhausted too soon, will carry off the palm in this noble contest. What matters that we got half a million dollars for the Provincial Bank? The champion gold exporters soon get hold of it, and they have a thousand bye ways and sly ways of transferring it once more to the pockets of those who have the goodness to send it. We are not to be outdone in generosity, and if Englishmen send us a number of sovereigns we return them by next mail and add some «Argentinos» into the bargain.

A person named Wolf was arrested in Chivilcoy, last week, under very suspicious circumstances. He took up his quarters at the «Hotel de Comercio» and commenced living in the style of a Nabob. On investigation, however, it turned out that he is not an Eastern potentate, but simply a German Count, who was living on his wits, and who was wanted by the police of Buenos Aires. The German and Austrian nobility are well represented at the Penitentiary. We believe there are no less than three descendants of Frederick the Great and the house of Hapsburg who have fixed their escutcheon on the doors of a prison cell in this city. *La noblesse oblige*, and probably Count Wolf felt impelled by the hereditary principle of honor to throw in his lot with his brothers in misfortune.

Last week we announced the marriage of Mr. John W. O'Connell to the charming Miss Kate McCarthy, of Carmen de Arces. The ceremony was performed at the «Hotel de Francia» in this city. Though the marriage was private several friends of the bride and bridegroom were present to congratulate them on their happy and holy union. All partook of the «feast of reason and the flow of soul» while praying a thousand blessings might light on the newly-married couple. Mr. and Mrs. O'Connell returned to Carmen de Arco on Friday morning. We beg to add our congratulations to those of their numerous friends and to wish them many years of married bliss.

The Buenos Aires Herald has once more appeared and *The Herald* has modestly retired before the new advent of its namesake. We congratulate our esteemed colleague on its re-appearance, and hope that its career of progress and usefulness will not be again interrupted by any stray shot of accident.

We hold over for next week another interesting letter from our esteemed correspondent

«Curiosus» of Venado. As it appears that, on reading «Curiosus»'s previous communications to us some persons living in the inside camps were inclined to move out, «Curiosus» is desirous that such persons should not act on the information given by him until they have read the series of articles he intends to send us. We are certain that «Curiosus» will give a full and detailed account of the rising colony, but that cannot be done in a couple of articles. So intending settlers should wait until they hear all that is favourable and unfavourable to the place.

### THE NEWS FROM HOME.

The telegraphic news despatched here this week gives us to understand that there is great excitement prevailing over the Home Rule bill which is now passing through the crucible of Parliamentary discussion. This was to be expected. Nobody surmised that so great and sweeping a change as the one proposed would ever become a law without a fierce struggle. At the same time, we may remark that there are some items of intelligence transmitted to this country which are the most arrant nonsense, and which read more like the stories of the Arabian Nights than plain facts or historical contingencies. The idea of the bloated bully Saunderson, with his yellow sash invading Dublin at the head of a band of corner boys, and Ballykilbeg with his trumpet bringing up the rear, while the Rev. Howler Kane (the Balaam of the expedition) undertook to curse the foe, is so good a joke that we are not sorry it has been transmitted by telegraph. Then there is the after-piece of «an army of reserve on the Shannon» and 3000 volunteers from London to make the performance a complete burlesque. It must be borne in mind that all this military bluster presupposes the passing of the Home Rule bill by Parliament. It is, therefore, not only against the Irish people but the British army and navy that Saunderson and his merry men undertake to fight, if we may believe the telegrams. But then we know that it does not require any army or navy to demolish the Orange rabble; a few sturdy police with batons would be quite sufficient for that purpose, or take away the police and military altogether and there is a superabundance of force in Ireland to crush the viper nestling in her bosom. If we could make the monstrous hypothesis that every Protestant in Ireland was opposed to the liberty of his country there would still be a majority large enough to justify any statesman in the passing of a Home Rule bill. Leinster, Munster and Connaught have unequivocally declared for it. There remains therefore only Ulster; but even there the majority are Home-rulers, as is proved by the result of the recent elections. In fact, if we except the city of Belfast and the County Antrim and a portion of Armagh, the great majority of the population of Ulster are Catholics, and a great many of those who are not Catholics are Home-rulers. As a writer in the Dublin *Nation* correctly stated, the Protestants, supposing that they were all Orangemen, would have to contend against superior numbers in almost every county in Ulster. On entering Monaghan the Orange mob would find a county inhabited by 27,000 Protestants and 70,000 Catholics. In Cavan there are 25,000 Protestants and 105,000 Catholics. In Donegal there are 158,000 Catholics and only 40,000 Protestants, and even in Fermanagh, the hot-bed of Orangism, the Catholics form the majority. We need have no fear then that Ballykilbeg or the Rev. Mr. Kane will ever invade Dublin. Before they get outside of Ulster they would be annihilated by Ulstermen, and their «army of observation» would be scattered to the four winds of heaven. But we beg pardon of our readers for discussing such a contingency as an Orange invasion. Their power has slipped from their grasp.

Their howling cannot prevent the handwriting on the wall that announces their extinction as a political body. They are weighed in the balance and they are found wanting.

### THE DUTY OF THE GOVERNOR.

The daily papers have been indulging in a good deal of gush this week in reference to the proposed resignation of Dr. D'Amico of the office of governor of the province. His rectitude, his firmness, his disinterestedness, are all commended, and his civic virtues are painted in rosette colors as if he were another Cincinnatus who was retiring to the quietude of his Sabine farm after repelling the attacks of the enemy and bringing peace and prosperity to his country. We have not a word to say against the administration of Governor D'Amico. He probably managed affairs neither better nor worse than the hundreds of ordinary men who surround him would have done. His work was assigned him by his predecessor, and his cloth was cut to the exact measure by which he was to be guided. Governor D'Amico has simply served under the tutelage of Dr. Rocha, and it is greatly to be feared that when the former retires from office the latter will still rule the roast and have the resources of this wealthy province at his disposal. There were sinister rumors this week that the friends of Dr. Rocha are intriguing to have him once more elected governor on the expiration of Dr. D'Amico's term of office. We have no hesitation in saying that this would be a most disastrous event for this province. It would imply a sort of proprietorship of the land and people by one individual. Dr. Rocha is a very able man, but a man of unbounded ambition, and all his plans up to the present, even those which were apparently based on principles of utility, have plunged the province in debt and brought us nigh to the door of bankruptcy. What is to become of us should Dr. Rocha again take the reins of government into his hands? We should not like to forecast the future, but we believe one of the results would be the imposition of additional taxes on camp produce, and another the federalisation of this province and the extinction of its local liberties. It therefore behoves every citizen to be on the alert and to prevent the re-election of Dr. Rocha, no matter who may propose it. With regard to Dr. D'Amico's proposal to resign, it is curious to note the motives by which he declares himself actuated in the act of making the sacrifice. It is simply because the Deputies and Senators will not sanction a bill to suit the governor's convenience. In refusing to obey his behests they showed that they had some independence left and that their office is not entirely a make-believe. It is to be feared, however, that in opposing the will of the governor they were influenced by interest rather than the public good. Hitherto they had shown themselves as a body obsequious followers of the Executive power. We shall, therefore, spare any encomiums on them until they have given some additional examples of disinterestedness, but, at the same time, we think it would be well for those who see nothing but heroic virtue in the proposed resignation of Dr. D'Amico to remember that the duty of the legislators is to make laws, and the duty of the governor is simply to see that these laws be carried out.

### NO MORE ROOM.

The city of Buenos Aires now presents a most strange anomaly. The hotels and boarding-houses are all full to the brim if we may be allowed the metaphor. The number of strangers in the city must be enormous, and the wonder is where they all come from. It is true, there are many Orientals here who came during and since the late revolution in the Banda Oriental, but even that

fact will be far from accounting for the total occupation of every lodging-house and hotel—in fact, every coign of vantage where men may be supposed to establish a temporary residence. We have known more than one gentleman who came into town this week—men who were accustomed to take up their quarters in first-rate hotels, but who were very glad to obtain a garret or a hole in the wall in a third-rate establishment. Such is the pressure for lodgings at hotels that some of the owners have dispensed with the usual bill of fare at dinner and the visitor must content himself with whatever the waiter wishes to offer him. At the same time, there are hundreds of private houses which hang out the sign of distress, the owners of which offer to let rooms, and almost invariably to single men. There is scarcely a block of houses in the city in which one or more notices to let rooms do not grace the window bars. The only inference we can draw from this is, that a very large proportion of house occupants are unable to pay the rent demanded of them without resorting to disagreeable shifts. The rage for sites and houses is now something unprecedented. We have heard of \$25,000 per yard frontage being offered and refused this week for a site in the Calle Callao. A site in the same place might be had five years ago for less than one-fourth of the sum. The northern part of the city is particularly coveted, and any place offering is most eagerly bought up. It is said that men in power have invested largely in sites with a view to speculation. The passion for building and purchasing sites indicates an over-crowded population. Strange to say, this state of things is coincident with a great depression in trade. Merchants will tell you that times were never duller, and farmers complain that they receive little or no price for produce. In former days, when house-rent went up, it indicated that trade was improving, and when farmers visited the city frequently it was a sure sign that they were prospering. Now the very contrary would seem to be the case.

### ORANGE BIGOTRY.

Nothing in the present crisis of Irish affairs is more logical than the attitude of the Orangemen, if considered only historically. They were stout opponents of the Act of Legislative Union by which Ireland was deprived of Home Rule. Lodge after lodge adopted resolutions denouncing the project. The Beresfords and Castlereaghs of the time came in for Orange denunciation; the lodges were put on a quasi warlike footing; terrific threats were made of what the men would do if the obnoxious measure passed, and it was presumed that they would draw cannon up in front of the Parliament house in College-green and stuff them to the muzzles with death to the traitors who were engaged in selling out what it was not theirs to sell—the natural and inalienable right of their country to make her own laws.

Historically, that position of the Orangemen is easily explained. They were the then government of Ireland. The Parliament which sold out itself and pretended to possess the power forever to abolish representative government for the people of Ireland was an Orange Parliament. It was chiefly a Parliament of traders and traitors. It was chiefly a Parliament of bigots. It was exclusively a Parliament of Protestants. No Catholic sat on its benches. Catholics had been gladly received into the Volunteers of '82, in spite of the still vital penal code, to help fight for the legislative independence of the body which was designated the Parliament of Ireland. They were ready to fight for it although they could neither sit in it nor at that time vote for a member of it. They performed all the duties of citizens towards that Parliament, but when they had helped to coerce from the crown the right to make laws for



Ireland independently of English and Scotch dictation; when it might have decently rewarded the loyalty and generosity of the Catholics, who were five-sixths of the people—its bigotry, its Orangism, was its supreme monitor. It did not admit Catholics to its benches. For a dozen years after acquiring its independence it did not even allow them to vote for members. That petty privilege, when granted, availed them nothing, for the administration was exclusively in Orange hands. A Grattan might theorise eloquently and orators of less note might adorn its debates with fine periods. It was a Parliament of bigots who would not permit the majority of the people to have any voice in the making of their own laws.

It should never be forgotten that the Parliament of Ireland which committed suicide by bribery was an Orange Parliament. It ought never to be forgotten that the traitors and tradesmen were all Orangemen. It should be burned into the memory of all Irishmen that it was religious bigotry which made that immortal infamous transaction possible. Bigots first, last, and always, the hatred of the Orangemen towards his Catholic fellow-countrymen made the former exclude the latter from any share in the government of Ireland when Orangemen administered it in the name of the Irish Parliament, and which made it easy for them to sell that Parliament out for cash, office, titles, and promises.

At first, the Orangemen, not in the inner circles of the conspiracy to sell out the national legislature, were terrific in their opposition to it. They had not been included in the arrangement. It was from such fellows that the anti-union resolutions emanated. It was they who made the dire threats of war and blood. It was they who denounced Castlereagh and the Heresford. But as soon as circumstances permitted their leaders were included in the arrangements and then no more was heard of war. The Orange institution was assured that under the Act of Union it should continue to enjoy a monopoly of the patronage of the Government. It was secured in its long-enjoyed right to compel the majority to submit totally to the minority. The Catholics were not to be allowed any privileges under the Act of Union; that pledge was kept; they were allowed none. The Presbyterians were carefully brought into line by munificent grants. The penalties against all dissenters had already been relaxed, and under the Act of Legislative Union all the Protestants, Anglican and dissenting, were taken care of. That is the reason why, as organisations, they are now massing ranks of bigots into phalanxes against the repeal of that infamous contract.

Does anyone doubt for a moment that if the ministers assured the Orangemen that after repeal they should administer the government of Ireland on the old and exclusive line of creed, they would abandon the measure? Not they! Not a man of them. They are bigots, base, bloody, and cruel, every man of them. They hate their country because it has not adopted their creed. They hate their fellow-countrymen for that reason so profoundly that they prefer slavery under a foreign power to liberty under their own government. They place hate at the head of virtues, love at the foot of the vices. To them hate is the gospel, the whole gospel, and nothing but the gospel. They are harmless, except to hate. They can scandalise the Christian world, but they cannot defeat the determination of the people of Ireland to win back the imperishable right their Orange forefathers sold for cash.

When an Irish Parliament shall once more sit in College-green; when it is for the first time in the power of the great Catholic majority of the people of Ireland to exercise sovereignty in their own land, their first duty will be to see to it that these bigots are rigorously protected in every constitutional right. They must be and they will be

guaranteed absolute liberty of conscience, of worship, of free speech and free press, of public meeting and private security of person and home chattels. The sublime spectacle shall be presented to the world of the majority of a nation, robbed for centuries of all those rights by a bigoted and brutish minority, protecting in them the very faction by whom their own centuries of oppression were maintained. We do not believe that will make the Orangemen patriots.

We do not believe it will make them Christians. We do not suspect for a moment it will make them men. They will remain bigots and brutish until the last creature of their like disappears from the land which they have walked only to blight. But the duty of the Catholic majority must be done without the slightest regard to conjectural possibilities. That duty is to establish and maintain liberty in Ireland for all men without distinction of creed or class.

#### ADMIRAL LYNCH.

SKETCH OF THE LATE IRISH-CHILIAN HERO.—CAREER OF GLORY AND HONOR.

Don Patricio Lynch, news of whose death was announced this week, was the head of the Chilean navy. It was in September 1883, that Captain Lynch was promoted to the office of Vice-Admiral, and confirmed in the appointment by the unanimous vote of the Chilean Senate. Besides this naval command he was general-in-chief of the Chilean army of the north, occupying all the sea-coast provinces of Peru above Moquegua and operating in the interior. At the time of his death the Admiral was upward of sixty years of age. He had a figure of such elasticity a face so little wrinkled and careworn, and a manner so unaffected that it was difficult to assign him so many years by at least fifteen. His short black hair was not yet tinged with gray nor was his closely cut mustache, and his dark eyes were as keen as in youth. The grace of his figure gave an impression that he was taller than he really was.

Admiral Lynch spoke English with elegance and with thorough comprehension of the idioms of the language, but with slight foreign accent. His skillful use of the English language was probably acquired during service as a lieutenant in the British navy for eight years, between 1840 and 1850. He took an active part in the naval operations of Great Britain in Chinese waters in 1840-42, and among his youthful trophies possessed two medals conferred for gallant conduct at that time. Both in manner and in speech he was distinguished by a quietness which implied reserved power and suggested the disciplinarian. It was the latter faculty—the faculty of the disciplinarian—which explained his slow rise in command in the early stage of the Chilean war, and the high trusts, accompanied by corresponding rank, with which he had been invested in the later stages.

Deceased was of Irish descent and a near relative of the Lynch family so well known in Buenos Aires. His father, a wealthy merchant, married a Chilean lady of great beauty, and Don Patricio was born in Santiago in 1825. He was educated at the naval school at Santiago, and began his long career on the sloop-of-war "Libertad" which formed part of the expeditionary squadron sent by Chile to Peru in 1837 with the view of liberating that republic from the tyranny of Santa Cruz, a Bolivian adventurer, who had united two republics in the hope of erecting a throne on the ruins of popular liberty in Peru and Bolivia. In that expedition young Lynch exhibited so much address, intrepidity, and intelligence that the government of Chile sent him to England where he entered the navy and served under Admiral Ross. In the war against China, on board the frigate "Calliope," and under command of an Irish-

man named Sir Thomas Herbert, he was repeatedly rewarded for brilliant services in naval engagements. On returning to England he successively served on several men-of-war, and in this way visited the most celebrated harbors of the Mediterranean, whose historical renown excited his scholarly interest.

In 1847 he returned to Chile and re-entered the naval service of his country as a lieutenant. At the age of thirty he was in command of a frigate, but gave it up and retired from the service in 1854. Eleven years afterward he again entered the Chilean service when Spain was waging a merciless warfare against the Pacific coast republics. In this war he held successively the appointment of naval governor of Valparaiso, colonel-organiser of National Guards, and commander of a man-of-war. He became the first Chilean governor of the Peruvian town of Iquique. He figured throughout the struggle in Peru as the most conspicuous and successful of the Chilean commanders, but his most remarkable achievements were on land and not on the sea. At the head of a naval and military expedition he undertook the invasion of the northern provinces of Peru, which up to that time had been unvisited by war and which furnished the enemy with abundant supplies. This expedition, which required on the part of the Admiral courage and science of no ordinary character, was conducted with consummate ability and terminated in brilliant success. He ravaged the enemy's territory, spread desolation far and wide, captured cities containing ten thousand inhabitants, took part in a campaign which reduced Lima, and terminated in a decisive manner the war between Chile and Peru.

A division of the Chilean army was commanded by Admiral Lynch in the famous battles of Miraflores and Chorillos, where the Chileans 27,000 in number, routed the Peruvians entrenched in admirable positions and 40,000 strong. At Chorillos particularly he gave proof of extraordinary coolness and bravery. Ammunition having failed, the Chileans were on the point of being routed, when Lynch called on his men to remember their native land and ordered them to charge at the point of the bayonet. By his daring and intrepidity he succeeded in gaining one of the most brilliant victories recorded in the annals of South America.

A few months after the occupation of Lima by the Chileans, Admiral Lynch was put in command there, with his head quarters in the palace of Pizarro. His authority reached all over the country within the Chilean military lines down to Tacna and Arica. The plundering of Lima, the despoiling of the public parks, the library, the university, &c., had occurred under previous commanders. It was sternly disapproved and repressed by him. He enforced exact discipline, and his civil administration was as efficient as the military. Lima was never better governed. Life and property were never safer there, nor the public health so well cared for. The merciless system of *cupos* was abolished by his remonstrance to his home government. The foreign residents of the city rapidly gained confidence in his humanity and sense of justice.

A few months after his administration began he came into diplomatic collision with the American minister, General Hurlburt, in the matter of Mr. Garcia Calderon. There is no need to repeat the details. Admiral Lynch suppressed the Calderon government, arrested Calderon himself and sent him a prisoner on board an iron-clad to Chili. General Hurlburt died in March, 1882, and at his funeral the Admiral was present as the chief official mourner.

The subsequent proceedings of Chili in Peru up to the evacuation of the country were all directed or superintended by Admiral Lynch. He planned the campaign by which Caceres, marching against Iglesias, was defeated at Huamachaco in July, 1883. He managed the installment of Ig-

lesias in Lima in the following October and then withdrew his Chilean garrison to Chorillos. There he remained till the Iglesias peace was fully ratified by the Peruvian National Assembly, and then superintended the dispatch of his army home, remaining himself almost to the last.

When he went back to Chili he was greeted with almost unparalleled festivities. In the summer of 1883 he had been promoted to be Vice-Admiral (the chief officer) of the Chilean navy. Later in the year he was offered the ministry of war and marine, but declined it. One civil appointment, however, was forced on him, which he accepted. He had taken a great interest in the negotiations of a treaty of peace between Chili and Spain, which was concluded about a year ago, and President Santa Maria's government urged him to accept the place of ambassador to renew diplomatic relations with the Spanish court. This he accepted, and set out on his mission with a large and brilliant retinue on one of the Chilean iron-clads. He was known, however, to be in precarious health, and during the last year or two he had been afflicted with an affection of the eyes, threatening blindness.

#### THE IRISH PARLIAMENTARY FUND.

##### SUBSCRIPTIONS, &c.

	\$ m/n
Previously acknowledged	1192-75
Mr. Richard Hammond (Pavon)	10-00
Mr. Jas. Keenan (Rosario)	5-00
Mr. Jas. Conway (Rosario)	5-00
Mr. David Fahy (Vecino)	5-00
Mr. Wm. Moore (Zapiola)	10-00
Mr. John MacGrath (Col-ejo Anglo-Argentino, B.A.)	2-00
Total	\$1229-75

#### MONTEVIDEAN NEWS.

A telegram from Maldonado states that the utmost efforts are being made to save the Spanish schooner, wrecked on Lobos Island. A portion of the cargo has already been taken out of the vessel.

Small-pox and diphtheria prevail in San José.

The *Tribuna* denounces the enormous sums paid for land for the public streets. A special committee has come here to ask the President of the Republic for assistance to the inhabitants.

#### PROVINCIAL NEWS.

##### SANTIAGO DEL ESTERO.

Some of the planters have commenced gathering in the sugar. There have been no frosts, and the crop is expected to be very good.

People here feel a want of paper money. The quantity of notes emitted by the National Bank is very small and not sufficient to supply the wants of the trade.

#### GENERAL ITEMS.

There was a case of yellow fever on board the "Europa." She called at Rio and took in some passengers, one of whom took ill of the disease on the voyage and died before the vessel reached Montevideo. The passengers are in quarantine in Martin Garcia.

Edwin Perry, an Englishman in the employ of Mr. Kenyon Stow, at the estancia "La Casca," fell from the highest part of the Curumalan mountains, a distance of over 200 feet, some days ago. As he did not return with his companions, one of them remained all night at the foot of the mountains, and the next day parties went in search of him. His body has been found with neck and ribs broken.

On Sunday an indignation meeting was held in the Plaza Victoria to protest against the brutal assault of which President Roca was the victim last week. About 5000 persons assembled in the plaza, but it may safely be said that 80 per cent of them were

present rather through curiosity than indignation, as it was known that those in power were anxious to make political capital out of the assemblage. The meeting was called at the request of some of the principal merchants in the city, and about 150 representatives of the merchant class put in an appearance at the meeting. When the crowd were collected they went in order to the President's house in the Calle Suipacha, and Mr. Drysdale read an address. As the spokesman of the people, he protested against the deed of Monge, and requested the President to go out on the balcony to receive the salutations of the people. The President made a nice speech and expressed his joy that no blood had been shed during his term of office. The meeting then gradually dispersed.

The committee of the Argentine Medical Club appointed to make the preliminary arrangements for a Pasteur Institute in this city met on Monday night. Dr. Pirovano presided, and gave an interesting history of Pasteur's discoveries. There was no longer any room to doubt that the truth of these discoveries and new conquests might be expected in the future, especially in the direction of diphtheria, that scourge of humanity. He then demonstrated the importance of founding the Institute, which would afford the means of curing rabies and protecting cattle from the ravages of carbuncle. It was resolved to institute a popular subscription and the office of *La Nacion* was fixed as the central office for receiving subscriptions. It was also resolved to ask for the assistance of the National and Provincial Governments, and of the Municipality.

One family has placed at Dr. Pirovano's disposal \$20,000 to be specially dedicated to the study of diphtheria.

The French explorer Thouar is at Tarija in Bolivia, where he is being lionised by the natives.

Ferrari's company will make their debut in the Colon theatre on Saturday night in "Roberto el Diablo."

Mr. Edward O'Connor has been appointed captain of the national gunboat "La Republica."

On Monday evening Professors Conrad Herzfeld gave a grand concert for the benefit of the Protection Society for German immigrants, and which was attended by a large audience of German and English musical amateurs. A Pizzicato Walse for stringed instruments composed by G. Nessler, was played.

Governor D'Amico presented his resignation partly on account of the attacks which have been made on him in the Provincial Senate relative to his observations on the scrutiny of the elections in the 6th section, and partly on account of the rejection by the Deputies of his proposal that all legislators should reside in La Plata during the sessions.

The Provincial Ministers of Finance and Public Works, accompanied by the Director of Railways, Sr. I. Silvera, inspected on Saturday the new branch railway from La Plata to Moron, which will be opened when the stations are ready.

Ferrari's opera troupe for the Colon theatre arrived by the steamer "Umberto I." The debut will probably take place on the 22nd inst.

The R.M.S. "La Plata" that sailed on Monday, took the following passengers:

H. Cadmus, Mrs. Williamson and family, Mr. and Mrs. Parkinson, Dr. Santiago Bengolia and family, G. Rusina de Sandoval, Thomas Gahan and family, J. E. Gavy, John Drysdale and family, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bell, Mrs. Thomas Duggan, Ceril Smith, P. Dowling, Captain, Mrs. and Miss Thurburn, A. P. Bell, J. F. Gahan, Carlos Tidblom, Mrs. Pearson, Dr. Mrs. and Miss Ayer, Mrs. Cruckshanks, Mr. and Mrs. W. Tudor and family, and 30 third-class passengers.

The Municipal Councillor D. Julian Martinez, having resigned his seat on the Committee of Public Works, Councillor William Cranwell has been appointed in his place.

The Padres Salesianos have excellent schools both in Viedma and in Patagones, and the nuns have also schools in both towns which meet a great want. All the children of the town are taught free, and Padre Faniano, the rector, has a capital brass band, the musicians all little Indian boys picked up in the valley. The new church at Patagones is a great ornament to the town, as also the municipal town hall; owe their erection and completion to the untiring exertions of this exemplary clergyman, who is respected and esteemed by all the families of the town.—*The Standard*.

A bill was presented by Deputy Arango Muñoz in the Provincial Chamber last week prohibiting the drawing of lotteries in the province, but a majority of 18 against 17 members resolved to close the session without discussing the bill.

There will be races in La Plata on June 6th. The following is the programme:

Prize "Over the Sea," open handicap, 1000 metres, prize \$500, entry \$60. Prize "Talisman," offered by the Jockey Club for horses foaled since July 1882, 3000 metres, prize \$1000, entry \$60. Prize "Gadiador," open handicap, 4000 metres, prize \$700, entry \$50. Prize "Hermani," handicap for horses which have not won on this course, 2000 metres, prize \$500, entry \$50. Prize "Moro," trotting race for La Plata horses. 5000 metres, prize \$4000, entry \$30. Entries to be made on or before the 31st inst.

A man named Giller, of Swiss nationality, is reported to have been barbarously assassinated last week in Baradero by a sergeant of police and three soldiers.

At the end of this month the new Hospital for Women, erected at a few squares distance from the Penitentiary, will be opened.

A friend who has visited some of the northern camps tells us that cattle are in a bad condition for want of grass. This is particularly the case in Carmen de Areco, Salto, and some parts of Arceifes and San Pedro.

Sr. Acevedo, editor of *El Debate*, is still in prison charged with having incited to violence. Monges, who made the assault on the President, is also in prison, and so far is he from denying the crime with which he is charged, that he avows it, and declares that he regrets he did not make use of a more effective weapon.

The Buenos Aires Deputies almost unanimously threw out on Friday the bill of the Government compelling them to reside in La Plata. They considered it an attack on their dignity, and this sealed its fate.

The whole population of the city of San Juan has petitioned Government to at once open the completed section of the Pacific Railway from Orellanos to Villa Mercedes (San Luis). They represent that the delay in opening the line causes great loss and inconvenience to all the traders in the Cuyo provinces.

Dr. Juarez Celman has commenced a prosecution for libel against the *Rochista* newspaper *La Conciencia Publica*.

The Argentine cruiser "Patagonia," recently constructed in Trieste, is now fit to be launched, and a committee is appointed to take charge of her in her voyage to Buenos Aires. We believe that Captain John Page will be in command of her, at least, *pro tem.*, and our young friend, Mr. William Suffern, junr., is one of the committee.

Commander Vecchi has applied for 45,000 gold-washing lots at Cape Virgin, or in other words, 50 square leagues of land. The Engineers' Department has advised the Government not to grant such a concession. The *Nacion* says that hundreds of people are working away at Cape Virgin without troubling their heads about concessions from the Government, and that one of them has realized 80,000 Nats. worth of gold in six months. All miners declare that the system the Government had adopted at Cape Virgin of granting large concessions is a most egregious error, independent of its injustice.







## SHAKING HANDS.

The hand I shook to day  
Was warm and sweet,  
And charming every way  
For one to greet.

How differently we feel  
When hands are shook;  
To some we almost kneel,  
With Godward look!

And others send a chill,  
As if from ice;  
Some have a grip to kill,  
As in a vise.

And hands we shake which tell  
What tongues and lips  
Could ne'er express so well,  
Of earth's hardships.

A hand there is that darts  
Both to and fro,  
And shakes by fits and starts,  
Possessed by glo.

And the hypocrite's hand,  
Whoever shakes  
Must surely understand  
The touch of snakes.

There is a hand that crooks,  
As hard to squeeze  
As 'twere a fist of hooks,  
Or bunch of keys.

The conventional hand  
Which shakes by rule,  
In all the dignity  
It learnt at school.

Some lovely hands there are  
That thrill us so,  
We think heaven isn't far  
For us to go.

The hand that got astray  
For us to shake,  
And which we shook to-day  
For love's own sake.

Was a rapturous thing,  
And nothing less  
Than sample angels bring  
Of God's caress.

—Boston Traveller.

## POLITICAL CHAOS IN ENGLAND

Chaos seems to have begun its reign in England. Her politicians do not know what is expedient, and her statesmen dare not do what is just. The thickest of London fogs has spread all over the island and soaked the British brain until it has become inert. Ireland has made herself hoarse by alternately pleading for justice and then demanding it. During the last twelve months she has become sulleyed and dangerously determined. There is a tornado in the national heart, which for the present is controllable and controlled. She asks England to take her legislative hands from her throat and give her some form of Home Rule, honestly declaring that it will not only make her prosperous but loyal. At such a crisis hesitancy is evidence of weakness, and yet England hesitates.

Salisbury's seven months government was a fiasco. His party came in without a policy, groped about in the dark and then fell through the Collings amendment, which was simply a political trapdoor. They dallied with the burning question of the hour like men who are unwilling to move and unable to stand still. They tried to make a bargain with Parnell, using Lord Randolph Churchill for that purpose. It was evident that they were drinking a concoction of wormwood as a last resort to save their lives. When they drained the cup, however, they discovered that it was not wormwood but the fatal hemlock. The moment they learned that they had lost at the polls their tone changed, and the old Richard of Toryism was himself again. They grew eloquent about the unity of the Empire, and gave notice that they proposed to bring in an Irish coercion bill. Thereupon Parnell put his finger on the spring of the trapdoor and the Salisbury Ministry disappeared under the stage.

The question now is: Has Mr. Gladstone any flag, and if so will he nail it to the mast head or simply play with the halliards?

It is clear that a period of great political disturbance is imminent in England. Mr. Gladstone will not and cannot persuade the Parnellites, who are fully conscious of their strength, to accept what the present Parliament will probably accord; Irishmen want Home Rule, and nothing else will satisfy them. Mr. Chamberlain, as Mr. Justin McCarthy cabled us recently, may push the land question to the front, but Irishmen declare that Home Rule includes the land question as the greater includes the less, and they regard Mr. Chamberlain's movement as an evasion.

England cannot coerce Ireland at the present juncture of affairs. Ireland's mood is such that she would retaliate with frenzied violence. Neither does England appear willing to grant Ireland's demands. The present Parliament is absolutely unable to solve the Irish problem, and if a dissolution is resorted to the newly-elected members will find themselves face to face with the same impossible alternatives. Political chaos is regnant, and the only way out is through even-handed justice to an oppressed country.—*New York Herald.*

## HOW THE NATIVES ARE DISAPPEARING.

The birth-rate, according to the last census, of the various nationalities in Buenos Aires, was as follows per annum:

Italians.....	60 per 1000
French.....	40 „
Spaniards....	39 „
Argentines..	19 „

That is to say, 100 Italians in one of our camp *partidos* will have as many children as 315 Argentines, while the death-rate of the latter will be double that of the former. As a necessary consequence the Italians are increasing very rapidly and the Argentines dying out.

The marriage-tables tell an extraordinary tale, for we find by the same census (1881) that only 17 per cent of Argentines were married, as compared with 46 per cent of foreign residents. Now the average in Europe is 35 per cent, so that we find the ratio of married Argentines is less than half what it ought to be, while that of foreigners is very high. This reluctance of Argentines to marry and form a family is the explanation of that decline of race so truthfully pointed out by *La Nacion*. If no change occur in the next thirty years, the Argentine element will sink into a mere fraction of the population.—*Standard.*

## FOREIGN NOTES.

The Abbé Liszt has been the lion of the London season since his arrival in the metropolis. An enthusiastic welcome was accorded to him on reaching Penge by his warm-hearted compatriots the Hungarians, and a lady in manifesting her admiration went so far as to strew his path with flowers. In the evening of that day a *soirée* was held at Westwood House in his honor, and was attended by many musical and artistic notabilities. Since then, from day to day, his name has been in every mouth and his portrait in every printshop, whilst his fame and ability have been grateful themes for the pens of journalists. His *St. Elizabeth* was performed before a crowded audience in St. James's Hall, and the venerable composer had quite an ovation from the assemblage. The Abbé visited Windsor Castle at the invitation of the Queen. There need be no fear that his head will be turned by the brilliancy of his reception in England. Such a testimony of appreciation is not a new experience to him. From 1832 to 1842 he had a triumphal progress throughout almost every part of Europe, and elicited ebullitions of enthusiasm without parallel.

A pathetic story is related of the Empress Eugénie, whose strangely varied career and lovable personality—not more lovable in the glow and splendour of her youth and wifehood than in the gloom and shadow of her age and widowhood—have made her an object of interest to thousands who have never seen her. A few days ago, a visitor to the Marcus Church at Venice, where the ex-Empress is now staying, observed a lady, dressed in deepest mourning, kneeling in long, silent prayer before one of the side altars. When at last she rose, she looked about her in search of something which she missed, and then walked slowly away, and supporting herself by the wall, towards the entrance. The stranger politely offered his arm, which was gratefully accepted; the lady meanwhile explaining that one of the beggars must have taken her silver-headed walking-stick away, without which she was every

helpless. Outside the church two liveried footmen were waiting; the stranger on retiring offered his address card (alas, for cruel Nemesis, he was a German from Berlin!) glancing at which the lady was seen to shudder slightly and then return the civility by whispering, «Empress Eugénie, and—homeless.» The contrast between the brilliant opening and the cheerless close of the royal exile's life, is indeed a sad one. In its pathos, though happily not in its tragedy, it recalls the fate of that other loveable sovereign who, hailed as «a new star in the firmament, to light and glory born,» ended her days on the scaffold.

## IN SIX ACTS.

By JOSEPH COWEN, M.P.

## PROLOGUE:

That fortune is a capricious jade. That *nullem munem abest si sit prudentia*. That the Tarpeian rock is as near to the Capitol as the Capitol is to the Tarpeian rock. That there is nothing either good or bad but thinking makes it so. That to every proposition in politics a contrary proposition possessing equal weight may be opposed. And that one should examine everything, commit oneself to nothing, and be prepared to believe anything.

Act I.—(Time: prior to May, 1880.)

Mr. Parnell, as a nincompoop, is despised by both parties.

Act II.—(Time: Nov. 1880.)

Mr. Parnell, as a conspirator, is tried at the instance of the Liberal Party.

Act III.—(Time: Oct. 1881.)

Mr. Parnell, as the chief of a «handful of village ruffians,» is sent to jail without trial by the Liberal Party.

Act IV.—(Time: July, 1882.)

Mr. Parnell, as a despicable person, is, together with his colleagues, expelled from the House of Commons amidst the cheers of the Liberal Party.

Act V.—(Time: Oct. 1885.)

Mr. Parnell, as the alleged ally of the Conservatives, is held up to execration on that account, and so are the said Conservatives for daring to hold communication with «the arch-enemy of the Empire,» that also by the Liberal Party.

Act VI.—(Time: Yesterday.)

Mr. Parnell, as a patriot and statesman, is proposed to fill under the present Government the office of Chief Secretary of Ireland, by a great many who speak in the name of the Liberal Party.

## THE EXACT TRUTH.

Two young masons were building a brick wall—the front wall of a brick house. One of them, in placing a brick, discovered that it was a little thicker on one side than on the other. His companion advised him to throw it out. «It will make your wall untrue, Ben,» said he.

«Pooh!» answered Ben, «what difference will a trifle such as that make? You're too particular.» «My mother,» replied he, «taught me that truth is truth, and ever so little untruth is a lie, and a lie is no trifle.»

«Oh,» said Ben, «that's all very well, but I am not and have no intention of lying.»

«Very true, but you make your wall tell a lie, and I have read that a lie in one's work is like a lie in one's character; it will show itself sooner or later and will bring harm if not ruin.»

«I'll risk it in this case,» answered Ben, and he worked away laying more bricks and carrying the wall higher, till the close of day, when they quit work and went home. The next morning they went to resume their work, when behold, the lie had wrought out the result of all lies. The wall, getting a little slant from the untrue brick had got more and more untrue as it got higher, and at last in the night had toppled over, obliging the masons to do all their work over again.

Just so with ever so little untruth in your character, it grows more and more untrue if you permit it to remain, till it brings sorrow and ruin. Tell, act, and live the exact truth always.

## THERE ARE NO LEAD PENCILS

There is no lead pencil, and there has been none for fifty years. There was a time when a spiracle of lead cut from a bar or sheet, sufficed to make marks on white paper or some rougher abraded material. The name lead pencil came from the old notion that the products of the Cumberland mines, England, were lead, instead of being plum-bago or graphite, a carbonate of iron, capable of leaving a lead-colored mark. With the original lead pencil or slip, and with the earliest styles of the «lead» pencil made direct from the Cumberland mine, the wetting of the pencil is a preliminary to writing. But since it has become a manufacture, the lead pencil is adapted by numbers or letters to each particular design. There are grades of hardness, from the pencil that may be sharpened to a needle point to one that makes a broad mark. Between the two extremes there are a number of graduations that cover all the conveniences of the lead pencil. These graduations are made by taking the original carbonate and grinding it and mixing it with a fine quality of clay in different portions, regard being had to the use of the pencil. The mixture is thorough, the mass is squeezed through dies to form and size it, is dried, and incased in its wood envelope.

## GOOD WORDS TO GIRLS.

A writer advises girls if they would be happy in the married life, to marry a gentleman. He thus defines what he means by the term:

A true gentleman is generous and unselfish. He regards another's happiness and welfare as his own. You will see the trait running through all his actions. A man who is a bear at home among his sisters and discourteous to his mother, is just the man to avoid when you come to the great question which is to be answered yes or no.

A man may be ever so rustic in his early surroundings, if he is a true gentleman he will not bring a blush to your cheek in any society by his absurd behavior.

There is an instinctive politeness inherent in such a character, which everywhere commands respect and makes its owner pass for what he is—one of nature's noblemen.

There are such men still in the world. Girls need not all die old maids. But wait until the princes pass by. No harm in delay.

You will not be apt to find him in the ball-room, and I know he will never be seen walking up from the liquor saloon. Nor is he a champion billiard player. He has not time to become a «champion,» for he has too much honest, earnest work to do in the world. I have always observed that these «champions» were seldom good for much else.

Be very wary in choosing when so much is at stake. Do not mistake a passing fancy for undying love. Marrying in haste rarely ends well.

## RELIABLE RECEIPTS.

Quick Muffins.—One pint of milk, three eggs, butter the size of an egg, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Stiff as for fritters.

Crackers.—Butter, one cup; salt, one teaspoon; flour, two quarts. Rub thoroughly together with the hand, and wet up with cold water; beat well, and beat in flour to make quite brittle and hard; then pinch off pieces and roll out each cracker by itself and bake.

Simple Boiled Pudding.—Three cups of bread crumbs, one cup of molasses, one cup of milk, one teaspoonful of soda, one well beaten egg, and one large cup of raisins. Boil this pudding in a tin boiler and let it cook two hours and a half. Eat with any hot sauce that may be preferred.

French Fried Potatoes.—Pare the potatoes, cut in blocks an inch long and a little larger than a lead pencil, soak in ice water an hour, drain and dry with a towel, have as much hot lard as you would to fry doughnuts, put

in as many of the potato strips as will go in without overlaying and fry until a golden brown, stirring them up often that they may brown evenly, take out into a colander and dust lightly with salt.

Plain Omelets.—Hot fire, clean smooth pan and spider. For five eggs put butter size of an egg into pan. Have eggs well beaten, with a little pepper and salt and two tablespoonfuls milk. When the butter is boiling hot turn in the eggs, holding handle of pan in the left hand. With the right turn knife blade around the edge so that all the eggs may be equally cooked. Shake the pan backward and forward when eggs are set to loosen from bottom of pan. Now carefully fold one side over the other, let it remain a moment or so to set at the bottom; turn a hot platter over pan bottom side up, and transfer omelet. This is a feat, but one which may be learned with little practice.

## «COMPOSITION» BY A SMALL BOY.

A Sheep is an animal that won't fight a Sheap nor anything. They grow in the country and live on grass and hay and have a soft Snap till they get killed and then they are Mutton. I et so much Mutton once I couldn't go out. I hate castor oil. My sister Alice is a loller. Wool don't grow nowhere only on Sheap. Wool is made into a great Many things. Wool is made into yarn there is many kinds of yarns, some yarns is Lies, this is a yarn.

A codfish is the only Annymal that ain't got no neck, there ain't but one kind of a fish in the World that lives on the land and Flies round in the air, and that is a fish hawk. A Codfish has a large mouth and my Sunday-school Teacher has got a large mouth too. Two kids got fitein in the vestry one day and one of 'em pulled quite a lot of Hare out of the other kids Hed and the Seperingtending pounded one of his Eers with a book and so they quit. A fish would look funny if they had legs and could run.

## WIT AND HUMOUR.

Writing poetry is like putting up stoves. Everybody knows how until he tries.

It is reported that a member of the Peace Society is such a non-resistant that he will not even strike a light.

«This is the unkindest cut of all,» sadly said the boarder when the landlady put the neck of a centenarian chicken on his plate.

«We're in a pickle now,» said a man in a crowd. «A regular jam!» said another. «Lord preserve us!» said an old lady.

«Your father is entirely bald, isn't he?» said a man to a son of a millionaire. «Yes,» replied the youth, sadly, «I'm the only heir he has left.»

«That artist is a friend of yours, isn't he?» «Well, yes, he used to be; but one day he was fool enough to ask me how I liked his pictures, and I was fool enough to tell him.»

Send us from every town and county poems—sad, sweet, dreamy poems—on «Spring.» Write only on one side of the paper, please; we want the other side of the sheet to write editorials on.

«Is that about the right length, sir?» asked the skilful barber, as he finished cutting his customer's hair. «I like the sides and back,» was the reply, «but I wish you would make it a little longer on the top.»

A country dealer sent to London for a copy of a little book called «Happy Husband.» The work not being procurable, the country dealer received a note stating that there were no «Happy Husbands» in London.

An Extensive Work of Art.—«Oh, mamma,» said the landlady's daughter, «Mr. Dumley has just paid me such a compliment!» «Indeed,» replied the landlady, severely. «I wish he would pay me something. What was the compliment?» «He said that the picture of the brace of quails I had just finished for the dining

room is done so artistically that the very sight gives him an appetite.» «H'm!» I'll take that picture down at once and hang it in my room.»

«Is anyone waiting on you?» said a polite salesman to a young lady from the country. «Yes, sir,» replied the blushing young damsel, «that's my young man standing outside. He wouldn't come into the shop.»

Young Writer: «Do you keep all kinds of pens?» Bookstore Clerk: «Yes, which do you prefer?» Young Writer: «I've been advised to use a trenchant pen. I'd like a small box of them, and you can put in a few caustics, too.»

Gendarme, to man who has broken through the ice and is up to his neck in water.—«Your name? Your address?» «Yes, but—» «Not a word, it is forbidden to bathe in this lake, and I am not here to listen to extenuating circumstances.»

Schoolgirl, diagramming sentences at home, reads, «True men only know the worth of women.» «What modifies women, papa?» «Clothes, my child; good clothes would modify one woman I know.» «What modifies men, mamma?» «Brains, my child; good brains would modify one man I know.» Papa takes down the almanac and looks for the next change in the moon, while mamma feelingly inquires if his chilbains are tickling him much this evening.

Young Artist: «I think my picture is going to be accepted by the Academy.» Friend: «You don't say. Good, I am glad to hear it.» Young Artist: «Jenkins told me to-day that while he was before the Hanging Committee yesterday, my work was brought up for discussion. Jenkins said that the Chairman, who has a great deal to say about these things, exclaimed very pronouncedly: «Oh, hang that picture! It looks encouraging, doesn't it?»

## AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFECTING NUMEROUS CLASSES.

THE disease commences with a slight derangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and, in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted 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 costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly coloured, with a deposit after standing? Does food soon ferment after eating, accompanied by flatulency or a belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dreadful 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 if taken in its incipient stage. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will effect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite is restored, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The most and most effective remedy of this distressing complaint is «Seigel's Curative Syrup,» a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors A. J. White, Limited, 77, Farringdon Road, London, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

## TESTIMONIAL.

Dear Sirs,  
By chance I obtained from a friend (Mr. Fred. Stearne) some of the *Jarabe de Seigel*, and since the commencement of the New Year I have taken the medicine twice a day, and now, thank God, I am quite well. For three years I have suffered with a pain in the stomach, so much that I could not straighten myself or ride on horseback, and during that time I was under four doctors and got no relief. You are quite welcome to use my name, as it may benefit others. My son is also taking the medicine as he is suffering from the same complaint. 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 Altamirano, F.O.S.  
July 19, 1884.



## COMMERCIAL.

	May 20.
Gold .....	155
Series A .....	—
Series E .....	—
Series F .....	—
Series G .....	844
Cedulas L .....	86
National Bank Shares .....	—

The wool market is somewhat firmer owing to the favourable news from Europe. Very superior qualities have brought from \$105 to 115 %; fine wool for Havre \$95 to 107; heavier \$82 to 95; middling \$75 to 85, and inferior as low as \$55 %.

Up to the beginning of the week it was calculated that 8,535,000 arrobes of wool had come to market, of which about 200,000 arrobes were still in deposit. At the corresponding period last year 8,780,000 arrobes had come to market, of which 420,000 arrobes remained in deposit.

The Provincial Bank receives from London £1,000,000. The first instalment of £200,000 was shipped on the 10th inst. on board the R.M.S. «Fagus»; another sum will be shipped by the «Hevelius», leaving on the 16th. The whole amount will be shipped by the 10th of June.

The Municipality of Rosario has received from a bank in London the offer of a loan of \$500,000 at 80 per cent.

El Nacional announces that the Provincial Bank has arranged with a German Syndicate for a credit in favour of the bank of fifty millions of marks, or over twelve millions of dollars gold. The bank has drawn on London at 47d and on Paris at 4.94 fcs.

Herr Pedro Beck has succeeded in forming a company at Hamburg with a capital of 4,000,000 marks, in shares of 1000 marks. (25 and 15 per cent to be paid up provisionally) for the purpose of carrying on a frozen meat trade between Argentina and Germany.

Dr. Domingo Frias, proprietor of the cabaña Sta Catalina, has sold to Sr. Terrason, of San Nicolas, 6 Durham bulls at \$1000 m/n each and 2 at 1500 m/n each.

According to official figures the export of gold from this market in 1885 amounted to \$5,700,000, whilst the shipments for the last four months exceeded \$3,600,000; if we add to the latter figure the efflux of specie for the last fortnight, the amount may be put down at \$4,600,000 more or less. Nearly six million dollars fresh specie have been imported since the beginning of the year, and if reports be true many millions more are on the way out.

1886 1885

The killings in the saladeros of the Rieer Plate and Rio Grande up to the 15th inst., compared with other years, is as follows:

Buenos Aires ..	173,600	226,100
Rivers .....	563,000	609,400
Montevideo ..	263,800	239,000
Rio Grande ..	285,000	280,000

Head .. 1,285,400 1,354,500

The purchasers of the estancia in San Antonio de Areco belonging to the late Edward Wallace, were Mialloli, Acosta and O'Neill. Good prices were obtained for land, cattle and sheep.

We note the following sale in 9 de Julio:

600 sheep 'al corte' \$1.05 each; seller Ramon Llaves, buyer Pastor Dorrego. 800 cows 'al corte' 10 o/o novillos at \$7.45 each; seller E. Latham, buyer S. Amaya, 250 cows 'al corte' novillos at \$7.45 each; seller M. Lazo, buyer C. Arias.

The sale of 3000 cows 'al corte' from the estancia «La Carlota» in Bragado, property of Mr. Santos Unzué, is reported, at \$7 m/n per head. Buyer Mr. E. Cabral. Also the sale of 500 mestiza cows in Olavarria, belonging to Messrs. Lanus at \$5.75 per head, a remarkably low price.

Don Pedro E. Muñoz has sold a camp establishment in Fraile Muerto, department of Cerro Largo, measuring one suerte for the sum of \$23,500, the purchaser is Francisco Paredes.

A lot of wool belonging to Mr. Eugene Lynch of Marcos Paz, was sold this week by Mr. Patrick Ham, 4000 arrobes at 110 %. Mr.

Lynch's wool is always remarkable for its superior quality and condition, and he well deserves the magnificent price he has received.

The yearly auction at Mr. Fernandez's estancia Manantiales was held on Sunday by Messrs. Tallafero and Sanchez, the auction netted \$43,918 m/n.

Mr. José M. Nevarez, the popular land broker, sold the Wallace estancia in San Antonio de Areco as follows:

Lot I.—548 squares at \$101 m/n per square, buy—Mr. Llavallo.  
334 squares at \$102 m/n, do. do.  
209 squares at \$113, do. P. O'Neill.  
426 do. at \$108 do. do.  
235 do. at \$81 m/n, to Bs Acosta.

The sheep were sold at \$5 m/n down to 80 cents, the cows at \$6 m/n al corte, the mares at \$4.20 m/n al corte, the horses at \$8.30 to 14 m/n. Total proceeds of the auction amounted to \$250,000 m/n.

The following commercial telegrams have been received:—

“London, May 14.  
National Bonds (1881).... 99 1/2  
Do. (1884).... 81 1/2  
Province of Buenos Aires (1870)..... 95 1/2  
Do. (1882).... 99 1/2  
Hard Dollars, 6 o/o..... 70 1/2  
Treasury Bills, 9 o/o..... 81  
British Consols 3 o/o..... 100 1/2  
Bank rate of discount 3 o/o.  
Silver bars at 45 1/2 d. per oz.

“Liverpool, May 14.  
Salted ox hides (light) 5 1/2 d; heavy do. 5 1/2 d. Bones £5 5s to £5 7s. Boneash £3 12s 6d. Salted horse hides 11s. Beef tallow 23s; mutton do. 23s 9d. Linseed 39s. Wheat 6s 9d. Maize 3s 4d.

Cotton market shows higher prices. Shipments to the River Plate under the average.

“Antwerp, May 14.  
Salted ox hides (light) fcs61.50; heavy do fcs55. Beef tallow fcs.55; mutton do, fcs.54. River Plate wheat fcs18.50. Maize fcs10.75. Linseed fcs27.

Havre, May 14.  
River Plate wool auctions closed with an advance in price, viz.: fcs.1.15-1.25 per kilo. Sales 600 bales and 1400 bales retired.

“New York, May 14.  
B. Aires dry cow hides 20 1/2 cents per lb.  
B. Aires calfskins 19 centavos per lb.  
Bones \$23; one-ash 19.50.”

“Bordeaux, May 17.  
The River Plate sheepskin auctions will open on the 10th of June. From 3000-3500 bales will be offered.

Sheepskins are quoted to-day as follows:  
Large, fcs100-102 per 100 kilos; half wool, fcs.85-90; borrega, fcs.70-75. Stock of River Plate sheepskins 2500-3000 bales. Dry ox hides mixed with desechos fcs 90-95 per 50 kilos. Maize, white and yellow, average price fcs. 10-10.50 per 100 kilos. Wheat: United States, which regulates the market, generally quoted fcs2 over that of the River Plate; fcs. 14.50-15 per kilos.

Special wine cargo for the R. Plate fcs5.40-5.50 per ton of 4 bordelesas. Exports to Buenos Aires during the last fortnight 5500-6000 bords.

THE PLAZAS.  
ONCE.

Wool.  
Good .....