

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

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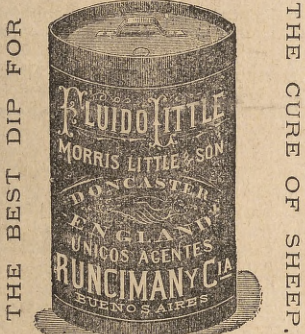
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104-CUYO-104

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d 11-3m

MONTEVIDEAN NEWS.

General Tajes will be appointed
Minister of War.

A bill has been presented to
the Chambers prohibiting the
Bishops from giving benefices to
any clergymen unless they speak
Spanish, and are acquainted with
the constitution and the laws
affecting the relations of Church
and State. At the end of six
months from the promulgation of
the law the Bishops must dismiss
all clergymen not possessing the
above qualifications.

General Santos entered the
Senate on Friday, whereupon
Senor Laviña immediately re-
signed the Presidency to that
body, saying that he could not
continue to hold it in the pre-
sence of so great a personage as
General Santos. The resignation
having been accepted, General
Santos was unanimously elected
President and immediately took
the chair, and in thanking the
Senate for the honor conferred
on him intimated his opinion that
he fully deserved it, because he
had always respected the Na-
tional Assembly. He has resign-
ed his post of General in chief on
sea and land.

The captain and a sailor of the
English bark «Trousides» (2), which
foundered at sea have been land-
ed here. The vessel was laden
with timber from North America
to Buenos Aires.

The boy who was bitten by a
mad dog 42 days ago died this
week in the Charity Hospital

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

ROSARIO.

The oil factory of D. Pablo
Bouchard has commenced work-
ing at Santa Tmè. Dr. Pedro
Reyna has been appointed Vice-
President of the Council of Edu-
cation. The Legislature will be
opened on Sunday.

The subscription for the album
to be presented to the manager
of the Provincial Bank in Santa
Fè amounts to \$1800.

The people are convoked to the
election on the 13th June of a
Deputy to the Legislature for
this Department and of another
for the Capital.

The steamer «Spencer», laden
with railway materials, has con-
tinued her voyage to Santa Fè.

The Judge who is conducting
the prosecution of Colonel Cór-
doba for the events at San Lor-
enzo took the Colonel's declara-
tion on Monday.

The Capital advocates the idea
of a Cattle Show in this city.

The Municipality has filed a
petition to the Executive for au-
thorization to make a new loan
for one million dollars, for the
purpose of consolidating the ac-
tual debts.

The wheat-sowing season has
commenced in the colonies.

The Pellegrini Colony has been
founded on 10,000 squares of
land, near Guardia de la Esquina.

SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN
MAILS.

London, April 26.

Captain Boycott has left Lough
Mask permanently for England,
where he has got an appointment
as agent to Sir Hugh Adare. His
farm stock, crops, furniture, etc.,
were sold by auction.

The Society of Friends is about
to commence its benevolent work
on the west coast of Ireland. A
Friend of much experience has
visited that region, and it is in-
tended to raise and distribute a
fund of from £1000 to £1300 in
the relief of the destitute on some
of the islands as well as on the
mainland.

The election for the central di-
vision of Bradford, rendered vac-
ant by the death of the late Mr.

W. E. Forster, has resulted in
the return of Mr. Shaw Lefevre,
who was Postmaster-general in
Mr. Gladstone's last Cabinet. Mr.
Lefevre will support Mr. Glad-
stone's Irish policy.

Of all the resolutions of en-
couragement and congratulation
which Mr. Gladstone has received
from public bodies since the in-
itiation of his scheme giving au-
tonomy to Ireland, the most im-
portant comes from the Speaker
of the Legislative Chamber of
Quebec. After citing the fact
that self-government is sacred
to the Canadian people, the reso-
lution records the warm appreci-
ation and pleasure the House of
Assembly feels at the legislation
to give local government to Ire-
land, which has been initiated in
the Imperial Parliament, and ex-
presses the satisfaction and sym-
pathy in which the House re-
gards the efforts of Mr. Glad-
stone to peacefully solve the
problem of Home rule in Ire-
land. Mr. Gladstone acknowledged
his gratitude for the resolu-
tion by cablegram, and expressed
the belief that the people of
England and Scotland will con-
cur in the views entertained by
the Assembly.

Mr. Davitt at Glasgow ad-
dressed a meeting of over 3000
persons in the City Hall, and no-
thing could exceed the enthusi-
asm which his admirable speech
excited. Much importance was
attached to Mr. Davitt's attitude
on the proposals of the Govern-
ment, and he certainly leaves no
doubt as to what that attitude is.
Mr. Davitt's opinion of the Home
Rule bill is identical with the
opinion of Mr. Parnell and the
Irish party. He says the bill
amply and fully justifies the ef-
forts, the sacrifices, and the la-
bors which have been put forth
in the Irish national struggle,
not only during the last seven
years but during the last eighty-
six years. These are Mr. Dav-
itt's views on the scheme, while
at the same time he does not give
his approval to every detail of
the measure.

Earl Spencer spoke recently at
Newcastle, and his presence on
the platform, as advocate of Irish
self-government, will not fail to
deeply impress the English peo-
ple. He lacked not the courage
to carry out a policy of drastic
coercion, when it seemed to him
that coercion was essential for
the government of Ireland. The
same courage stands him in good
stead now, when that policy hav-
ing failed in its purpose an effort
is made to try how the principle
of governing Ireland in accord-
ance with the wishes of the Irish
people will work. His presence
in Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet, taking
no inactive part in its delibera-
tions, will powerfully influence
the intelligence and judgment of
Great Britain.

Mr. Gladstone left London for
Hawarden during the recess. On
his arrival at Chester he was very
warmly cheered by a crowd as-
sembled at the station. In an-
swer to a request for a speech, he
said though he was very well in
health he was not so in voice, and
begged to be excused. He was
presented with an address by the
Liberal Association, and the sec-
retary of the association said the
members had passed a unanim-
ous vote of confidence in his
present undertaking. The train
left the station amidst loud
cheers. A large number of Lib-
eral and Radical Associations
throughout England and Scot-
land have passed resolutions in
favor of Home Rule. A very
large number of Conservative
members spoke at different places
throughout England in opposition to
Home Rule. Several Liberals
also addressed meetings in favor
of Home Rule. At Stroud, where

Mr. Brand, a seceding Liberal,
spoke against Home Rule, a
scene of great disorder was wit-
nessed at the conclusion, when
it was sought to pass a vote of
confidence in Mr. Brand. The
audience seemed to be equally
divided between Home Rulers
and anti-Home Rulers.

Liberal Associations continue
to pass resolutions in favor of
the Home Rule scheme, and al-
together Liberal opposition to
the bill appears to grow fainter
every day. The Tory journals
are even losing heart; the Lon-
don correspondent of the *Daily
Express* believes that the bill will
pass its second reading, and it
only now seems to have dawned
on the correspondent that the
opposition of Messrs. Chamber-
lain and Trevelyan counts for
very little on the fortunes of the
bill. The writer is now obliged
to confess that «the only hope is
in the direction of the Scotch
members.» But further on he
says: «It remains to be seen
what is the extent of the pres-
sure Mr. Gladstone can apply to
the Scotch Liberals whose minds
are not made up.» The feeling
appears to be general that Mr.
Chamberlain, having learned that
he is not the all-potent factor he
appraised himself to be, desires
to return to the Liberal fold, and
is only anxious to seize a decent
pretext for again joining his
former colleagues. In fact, the
«caucus» itself shows a disposi-
tion to prove unfaithful to Mr.
Chamberlain. Two of his most
trusted henchmen—Messrs. Butt
and Broadhurst, M.P.s—have al-
ready repudiated the «caucus
boss» and declared for Home
Rule. A significant corrobor-
ation of the reports that Mr.
Chamberlain is breaking down
comes on the eve of the meeting
of the caucus. A statement in
the *Birmingham Post* (Mr. Cham-
berlain's organ) indicates that a
reconciliation is taking place be-
tween Mr. Gladstone and Mr.
Chamberlain. The statement is
to the effect that a bridge is be-
ing constructed over which both
gentlemen can walk and that,
instead of opposing, Mr. Cham-
berlain may yet be found sup-
porting the Gladstone scheme.

At the fortnightly meeting of
the Irish National League held in
Dublin, the Lord Mayor, who
presided, said he did not regard
the Home Rule Bill as the ideal
measure of Irish nationality, but
as the making of terms between
two contending parties, and such
terms as Ireland might accept
with honor. The Irish party did
not object to the safeguards in-
troduced to meet the needless
distrust of a section calling them-
selves the loyal minority. For
whatever might follow the defeat
of the Bill they would not bear
the responsibility. Mr. J. E. Red-
mond, M.P., said the Home Rule
Bill contained the basis of an
honorable settlement, such as
the most extreme of the Irish
National party might with honor
accept. Mr. Healy, M.P., said
the masses of the English people
were not opposed to Mr. Glad-
stone's effort to deal with the
Irish problem. They were be-
ginning to recognise that the
friendship of Ireland was some-
thing to have and enjoy. When
they considered the attacks to
which Lord Spencer had been
subjected, and he (Mr. Healy)
was one of the foremost in those
attacks, which he would not with-
draw until proved wrong, they
must admit Lord Spencer's pre-
sent attitude showed surprising
statesmanship and largeminded-
ness.

It is stated that appeal having
been made to the Pope in the
case of the Primrose League and
Bishop Bagshawe, his Holiness
has decided against the Bishop
and in favor of the League.

TELEGRAMS.

London May 19.

A plot has been discovered against
the lives of Prince Alexander and
his Prime Minister.

Mr. Gladstone has resolved to
call a meeting of the Liberal
party prior to the renewal of the
debate on the Home Rule Bill,
with the object, it is supposed,
of conferring on the differences
which have arisen among the
party respecting the bill.

During the month of April 13-
000 cases of small-pox occurred
in Japan, of which 3000 proved
fatal.

The Government supporters
state that 220 Liberals and 76
Parnellites have promised to vote
in favor of the Home Rule Bill,
thus giving Mr. Gladstone the
prospect of securing a majority
of 15.

The Cabinet held an important
session on the 25th inst., at which
it is supposed that a resolution to
dissolve Parliament was arrived
at. The Lord Chancellor was
hastily called in, and the Cabinet
remained in council an hour and
a half. After the session Glad-
stone went to the castle at Wind-
sor. It is believed that he has
advised the Queen to dissolve
Parliament immediately.

A large meeting of the «Liberal
Union» has been held at which
the Dukes of Argyll and West-
minster, Lord Northbrooke the
Marquis of Hartington, Baron
Rothschild and Mr. Goschen were
present. The Marquis of Har-
tington was the principal speak-
er, and urged upon the meeting
the necessity of vigorously op-
posing the Irish policy of the
Government.

«The Derby» was run on the
26th inst., Ormonde being first,
Bard second, and St. Marin third.
Don Carlos has issued a mani-
festo to the Spanish nation main-
taining his right to the throne.

It is stated that recent events
in the Balkan peninsula have
caused a coolness between Aus-
tria and Russia, and that both
nations are making great pre-
parations for war.

Paris, May 24.

Government discussing the
question of the Panama Canal
resolved to authorise a loan of
six hundred million francs, pro-
vided it is satisfactorily proved
that that sum will suffice.

Lisbon.

The marriage of the Duke of
Braganza with the Princess Ame-
lia of Orleans was celebrated
here with great pomp. Great
enthusiasm was shown by the
people. The Duke and Duchess
will leave shortly for Italy.

Rome, May 25.

In more than 200 districts there
will have to be new elections.
Those completed are favourable
to the Government.

The protocol of the arrange-
ment between Italy and Colom-
bia has been signed.

The definite results of 281 elec-
tions are known, viz., 165 Minis-
terialists, 89 Opposition, and 26
Radicals.

New York, May 20.

Anxiety is felt in the navy re-
specting the fate of the «Nipsic»
which left Montevideo for Ham-
pton Roads 73 days ago. A voyage
under sail only requires 40 days.

Albany.

The Government signed the de-
cree authorizing women to prac-
tice as advocates.

Chicago.

A most sanguinary riot took
place at Parksbury among the
Italian railway labourers.

Athens, May 21.

New Cabinet definitely organ-
ised under Tricoups, and is gen-
erally approved by public opin-
ion.

In spite of the blockade, steam-
ers carrying foreign flags con-
tinually enter the Greek ports.

The Turkish troops attacked
the advanced Greek posts on the
frontier and caused them some
loss.

The attack by the Turks has
caused great indignation here.
To calm the excitement the Pre-
mier has had to declare that dis-
armament will be suspended till
the affair is explained. The
Greek Government has tele-
graphed the occurrence to all the
Powers, and protesting against
the blockade of Greek ports, beg-
ging that it may be raised, and
Greece's prerogatives as an in-
dependent State be thus restored.

Hostilities between the Greeks
and Turks have been suspended.
The Turkish Government has de-
clared that the attack was made
without any superior order. It
is believed that the general will
be dismissed.

The Greeks have recovered the
positions lost. Many killed and
wounded on both sides. The
Greek General Lores was mortally
wounded in the fray.

[LATER.]

A truce has been opened.
Greek Government preparing to
disband the troops. In a few
days both armies will withdraw
from the frontier.

Catania, May 21.

The eruptions of Mount Etna
continues to increase. The stream
of lava has nearly reached Nico-
losi, a village about eight miles
from this city, near the foot of
the mountain. After the inhabi-
tants had fled, many houses were
destroyed, but there was no loss
of life.

The shocks of earthquake con-
tinue.

Vienna, May 26.

A decree has been issued rela-
tive to the organization of the
Landsturm (army of reserve.)

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

London, May 26.

The result of the Cabinet meet-
ing held yesterday has been
favourable to the purpose of re-
conciling the discontented Lib-
erals. Some members of the
Cabinet asked to strike out
clause 24 of the Home Rule Bill.
After a long discussion, it was
resolved to leave the matter in
the hands of Mr. Gladstone, who
will decide according to his judg-
ment. He immediately decided
to call a meeting of the great
Liberal party, and early in the
evening the Government whips
were out summoning the mem-
bers to a meeting to be held on
Thursday, at which important
modifications to the Home Rule
Bill will be proposed. The fol-
lowers of Hartington still oppose
the bill, and will not assist at the
meeting. The ministers hope to
have a majority of 40 votes,
including the 35 Radical sup-
porters.

After the second reading is
passed the further discussion of
the bill will be postponed, and it
is probable that Parliament will
be dissolved in Autumn. If the
bill passes the second reading
the winter session will be ex-
clusively devoted to the discus-
sion of the bill.

Paris.

By a majority of votes the
French Ministers accepted the
proposal to expel the Orleans
princes from the country. The
bill will be presented to the
Chamber of Deputies.

New York.

A ship from New Scotland has
been seized in Portland.

Telegrams from New Scotland
announce that great efforts are
being made to take some Ameri-
can fishermen prisoners.

A great fire took place in Chi-
cago. Damages one million dol-
lars.

THE WORLD-FAMED

PEERLESS DIP.



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VENADO TUERTO.

III.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

Should we, of the Venado Tuerto, desire to communicate with his Celestial Highness the Emperor of China, his dusky mightiness the King of the Sandwich Islands (of whose existence I am not certain), with the G.O.M. manager of the British Empire, or with the renowned Parnell, manager of everybody—every facility has lately been placed in our power by the extension to this point of Morse's great improvement of the telegraph, by which we are placed in communication with the rest of the civilised or uncivilised world. It is true that this communication is as yet carried on by mute telegraphic signs, and that the telephone hitherto has been beyond our power, but, as according to the very best authority, the engineering lines for a branch railway between Villa Casilda on the Central Argentine Railway and Orellanos on the Pacific line, passing through this town on its way, have arrived within a few miles from here, we cannot complain of our isolation. How can we, with any pretence of reason, do so when it is considered that we are distant from the port of Rosario only 30 leagues, from Orellanos on the Pacific line 16 do, with a branch railway passing through our very centre, and telegraphic communication to anywhere? This little town is going ahead gently perhaps, not like that phenomenon La Plata, but it is advancing. Many buildings have been started and others completed since I wrote to you last, and some houses of business have been added to those I mentioned. The passing of the railway line through these camps cannot fail to raise their monetary value and increase the competition for the building lots in the town land, and for the surrounding chacras as yet left unsold; and the inhabitants will be placed in direct communication and closely, with the two great arterial lines which supply commerce to the whole interior of the Republic. As I have said, the creation of this branch line will cause a great increase in the value of these camps and be of great benefit to their various inhabitants, but I doubt much that it will bring a great advantage to the little town itself. I think it may be accepted as a rule, that unless a new growing town be a terminus to a railway line as much, or more, commerce is carried away from it than is brought to it. We have abundant proof of the truth of this fact in the experience of Azul, Chivilcoy, and other towns. The material progress of these towns as long as they remained the final terminus of a railway was bright, cheering, and increasing every day. Once, however, the line became prolonged to more distant points, their prosperity began at once to decline—the tide of prosperity swept past them, and dwindled away through the various outlets of the wayside stations. Undoubtedly the advantage to the country at large is great, the benefit to the public

incalculable, but the infant town remains in its swaddling clothes.

What cannot fail to astonish the new-comer to this district and arouse his admiration is the wonderful progress and improvement made by the sturdy farmers who first settled here. A little more than three years ago the whole country about here presented the appearance of an immense grass desert. Towards every point of the compass for scores of leagues, the eye might glance to the remotest verge of the farthest horizon and encounter nothing in its passage but the glancing form of deer, ostrich, or camp horse. Not a well dug, not a house built, not even a miserable toldo. Mr. McCulloch, one of the earliest settlers, informed me that about that period, after travelling for a whole day prospecting, he and his companions, although furnished with abundant provisions, had to betake themselves to their "crecacos" at night supperless. Why? Because their throats were so parched for want of water that they could not swallow. During their whole day's ride they had met no wells, and the laguna water is so bitter and brackish that it is undrinkable. Now, after so short an interval, at every league the traveller meets with a house, an "alfalfar," a growing mount of trees, wells of the coolest and sweetest water, and a hearty welcome. What a difference in three years! "Exempli gratia." Mr. Turner has erected a handsome brick house, two storeys high, in the ornate villa style. He has surrounded it with alfalfa fields and a garden, in which plants and flowers from the five divisions of the globe may be seen flourishing under intelligent management, and which, taking into consideration the time during which they have been planted, may compete worthily with many in the suburbs of Buenos Aires. I have mentioned Mr. Turner's place because I have seen it, and because his taste and industry deserve it, but I am told that many other places are equally worthy of mention. When so much has been done to make their homes look beautiful, one may fully expect that what is useful and profitable has not been neglected by them. Camps have been wired in. Messrs. Walker, Turner, Brett, Maxwell, Murphy, and many others, have each fenced in their lands, each estancia consisting of many leagues. As the surface water about here—the water of the lagunas, (that is to say permanent lagunas)—is bitter and brackish, and considered not very healthy for cattle, numerous "norias" and "jaguelas" have been sunk and erected; large "potreros" wired off, brick "puestos" built and surrounded with "alfalfares," and maize plots and groves of trees, until the whole appearance of the land has become changed from a complete wilderness to a part of the producing portion of the civilized and industrial world.

To arrive at this result much capital has been expended; but far more than the capital has been the labour, the perseverance, the unbending resolution, the determined energy of men who, coming to a desert, have determined to make within it a home.

I remain, Dear sir,
Yours respectfully,
Curiosus.

[To be continued.]

AID THE IRISH PARTY.

May 20th, 1886.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

Some months have now elapsed since your appeal appeared in the columns of the *Southern Cross*, calling the attention of the Irish colony in the Plate to contribute towards the Irish Parliamentary Fund, and thus reminding your readers and the public in general not to be unmindful of the great struggle that our countrymen are engaged in at home, namely, to regain their stolen rights and their legislative independence. The leader of the Irish people declared after the last elections,

when he received such a strong addition to his party, "that the results of the last few days have secured liberty and freedom for Ireland, and you may depend upon it as certain as the clouds are over our heads to-day and as certain as the sun will rise tomorrow morning, so certainly shall we have an Irish Parliament before many years are gone by."

As Mr. Parnell has now banished from his ranks the weak-kneed "nominal Home Rulers," he was associated with in the last Parliament, and replaced them by men worthy in every sense of the word of the confidence he places in them to work and vote with him as one man till they attain their desired object of making their own laws in an Irish Parliament.

What may we expect from him and such a patriotic party in the present Parliament, when he has wrung so many beneficial measures for Ireland in the past with such a following?

In order to enable Mr. Parnell and his Parliamentary party to meet contingencies in the event of a general election taking place, which is likely, he must be supplied with adequate resources, as the two contending parties that rule the destinies of our country, are sure to make a determined fight against the Nationalists, as they have done at the last elections even in constituencies where they had not the least idea of being successful. They contested them, as your readers are aware, for the purpose of emptying the national treasury. It is very probable they will have recourse to the same stratagem on the next occasion, as they know it is coming near to a close when they must finally yield to the united voice of Irishmen at home and abroad in sustaining the just claims made by Parnell and his followers in demanding Home Rule.

As most of the Irish Parliamentary party are men who have to neglect their own business matters by their constant attendance in Parliament, and otherwise abandoning their profession with all its emoluments, to devote their time and energy in the cause of their country, it becomes then a necessary duty as well as an act of merit for Irishmen and their descendants, the world over, not to have them suffer a pecuniary loss while they are so faithfully battling to redress the many grievances of our common country. In every clime where the Irish race are to be found they act up to the spirit of the movement that their countrymen are engaged in at home, especially the wealthy Irishmen and their descendants in the States, where several individuals contributed one thousand dollars each. Shall it be said of Irishmen in the Argentine Republic, particularly the wealthy, that they are behind their time, or at least as yet behind in giving a substantial proof of their sympathy to assist the same cause.

It is true a small number of our countrymen liberally responded to your eloquent appeal by contributing towards the Parliamentary Fund, while the majority, as it appears by the list of those who have contributed from several districts, are keeping aloof and showing no signs of the patriotism that may be in them.

It is noticeable in the camp districts that those who are loudest in their professions for home and country, when it comes to a money matter are never found where they should be by giving a practical proof to all their yearnings. As the fund still remains open to those who have not yet attended to their country's call, let us hope while the time is spared they will come forward, and perform by acts instead of words. "Every tree is known by its fruit."

I am, dear sir,
Yours faithfully,
A Nationalist.

Two young brothers may be as devotedly attached to each other as were Damon and Pythias, but you will never hear of one snatching the scuttle from the hand of the other and insisting upon going down to the cellar to bring up the coals.

THE ARGENTINE PROVINCE OF ENTRE RIOS.

It may be interesting to some of our readers to have a few particulars with respect to the province of Entre Rios, in view of the impending invitation to advance further funds upon its official credit. In the first place, we may observe that this Argentine province, which is splendidly situated between the rivers Parana and Uruguay, has an area greater than Ireland and about equal to that of Portugal, i.e. its territory is represented by 3600 sq. leagues, or 36,200 sq. miles, forming the southern half of what may be characterised as the vast Argentine Mesopotamia. It is divided into equal portions by the Rio Gualeguay, which empties into the Parana in front of San Nicolas, and the climate is admittedly one of the healthiest in the world. Its soil is also exceedingly fertile, being suitable both for agricultural and pastoral occupations. None of the Argentine provinces—that of Buenos Aires excepted—boasts of so high a ratio of wealth to population. The following table shows the ratio of capital and average earnings to each inhabitant in the Argentine provinces respectively:

	Capital	Earnings
Buenos Aires	1245	170
Entre Rios	652	113
Santa Fe	628	134
Mendoza	485	103
Corrientes	405	72
San Juan	874	85
San Luis	373	61
Cordoba	346	63
Catamarca	333	66
Tucuman	272	85
Santiago	252	61
Salta	234	58
Rioja	219	63
Jujuy	198	67

Of course Buenos Aires is farther in advance in both these respects than her sister provinces, but the above record is most satisfactory as proving that Entre Rios holds the second place. Exclusive of the former, the ratio per inhabitant is \$370 as regards average capital and \$79 as regards average earnings. It therefore appears that Entre Rios has almost double the average capital of the remaining thirteen provinces, and that its inhabitants earn 45 per cent more. The aggregate earnings some years ago were officially stated at \$10,250,000, derived from pastoral products; \$1,550,000, derived from agriculture; and \$9,550,000, derived from various industries; making \$21,350,000.

The population of Entre Rios is growing rapidly. Its vital statistics establish a birth-rate of 36, and a death-rate of 16 per 1000, or a natural increase of 20 per mil. (but there is also a large influx of foreign population and, with the completion of the Central line and other works for the development of the province, its progress generally must be materially accelerated. Its estancias and cattle runs are among the most prosperous and extensive in the Argentine Republic. It possesses about 3,000,000 head of cattle, and about 5,000,000 sheep, and there are numerous agricultural colonies all of which are doing well. Altogether, Entre Rios is a happy land, and to its people destitution is a thing unknown. With such resources as it enjoys, it may, we are convinced, rely with confidence on the financial support of investors.

MR. PARNELL'S OPINION OF GLADSTONE'S BILL.

Mr. Parnell followed Mr. Trevelyan, sarcastically remarking that like a celebrated but unsuccessful French general who defended Paris against the Germans (Trochu) Mr. Trevelyan had got his plan. He twitted Mr. Trevelyan with having run away from the post of Chief Secretary, and proceeding to deal with the bill, he said he was satisfied with the efforts of Mr. Gladstone to bring about peace between England and Ireland. If the Irish people obtained a constitution he

was sure they would endeavor to keep it and he insisted that the fact the Crown would retain control over the police would be sufficient guarantee for the maintenance of the integrity of the Empire. Whatever might be the fate of the bill, the majority of the people of Ireland had already gained enormously, and he believed that the people of England as well as those of Ireland would recognise the great benefits which Mr. Gladstone proposed to confer upon Ireland. He thought, however, that it was unfair to call upon the people of Ireland to pay for the police force which they were not to control; and he was dissatisfied with the proposals as to the customs and with the proposed contribution by Ireland to the Imperial Exchequer. Under the right hon. gentleman's scheme the Irish would have to surrender borrowing powers which they now possessed, and they would be left with a budget only exceeding the annual balance by about £400,000 a year, a budget arrived at on an estimate which necessitated that the consumption of spirits not only in Ireland but also in England should continue at its present rate, and, of course, that the duty should be kept as it is now. Probably, one of the first things that would happen in Ireland under an Irish Legislature would be impositions in regard to the sale of strong drink on Sundays as well as on other days, and certainly they must anticipate a considerable reduction in the amount of the revenue derived from those duties. It was therefore scarcely fair to insist on driving too hard a bargain in this matter. But if the objections he had stated were fairly met in committee he believed the bill would be cheerfully accepted by the people of Ireland, and would lead to the prosperity of that country and the satisfaction of England.

ULSTER FALLACY EXPLODED.

A return was issued by Parliament at the instance of Mr. T. M. Healy, showing the religious denominations of the population in each constituency formed in Ulster by the Redistribution of Seats Act, 1885. From this return it appears that the population of Ulster is divisible into two distinct different portions—namely, 58 per cent. occupying about three-fourths of its surface, and 42 per cent. on the fourth which remains.

The surface of Ulster occupied by the 53 per cent. comprises the entire western central and southern counties, as well as a portion of the south-eastern—that is to say, Donegal, Tyrone, Londonderry, Fermanagh, Cavan, Monaghan, and the southern divisions of Armagh and Down. On the other hand, the 42 per cent. may almost be said to be crammed within the limits of a couple of counties, and as a matter of strict fact they occupy the whole of Antrim, three-fourths of Down, and two-thirds of Armagh.

Instead of Ulster being a Protestant province, it is simply a province whose extreme eastern portion is overwhelmingly Protestant in contrast to its western, central and southern portions, which are overwhelmingly Catholic. The overwhelming Protestant division comprises one-fourth of the area and about two-fifths of the population; the overwhelming Catholic division comprises three-fifths of the population instead of two-fifths, and three-fourths of the area instead of one-fourth.

If the men of Ulster fight at all it will not be with the rest of Ireland, but with each other. The men of Antrim, Down, and Armagh, before conquering Leinster, Connaught, and Munster, will have to take in hand the subjugation of the six other Ulster counties. Ditches will have to be lined, not merely north of the Boyne, but west of the Bann—not merely from Belfast to Donegal, and from Armagh to Derry. In short, the idea of the Protestant portion of Ulster conquering the Catholic portion is as absurd as the contention that Lancashire could conquer the northern counties of England.

To contend that the Ulster Protestants could successfully wage civil war in Ireland is not one whit more absurd than the idea that the Conservatives of the six northern counties of England could wage civil war in England or withstand the power of England. Although there are Conservatives all over the northern counties, it is only in Lancashire and Westmoreland that they have large majorities and the power of mobilization. Practically, such a contest would be between Lancashire and England. In the same way, although there are Orangemen and Protestants in every one of the nine Ulster counties, it is only in Antrim and Down and Armagh that they could assemble in sufficient strength to overawe the local Catholics. However, although it is the wildest nonsense to imagine anything of the kind, let it be understood that the Orangemen in the northeastern of Ulster have taken up arms under the command of Major Sanderson or Mr. Johnston, of Ballykilly, with a view to the reduction and occupation of the remainder of the province as the result of the repeal of the Union. To begin with—On entering Monaghan the Orange army—or rather mob—would find itself in a country inhabited by 27,000 Protestants and 76,000 Catholics; on pushing forward into Cavan the Orangemen would be amongst 25,000 Protestants and 105,000 Catholics. In Fermanagh their task of subjugation would be comparatively light, as the Catholics in that county are only 56 per cent.; but in Donegal the Orange army or mob, or rather what remained of it, would be simply swallowed up, for in that wildly remote and extensive and inhospitable region, possessing admirable facilities for a defensive warfare, the Protestants are only 48,000 in number, the Catholics being 158,000.

So that, leaving Leinster, Connaught and Munster completely out of consideration, it is simply as plain as the existence of the sun at noon-day that the Orangemen of Ireland would be unable to do anything more than maintain themselves for a time in a couple of Ulster counties, or in three of them at the outside. That they are strong enough to cause serious and permanent inconvenience to Ireland as a whole is the wildest nonsense.—*T. G. Rigg in Dublin Freeman.*

THREE EMINENT BRITISH AUTHORITIES.

Mr. Lecky, in his history of England in the eighteenth century, in reviewing the condition of Ireland, says, in 1878:

"It would be difficult in the whole compass of history to find another instance in which such various and such powerful agencies concurred to degrade the character and to blast the prosperity of a nation. That the greater part of them sprang directly from the corrupt and selfish Government of England is incontestable. No country ever exercised a more complete control over the destinies of another than did England over those of Ireland for three-quarters of a century after the Revolution. No serious resistance of any kind was attempted. The nation was as passive as clay in the hands of the potter, and it is a circumstance of peculiar aggravation that a large part of the legislation I have recounted was a distinct violation of a solemn treaty. The commercial legislation which ruined Irish industry, the confiscation of Irish land, which disorganised the whole social condition of the country, the scandalous misapplication of patronage, which at once demoralised and impoverished the nation, were all directly due to the English Government and the English Parliament."

Mr. Macaulay, in a speech in the House of Commons on the state of Ireland, in 1844, said:

"My first proposition, Sir, will scarcely be disputed. Both sides of the House are fully agreed in thinking that the condition of Ireland may well excite great anxiety and apprehension. That island, in extent about one-fourth of the United Kingdom, in popu-

lation more than one-fourth, superior probably in natural fertility to any area of equal size in Europe, possessed of natural facilities for trade such as can nowhere else be found in an equal extent of coast, an inexhaustible nursery of gallant soldiers, a country far more important to the prosperity, the strength, the dignity of this great empire than all our distant dependencies together, than the Canadas and West Indies added to Southern Africa, and to the vast dominions of the Moguls—that island, Sir, is acknowledged by all to be so ill affected and so turbulent that it must, in any estimate of our power, be not added, but deducted. You admit that you govern that island, not as you govern England and Scotland, but as you govern your new conquests in Scinde; not by means of the respect which the people feel for the laws, but by means of bayonets, of artillery, of entrenched camps.

Edmund Burke, writing to Sir Hercules Langrishe, in 1792, said: "The original scheme was never deviated from for a single hour. Unheard-of confiscations were made in the northern parts upon grounds of plots and conspiracies never proved upon their supposed authors. The war of chicanes succeeded to the war of arms and of hostilities statutes, and a regular series of operations were carried on, particularly from Chichester's time, in the ordinary courts of justice and by special commissions, and inquisitions: First, under pretense of tenure, and then of titles in the Crown, for the purpose of the total extirpation of the interests of the natives in their own soil, until this species of subtle ravage being carried to the last excess of oppression and insolence under Lord Stafford, it kindled the flames of that rebellion which broke out in 1641. By the issue of that war, by the turn which the Earl of Clarendon gave to things at the Restoration, and by the total reduction of the kingdom of Ireland in 1691, the ruin of the native Irish, and in a great measure too of the first races of the English, was completely accomplished."

WIT AND HUMOUR.

What time of day was Adam created? A little before Eve.

When is a Scotchman like a donkey? When he stands on the banks and braes (braes).

Develop your minerals—is the Californian style of asking a person to pay his debts.

A rule that works both ways—when a fleet goes out on a cruise the crews go out on a fleet.

"What is the worst thing about riches?" asked the Sunday school superintendent. And the new boy said: "Not having any."

When is a bankrupt concern like an eight-day clock? When it is run down. No, when it is wound up.

Take away my first letter, take away my second letter, take away all my letters and I am still the same. The postman.

Teacher: Can you tell me which is the "olfactory organ?" Pupil answers frankly: No, sir. Teacher: Correct. Pupil goes off in a brown study.

"What station do you call this?" asked a man as he crawled out of the ruins of a car after a recent railroad accident. "Devastation, sir," replied his fellow-passengers in chorus.

In Philadelphia the other day a curious brass box was dug up. Its name and purpose was a mystery, until being opened there was found inside three buttons, a piece of tin, and a scrap of paper. Then they knew that it was an ancient contribution box.

It is some time since we saw a better condensed piece of reporting than the following paragraph from a medical paper:

"In the Solferino mine, Nevada, Cal., a loose rock knocked A. Warren out of a bucket. A piece of jawbone was found at the 1200 feet level and a piece of skull and his coat at the 1500 feet level. These comprised the recoverable effects."

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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.

Balizas interiores

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

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Para Bahia Blanca y Patagones, gran rebaja de Precios, vapor nacional Mercurio saldra de la Boca el 1º de cada mes—La agencia se encarga del embarque y des embarque de carga, así como despachos de Aduana. Comunicacion con el Teléfono Gower-Bell.

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

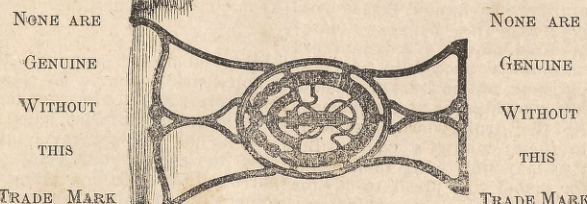
Yours truly, JOHN M. STAFFORD.

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

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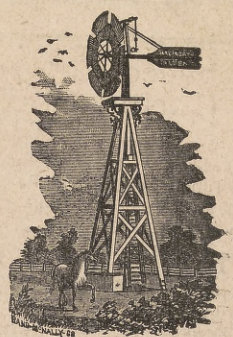
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Ha trasladado su estudio a la calle BOLIVAR núm 90.
m27-1m

FAUSTIN M. LEZICA. Comisionista ha mudado su escritorio a la de Reconquista 121, donde se representará atenderá las ordenes que se dignen enviarse durante su ausencia.
m3-1m

Henrique Lezica
Avisa a sus relaciones que ha mudado su Escritorio a la calle Reconquista 121.
m3-1m

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

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

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

TERMS.
Cash (yearly)..... \$80 mjn
Credit..... 9-50 —
Monthly..... 0-75 —

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, MAY 28TH, 1886.

The solemn and Pharisaical farce of singing the «Te Deum» in the Cathedral was again performed on the 25th inst. If the intention were to glorify the Giver of all good we could understand and applaud it, but the fact is, it is a magnificent display of uniforms and white chokers with a band of musicians in the back ground. Men who care nothing about religion take part, or pretend to take part, in a religious act of thanksgiving, reminding one of that hypocrite with the fair exterior who went up to the temple and standing bolt upright vaunted of his own goodness and upbraided the poor Publican at the door. «Te Deums» were sung in former days by a people whose hearts were full of faith and gratitude, and their prayers and devotions ascended as a sweet incense before the throne of the Most High. Now the words of Our Lord seem to be fulfilled. «These people honor me with their lips, but their hearts are far from me.» How much better that the annual celebration of the «Te Deum» should be altogether abolished than that it should be retained as a barren ceremony just as we celebrate the Pagan festival on St. John's Eve, without knowing or caring for its real import.

We note with extreme satisfaction a very commendable act of recognition and reward of true merit on the Southern line of railway. Mr. P. S. H. Conway, who has only been in the company's employment about a year, has been promoted to the responsible position of chief of the stationery office at Plaza Constitution with a very substantial increase of salary. Steadiness and intelligence will make themselves felt in any department of business, and they are two qualities in which Mr. Conway is known to excel. We understand the promotion in this case was made at the instance of Mr. Huxtable, superintendent of accountants' office. The act is creditable to Mr. Huxtable and Mr. Conway, and we are happy to congratulate the latter gentleman.

The Buenos Aires Standard's London correspondent says: «Mr. Gladstone's speech on introducing the Land scheme, and Lord Spencer's speech at Newcastle, are the most extraordinary confessions, firstly of the iniquity of English rule in Ireland, and secondly of their own particular iniquities as respectively Prime Minister and Lord Lieutenant, that ever fell from the lips of a repentant member of any government or governing class. Those who know the history of Ireland, ancient or recent, do not require to be reminded of what these men told us; but the English people are as ignorant of Ireland and its history as they are of India and Paraguay. And there—upon the sudden awakening of English opinion—is the point upon which you must fix your gaze during the rest of the contest now fairly commenced.»

With much regret we announced on the 2nd of May, the death after a brief illness, of Maria O'Roarke, wife of Don Juan Antonio Alonso, Banco de la Provincia, Baradero. Her early demise will be mourned by a large circle of sympathizing friends, as well as by those who were bound to her by ties of kinship. Numerous tributes of affectionate remembrance were sent in the usual form of magnificent wreaths and crosses. Amongst the senders we notice the names of Mrs. and The Misses O'Roarke (Mother and sisters of the deceased), Mrs. Hubert O'Roarke, Alfredo Alonso, A. Carranza, Dr. Berenyo, Mrs. Soriano, Miss Donovan, Messrs. Pallete, Pereira, Diehl, Lynch, &c. The funeral was attended by the following relations and friends: Juan Antonio Alonso, Frederico Alonso (Paraguayan Consul), Al-

fredo Alonso, Hubert O'Roarke, Felix Lynch, Messrs. Diehl, Soriano, Arana, Peron, Drs. Bermejo and Albarracin, and many others.—[Communicated.]

Lord Castlereagh, the builder of the Union, cut his throat; Pitt, the architect of the infernal edifice, deserved to have his neck stretched at the public cost. That is Mr. Gladstone's opinion, anyhow. There is no use mincing matters. The charge against him, murder—wholesale, brutal, cold-blooded, unprovoked assassination; and he has been publicly pronounced guilty by the one man in England most competent to judge. The Rebellion of '98 was the saddest thing in all history. Men of high hope, bright intellect, pure heart, and noblest passion, were tortured and goaded to an unequal struggle, and were mercilessly slaughtered. «Twas Pitt did it!» That is Gladstone's verdict. Did the verdict guilty from any other jury-box ever fix upon any man such a crime as this?—so deliberate in its selfish treachery, so pitiless in its savage cruelty. The murder of a nation. The mean, cowardly, treacherous murder of a nation, that is what it was. The heinous, scarce credible iniquity of a dynamitard becomes a peccadillo by comparison. «Who fears to speak of '98, who blushes at the name?» Not they, truly, who died so nobly in their country's cause. But they may well hang their heads for shame who plead to-day for the accursed Union which was deliberately constructed on the dead bodies of martyred patriots and cemented with their blood.—*Dublin Freeman.*

WINTER IN THE CITY.

Winter has already set in, and the majority of the inhabitants of the city, though they pay heavy taxes, find themselves unprovided with the accommodation which is everywhere reckoned an indispensable appendage of civilised life—we mean paved roads. An enormous outlay is made in repairs and improvements in the centre of the city, with how much or how little discretion we do not care to examine, but the glaring fact remains that a very wide area of the city in the north, west, and south has not yet had the advantage of a road paved or macadamised, and that the inhabitants are left to wade their way as best they can through stagnant pools and heaps of mud. The consequence is that the unfortunate occupants of houses in the outside districts are left in a state of comparative isolation during the winter. Unless in exceptionally fine weather, they are as completely cut off from association with their fellow-beings as if they lived in lazar-houses. Property in the suburbs loses more than half of its real value, and even persons of limited means prefer to pay enormous rents in the centre rather than be put in Coventry in winter in the suburbs, and have their clothes and furniture destroyed by clouds of dust in the summer time. This is a grievance which has been long calling for some remedy. If taxation is equal, so also should be the distribution of favors and emoluments. That the central parts of the city require special care for the convenience of traffic will readily be conceded, but that is no reason why other parts of the city should be as neglected as if they belonged to an African village. The municipal authorities are accumulating debts and increasing the taxes yearly, without returning any fair equivalent for the pecuniary burden, to the population in general. What is it to a poor man who lives in a remote street whether the Plaza Victoria is adorned with statues and palm trees, while he and his family have no available outlet from his little home? The Municipality may build boulevards at enormous expense (the weight of which will fall on the shoulders of the people), but as long as there is one block of houses within the precincts of the city not provided with a paved way, its existence will be a shame and a scandal to them. We refer to

this matter for another reason: there is a tendency to centralisation in this city of Buenos Aires which is not at all in keeping with our boasted democratic institutions. We have an abundance of magnificent palaces and rich bourgeois castles, but there are scarcely any houses built where an honest, hard-working man with a fair salary may comfortably reside. He finds it difficult to pay the big rent in the centre, and living outside is practically impossible. The Municipality, by their short-sighted policy, are doing all they can to encourage this state of things, and unless public opinion is brought to bear upon them they are not likely to take a new departure in the matter.

Little Greece has had to suffer another humiliation. After getting a small taste of the unspeakable Turk's determination she consents to lay down her arms and begs of the European Powers to withdraw their fleets and let her live in peace with all her neighbors. She reminds one of a bottle of soda-water, always fizzing or flat. As the gas has now escaped, she will probably keep quiet for some time.

Reports from some of the camp districts are by no means encouraging. A correspondent, writing from San Pedro, says:

«I do not recollect any winter that the camps of this and the surrounding partidos were so generally bad and sheep in such wretched condition. Those with bad camps might be able to rub through but for the unchristian rent demand made by those who happen to have fair camps. What say you to a man in Arcorices having to return home with his flocks to let them die in peace rather than submit to a rent of \$5 per head, which after four months would be the value of his animals gone? The rent generally paid is 10 to 12 cents. I hear of a sheepfarmer in San Pedro who has this week delivered about 1200 dead hides to the buyer, and offered the remainder of his sheep at 16¢ each!»

«José Maria Gomeñio sold 6000 sheep a day or two ago at a nat. a head, giving 12 months' time for payment.»

THE COMEDY OVER SANTOS AND VIDAL.

The comedy in which these two worthies were the principal actors was not long in coming to a close. Vidal, after an inglorious reign of three months, and having made himself the base instrument of Santos, has been pushed aside as a contemptible thing, and the Grand Mogul himself sits once more on the Oriental throne. All this change was effected this week, with little or no ceremony, and the Orientals have taken quietly to the change as if there was nothing abnormal in the transaction. The Congress was hastily assembled, and the members pretended to discuss matters just as the Roman Senate went through the form of discussion when they were carrying out the behests of Tiberius or Nero, but the result was as everybody expected. Vidal's resignation was accepted, and Santos, who had paved the way for his return to office by appointing himself President of the Senate, was called on by his obsequious followers to take upon himself once more the cares of State. One does not know whether to laugh at or grieve over the Oriental patriots who cut such a ridiculous figure, going through all the phases of a political farce while ignominiously bowing their necks 'neath the hob-nailed boot of a brutal and sanguinary tyrant. In no other part of the world, we believe, would men be found base enough to submit to such degradation. A man of high social position like Vidal literally prostitutes himself and an assembly of gentlemen, as we must suppose the Oriental Congress to be, make themselves the instruments of tyranny in complete violation and contempt of law and liberty. We can now well understand why the late revolution was attempted, and

though we have no sympathy with the general principle of revolution, we believe that the defeat of Arredondo and Castro was a misfortune for that country. At the same time, the very fact of their defeat and the little support they received from their countrymen is a sufficient proof that the spirit of liberty has little vitality in the Grand Oriental Republic of Uruguay. As far as the representatives of that country, who have just made such a shameful exhibition of baseness are concerned, we may say of them what Jugurtha said of Rome—

Urbem venalem et cito perituram si emptorem invenisset.

THE SECRET SOCIETIES AND THEIR WORK.

Among the last public utterances ascribed to the late Earl of Beaconsfield and one which he has left as a legacy of warning and of guidance to the great nation his firm and skilful hand has so long ruled—was this saying of his—that, in the Secret Societies Europe had the greatest danger which it was hers to fear. Long before Lord Beaconsfield had made up his mind on the matter and vented his view of it in the above gloomy forecast, the Sovereign Pontiffs had drawn the attention of rulers and of the world at large to that deadly serpent modern society was nursing in its bosom. The work of secret societies resembles greatly that of volcanic forces. First, subterranean rumblings and upheavals of no great consequence denote to the practised ear the hidden workings of our planet's distracted centre, and there comes next a great convulsion which desolates the face of nature. Thus do the Secret Societies in the dark strive to array against Religion and all duly constituted authority whatever physical and moral forces the pusillanimity and shortsightedness of rulers and people concede to them. Within a few days of one another, we have had two notable instances of this in the great riot of London and the attempted assassination of the President of Ecuador.

In the former we have observed how the great bulk of the working men were made the dupes and tools of Socialistic leaders, while the Socialistic element proper found the occasion a fit one for disturbing the public order and realising their favorite motto of «Thine is Mine.» It is safe to say that had no foreign element of a Socialistic nature been present, London would have been spared the disgraceful scenes inaugurated under the reign of a mob of unprincipled miscreants.

In Ecuador, the Secret Societies furious at being ruled by a Catholic President of the same stamp as the heroic Garcia Moreno whom they assassinated, attempted to make away in a similar manner with Sr. Caamano, who had a narrow escape from his predecessor's fate.

In these and other instances of like nature, great lessons are being read to rulers and peoples. The remedy is in their hands, namely, crushing severity to meet a most perilous social evil, affecting the very existence of governments and individuals, or else a reign of terror with its inevitable reaction, which will have taught the world, when it is already too late, that prevention is better than cure.—*Catholic Telegraph, Cincinnati.*

A VOICE FROM THE SOUTH.

May 25, 1886.
To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,
I read with much interest the letter of Father Riordan—«A Voice from the North»—to the Very Rev. Dean Dillon, appealing for aid for the destitute emigrants who go from Ireland to the United States and are frequently lost to their family, their country, and their God, through want of some watchful protector who would direct them on the road to labor and success, and who would caution them against the snares

which the wicked are always laying for the souls and bodies of the unwary. No Irishman, and particularly no Catholic Irishman, can have any but feelings of admiration and words of praise for the great work in which Father Riordan is engaged in Castle-garden, and to which he has so faithfully and with such a spirit of self-sacrifice devoted himself. I do not, therefore, write to you to decry that work or to prevent any one who may feel so disposed to contribute to its support; but I may be allowed to ask why have we not some such institution here as that of which Father Riordan is the worthy and zealous patron in New York? Hitherto we have had many Irish emigrants coming to these shores and, considering the advantages offered, it is not likely that the numbers will be fewer in the near future. You, Sir, can bear witness that what Father Riordan says of our countrymen in North America is to some extent true of them in this country.

«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 loving 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 labor-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.»

These are the words of your rev. correspondent, and they are as true of Buenos Aires as they are of New York or Boston. Yet, what provision do we make against the evil, and how far do we contribute in the way proposed by Father Riordan to counteract it? True, the number of Irish immigrants to this country is not at all to be compared to the numbers going to North America, but that only makes our task the lighter, and our culpability proportionately greater if we refuse to comply with what is manifestly before God our sacred duty. There are young boys and girls here at this moment who have come to the city of Buenos Aires, who are willing to work, but because they have no friends and cannot speak the language of the country, know not how or where to ask for it. I remember well, some time ago, it was proposed to establish an institution where young and respectable Irish girls might obtain refuge and protection until they got a suitable employment. But, like all the proposals, it fell through. Why? because we have here no man with a firm resolution and practical will to carry out such undertakings. A letter or two are written to a newspaper, and when the matter is fairly discussed it sinks like a balloon into which the air has penetrated.

I dare say, and I feel ashamed of the assertion, that there is no man or woman landing in Buenos Aires more unprotected than the poor Irish Catholic. As a general rule he or she is boycotted by the English merchant on account of their nationality; and this is not at all strange, considering that their own countrymen take little or no interest in them. Irish Orangemen are everywhere received, and even get lucrative employment, but it is a rare thing to see an Irish

Catholic secure a decent employment in the city of Buenos Aires.

In writing these lines I most emphatically disclaim all personal reference, and I have no other object in doing so than the good of my countrymen. Father Riordan's letter shows what great and good things are being done to protect the poor wanderer by our friends in North America. It is to be hoped that their living example will at last stimulate our countrymen here into action, and that those who have wealth and intelligence at their command will fulfill the duty incumbent upon them.

Apologizing for trespassing so far on your valuable space, and thanking you beforehand for the publication of this letter,

I am, dear sir,

Yours very truly,
Wayfarer.

THE BRITISH HOSPITAL.

The following is a summary of the report of the committee for 1885 which was read at the meeting held on Wednesday:

At the general meeting held on May 15th 1885, Messrs. N. Bouverie, O. S. Tudor and R. M. Ramsay were elected to fill the vacancies on the committee, with Messrs. Bowers, Cox, Cooper, Lockwood and Wanklyn as supplementaries, and at this meeting four subscribers will have to be elected to replace Messrs. E. Casey, A. Drabble, J. H. Getting and R. I. Runciman who retire by rotation, and also five supplementaries.

The general working of the Hospital has continued satisfactory.

As intimated in the last report, Dr. Hanly's engagement terminated on the 1st of October, but he kindly continued in charge till the 7th November, when his other arrangements necessitated his leaving. The committee desiring to place on record their appreciation of the untiring efforts of this gentleman in promoting the well-being of the Hospital during his term of office presented him an engrossed scroll embodying their sentiments.

Dr. Hiron most kindly consented to undertake the medical duties until the arrival of the new medical officer. Dr. Austin N. Cooper, who was elected from a long list of candidates, took charge as resident medical officer, under a contract for three years, on the 14th of December, and during the short period he continued with us the committee had no reason to regret their choice. The committee, however, regret to say that having been offered a better appointment, he applied for leave to rescind his contract, which under the circumstances the committee judged it advisable to grant, and Dr. Matthew J. Kehoe, of whose abilities the committee have the highest testimonials, was elected to take his place on probation for the term of six months, with the option of renewing for three years longer.

The exchange of the Hospital property in Calle Bolivar for that bought from Dr. Alvear in Calle Solis, between Caseros and Patagonas, was carried out on the 26th September, the committee receiving the balance of the purchase money in two mortgage bills, one for \$12,019-33, due 26th March, and another for \$10,333-33 due September 1888. The balance due Mrs. Lamarcia was also paid off, and the mortgage cancelled, and the committee wished to record the conduct of the lawyer employed, Dr. O'Farrell, and of the escribano, D. J. B. Cruz, who most generously donated their honorariums in favor of the Hospital.

The plans for the new buildings prepared by Mr. Ryder have been accepted by the general meeting held on 15th May. Mr. Ryder's estimates as to probable cost of this work including fittings, being \$73,977.

The work is being actively pushed on, and the buildings are now roofed in, so that it is hoped they will be ready for occupation in less than a year.

In order to complete the work the committee propose to raise a loan for \$60,000 by the issue of 120 bonds of \$500 each, bearing

interest at 7 per cent per annum. Fixed amortisation of \$1000 per annum, but the loan to be entirely repaid within ten years, the committee reserving the right to increase the yearly amortisation at any time. The property of the Hospital to be mortgaged in the name of trustees, for the bondholders. More than half the amount has already been promised.

As regards the working of the Hospital we find there were 629 patients treated of whom only 31 died, that is a death-rate of less than 5 per cent. This is really exceptional in hospital statistics, as a comparison with those of other countries will show:

	Per cent
Europe, average	13
Scotch hospitals	9 1/2
English	9
Irish	6 1/2
Brit. Hosp. B. Aires	5

The lowest death-rate of first-class British hospitals are Aberdeen 6 1/2, Mater Misericordiae (Dublin) 6 1/2, St. Bartholomew's, London, 6, Leicester 5 per cent. Looking back to old records of the British Hospital of Buenos Aires we see that the death-rate formerly averaged 6 per cent.

The average number of days to each patient was 17, whereas it is 31 in England, 35 in France, and 37 in New York. The expenditure was under two dollars (1-96) per day for each patient, equal to 5 shillings, being precisely the same as in New York, against 56 pence in England and 38 in France.

The Hospital receipts in 1885 were \$32,688 and the expenses \$23,660, leaving a surplus of \$9126. The subscription list includes 2160 names, a proof of the great popularity which the Hospital so deservedly enjoys.

AT THE «POLITEAMA»

Although the Politeama theatre cannot for some time at least hope to get fairly on a level with the Colon as the scene of operatic triumphs, yet the inducements it offers to the public at a (for this country) moderate price, promise to make it a place of attraction for the citizens living within the radius of which it is the centre. Its importance is certain to increase in proportion to the advance the city makes westward; and, indeed, even at present its position is the most central in town. The work necessary to transform it from a circus into a theatre has evidently been done under the direction of some one well qualified for the task, the result being tasteful and harmonious decorations and excellent acoustic qualities.

The opera company now performing at the Politeama is a more than average one; for although nearly all the artistes are quite young and comparatively unknown to fame, their efforts to please are so genuine, and their merits so real, that no one save the uneasy critic by profession will go away unsatisfied. The vast majority of the people listening to an opera have no technical knowledge whatever of music, though but few of them are lacking in the love of sweet sounds or in an ear fairly appreciative of melody, even if unable to explain in learned terms what it is that soothed and cheered them. I went to hear *Il Trovatore*, last week, very much biased against the performers, by the tremendous array of shortcomings laid to their charge in several of the criticisms published in the papers. I am sorry to say I have not a soul altogether above the influence of public opinion, even when it is embodied in the effusions of gentlemen whose impartiality is more open to doubt than their command of imposing musical phraseology. But all prejudice vanished long before the first act was over, and, restored to my pristine sensibility and innocence, I could take into my soul all the sweetnesses in which *Il Trovatore* abounds, indifferent to the sceptical curl noticeable on the lip of the bald-headed gentleman in spectacles in the next seat, who now and again directed approving glances towards me as if in protest against my untutored joy.

«Fausto» was all that my experience of Verdi's opera led me to expect; «Margarita» acted well, and sang better, mingling her bright soprano with the sweet tenor notes of Delucia, the deep tones of Vecchioni's bass forming the back ground, as it were, to these flowers of song.

La Tetrassini and La Cerne are young (and pretty), and Lucignani and De Lucia are also young, and by no means plain.

No man (or woman either) whose soul has not been corrupted by classical or other claptrap will be able to detect any difference between their singing and that of the most expensive «stars» that have ever come to this city; nor would I advise them to acquire the necessary acumen, for thereby they would forfeit for all eternity the faculty of enjoying the only music it is given to 99 in a 100 of the sovereign people to enjoy, and it is on behalf of the great uncultured masses that I respectfully sign myself, Mr. Editor, yours,

Suasitika.

NOTES FROM IRELAND.

The situation at present is one of anxious suspense. There is much to fear and there is much to hope. We cannot, considering all matters take a pessimistic view, and we are inclined to adhere to the opinion that the Irish Government Bill will pass the second reading by a considerable majority. All the forces of common sense of argument and deeply bought conviction are in favor of the Irish claims, and in opposition to them is a motley array of nondescripts who do not know why they oppose or, if they do, care very little. One of the views which we are inclined to take, and which is too little impressed on the public mind, is that the resistance to Mr. Gladstone's proposals by English Conservatism arises to a great extent from the desire of these politicians to concede self-government to Ireland themselves. Outside the number who view the matter in this light analyse the opposition, and what do we find against Home Rule? Lord Hartington—a territorialist—and Chamberlain is a disappointed nothing who, even if he should vote against the bill, will have a following as little as his common sense. English representatives must be very dull headed, or Home Rule will be carried by a big majority. If they follow the three secessionists, who represent only ambition, revenge, and ascendancy, they will be guided by false stars that may consummate the destruction of Liberalism, while if they follow Gladstone, Spencer, and Morley, they may end national feuds for ever. With all these things staring them in the face we are, therefore, yet unwilling to think that the House of Commons will reject the scheme. The landlords are certainly presented with a grand settlement in the Land Bill—a settlement which more than one wise head has foretold will be the best they will ever be offered. The bankrupt fellows who goaded their tenants, and yet ruined themselves in the attempt to keep pace with English aristocracy, certainly, if strict justice were meted out, do not deserve so liberal a settlement. A good many of them have long ago forgotten their right to any consideration; but the Prime Minister seems anxious to do them all a sort of poetical justice, and accompanying his Home Rule Bill with a scheme that will start Irish government free from land war, and free in a great measure from class differences. On the whole we fancy the Irish people will not, with perhaps some modifications, be adverse to its acceptance. In the words of Mr. Parnell, we are willing to go to meet England some distance, and though, perhaps, the landlords will reap the greatest benefits, yet to end for ever the whole strife, even a generous concession on our part would not be regretted. It is rather premature, of course, to give any detailed opinion of the measure. From its very complexity, and the immense importance of matters of detail, any speech such as that of the Prime Minister, could but afford a

sketch of the general principles and could not at all present materials for the formation of views respecting its ultimate influence and action. The great matter to be realised is that this Act must be a final settlement. Our representatives in Parliament, if they accept it, will have pledged the faith of the constituencies to its terms, and these must be strictly acted upon and adhered to if the measure with their consent passes into law. In this connection a weighty responsibility rests upon our leaders, and one which they may be trusted to discharge with faithfulness. If, on consideration of the Act, they deem it fair and reasonable—if they are able to come to the conclusion that the yearly imposition by the State will be such as that the engagements of the tenants can be kept by any reasonable industry they will accept the bill. Then, there must be no backsliding—no clamoring for reductions—the yearly payment must be such as can be paid in every year, depressed or otherwise. If these conditions are not satisfied by the bill the Irish people can pledge no faith to the Government upon its provisions and the Irish representatives ought not and will not.

GENERAL ITEMS.

Prizes at the Rural Exhibition were distributed and the Exhibition closed on Monday.

The death of the venerable parish Priest of the South Cathedral, Don José Cornelio Santillan, took place at his residence after a painful illness. His death is deeply lamented by all classes of society, and by persons of different religious persuasions, who all bear testimony to the zeal with which he performed his duties and the many virtues that adorned his life. His funeral took place yesterday and was largely attended.

We are happy to welcome Mr. William Martin on his return from a trip to the old country. He is accompanied by his brother Mr. H. Martin.

The national festival on the 25th was honored with the usual celebrations, of which the principal were a parade of troops in the Plaza and a Te Deum in the Cathedral. The President, accompanied by his ministers and aide-de-camps, walked from the Government-house to the Cathedral at one o'clock. Whilst they were passing the troops presented arms and the crowds of people assembled observed a respectful silence. The nave of the Cathedral was carpeted and supplied with chairs for the accommodation of the invited persons. After the Te Deum the bands struck up a lively air and the troops, with General Levalle at their head, defiled round the Plaza. The President on returning to the Government-house came out on the balcony and observed the movements of the troops. On the nights of the 24th and 25th the public edifices and many private houses were illuminated, many having rows of gas jets of various colors on the outside.

Dr. Ortiz, Minister of Foreign Affairs, gave a grand banquet to the Diplomatic Corps on Monday night, at his official residence.

The Colon Theatre was crowded on Tuesday night. President Roca occupied a box near the stage, and many of the leading men and proud dames of the city were also present. Whilst the performance was going on somebody threw the remains of a cigar on the floor behind the stage. Some pieces of cloth or paper which were lying on the floor took fire, and the smoke being perceived from the galleries the alarm was given, and a general stampede commenced. President Roca jumped on the stage, and called on the people to be quiet, assuring them that there was no danger. After a little time the alarm subsided and all went out quietly.

The National Government in conformity with the established 25th of May custom, liberated the following prisoners: Pascual Santisteban, Claudio Cabrera, Santiago Garzoglio, James Bar-

rett, Cataldo Grano, José Lisone and Pedro Marquez, and distributed \$6000 m/n amongst the churches and charitable societies.

Dr. Chavarria closed the Rural Exhibition on Monday; there were very few persons present, and the ceremony was of a very simple character. Sr. Sundblad read an address summing up the results of the Exhibition. Dr. Chavarria then read a short speech and afterwards distributed some of the medals; the others can be obtained on application at the office of the Rural Society.

There will be a meeting on Monday next in the National Theatre, at 7.30 p.m., of the supporters of the candidature of Dr. Eduardo Costa for the governorship of the province.

The races which were announced to take place at Palermo last Sunday were postponed on account of the bad weather.

There was a large attendance at the Hippodrome on Tuesday for the races postponed from Sunday, but there were fewer ladies than usual. In the race for the Maipu prize May Blossom was the favourite and she was declared the winner though Camila came in first, but was disqualified by the committee because her rider had passed in front of May Blossom. The Chacabuco prize fell to Surplice, Blazon was second. The Progreso prize brought out six runners, Noé took the lead and kept it to the end—sport gave 5.63. The San Lorenzo prize, twice round the course, was won by Anzoletto, Neptune being second, the favorite, Termination, being fourth. The last race was gained by La Primavera, with Signet second.

The question as to who will be the future governor of the province is being hotly discussed. The candidates whose names have been most conspicuously before the public up to the present are Don Maximo Paz, Don Nicolas Achaval, and Dr. E. Costa.

Passengers arrived per R.M.S. «Tamar» from Southampton:

Mrs. Ricketts, A. Gillingham, Mr. and Mrs. Le Sueur, Messrs. F. B. Wright, William Martin, Henry Martin, John J. English, Robert Gamman, Oscar Vignerie, Adolphe Tajean, Captain Jobling, John Wade, John Whitney, wife and two children, John Snook, John Evans, Mrs. Duncan, A. Parker. From Lisbon—E. T. Langworthy. From Cape Town—Mrs. Gruben, wife and child, Mr. Clarke, wife and child, Miss Lampmann, John Wilkinson. From Lisbon—James L. Butler. 24 third-class from Vigo. Landing at Montevideo—Diego Le Bas, R. John and wife; Messrs. Colville, Vicente Lopez, J. Cardozo Lemis. 12 third-class from Vigo.

Messrs. Huergo and White will be entertained at a banquet next Saturday at the concert hall in the Calle Cuyo.

The Provincial Government is about to erect a statue to Rivadavia in La Plata, and has formed a contract with the artist Pedro Costa for the casting, etc., of the monument.

It is reported that the Provincial Government is at present studying a project of law authorising the construction of a railway line from Bragado to Lincoln.

At a session of the Senate last week a note was received from the E.P. with the plans for a Military College which is to cost \$250,000, and a Naval School which will cost \$200,000. It is also proposed to construct a military arsenal.

A month's leave of absence was granted to Dr. Juarez Celman. Afterwards the Senate held a secret session to take into consideration the note from the E.P.

Dr. Mariano Moreno, a senator of the province of Buenos Aires, died on Friday after a long and painful illness.

A Tata Dios, named Peñalva, has been arrested in Pergamino for exercising his trade of miracle worker or impostor. He declares that he has cured several persons of diseases by his special treatment, which consists simply to give the patient a certain

quantity of water, at the same time ordering him or her to take it in the name of God.

We hear that the intended Bachelors' ball, which was announced with a great flourish of trumpets, has been knocked on the head, and that there is no likelihood of its being carried out this year.

The Provincial Government has made a contract with the Italian sculptor Pietro Costa for a statue of Bernardino Rivadavia to be erected in La Plata. It will cost \$20,000.

Don Victor Beltran, Deputy for Santiago del Estero, died in this city on Friday night. The Government decreed the usual honors for the funeral, which took place on Sunday, and was attended by many members of both Houses of Congress.

Henry Stewart has been condemned to three month's imprisonment with costs of court, for having threatened the Intendant, Sr. Alvear, in his office.

During the month of April 1882 men and 40 women were imprisoned in the Police Department of whom 30 were English. In the Comisarias 3087 men and 113 women were detained for being drunk and disorderly—a very large number for the population.

The subscriptions for opening a Pasteur Institute here now amount to \$2351, irrespective of the \$17,000 to be subscribed by the nation and the province of Buenos Aires. The Municipality will also come forward, probably with a site for the building.

The following entries have been made for the races which will be held in La Plata on June 6th:

1000 metres, Signet, E. Casey; Sweetheart, Stud Louis Chico; Carte Blanche, E. Casal; Star, Ig. Correas; Lola, Dernier, I. Lopez Osornie; Ereilla, M. H. Alfonso; Suzon, Stud Belgrano; Medio Mundo, L. Peirano; Patheay, Stud Nuevo.

1200 metres—Minero, A. Amaré; Blasen, Stud Esperanza; Salva-to, Juan Acebal; Carte Blanche, Emilio Casal.

6000 metres, trotting—Loco, C. Cenoit; Viejo, G. Galino; Turco, A. Casas; Peludo, R. Vi-var; Penitente, A. Dibur; Galgo, Mumario.

3000 metres—Miss Rovel, A. P. Jacquemin; Coronel, E. Casey; Ketledru, Stud Buenos Aires; Escoces, Anzoletto, Stud Louis Chico.

3000 metres—Marius, Ecurie Prisonero; Hebreo, Stud Esperanza; Escoces, Surplice, Stud Louis Chico.

2000 metres—Princesa, Ecurie Prisonero, Galileo, Stud Belgrano; Bocaccio, E. del Castillo; Matador.

Sr. Thouar wrote from Tarija on the 23rd inst. that he would leave next day for the frontier. He has also sent, to be forwarded to France, a box containing relics of the unfortunate Crevaux expedition, comprising an umbrella and a barometer which belonged to Dr. Crevaux, a skull which is supposed to be that of the doctor, and the skull of a Toba captain who was supposed to be one of the assassins.

Several cases of the terrible disease elephantiasis have occurred in the city of Tucuman, which have much alarmed the inhabitants.

Tenders are to be invited for a mail service by diligences from Chivilcoy to 25 de Mayo, and from there to Saladillo, and between Cosquin and Dolores (Cordoba). A post-office is to be established at Loma Negra, in the partido of Pueyrredon.

La Capital of Rosario, states that Sres. Jaime Puig and Miguel Ferrer absconded from that city owing a large sum of money, they had recently established business as architects.

Dr. Servilano Pereyra of Ranchos, while fowling last week, laid his gun carelessly down forgetting that it was loaded. The shot went off and wounded Sr. Pereyra and his son.

The resident surgeon of the British Hospital has favored us with a note to say that the deaths of Eliza Kelly and Edward Houston reported as having taken place in that institution are erroneous, as no patients of those names have been in the hospital.

THE
WITTIEST OF IRISHMEN.

To the bench Curran could be at times unceremonious. In the early days Judge Robinson made an attempt to extinguish the rising advocate. Robinson, it was currently reported, owed his elevation to the publication of political meanness and scurrility. In arguing his case Curran said he had consulted all his law books and could not find the principle contended for. «I suspect, sir,» said Robinson, «that your law library is rather scanty.» «It is very true, my lord,» said Curran, «that my books are not numerous; but I have prepared myself for this high profession rather by the study of a few good books than by the composition of a great many bad ones.» Once foiled by a Limerick banker with an iron leg, Curran, in his address to the jury, said that his leg was the softest thing about him. In a debate in the House of Commons he stated that he needed no aid from any one, that he was proud to be the guardian of his own honor. «Indeed,» exclaimed Sir Boyle Roche, «I congratulate Mr. Curran on his holding a sinecure.» Lord Clare was a determined enemy of Curran while he was at the bar. The Lord Chancellor ruined his practice at the Chancery Court, and his clients were always sufferers. Indeed, Curran stated that the losses in his professional income from the animosity of Lord Clare amounted to no less than £30,000. The incidents in court in consequence of this disagreement were sometimes ludicrous. On one occasion, when it was known that the advocate was about to make an elaborate argument in Chancery, Lord Clare brought a Newfoundland dog upon the bench with him, and paid much more attention to the dog than to the barrister, and the fact was commented on by the profession. At a material point in the argument the Chancellor lost all decency, and turned aside to fondle the dog. Curran stopped at once. «Go on, go on,» said Lord Clare. «Oh, I beg a thousand pardons, my lord,» was the ready reply. «I really took it for granted your lordship was engaged in consultation.»

FOREIGN NOTES.

The constancy of the Irish vote in the House of Commons is one of its most terrible features. It is there always, night after night, in three-line whip strength, ready to swell the paltriest divisions to proportions of importance, and keeping the English whips in a flutter of uneasiness whenever there is a thin House. The dogged insistence of their grim nightmare must drive its moral home through the most hide-bound British intelligence.

The island of Juan Fernandez, upon which Alexander Selkirk, the prototype of Robinson Crusoe, spent his four solitary years, has never since been inhabited until twelve years ago, when the present Governor Rodd settled upon it with a small colony. Rodd is a Switzer. In 1866 he fought for Austria against the Prussians and in 1870 for France. After the defeat of the French he emigrated to Chili, and made himself useful to the government, at whose invitation he undertook the colonisation of Robinson Crusoe's lonely island. Here he has resided for the last twelve years as governor.

We do not think that our «British fellow-subjects» as they sometimes condescendingly call themselves, are in the mood to sneer at Irish poverty as in their purse-proud way they were wont to do. One cannot take up an English paper now that he does not encounter reports of meetings held for the relief of the distressed. At Middlesboro' in the north there are some 500 unemployed engaged at stone-breaking for an equivalent in provisions, at Sunderland a relief fund to the amount of £3000 has had to be collected, while free breakfasts given by various charitable organisations are the order of the day, and in Newcastle-on-Tyne, hitherto so busy an emporium, a

relief fund has also been found necessary. That the prosperity of England has received a serious check cannot be doubted. The returns of the Board of Trade show a falling off of millions in her export trade, and her olden supremacy in the world's mart has become little more than a legend. Perhaps it is as well that our fellow-subjects should feel a touch of the «pinch of hunger.» While the Union Jack floated over a well-fed and contented England the world might war for all the average Briton cared, and Irish famine and suffering be made a theme for scoff and callous jest. This new experience of lacking unlimited beef and beer cannot fail to have a humanising effect on the rank and file of our oppressors, and may enable them the better to understand why some of the «Hirish» cry out against being compelled to exist on a diet of seaweed à *Trevelyanesque*, whilst champagne-swilling idlers revel on the fruit of their ceaseless labors. It may also induce the thought in their heavy heads that the glory of possessing an «old nobility» is rather dearly bought at the expense of a painful vacuum at the pit of the laboring stomach.—*Nation*.

Prince Bismarck has capitulated. Thirteen years ago he believed in the efficacy of the Kulturkampf as a method of warfare against Catholicism. Now he recognises that he has been worsted in the struggle which has taken place, and he proclaims that he is a man of peace and desires no more warfare. Accordingly the Upper House of the Prussian Diet agreed to the Ecclesiastical Bill, as amended by the committee, together with the modifications proposed by Bishop Kopp. The Amendment Bill has yet to be presented to the Lower Chamber, but no doubt exists that it will be passed.

The German Chancellor has been taunted with his submissions in «going to Canossa,» and he therefore sought in the Diet to minimise rather than exaggerate the effect of the concessions which have been approved of. He had, he said, come to the conclusion that much of what the Government had been inclined to regard as pillars of the State, and to treat as such, in conflict, was only stucco and plaster work which was not absolutely necessary to the existence of the Prussian State, but which might very well be dispensed with without their forfeiting any of their security as a nation. The Prince, speaking of the negotiations with the Curia, paid a remarkable tribute to the Pope, though he was influenced, no doubt, to some extent by the wish to give an indirect blow to the Centre. The Pope, he considered, to be more friendly to Germany than the Centre, for his Holiness was «a wise, moderate, and pacific gentleman.» Besides, the Pope was not a Guelph; he was not a Pole; and he was not a Liberalist; nor had he anything to do with the Social Democrats. The Pope was a pure Catholic and nothing but a pure Catholic. Here is impartial testimony for those who imagine that the Pontiff is always designing plots against the freedom of states and peoples.

A CHILD OF MARY.

An old general was once asked by a friend how it was that after so many years spent in the camp he had come to be so frequent a communicant, receiving several times a week. «My friend,» answered the old soldier, «the strangest part of it is, that my change of life was brought about before I ever listened to the word of a priest, and before I had set foot in a church. After my campaigns God bestowed on me a pious wife, whose faith I respected though I did not share it. Before I married her she was a member of all the pious confraternities of her parish, and she never failed to add to her signature Child of Mary. She never took it upon herself to lecture me about God, but I could read her thoughts in her countenance. When she prayed, every morn-

ing and night, her countenance beamed with faith and charity; when she came from the church, where she had received with calmness a sweetness and a patience which had in them something of the serenity of heaven, she seemed an angel. When she dressed my wounds I found her like a Sister of Charity.

«Suddenly, I myself was taken with the desire to love the God whom my wife loved so well, and who inspired her with those virtues which formed the joy of my life. One day I, who hitherto without faith, was such a complete stranger to the practices of religion, so far from the Sacraments, said to her: 'Take me to your confessor.'

«Through the ministry of this man of God and the divine grace, I have become what I am and what I rejoice to be.»—*Donahoe's Magazine*.

HOW THE EDITOR FOUGHT.

The champion fighting editor of the country lives at Albuquerque, N.M. As the story goes, eleven citizens of the variety known as «toughs,» came to the conclusion, a short time ago, that it was their duty in the interest of law and order and the purity of the ballot-box, to take the editor out and hang him. Now, our Albuquerque journalist lived alone in a log cabin, consisting of a single room, with a cellar underneath. His sole companion, a pet grizzly bear, occupied the cellar. On the night when the editor had good reasons to expect a visit from the reformers, he retired to the cellar and left the upper room to the grizzly. At the hour of midnight eleven stalwart men arrived with a rope. They battered down the door and rushed in eager for the fray. They had no light; but they rushed against their man, as they supposed. For an editor, he showed unusual pluck and strength. He went for the lynchers with such activity that the fight was over in five minutes. In the gray of early morning three men turned up in Albuquerque, each with an eye missing. One man called at the doctor's office with one foot and three fingers chewed off. The remaining seven reformers were loafing around on the streets, more or less mutilated. When the alleged facts of the fracas got out, the editor became the most popular man in the territory. His paper is doing a blooming business, and he can get any office he wants. He still keeps the grizzly in the cellar, ready for an emergency.—*American Exchange*.

HOW TO COOK HUSBANDS.

Miss Gurson said in the Baltimore cooking school that a Baltimore lady had written a recipe for «cooking husbands» so as to make them tender and good. It is as follows:

A good many husbands are utterly spoiled by mismanagement. Some women go about as if their husbands were bladders, and blow them up. Others keep them constantly in hot water, others let them freeze by their carelessness and indifference. Some keep them in a stew by irritating ways and words. Others roast them. Some keep them in a pickle all their lives. It cannot be supposed that any husband will be tender and good managed in this way, but they are really delicious when properly treated. In treating your husband you should not be guided by the silvery appearance as in buying mackerel, nor by the golden tint as if you wanted salmon. Be sure to select him yourself as tastes differ. Do not go to market for him, as the best are always brought to the door. It is far better to have none, unless you patiently learn how to cook him. A preserving kettle of the finest porcelain is the best, but if you have nothing but an earthenware pipkin it will do, with care. See that linen in which you wrap him is nicely washed and mended, with the required number of buttons and strings nicely sewed on. Then tie him in the kettle by a strong silk cord called comfort, as the one called duty is apt to be weak. They are apt to fly out of the kettle and to be burn-

ed and crusty on the edges, since like crabs and lobsters, you have to cook them while alive. Make a clear, steady fire out of love, neatness, and cheerfulness. Set him as near this as seems to agree with him. If he sputters and fizzes do not be anxious, some husbands do this till they are quite done. Add a little sugar in the form of what confectioners call kisses, but no pepper or vinegar on any account. A little spice improves them, but it must be used with judgement. Do not stick any sharp instrument into him to see if he is becoming tender. Stir him gently; watch the while, lest he lie too flat and close to the kettle, and so become useless. You cannot fail to know when he is done. If thus treated, you will find him very digestible, agreeing nicely with you and the children, and he will keep as long as you want, unless you become careless and set him in too cold a place.—*Baltimore American*.

POLITENESS IN MEXICO.

In Mexico, a group of lads from seven to twelve will meet, and each boy will decorously lift his hat and salutations of extreme courtesy will be exchanged, and then comes the boyish chatter, the fun and the laughter, the same as anywhere. Boys there treat their elders with respect. An old man or woman is not the butt of the youth of Mexico; rather for the old people is reserved the shadiest seat under the trees in the parks and the best seat in the family sala. A Mexican girl or boy on entering a room walks around among the company, shaking hands with all, and on leaving the room does the same. «Urbanity» is taught in the schools as arithmetic is at home. There is no one jostled on the street; the best seat in the horse car is promptly given up to the ladies, who never fail gracefully to acknowledge the favor. I have never seen a Mexican gentleman fail to give his seat to a woman, whether she was richly or poorly dressed.

AGRICULTURAL & DOMESTIC.

Mouldiness is occasioned by the growth of minute vegetation. Ink paste, leather, and seals most frequently suffer by it. A clove will prevent it; any essential oil answers equally well.

In dusting remember that old silk handkerchiefs are best for pianos. Shake the duster often while using it from door or window, and never flit it about the furniture, as this simply sends the dust into the air to settle again in the same place. Use a damp cloth for wainscotings and the tops of doors and windows.

Whitewash is to some extent a disinfectant, and should be used in cellar and kitchen closets not less than once a year, twice being better. A good whitewash is made of one peck of slacked lime, a pound and a half of white vitriol; a pound of salt and half a pound of melted glue, the salt and glue keeping the wash from rubbing off. For cellars the slacked lime is sufficient.

In using student lamps, never let the oil accumulate in the cup below the wick, but pour it out at least once a week. Let everything used about lamps—rags, scissors, or extra wicks—be kept in a small box together; an empty starch-box being best. Burn lamp rags every few weeks. If allowed to lie, filled with oil, spontaneous combustion often takes place, many fires having been caused in this way.

A fine, lustrous polish for delicate cabinet work can be made as follows: Half pint linseed oil, half-pint old ale, the white of an egg, one ounce spirits of wine, one ounce spirits of salts. Shake well before using. A little to be applied to the face of a soft linen pad and lightly rubbed for a minute or two over the article to be restored, which should be first rubbed off with an old silk handkerchief. It will keep any length of time if well corked.

It is not generally known that once freezing of onions does not hurt them, provided they are not disturbed until thawed out. Seedmen usually plant onions for seed

in autumn, and they remain uninjured by the severest winter, and are ready to grow in the spring.

The pig is emphatically the poor man's friend, though it should be supplemented by the cow. More meat can be made from the pig with the same feed than with any other animal. Besides, pigs breed so rapidly that even a small stock is quickly increased, and it is an animal that is always salable at something near its market value.

From the 246 entries for the ensilage now at Smithfield, England, it appears that ensilage is getting a stronger foothold in that country than in the United States.

If a sheep is injured in any way, wash the wound, bathe with turpentine and coat with tar. This will cleanse the wound, prevent danger of the animal taking cold in it, and will aid the wound materially in healing.—*Exchange*.

It is idle to think of growing a good crop of onions unless previous preparation has been made by thorough cultivation the previous year. The crop will never succeed on a sod, and a two years' crop of potatoes where sod has been turned under is better than one. Onions require very rich soil, and it is not always easy to secure this without making it also foul with weeds.

The first eggs of the season are always most prolific, few failing to hatch if the hens are faithful sitters. It is therefore good policy to pay the higher price demanded by breeders for eggs early in the season rather than to wait till they can be had at less price. Besides, the early hatched pullets will make good layers the subsequent winter, while those late hatched will not.

With sheep and wool at present prices there is not a business in the country that promises so big and quick returns as stock sheep. There are sheep offered for sale to-day, that will probably shear wool enough in the spring to pay for them. This state of affairs, however, cannot last. Stock sheep must advance, in sympathy with the wool boom—in fact, they are advancing.—*American Stockman*.

USEFUL RECEIPTS.

Egg Sandwiches.—Hard-boil some fresh eggs, and when cold cut them into moderate thin slices; season them with pepper, salt, and celery salt, and lay them between very thin slices of bread and butter.

Potato Salad.—Cold boiled potatoes in slices, and also one onion and small garlic; then season with two tablespoonfuls of salad oil, one half-pint of vinegar; pepper and salt to taste; to be mixed three hours before serving;—serve cold.

Egg Toast.—Beat four eggs very light, and stir with them a pint of milk; slice some baker's bread, dip the pieces into the egg, then dip them into a pan of hot butter and fry brown, sprinkle a little powdered sugar and cinnamon on each piece and serve hot.

Breaded Eggs.—Boil hard and cut in round, thick slices; pepper and salt, dip each in beaten raw egg, then in fine crumbs or powdered cracker, and fry in butter hissing hot. Drain off every drop of grease, and serve on a hot dish for breakfast with cream gravy.

Omelette.—Six eggs, one cup of milk, one tablespoonful of flour, a pinch of salt. Beat the whites and yolks separately. Mix the flour, milk and salt, add the yolks, then add the beaten whites. Have the buttered spider very hot, and pour in. Bake in a quick even for five minutes.

Potato Soup.—Take large mealy potatoes, peel and cut in small slices, with an onion, boil in two quarts of water till tender, then pulp through a colander. Add a small piece of butter, a little cayenne pepper and salt, and just before the soup is served two tablespoonfuls of cream. Do not let it boil after the cream has been added.

Fish cakes.—Take cold boiled codfish, either fresh or salt, remove the bones and mince the meat; take two-thirds as much

warm mashed potatoes, add a little butter, and sufficient beaten eggs or milk to make the whole into a smooth paste, season with pepper, make into cakes about an inch thick, sprinkle them with flour and fry brown in plenty of boiling butter.

Cheese stirabout.—Put one gallon of water with a little salt in a stewpan to boil; take some good Indian meal and add it gradually to the boiling water, stirring it all the time to keep it free from lumps, until of the consistency of thin mash. Simmer over a slow fire for two hours; taking care that it does not burn. Add half a pound of rich, grated cheese with a little mustard, let it boil a few moments, and serve.

Fish soup.—Wash and soak some crushed dried peas and put them to cook in soft water. When soft enough, pass them through a colander. Take a nice, fresh fish of small size and put in a saucepan with an onion stuck with one or two cloves, slices of carrots, pot herbs, and salt and pepper to taste. Add the peas, a cup of rolled bread crumbs, three tablespoonfuls of butter, or two of best salad oil. Let the whole cook thoroughly into two quarts of water and strain through a colander.

THE PLEDGE.

BY CARDINAL MANNING.

I promise Thee, sweet Lord,
That I will never cloud the light
Which shines from Thee within my
soul,
And makes my reason bright;
Nor ever will I lose the power
To serve Thee by my will,
Which Thou hast set within my
heart
Thy precepts to fulfil.
Oh, let me drink as Adam drank,
Before from Thee he fell;
Oh, let me drink as Thou dear Lord
When faint by Sycher's well,
That from my childhood pu'e from
sin,
Of drink and drunken strife,
By the clear fountain I may rest,
Of everlasting life.

AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFECTING A
NUMEROUS CLASS.

THE disease commences with a slight derangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and, in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted 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 morning, 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 returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effective remedy of this distressing complaint is «Seigel's Curative Syrup,» a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 17, Farringdon Road, London, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

TESTIMONIAL.

Dear Sirs,
By chance I obtained from a friend (Mr. Fred. Stearne) some of the Jarabe de Seigel, and since the commencement of the New Year I have taken the medicine twice a day, and now, thank God, I am quite well. For three years I have suffered with a pain in the stomach, so much that I could not straighten myself or rise on horseback, and during that time I was used to 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.R.S.
July 19, 1884.

COMMERCIAL.

Gold	May 27.
Series A	156.70
Series B	95 1/2
Series C	80
Series D	77 1/2
Series E	80 1/2
Cedulas I	80 1/2
National Bank Shares	—

The greatest news of the day is the sudden rise in the price of wool. In the beginning of the week there was an improvement which was fairly calculated at 20 per cent. Prices were a little slacker to-day and yesterday, but yet there is a notable improvement, which it is to be hoped will continue.

There is a rumor of a fresh issue of cedulas. Already there have been nine different issues known by the names of the nine first letters. At the rate we are going we shall speedily reach the end of the alphabet, and then we shall be obliged to designate them in another way.

The Dom Pedro II. Cable Company of Brazil has at last succeeded in making its West Indian connections, and had entered into an arrangement with a French company for that purpose. The cable is, it is stated, to be manufactured by Henley, in London, and will be laid as soon as certain preliminaries and the season will permit. Presuming Brazil grants the necessary extension of time, it is expected that the line will be laid and working before the end of the year.

According to a report by the Rio Chamber of Commerce, it would appear that Germany and Austria have driven France out of the toy market there; that England and Germany almost entirely supply the hat trade; that England is the great purveyor of crockery, which altogether not transparent, resembles in finish and shape the French porcelain. The United States and Germany, we are informed, furnish ordinary cutlery, &c. France furnishes the greater part of fashions and fancy groceries, but her cognac and chocolates are falsified, as are also her chemical productions. Altogether, Rio seems to be taking up other markets, and France appears to be losing ground in Brazil.

We extract from a late number of the London Times, received by the mail, the following which may interest this market:

«Mule Breeding.—Two very remarkable jack donkeys, for the purpose of breeding mules, were despatched last week from Liverpool for Buenos Aires, by the Santa Fé Land Company. They were of Spanish extraction, and stood 15.3 and 14.3 respectively, with enormous bone and power, and were purchased from Mr. C. L. Sutherland, of Downe Hall, near Beckenham.»

The report of the Provincial Railway Directors for the year 1885 has been presented to the Minister of Public Works. It shows that the total receipts during that year amounted to \$3,863,984 against \$3,128,995 in 1884. The length of the railway lines was 829 kilometres against 799 in 1884, and the weight of cargo carried was 1,011,391,901 kilos. Passengers 1,707,051. There are 90 locomotives, 141 passenger and 2698 goods wagons.

During the year the following lines were inaugurated: Cojas to Junin and Temperley to Cañuelas and 11 stations were opened to the public. The line from Temperley to Moron is nearly finished; this will put La Plata in communication with the Western and Northern sections, which will shortly be opened. The line from Tolosa to Magdalena will shortly be commenced.

The judicial valuation put on the old Bolsa is \$180,654 m/n. We remember a couple of years ago when this property was valued at under \$100,000 m/n. The shareholders of the old Bolsa will probably liquidate well.

Messrs. Wilson and Co., the large meat preserving house of England, are reported to be in treaty for a part of the Curumalan land from Mr. Casey, with a view to begin business in this country on a large scale.

Mr. Vucassovich, of the Platense Steamboat Company, has left for Europe in the «Paraná» to bring

out the fine new steamer «Venus», which has been launched recently in Glasgow. She is expected here towards the end of August.

The Government of the Province of Buenos Aires will soon sell its old Government House in Calle Moreno, and the old Parque railway station.

Five vessels have been chartered in Rosario to load wheat in San Lorenzo for Europe.

The R.M.S. «Tamar» has arrived with £50,000 in bullion for the National Bank. This bullion will be sent to the Mint to be coined into shining Argentinos, to return to Europe at no distant date. This artificial influx and normal efflux of gold are two interesting features in this market.

The Standard says: «The meat-freezing companies are buying capones principally in the south and west at present. The price paid ranges from 40 to 45 % per animal of the merino kind, but 70 and 75 % are paid for Lincoln and other kinds of greater bulk. Capones in the north are getting scarce, and owing to the bad state of the camps the animals are thin.»

A Tucuman paper gives lengthy particulars of an embezzlement of 80 to 100,000 pats. the victims being a firm in Rosario. No names are mentioned. Owing to the recent failures in that market there was some enquiry about the fraud.

The Provincial Bank has joined the other banks in their agreement to shorten office hours and close doors at 3 o'clock sharp, Saturdays excepted. This will be a great boon to overworked bank clerks, and the market applauds the new rule, which will be in force next month.

The paper factory in the Calle Mejico will be sold at auction, by order of the Judge, on Monday next.

The family Armstrong have sold their property in this city, situated in the Avenida Alvear, where the Italian Exhibition is, for the sum of \$10,600, or about \$40 m/n per square yard. It is said that the purchasers intend to sell it off in lots and, no doubt, they will make a large profit as the quarter is very aristocratic.

Mr. Salaberry sold, on Monday, in the South Market 1500 arrobes of extra wool (duty) at the splendid price of \$6 m/n per arrobe.

Telegrams from Cuba quote R. Plate jerked beef at 14 1/2-15 rls. per arrobe, with a stock in principal Cuban market of 48-50,000 qq.

An Uruguay paper states that an estancia in the department of Salto bought 380 novillos, 90 bullocks, and 250 cows at the rate of \$6 1/2, per head. The price looks very improbable.

Bank paper. Private.

The following are the rates of exchange in Montevideo:
London... 50 1/2 d. 50 1/2 d.
France... fs. 5.30 fs. 5.31-33
Antwerp... fs. 5.31-33 fs. 5.31-33
Rio Janeiro 10.950-11.000 per £.
B. Aires... 1/8-1/4 o/o disc. gold.

The following commercial telegrams have been received:—
«London, May 20.
National Bonds (1871) 99 100
Railway Loan (1881) 99 100
Do. (1884) 81 82
Prov. of Buenos Aires
(1870) 91 92
Hard Dollars 6 o/o 68 69
Treasury Bills, 90 o/o 79 80
British Consols 30 o/o 101 1/2, 102

«Liverpool, May 20.
Buenos Aires merino and mestiza wools No. 1, of 30-32 o/o yield, 5d. per lb.
Camp merino sheepskins of 65-85 lbs. per doz. 4 1/2 d.
Salted ox hides 63 lbs. 6d. per lb. Stock 10500-11000 hides.
Salted potro hides 30 lbs. 11s. 3d. to 11s. 6d. each. Stock 8000-8500 hides. Beef tallow 22s to 23s. per cwt. Stock of beef and mutton tallow 6000 pipes.
Maize 4s. 6d. per 100 lbs.
Wheat 7s. per 100 lbs. River Plate bones £3 12s-£4 14s. per ton on shore. R. Plate Bone-ash (70 o/o) £4 14s-£4 16s. per ton on shore. Linseed 40-41s per 416 lbs.

«Antwerp, May 20.
On the 20th inst. the auctions of R. Plate wools opened. Prices obtained represent a rise of 20

cents per kilo on previous auctions. 16,000 bales offered, of which 1000 bales have been sold in the first session.

Buenos Aires wool of 30 o/o yield, are quoted to-day as follows:

Long wool fcs. 1.17 1/2-1.20 per kilo; middling fcs. 0.12 1/2-1.15; inferior fcs. 1.07 1/2-1.10. Stock of River Plate wools about 31000 bales. Dry matadero cow hides, of 29-30 kilos, fcs. 108-112 per 50 kilos. Salted saladero cow hides of 20-25 kilos, fcs. 60-62 per 50 kilos. Stock of R. Plate cow hides 110,000-120,000.

«New York, May 26.
Buenos Aires dry hides of 20-23 lbs. at 19 1/2-20 cents per lb.

Buenos Aires 'becerro' of 10-13 lbs. at the same rate. The stock of hides on hand in the market is calculated at 400,000.

Rio Janeiro, May 24.
River Plate jerked beef 200-260 rois per kilo. Stock of R. Plate and Rio Grande 2,200,000 kilos.

Bank Exchange on London 21 1/2 d. per milrea. Sovereigns 11800 reis.

The price of beef in Bahia is 200-280, and in Pernambuco 230 to 300 per kilo.

THE PLAZAS.
ONCE.

Hides	—
Good camp	—
Horse Hides	—
Hair	185
Sheepskins	—
Matadero	30 16 rls.
Corderitos reg.	24
Wheat	—
Coast	5.70 m/n.
French	6.20 m/n.
Maize	—
Morocho, in grain... 2.00-2.20 m/n	
Yellow, in grain... 2.05-2.27 m/n	

CONSTITUCION.
Wool.

Good	110 100
Borrera	100
Regular	50
Hides	—
Good camp	225 210
Sheepskins superior... 27 18 1/2 84 rls.	
Matadero	200 180
Corderitos	23 22 11
Hair	200 190
Horse hides	52 50
Nutria	84 9

BIRTH.

On the 21st inst., at 375 Calle Florida, the wife of Henry L. Green, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On May 15, at the Boca, Thomas Doran of County C. Gl. Ireland, to Bridget Cox of Westmeath, Ireland.

On May 19th, at the Parish Church, San Pedro, by the Rev. E. Flannery, Mr. Eugene Morris to Lizzie Currie, both of San Pedro.

On the 19th inst., at Quilmes, by the Rev. J. Howard, Parry Lincoln Randall, of Portsmouth, N.A., United States, to Georgina, third daughter of the late Francis P. Jones, Esq., of Dublin.

J. U. B. & C.
JOSÉ U. BULNES Y CIA.
42-RECONQUISTA-42

En la parte mas valiosa y de mejor porvenir del pueblo de Las Conchas

Por su proximidad al Canal de San Fernando, a una cuadra de distancia, 11 MAGNIFICOS LOTES DE TERRENO

Paraje alto y muy poblado, con fructos a las calles ROCHA (antiguamente camino Real).

A LA VIA DEL F. C. DEL NORTE y otras calles sin nombre

Por orden de la Municipalidad de aquel Partido. el

DOMINGO 6 DE JUNIO

A LAS 3 DE LA TARDE

VENDEREMOS SIN BASE NINGUNA EL MEJOR PRECIO!!

Los terrenos indicados

POR OTROS DATOS A NUESTRA CASA 42-RECONQUISTA-42

NO A—El comprador entregará el 10 o/o al firmar el boleto de estilo.

WANTED

WANTED by a young Irishman who has had 12 months' experience of camp life, a situation in the camp as schoolmaster. Can give good references, if required. Apply to

R. V. 4in

Familia que no consuma
HESPERIDINA

debe consultar con aquella que siempre tiene a mano

UNA BOTELLA

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

ES UNA NECESIDAD CASERA

21 años de éxito lo prueba.

M. S. BAGLEY y Ca.

BULLRICH Y CA.

RESUMEN DE REMATES A EFECTUARSE

MAYO

Domingo 30. Quinta en Flores, en Circunvalacion, a la 1.

CARNEROS LINCOLN EN EXPOSICION

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

78-ALSINA-78

NOTICE.

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

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

se 8—pm

MOLY CROSS COLLEGE

595 - CORRIENTES - 595

BUENOS AIRES.

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

For further particulars apply to, or address, the Director

DR. JAMES P. KELLEY, may 1—pm

BUENOS AIRES ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOL

253—PERU—257

NOTICE.

ENROLMENT OF PUPILS for this Session NOW PROCEEDED.

TEACHING STAFF

This staff, which is now complete, consists of the following, and, as will be seen by the qualifications appended, is perhaps the best working staff to be found in any private school, native or foreign, in the Argentine Republic.

Rector, A. Watson Hutton, M.A., F.E.L.S., Master of Arts, 'Honours' in Philosophy, Edinburgh University, Fellow of the Educational Subjects, Edinburgh University, Sessions 1879-80, and for more than eight years one of the masters of George Watson's College, Edinburgh.

Lady Superintendent, Mrs. Hutton, Government Certified Teacher, Queen's Scholar of the Normal Training College, Edinburgh; and for more than seven years chief lady teacher in George Watson's College, Edinburgh.

Spanish, French, etc., Master, Mr. Edmund Heydams, Graduate en Lettres, Brussels University.

Elementary Mistress and General Assistant, Miss E. C. Waters, Government Certified Teacher in George Heriot's Outdoor Schools, Edinburgh, and lately in Viscountess Keith's School, Kincardine on Forth.

Music Teacher, Miss M. A. Russell, lately of the Ladies' College, Edinburgh, where for the last ten years she has been teaching the Piano and Harmonium in conjunction with Professor Bridgman, the leading Music Master in Scotland.

Drill Sergeant and Gymnastic Master, Mr. Wm. G. Waters, lately of the First Edinburgh.

Prospectuses with full particulars on application.

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

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PLAZA 6 DE JUNIO

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BOARDERS, HALF BOARDERS, EXTERN AND MUSIC PUPIL.

French and Spanish taught

j14-pm

PRIVATE BOARD AND TUITION SAN JOSE DE FLORES

38-RIVADAVIA-38

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.

Introducidos 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 SETIEMBRE

245 Primera Catamarca Union Telefonica 1088

BUENOS AIRES m19pm

ANTIGUA FARMACIA CRANWELL

ESTABLISHED 1828, DE

MURRAY & SEEDORF

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS

84-CALLE RECONQUISTA-84

BUENOS AIRES m1—pm

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

MRS. SUTOR

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

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF WINTER BONNETS AND HATS etc., etc., at very moderate prices

293-SAN MARTIN-293 n 18—pm

CARLOS A. DAVIS,

CONTADOR PÚBLICO

LA PLATA, CALLE 57, Entre la 8 y 9.

BUENOS AIRES—CANGALLO 55.

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 dirección de juicios testamentarios, comerciales y eclesiásticos, tanto ante los tribunales nacionales como ante los de La Plata.

m17-2m

Extra Fine KEROSENE

MARK

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PERFECT SAFETY.

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

BEST REFINED AND PUREST OIL EVER PRODUCED.

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

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Between Victoria and Rivadavia

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WINTER GOODS

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THE BEST

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IN THE CITY

MACCALLUM AND CO.

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Gath & Chaves

159-PIEDAD-161

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF MEN'S CLOTHES

Sole Agent for

HENRY-HEATH'S-HATS

6—pm

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

ind31

DRESSMAKING

AND MILLINERY