

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

VOLUME XII, No. 22

BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1886.

PRICE 20 cts.

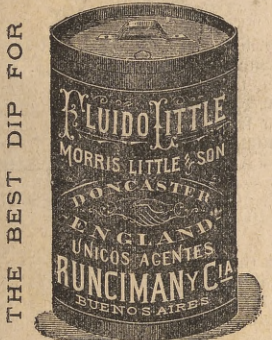
PARRY & CO.

TE FINO
IMPORTACION DIRECTA DE
LA COSECHA NUEVA
GARANTIDO SIEMPRE IGUAL

- 1 Patria, Portefa, Criolla
 - 2 Erin go Bragh, Argentina
 - 3 Cerveza negra, marca Chanco
 - 4 Cerveza blanca, marca Nato
 - 5 Real Hollands, marca Chanco
 - 6 Sandeman's Sherry, 4 choice kinds
 - 7 Sandeman's Port, 4 choice kinds
 - 8 Pure French Wines, cask and case
 - 9 Brandy VO and 3 star Morton
 - 10 Eugene Cliquet, Dry and Sweet
 - 11 Whisky, Lorne and Gannought
 - 12 Bitter Angostura (unico legitimo)
 - 13 Wolfe's Aromatic Schnapps
 - 14 Red Heart Old Jamaica Rum
 - 15 Boord's Old Tom, marca Gato
 - 16 Extra fine Mild Hollands, Monada
 - 17 Heering's Cherry Cordial
 - 18 Bass' Light Ale, 10 1/2 casks
 - 19 Salsa Inglesa, Lea and Perrins
 - 20 Chanco hams and Bacon, A. J. Amson
 - 21 Cadbury's Chocolate and Creams
 - 22 Keiller's Jams and Caramelos
 - 23 Bep's Homoeopathic Cocoa
 - 24 Rimmel's Genuine Brown Windsor
 - 25 Huntley and Palmers' Biscuits
 - 26 Conser as Crosse and Blackwell
 - 27 Colman's Mustard, Corn flour
 - 28 Azure Blue and White Rice Starch
 - 29 English Candles, Monada
 - 30 Gelatine Nelson, Vinegar Fott
 - 31 Bunsell's Royal Table Salt
 - 32 Rae's Oil, guaranteed Pure Olive
 - 33 Paysandu Tongues, Corned Beef
 - 34 Arsenical Dip (certain cure for scab)
- au28pm

FLUIDO LITTLE.

BEWARE OF CLUMSY IMITATIONS
OF THIS ORIGINAL FLUID DIP!



TRADE MARK, REGISTERED.
Non-poisonous, perfectly harmless in
hauling; mixes instantaneously in cold
water; one gallon fluid to 100 parts
water.

Sold in Drums of 5 and 10 Gallons.
Do Casks of 40 do

RUNCIMAN & CO.,
73-CALLE PIEDAD-73
no 1-pm

EL ESCRIBANO

RICARDO M. WRIGHT

Se ha establecido en esta Capital, con
Registro Civil, en la calle VICTORIA 31,
pieza num. 32.

**WINTER
DRAPERY**

WE beg to inform the English speak-
ing public that we have

JUST RECEIVED
Some excellent Wool Dress Materials,
Velveteens, Plushes, Skirtings, Scotch
Plaids, Flannels, Blankets, Ladies' Jer-
seys, skirts, Knitted Wool Petticoats,
Vests, shawls, Silk, Wool-lined Gloves,
Wool Cuffs and Mitts. A variety of
Knitted Wool Goods for Children.
Ladies' and Children's Winter Stock-
ings, Fingerings, Berlin Wools, Laces,
Boys' Jersey Suits, etc. All will be
offered at very moderate prices.

We respectfully beg an early inspec-
tion.

**BRADFORD, REYNOLDS
AND CO.**

104-CUYO-104
Nearly at the corner of San Martin.
d 11-3m

ANTIGUA FARMACIA CRANWELL
ESTABLISHED 1828, DE

MURRAY & SEEDORF
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS
84-CALLE RECONQUISTA-84
BUENOS AIRES
ml-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.
ml7 1m

**THE
IRISH ORPHANAGE.**

DONATIONS.

Mr. Drysdale	\$ m/n
Dr. and Mrs. Hanly	200
Mrs. Patrick Wheeler	100
(Gile)	41

Total.....\$341
May and June, 1886.

**BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS
IN
ENGLAND FOR MARCH, 1886.**

The following analysis of the
Board of Trade Returns is taken
from the *Times* city article of 8th
March:

The Board of Trade Returns for
the past month show that the
imports amounted to £31,491,-
000, a decrease of £576,000 or
about 1 1/2 per cent, and the ex-
ports to £18,510,000, an increase
of £328,000 or about 1 1/2 per
cent, as compared with the cor-
responding period of 1885.

In the imports there is a heavy fall-
ing off in wheat flour, and a
moderate reduction in wheat and
maize. The arrivals of wheat
from India were very large,
amounting to 746,030 cwt. against
598,000 cwt. in 1885, and 355,000
in 1884. It is noteworthy that
the total imported from India
during the three months just
ended is only about 300,000
cwt. less than the amount re-
ceived from the United States
during the same period, the fig-
ures being from India 3,242,000,
and from the United States 3,-
529,000 cwt. As regards cotton,
the effect of the low prices now
ruling for that article is shown
by the fact that, although the
quantity imported was about 1 1/2
per cent larger than in 1885 the
value was 17 1/2 per cent less.
On the other hand, the higher
prices now current for sugar
have resulted in the imports for
last month being 12 1/2 per cent
greater in value in spite of a re-
duction of 1 1/2 per cent in quan-
tity. Wool and leather show
decided increases, but that in the
former article is greater in quan-
tity than in value. Tea shows a
considerable increase, which is
partly due to a rise in prices. As
regards the exports, the increase
is chiefly due to larger shipments
of cotton piece goods to India
and Brazil. Most other textile
goods show increases, and there
is also a small increase in hard-
ware. Iron and steel, however,
show a small decrease, and ma-
chinery and mill work, coal and
copper, considerable decreases.
On the whole, though the re-
turns may reasonably be regard-
ed as rather encouraging by com-
parison with recent returns, too
much must not be made of them.
The weather was so bad at the
close of February that some
shipments intended for that
month were doubtless delayed,
and have appeared in the March
account. Moreover, the ship-
ping returns show decreases in
the tonnage of both entries and
clearances.

TELEGRAMS.

London June 8.

The Russian Press attacks Aus-
tria in consequence of the pass-
ing of the Landsturm law; the
relations between the two coun-
tries have become somewhat
cool.

Mr. Labouchere published a
letter advising the opponents of
the bill to postpone their decision
until Mr. Gladstone has explain-
ed his intentions at the close of
the debate.

The debate was continued on
Friday, Mr. O'Connor declared
that the principles and tradi-
tions of Liberalism required that
the Liberals should support Mr.
Gladstone, who was supported
by the favorable opinion of the
whole world; he added that the
small landowners are a great ob-
stacle to Ireland's prosperity,
and that there is not a single
fraction of Catholics who would
tolerate the maintenance of a
State Church in Ireland.

The attitude of the Russian
army and navy is interpreted by
the Porte as a preparation for
war, and this has caused much
alarm. It is said that the Sul-
tan in such a case relies upon the
support of Germany.

The Ministers calculate on a
majority of six or eight votes on
the Home Rule bill. Mr. Cairne,
the whip for Mr. Chamberlain's
party, is confident that the Gov-
ernment will have a majority of
ten against them. Mr. Glad-
stone's party say that he will
make an announcement on Mon-
day which, even if it should not
satisfy Mr. Chamberlain, will de-
tach many of his followers from
him. On Tuesday morning the
Conservatives and Liberal union-
ists have agreed upon mutual
support in the approaching elec-
tion. Great efforts will be made
to secure some of the Liberal
seats in Scotland.

Mr. Gladstone, replying to a
letter from Mr. Bolton, M.P. for
North St. Pancras, says that it is
indispensable in voting for the
second reading of the Home
Rule bill, the creation should be
approved of an Irish legislative
body which will occupy itself
with Irish affairs only. The
Government will receive and take
into consideration previously to
the autumn session all amend-
ments which are in accord-
ance with the five principal con-
ditions which Mr. Gladstone con-
siders as essential to the solution
of the question. There would be
Irish representatives at West-
minster to take part in the dis-
cussion and regulation of imperi-
al business.

Gladstone on entering the
House, on Monday, was received
with thunders of applause.
The House was quite full.

Both Tories and Parnellites
showed the most extraordinary
enthusiasm. The former were
confident of Gladstone's defeat,
and the latter were content that
the bill should be thrown out
rather than be whittled down to
please the malcontents.

Chamberlain's reply to Labou-
chere, who asked him to abstain
from voting, produced a favora-
ble impression among the oppo-
nents of the bill. On the num-
ber being known, Gladstone pro-
posed an adjournment till Thurs-
day.

The debate on the Home Rule
bill was concluded, and on a di-
vision being taken, there was a
majority of 30 against the Gov-
ernment, 311 votes being given
for the bill and 341 against it.

The excitement that ruled in
the House while the votes were
being taken has no parallel in
the annals of Parliamentary his-
tory.

Lord R. Churchill was the first
to give indications of Gladstone's

defeat. He waved his hat, and
the cheering was great among
the Jingo and Radical traitors.

The English papers are in a
state of savage exultation. The
Standard, the *Times*, and *Daily
Telegraph* gloat over the defeat
of the Home Rulers, and say that
news will bring joy to all the en-
emies of Ireland. The *Chronicle*
says that the country must now
resolve the question.

Dublin, June 7.
A large quantity of stock on a
farm in county Clare having been
seized for rent, a crowd of about
a thousand persons assembled
and drove the police off the place.
It is believed that many arrests
will be made in consequence of
this occurrence.

The news of the defeat of the
Home Rule bill has caused great
excitement in Ireland and there
have been disturbances in vari-
ous places. It is believed that
Mr. Gladstone will announce his
intention again to introduce the
bill to the new Parliament.

Paris, June 6.
A marriage is talked of be-
tween the eldest son of the King
of Italy and the second daughter
of the Count of Paris.

The committee of the Chamber
of Deputies, to which the bill for
expulsion of the pretenders was
referred, has resolved by 6 votes
against 5 that the measure ought
to be obligatory and not left to
the discretion of the Government,
that it ought to be extended to
all the members of all the fami-
lies who have ever reigned in
France, and that the decree of
expulsion ought to be promulga-
ted by the Legislature and not
by the Executive power.

At the Longchamps races the
"Grand Prix de Paris" was won
by the English horse Minting,
Polycent being second and Sycam-
ore third.

Prince Jerome Napoleon has
sent to the Chamber of Deputies
along note protesting strongly
against the proposed expulsion,
and describing it as a measure
unworthy of a government pre-
tending to represent the sover-
eign people.

The Ministers have rejected
the proposal made by the Cham-
ber of Deputies for making obli-
gatory the immediate expulsion
of the French princes. The Cab-
inet still insists upon preserving
the right to the Government of
making the order for expulsion
at its discretion. M. Millet, the
president of the committee is op-
posed to expulsion of any kind.
Prince Jerome Napoleon has pro-
tested against the proposed law,
and declares that the Chamber is
dragging the country into a civil
war.

Berlin, June 7.
There are rumors that the Em-
perors of Germany and Russia
will have a meeting in August.

Madrid, June 3.
The magnificent insignia of
the Order of the Golden Rose will
be delivered to the Queen Regent
by the Papal Nuncio.

The garrisons of Bilbao, San-
tander, and Pamplona have been
reinforced, and the French au-
thorities in Bayonne are carefully
watching the Spanish frontier.

Athens, June 8.
The allied fleet has raised the
blockade. This act has been re-
ceived with thankfulness by the
population and the excitement is
calming down.

Rome, June 5.
The Pope will confer on Sun-
day next on Queen Christina of
Spain, the decoration of the order
of the Golden Rose, this has
been very seldom granted of late
years.

Lisbon, June 6.
Disorders of some gravity pre-
vail here. The movement has no
political meaning but arises from
purely local causes, the distur-

ances being headed by the corps
of municipal artillery, there has
been a struggle with the police
and a few men have been wound-
ed, and numerous arrests have
been made. Quesnel has been
restored.

Brussels, June 9.
The elections of one half of the
Senators took place on Sunday
and were unfavourable to the
Liberals, the Ultramontanes hav-
ing gained 11 seats.

Venice, June 9.
There were 12 deaths from
cholera yesterday.

Catania, June 6.
The eruption of Etna has con-
siderably decreased, and it is ex-
pected will disappear completely.

Washington, June 3.
The President was married to
Miss Folsom yesterday. More
than 500 telegrams of congratu-
lation have been received at the
White House.

Telegrams announce that 4000
British troops have been ordered
to go to Halifax.

Private telegrams state that
the yellow fever is making great
ravages in the Isthmus.

A telegram from Digby to the
Commercial Advertiser says that
two cruisers have been ordered
to Newfoundland to watch the
fishermen.

New York, June 5.
The profits of the Mexican
Central Railway for May amount-
ed to \$318,150, being a decrease
of \$15,93 compared with April.

There has been a meeting of
75 delegates from the city rail-
ways and they ordered the em-
ployés in the Third Avenue to
continue the strike, strong police
reserves have been concentrated
at all the most important stations
on the line.

A telegram from Cleveland,
Ohio, says that the directors of
the Knights of Labor state that
the order will soon be dissolved.

A despatch from the United
States Consul at Guaimos, Mexi-
co, announces that the north-
east of the territory is being de-
vastated by a party of Indians
who are assassinating all the
people who come in their way,
the Mexican troops have been
routed twice by the Indians in
Magdalena. The United States
troops are pursuing the Indians.

Pittsburg, June 4.
A terrible fire has devastated
Scottsdale and threatens to de-
stroy the whole of the place, the
flames are spreading rapidly.

St. Louis, June 4.
Maxwell has been found guilty
of wilful murder, but an appli-
cation has been made for a new
trial on the ground of the wrong-
ful reception of evidence and
misdirection of the jury by the
judges.

Valparaiso, June 4.
General Caceres has been in-
stalled as President of the Per-
uvian Republic. He resigned
his rank as General which had
been conferred on him in oppo-
sition to the constitution. On
receiving the command he pro-
mised to respect the laws and to
protect education, commerce,
and industry. The ecclesiasti-
cal authorities refused to cele-
brate the funeral ceremony of D.
Antonio Varas, considering him
to be outside of the Church.

There is great political agita-
tion in this country. The com-
ing elections will be hotly dis-
puted. The ecclesiastical authori-
ties refuse to have a funeral ser-
vice in the cathedral for the de-
ceased statesman Antonio Varas,
who during the presidential pre-
dential period of Montt persecut-
ed the Catholic Church, and did
much to establish the old Spanish
tyranny of regalism in the coun-
try. The question about the ap-
pointment of Bishops has been
amicably settled. Casanova will
be Archbishop of Santiago; Blait,

Bishop of Concepcion, and Father
Lucero, of the Dominican Order,
Bishop of Aneud. These three
names have been sent to Rome
with the approval of the clergy.

The Columbian Government is
negotiating in London for a loan
of \$10,000,000. The Government
of Ecuador maintain 5000 men on
a war footing, and a fleet of ocean
and river steamers to keep the
Montoneros in check.

The Peruvian Congress was
installed on May 30th, Sr. Rosas
was chosen President of the Sen-
ate and D. A. del Solar President
of the Chamber of Deputies.

President Santa Maria says in
his message that the National
Guard has been reorganised and
consists of 50,000 well armed
men, the fleet is ready for im-
mediate service. The imports and
exports of Chili in 1885 amounted
together to \$92,000,000. The es-
timated expenditure for 1897 is
about \$32,000,000 and the es-
timated revenue \$35,000,000. The
public debt which in 1881 was
\$96,080,000, has been reduced to
\$83,653,747, including the treas-
ury bills, of which \$1,600,005
have been withdrawn.

Caceres has formed his Minis-
try as follows: Solar, Minister of
the Interior; Rivas, Foreign Af-
fairs; Borjaño, War; Bryce, Fi-
nance; Pasos, Justice.

Santiago de Chili, June 8.
The Council of State has sent
to Congress a bill which fixes
\$15,000,000 as the amount of
treasury notes to be withdrawn
annually, and directs that one-
tenth part of the import duties
shall be paid in hard dollars or
in silver bars, and requires that
the notes issued by the banks
shall be guaranteed by succes-
sive deposits of public bonds,
hypotheary bills or bonds of the
municipalities of Santiago and
Valparaiso, and orders the issue
of bank notes to be stopped un-
til the treasury issue has been re-
duced to 16,000,000 dols. Ex-
change on London fluctuates be-
tween 22 and 22 1/2 d.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

London, June 9.

The greatest excitement pre-
vails here. The Conservatives
and Moderate Liberals are hold-
ing a day of joy and thanks-
giving. In Belfast, Londonderry
and other cities the Orange pro-
cessions were stoned by the in-
dignant multitude, to whom in-
sults were offered.

At a meeting of the Cabinet
held this evening, it was unani-
mously resolved to dissolve Par-
liament and hold a new election.
It is generally believed the dis-
solution will take place on the
28th inst.

Dublin.

The Loyalists are gone mad on
account of the throwing out of
the bill.

The Orangemen are behaving
like savages. In Lurgan several
militiamen were wounded, and
houses thrown down. Several
persons were killed and wound-
ed. Troops have been asked
from Armagh. Many policemen
hurt with stones and brickbats.
The Nationalists display great
indignation against Chamber-
lain. The *Globe* insults Glad-
stone and calls him vile names.

The French Press is disagree-
ably surprised at the rejection of
the Home Rule bill, and is of
opinion that there will be a civil
war.

The *New Free Press* of Vienna
thinks that England is in for
stormy times.

The Roman Press speaks of
the defeat of Gladstone in mod-
erate terms, and thinks that the
bill though defeated will be
brought on again and with suc-
cess.

THE WORLD-FAMED

PEERLESS DIP.



SNELL & CO.

203 RIVADAVIA 203.

THE CANNED MEAT TRADE.

The following letter appeared in the *South American Journal* of April 17th:

SIR,

A few suggestions from one having a practical knowledge of the canned meat trade in England will, it has been thought, be of service as a guide to River Plate exporters. These suggestions may be arranged under three heads:—Treatment, Packing, Price.

Treatment.—Boiled beef or mutton should be (a) sufficiently cooked to make it quite tender, but not more. A fault to which all exporters are more or less liable is overcooking. Some of the brands—notably those from Australia—have been especially open to this objection; indeed, some of the boiled meat from that quarter has been overcooked to such an extent as to leave it doubtful whether beef or mutton was being eaten, the fibre of the meat being the only guide to its identity. (b) The fat and gelatine should be equally distributed in each can, so that all purchasers may be fairly served, and (c) should not exceed 15 per cent of the bulk; (d) the quality must be kept uniformly good, as one bad shipment distributed amongst the dealers is almost fatal; it being nearly impossible to induce them to repeat orders for a brand that has been once of inferior quality. «Corned» or salt beef, instead of being placed in the tin in the roughly shaped and various sized pieces in which it is cooked, is usually compressed; and in this form it retains its freshness for a longer period after the tin is reopened, is easier to divide as it cuts more firmly, and is more economical as it contains less water. Care should be taken that the fat and gelatine do not exceed the proportion given above. The same observations will apply to roast meat as to the foregoing. Two firms of exporters in the United States have excelled in the production of corned beef, and have consequently done the heaviest part of the trade during the past few years. Their names are Libby, McNeill, and Libby, Chicago; and a firm at St. Louis who trade under the style of the «St. Louis Beef Canning Company.» The quality of the meat exported by these firms has been so far satisfactory as to enable dealers to recommend it to their customers with confidence. But it is not possible to submit the meat in a form more closely resembling the home bought joint, as served on our own tables? If this could be done, and I think it could, the canned meat trade would have a grand future.

Packing.—For the smallest or 2lb size, the ordinary spherical tin, such as used for salmon packing, cannot be very well improved upon. But for the medium and larger sizes this shape has been superseded by the tapered tin, as from this the meat may easily be turned out whole. The weight of the contents should not be merely nominal, but actual net weight, as specified on the label. A bold label, printed in three or four colors, besides drawing attention to the article, makes a good show in the shop

of the retailer, and is therefore preferred to a badly labelled brand. This label should describe: 1. Kind of meat. 2. Style of cooking, whether roast, boiled, or corned. 3. Guaranteed net weight of contents. A glazed label is less liable to get soiled.

Considerable inconvenience is caused to the trade by the existence of such a variety of sizes both of tins and cases; there being scarcely two firms who turn out uniform packages. This inconvenience would be avoided by making each case contain the same total net weight. I should recommend 56lbs (half cwt.) as the standard net weight of each case. It could be arranged thus:

No. of tins in case—
28 16 14 8 4
Net weight of each tin in lbs.—
2 3½ 4 7 14

The price could then be quoted by the cwt. and the comparative cost of the different sizes would be at once apparent. The three smaller sizes are best adapted for family trade; consequently all varieties would be likely to find a sale in tins of these sizes. Corned meat only should be put into the two larger sized tins, as it is essential that it should keep good for some length of time: these sizes being used by shopkeepers to open and sell out in small quantities. The most convenient size for sundries, such as kidney, ox tails, etc., is 2lbs.

Price.—The price should be appreciatively below the cost of the best joints, as supplied by the butchers. It should reach the consumer at from 6d to 8d per lb. but beyond this latter price it must not go. About four years since a demand had arisen for United States corned beef, but the exporters raising the price about 20 per cent, so far injured the trade that the article went almost entirely out of consumption. A fair amount of trade is done in soups, such as ox-tail, mock-turtle, etc., and care should be taken that they be prepared from good recipes. The popular size for these is 1lb and 2lb tins. They should reach the consumer at not more than 8d and 1s 3d respectively.

In conclusion, I may say that if a good article be produced and submitted to the public in an attractive form and at a fair profit on cost, a large trade is possible.

L. H.

THE IRISH QUESTION OF A CENTURY AGO.

A correspondent of a contemporary gives the following quotations from speeches delivered at the end of the last century. At the least, the passages will show the tone and temper of the speakers on this question. No doubt, a reference to the speeches did opportunity offer, would result in the discovery of much more to a like effect.

Edmund Burke, December 6, 1779: «Ireland spurns at the British claim of dominion. She looks upon herself as free and independent.»

The Earl of Carlisle, the Viceroy, wrote in 1780 to Lord Hillsborough: «It is useless to govern Ireland by laws made in England, the Irish people could be easily and happily governed by laws made at home.»

Earl of Carlisle, May 17, 1782: «I had been more persuaded than I am, that the people of Ireland had ever relinquished their right to free legislation, which I know they have neither given up nor can give up. I should still have thought it wise to accede to their claim, because I know that, from the gratitude and affection of the country and the wisdom of Parliament, much more advantage would arise to Great Britain than by maintaining any offensive and ill-founded pretensions to control over them.» (The above quotation is from a speech in support of two motions which were agreed to in the House of Lords without division—one in favor of the Act of the 6th of Geo. I. quoted above, which asserted a right in the King and Parliament of Great Britain to make laws to bind the Kingdom of Ire-

land; the other declares it indispensable to the interest and happiness of both countries, that the connection between them should be established by mutual consent on a solid and permanent footing.)

C. J. Fox, May 17, 1782: «England renouncing all right to legislate for Ireland, the latter will most cordially support the former, as a friend whom she loves. If this country, on the one hand, is to assume the power of making laws for Ireland, she will only make an enemy instead of a friend. For, where there is a community of interests, and a mutual regard for those interests, there the party whose interests are sacrificed becomes an enemy. Upon the whole, I am convinced that the Irish desire nothing more ardently than proper grounds for being most cordially united to England, and I am sure they will be attached to this country, even to bigotry.» (The almost verbal identity of thought and language between this great statesman's speech a hundred years ago, and the letter of the Irish-American, sometime Fenian, but now in hope and will a friend and brother to Englishmen, a hundred years after, is a striking testimony to the reality, truth, and justice of the Irish claim for self-government.)

Earl of Abingdon, July 5, 1782: «The Parliament of Great Britain has nothing to do with the internal legislation of Ireland; nor of right never having had, what it has hitherto usurpedly exercised, it has now honorably surrendered.»

C. J. Fox, Jan. 22, 1783: «By the actual repeal of the 6th Geo. I., Great Britain certainly, and to all intents and purposes, relinquished every shadow of jurisdiction and supremacy.»

Society of United Irishmen to the Scotch Reformers, Nov. 23, 1892: «In this society, and its affiliated societies, the Catholics and the Presbyterians are at this instant holding out their hands and opening their hearts to each other. . . . our end a national legislature, our means a union of the whole people.» (The union of Protestant and Catholic Nationalists in 1792, may be taken as a half-pledge of a similar re-union of Ireland, north and south, for a common good, when they shall mutually and better understand each other, and when the interested agencies of the propertied classes in England shall cease from their unholy agitation to separate them.)

It is historical that, whilst Irish Catholics, in the hope of gaining emancipation, which was promised by the Prime Minister of the day—but was only extorted by fear a generation later from the British Government—desired the Union, one of the classes who opposed the Union and protested against it was the Irish Protestant ascendancy. This fact has been last stated upon the unimpeachable evidence of the O'Donoghue, who writes thus in the *St. James' Gazette*: «On the other hand, the Union was opposed by the small Protestant minority—not from any feeling that can be called patriotic, but from a selfish apprehension that the Union would be the end of what the Protestants had so long enjoyed, viz., the exclusive possession of political power.»—*Irish World*.

SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

To thorough students of the South-American Republics there seldom has been a period in the history of those of the west coast so fraught with tokens of great political significance as the present one. At the northern end of the long coast line Colombia, warned of the perils of her loose federation by the bloody and costly rebellion which we were summoned to suppress on the «Isthmus» and «Panama», has adopted amendments of her constitution consolidating the federal government by strengthening the central power and reducing Panama to a condition analogous to that of one of our national territories. Her next neighbor, Ecuador, after expelling the dictator Veintemilla and re-establishing a respectable republican government under President Caamaño, has also been desolated by a miserable rebellion, led by Eloy Alfaro, an ambitious associate with the Colombian rebels, and since its suppression he has taken refuge in Lima, where he appears, from the Peruvian correspondence which we print on another page, to be tolerated in plotting to throw his country again into confusion.

In Peru General Iglesias, the negotiator of peace with Chile, after repelling in the capital one attack of General Caceres, the surviving representative of the famous Calderon government, has succumbed to a second and left the country; and Caceres, who has just been elected President to succeed him, has not yet disclosed either his domestic or his foreign policy clear enough to give assurance that it will be peaceful and reinvigorating Bolivia, deprived of a coast of her own, remains in the mortifying condition in which the conclusion of the war with Chile left her—of liability by Chilean instigation at any time to menace the remaining southern provinces of her much despoiled ally, Peru, in order to gain independent access to the sea. And Chile, the victor against these allies, is having much more trouble than she expected in digesting the enormous spoils of her victory and restoring her currency to a sound basis, while at the same time her society and politics are distracted by the discord between the civil power and the Catholic Church, which is the main issue in her approaching Presidential election.

The indications all are that this election in June will result as usual in the success of the candidate favored and helped by the existing government, Señor Balmaceda, the same whose name was once familiar here by reason of the slight which Secretary Frelinghuysen's omission to give notice by telegraph of a modification of the instructions to Mr. Trescott enabled President Santa Maria's Foreign Office to inflict upon our special envoy.—*New York Herald*.

THE ALTERNATIVE OF HOME RULE.

FROM THE LONDON Pall Mall Gazette.

When once the policy of conciliation is abandoned everybody will be driven to coercion. We shall not be able to help ourselves. The Irish «openly declare,» says Mr. Labouchere, «that no rents shall be paid in Ireland if Mr. Gladstone's scheme of Home Rule fails to secure a majority.» That is to say that the whole force of the popular party will be employed to resist the law and to render impossible the enforcement of contracts. This strike against rent will be on the widest possible scale. It will be sustained by subscriptions from the other side of the Atlantic, and it will have the blessing of the Catholic Church in Ireland. We shall be face to face with a general revolt, and unless we are to throw up the sponge at once we shall have to set about the work of repression in downright earnest. A no-rent revolt cannot be suppressed with rosewater, and we shall have some ugly work before us when Lord Salisbury takes in hand the task of governing Ireland without Home Rule.

Among the measures which may be needed will be one for the suspension of the right of Ireland to representation in the Imperial Parliament, another for the suppression at the will of the Irish Executive of the right of free speech, free association, a free post, and a free press, a third for the abolition of trial by jury, and a fourth empowering the police to arrest anybody on suspicion of sympathy with any popular national or agrarian movement. Mr. Parnell and all the leaders of the popular party, including one archbishop, several bishops, and priests too numerous to mention, would be promptly placed under lock and key. The garrison would be rein-

forced; the police would be increased. Power would be taken to arrest anyone found out after dark, and a great extension given to the doctrine of joint responsibility. A special grant would probably be needed for the expense necessary in increasing the constabulary in London and all the great towns. The gaols will be kept filled, and the gal- lows would be in pretty constant requisition. After Drogheda and Wexford Ireland had rest for eleven years—eleven years, followed by unrest embittered by the memories of Drogheda and Wexford for two hundred and twenty years. And now we are to do it again—without a Cromwell to help us.

DEPRESSION IN IRELAND.

How «lamentable» is the present position it would not be easy to tell. Wherever one turns there are sad signs visible of the «hardness of the times.» Houses vacant in every direction; shops deserted; «hands» dismissed; and pawnshops developed into veritable art repositories! The pressure is so general that people now speak of their sufferings in the most open manner, and a competitive spirit in the matter of economy seems inclined to assume the very wholesome character of national thrift. An idea of the straits to which many incomes are put now-a-days may be formed from the fact that the money market continues terribly depressed. The Home Railways, according to the traffic returns of the week, are in a sad way and show no prospect of improvement. The accumulated weekly returns for the first quarter of the current year show a decrease of £22,812, or 3½ per cent, in receipts. For eighteen years the Great Southern and Western shares never fell lower than they fell the other day—and their weekly return was over £4000 short of the return of a week earlier last year. Banks are behaving no better, and the «Royals» which were universally deemed invulnerable, and monetarily incapable of sinking below 28, ran down to 21 some days ago without a word of apology. No matter change takes place, argue the wisecracks of the city, business cannot possibly be worse.

THE LARGEST LANDOWNERS IN IRELAND.

There recently appeared in a London paper some figures which are not without interest at the present juncture. They give the valuation of the estates of landowners who draw more than £20,000 per annum from Ireland, and the probable sum they will receive should Parliament determine to buy them out. It is assumed that the rentals are 10 per cent below the valuation and that sixteen years' purchase will be given.

Owner	Valuation	Amount to be paid by State
Duke of Abercorn	£35,802	£515,552
Earl of Annesly	29,294	421,840
Earl of Bessborough	21,006	302,406
Earl of Carysfort	25,921	373,264
Earl of Charlemont	25,634	369,186
Marquis Clanricarde	20,836	300,048
Marquis of Conyngham	32,644	470,080
Duke of Devonshire	34,326	494,304
Marquis Downshire	91,522	1,218,920
Marquis of Ely	23,151	333,376
Earl of Erne	23,804	342,784
Earl of Fitzwilliam	47,699	686,880
Earl Kenmare	34,473	496,416
Colonel King-Harman	40,185	577,430
Marquis Lansdowne	31,536	454,128
Duke of Leinster	47,646	676,112
Sir John Leslie	20,334	293,816
Marquis of Londonderry	37,218	535,848
Sir Rog. Palmer	20,560	296,064
Sir R. Wallace	74,189	1,063,336
Marquis of Waterford	32,825	466,488
Total amount to be paid by the State		£10,799,310

SIR CHARLES GAVAN DUFFY AND HOME RULE.

The first place in the *Contemporary Review* for May is given to an article on Mr. Gladstone's Irish Government Bill by Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, who discusses the scheme from the point of view of the experienced colonist as well as of the ardent Irish patriot. Like many of his countrymen, Sir Gavan Duffy is favourable to the exclusion of the Irish Members from the Imperial Parliament, giving as his reason the argument which has already been put forward, that Irishmen will have enough to do for many a year in raising their country from the dust, and stating that he should grudge to see a fraction of Irish sense or experience employed on other work. If it should be decided to retain the Irish representation in the Imperial Parliament, he thinks that 309 members at home, in addition to the contingent at Westminster, is a greater number than could be furnished. In the meantime, he favours a much smaller National Assembly, after the model of the Colonial Legislatures.

«GOD SAVE IRELAND» IN ITALIAN.

The Dublin *Nation* says: «It gives us pleasure to learn that a highly appreciative notice of an Irish song appeared on the 26th of February, 1886, in the *Gazzetta Piemontese*, Turin. The song in question is Mr. T. D. Sullivan's National Hymn, «God Save Our Native Land», to which our clever countrywoman, Miss Frances Rosa Winter, has fitted very appropriate music. It is from the musical point of view the *Gazzetta* speaks as follows: «A hymn, «Our Native Land», is remarkable for its grandiose and imposing style and the regularity of its movement. This hymn has had great success in America. Its character is eminently popular. Why not have it sung then, also, by a choral society in Italy? Such a notice must be agreeable to the accomplished composer, who finds her fame travelling from the foot of the Dublin mountains to the foot of the Italian Alps.»

FOREIGN NOTES.

This is the way Mr. Labouchere grapples with the Brummagem Lord Wolseley, who, after scattering Arabi Bey's flock of sheep, thinks he can ride rough-shod over his own countrymen:

«Only the other day I read a speech of Lord Wolseley, the general who received a title and £30,000 for slaughtering Egyptian peasants and boasting of his glorious victory. He said that up to now our soldiers had been employed in vanquishing foreign foes, but that now they must be ready to trample under foot foes within our frontiers. We have then two schemes and only two. The one is that of a statesman, loved and honored throughout the land, because he has always been on the side of the people, and whose sole reward has been the people's confidence and the people's love. The other is that of a soldier—titled, decorated, and pensioned. The statesman holds out the olive branch—the soldier flashes his sword from the scabbard. The statesman would heal up our domestic sore—the soldier would widen it. Which of the two schemes you prefer it is for you this evening to say. For my part, I do not hesitate. I throw in my lot with the statesmen.»

Mdme Adeline Patti will be a Princess after her marriage with M. Nicolini, according to the *Paris Gaulois*, which declares it has its information from the most authoritative source. Nicolini is to be created a prince by a foreign chancellery. The honor has been obtained by the diva herself, who being a marchioness by her first marriage wishes to become a princess on the occasion of her second one.

Charles Russell, M.P. for Hackney and former M.P. for Dundalk, is the first Catholic who has occupied the office of Attorney-General since the Reformation. He is an Irishman, born in Newry in 1833, and was educated in Trinity College. The first Catholic Judge since the Reformation was the late Judge Shea, also an Irishman from Kilkenny. Sir James Mathew of the Chancery Judiciary is a Catholic and of a Tipperary family. The Marquis of Ripon, now First Lord of the Admiralty, is the first Catholic since the Reformation admitted to the Cabinet.

Advices from the Philippine Islands state that on February 19 a party of Mahometan fanatics attacked a mission-house at Zamontao on the island of Mindanao, and set fire to it and the dwelling house of the priest, the old church, a new church in course of construction, and store-houses, all of which were destroyed. A force was subsequently sent to chastise the fanatics, and twelve were killed and several wounded. The Spanish captain of infantry and four of his men were wounded, and one man killed in the latter engagement. Three days after the first outrage the same band burned the village of Amadeo and the naval coal depot; the losses are heavy.

South America has lost one of her leading prelates, Mgr. Pedro José Puck y Solana, Archbishop and Metropolitan of La Plata, with see at Sucre, the ancient Chuquisaca, the capital of the Republic of Bolivia. He has died at the age of 73, having with great zeal and prudence administered his vast diocese for 25 years. The metropolitan see of La Plata rules over no less than 2,321,000 thousand souls, the majority being Indians converted to Christianity by generations of missionaries. Hispano-Bolivians, however, exist in the towns in great numbers forming altogether about 20 per cent of the entire population. Thanks to the efforts of the clergy very few heathens are left in the country. Bolivia devotes yearly a sum of £160,000 to the budget of cult and public instruction. The Indians are well provided for spiritually. As early as 1750 there were among them a quarter of a million of converts with 245 native priests. The see of La Plata was founded in 1551, and raised to Archiepiscopal rank in 1608. Two episcopal sees date from the beginning of the seventeenth century, and that of Cochabamba was created by Pope Pius IX.

There are hardly a dozen great cattle ranches left in California. What remain, are held not by original proprietors but by new men who have changed all the methods of cattle growing. The wild mustang breeds have well nigh disappeared. High bred American cattle are feeding on irrigated land, and are fattened for market often by the help of alfalfa. Every year the grazing area of the State is diminished. The land is worth more for other purposes. Eastern capital comes in, and land fit for fruit culture is bought at high prices. As long as there was no practical demonstration of the capacity of such land for anything beyond grazing it would only bring a nominal price. When a few intelligent persons demonstrated what could be done with such land in fruit growing, then the old gave place to the new. The southern half of the State was redeemed from utter stagnation. Small towns became large ones, towns and hamlets sprang up. Population and capital poured in. The change was from more pastoral industries to diversified agriculture. The owner of 20 acres derived more profit from his small holding than the owner of a thousand acres which had never been brought under the influence of any skilled industry. Long trains laden with citrus fruits are moving away from these towns to eastern markets weekly. There will be longer and more frequent trains with every succeeding year.—*Bulletin*, San Francisco.

ST. JACOB'S OIL

THE GRET GERMAN REMEDY FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF RHEUMATISM NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, NERVOUS HEADACHE, &C.

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

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

WHOLESALE DEPOSIT
191-MAIPU-191

CASSELLS, KING, AND CO.
119 pm

Res Non Verba

MENSAJERIAS FLUVIALES A VAPOR

Nuevo Itinerario
Desde Abril 10, 1886

Salidas de Buenos Aires:

PARA MONTEVIDEO A LAS 5 P.M.

Belizares interiores

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

PARA EL SALTO Y ESCALAS

A LAS 10 A.M.

Belizares interiores

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

SALIDAS PARA BAHIA BLANCA Y PATAGONES

Salira el 1º de cada mes el vapor nacional

MÉRCURIO

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

CARRERA DEL PARANA

Hasta SANTA FE

Haciendo 3 viajes directos semanales con los vapores

PINGO Y METEORO

SALIDAS: Martes, Jueves y Sabados

Para San Pedro, Las Hermanas, Rosario, Diamante, Parana, y Santa Fé, en combinacion con los Ferro-Carriles del Norte y Campana. Los boletos de tren y equipajes para los Ferro-Carriles, la Agencia los da gratis a los señores pasajeros. Los vapores Pingo y Meteorito salen a las 12 por San Fernando y 2.45 por Campana. La carga se recibe a vispera de la salida en las Estaciones Retiro.

CARRERA COSTA SUR

Para Bahia Blanca y Patagones, gran reboja de Precios, vapor nacional Mercurio saldrá de la Boca el 1º de cada mes.—La agencia se encarga del embarque y del desembarque de carga, así como despachos de Aduanas.

Comunicacion con el Teléfono Gower Bell y Pan telefono.

PEDRO RISSO, Agente

Reconquista y Cuyo

DR. SANTIAGO

G. O'Farrell

LAWYER

159-ALSINA-159

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

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

#10-2m

ALEJO DE NEVARES

Director de 'La Union'

Ha trasladado su estudio de abogado a la calle BOLIVAR núm. 90.

Se hace cargo especialmente de la direccion de juicios testamentarios, comerciales y eclesiásticos, tanto ante los tribunales nacionales como ante los de de La Plata.

m17-2m



THE RESULT OF THE USE OF ESPECIFICO DE GLYCERINA AT SUIPACHA

Estacion San Juan, Suipacha,
March 19. 1886.

MR. HAYWARD,

MESSRS. MOORE & TUDOR, BUENOS AIRES.

Dear Sir,

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

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

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

Yours truly, JOHN M. STAFFORD.

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

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

MOORE & TUDOR

CALLE MAIPU 95, BUENOS AIRES.
de 18—pm

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Buenos Aires, May 1886.

The Company intend to make important reductions in their charges for traffic carried over long distances, and to alter the conditions on which they will transport cargo and in the manner following:—

1. From the 1st Sept. 1886 the kilometrical charges for passengers and cargo will be reduced for all distances exceeding 350 kilometres.

Fully detailed information will be published in due time, but the following examples will show the general effect of the proposed changes:—

Between Buenos Aires and

Distance or Kilometres

First Class Fare Present New

Fourth Class Traffic Present New

Wool in loose Llenzos per 1000 Kilos. Present New

Juarez..... 480.216 11.77 10.26 20.50 17.89 24.00 20.79

Pigné..... 567.394 13.93 11.31 23.50 19.38 28.00 22.61

Tres Arroyos 570.738 14.01 11.37 23.90 19.44 28.06 22.68

Bahia Blanca 709.165 17.44 13.06 29.10 21.81 34.00 25.55

And proportionate reductions will be made between all other stations which are not less than 350 kilometres apart.

Stone, Limestone, Bricks etc now carried at special rates of an exceptionally low character will not be affected by these reductions.

Note.—In all cases the tariffs of the railway are subject to the addition of 75 per cent of the premium on gold as ruling from week to week.

2. Arrangements have been made between the Provincial Railways and the Ensenada and Southern Companies by which return tickets between Buenos Aires and La Plata will be issued at equal fares by both lines, with permission to passengers to perform the return journey by which ever route may be most convenient. Thus, passengers taking return tickets at the Central Station may travel from La Plata either by the Ensenada line to Central or by the Southern line via Temperley Junction to Plaza Constitucion.

3. The Company have under construction a number of special horse-boxes, fitted with all modern appliances for the safe transport of valuable horses and cattle. These vehicles will be attached to the passenger trains as is customary in Europe, and the charges for their use will be of a moderate character.

4. The new station at Plaza Constitucion is completed, and carriages conveying passengers and their luggage may now drive directly into the station, where they will be able to alight under cover, and where they and their luggage will be promptly attended to, without charge, by employees wearing the uniform of the Company.

5. Arrangements have also been made for well-equipped carriages, with careful and respectable drivers, to be in attendance inside the Plaza Constitucion Station to meet arriving trains. A moderate tariff of charges has been stipulated for, and every coachman will place the tariff inside his carriage, á la vista.

The private carriages of passengers can at all times enter the station to meet the trains.

6. From the 1st September 1886 the minimum charge for encomiendas will be reduced from 20 centavos to 8 centavos, the charges being proportional to the weights conveyed.

7. Arrangements have been made with responsible agents by which passengers' luggage, encomiendas and general cargo may, for a trifling charge, be collected and delivered as between the railway station and private residences, places of business &c.

8. From the 1st September 1886 the following changes will be made in the conditions on which wool and other produce will be carried by the railway:—

A—This Company will cease to transport bullock-carts loaded with wool or other produce.

B—They will cease to supply lienzos and bags on hire.

C—For wool properly secured in bags or lienzos (the weight of each bulto not to exceed 8 arrobes) a reduction will be made in the tariff of \$5.00 m/n per 1000 arrobes, it being a condition that consignees will accept delivery of the number of bags or bultos tendered according to the guia, the Company being responsible for weight only in cases where it is seen that the bags or bultos have been tampered with.

Bags and lienzos when returned empty and when sent out new for wool will be carried free of charge.

Note.—This special reduction will not apply to wool sent from stations within 50 kilometres of Buenos Aires, nor to traffic to or from stations on the lines of other Companies.

D—Altered conditions and increased charges will be imposed for 'almacénage' at Plaza Constitucion and elsewhere.

The Company are willing to afford all reasonable facilities for market operations, but they cannot consent to their galpones being used by consignees as depositories for an indefinite period. Serious prejudices have already been sustained by the railway, and by estancieros and others outside, in consequence of delays arising from the blocking up of the galpones, and the Company are compelled, for the protection of all interests, to make more stringent regulations in this respect.

9. The Company will not carry sheepskins except in properly secured bultos, it being a condition that consignees will accept delivery of the number of bultos tendered according to the guia, and the Company will be responsible for weight only in cases where it is seen that the bultos have been tampered with.

In no cases will sheepskins be counted by the Railway at either the sending or receiving stations.

10. From the 1st July next the Company will only carry maize and other cereals in properly secured bags.

11. It is the wish of the Directorate that all legitimate facilities and encouragement should be afforded to the customers of the Railway, feeling assured as they do that the true interests of the undertaking are bound up with the development and prosperity of the commerce of the country.

The undersigned, manager, believes that the changes set out in this circular will operate alike for the benefit of the public and the railway, and he avails himself of this opportunity of saying that he will be pleased at all times to meet customers of the Company who may desire to discuss with him questions connected with the business and working of the line.

SAM ABBOTT
General Manager.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND R. P. STEAMERS.

Lamport & Holt Line

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

Departures from Buenos Aires:—

Antwerp and London.

(via Rio Janeiro and Southampton)

LEIBNITZ* BROWN JUNE 8

HEVLIUS* CARROLL JUNE 22

Carrying the Belgian Mails

ORION* FARRIS JULY 8

Carrying the Belgian Mails.

Antwerp and Liverpool

(via Rio Janeiro and Southampton)

SPENSER BROWN JUNE 9

Loading in the River Paraná.

BUFFON* LYONS JUNE 15

(carrying the Belgian Mails.)

New York.

(via Rio Janeiro)

HIPPARCHUS* KELLY JUNE 13

Dunkirk

ILIOS HEDLEY JUNE 15

First and Third class Passages to

Brazilian Ports, New York, Antwerp;

and towns in Great Britain. Reductions

made in favour of Families and companies.

First-class Return tickets, available for 12 months, at a reduction of one fourth.

Prepaid Passages issued to those wishing to bring out friends.

Cargo and Passengers for New York will be taken by the steamers which connect with the New York boat from Rio.

Specie and Parcels received at the brokers' office till noon on the days of sailing.

N.B.—Certain steamers marked (*) are now specially provided for passengers, have improved accommodation and appointments, and carry Surgeons and Stewards.

T. S. BOADLE, Agent,

245—Reconquista—245

Agents at Montevideo—

C. R. HORNE & Co.

" " Rosario—

H. S. FERGUSON.

" " San Nicolas—

SERVANDO E. GOMEZ.

" " San Pedro—

H. LETICHE.

" " Bahia Blanca—

E. P. GOODHALL.

77 perm.

CORRALON

11 SETIEMBRE

RIVADAVIA ESQUINA RIOJA

BUENOS AIRES

Maderas de todas clases

Fierro en barras y atado

Acero de todas clases

Fierro galvanizado para techos

Alambre de fierro y acero para cercos

Postes y medios postes Nandubay

Torniquetes

Baldosas para piso y techo

Tejas Francesas varias marcas

Biedras para veredas

Tierra Romana y Portland

Cal viva y apagada

Sal de Roca

Maquinas de Agricultura

FERRETERIA EN SURTIDO COMPLETO

FLUIDO

CREOSOTE

PARA LA SARNA

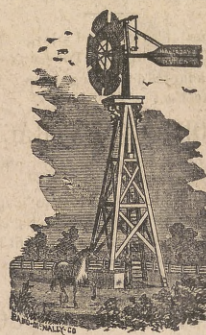
SUCURSAL—SANTA FE 89

ESQUINA SUIPACHA

Deposito de Carbon de cocinalluz,

fragua, coke, carbonilla, etc.

FIDANZA Y LYNCH



WIND IS CHEAP

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

The

HALLIDAY STANDARD

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

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

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

For further particulars apply to the Agent—

E. T. PHILLIPS

Late Phillips & Burrows

OFFICES—90 San Martin

DEPOSIT—Calle Serrano, Palermo

In front of the park gates

EL PLATA

L. COXOLA'S

STORE OF PARAGUAYAN ARTICLES

—O—

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

—O—

186—SUIPACHA—186

1md31

DRESSMAKING

AND

MILLINERY

—O—

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

—O—

260 CANGALLO, B. AIRES

GALLI HERMANOS

144—C U Y O—144

CASA INTRODUCTORA

DE

ARTICULOS DE DROGUERIA

Y MEDICINA

PAPELES Y ARTICULOS

PARA

LITOGRAFIA, IMPRENTA, ETC.

—O—

144—CUYO—144

GALLI HERMANOS

WARMING STOVES

A SPECIAL ASSORTMENT just received for Dining-room, Sitting-room, Bedroom, Office or Hall.

Specially adapted for burning coal, coke, wood, etc.

KEROSENE WARMING STOVES

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

—O—

Tobacco for Curing Sheep

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

TOBACCO EXTRACT

better and cheaper than any offered in this market.

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

C. S. BOWERS & CO.
275-CANGALLO-277
ju28-pm

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC WAREHOUSE
A COMPLETE STOCK KEPT
FOR AMATEURS AND PROFESSIONALS
NEGATIVES
PRINTED
FROM
Any Style of Picture Frame
Made to Order
FINE ENGRAVINGS AND OLEOGRAPHS
OIL AND WATER COLORS
Photographic Views taken of ESTANCIAS, QUINTAS, ETC.
j1pm

LATEST NEWS

Latest dates of English, Scotch, Irish and American Daily and Weekly Papers
ON SALE BY SINGLE COPIES

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED FOR ALL
EUROPEAN & AMERICAN PERIODICALS

DEWEY & CO.

BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS AND NEWS-AGENTS
179-PIEDAD-179
NEAR THE CORNER OF FLORIDA
j1pm

ALAMBRE DE ACERO

MARCA CAMPANA
Barillas doble T y de Alambre
TODO A PRECIOS REDUCIDOS

DEFENSA 303, MEJICO 98

PEDRO MENDOZA 1125 Y 1131
BARRACAS
m27-4m

Just Landed

FROM STEAMER «BUFFON»
BUTTER IN TINS
1 AND 3 LBS
SPLENDID ENGLISH CHEESE
GOLDEN SYRUP & TREACLE
Wholesale to the Trade

THE FAMILY GROCERY

72-SAN MARTIN-72
Opposite the Provincial Bank.
a26-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

GRAN ESTABLECIMIENTO

Fotográfico de
BRADLEY Y FERRETTO
266-Calle Florida-266
BUENOS AIRES
j1pm

RICARDO J. FARRAN

CONSIGNATARIO
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 m/m
Credit.....9-50—
Monthly.....0-75—

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, JUNE 11TH, 1886.

On Sunday last the Very Rev. Father Fidelis gave a full and lucid explanation of the Jubilee which has been granted to the Christian world this year by our Holy Father Leo XIII., of its obligations, and of the way to fulfill them. Amongst other things, the very rev. preacher mentioned that it is expressly recommended by the Holy Father that the Jubilee alms should be given for children's schools, and therefore Father Fidelis suggested that all English-speaking Catholics in this country might very appropriately contribute something to the Irish Orphanage. Father Fidelis also advised those who fulfilled the Jubilee to make the Confession and Communion, the last act of devotion, that so they may be morally certain of being in the state of grace, and thereby derive all possible benefit from this great and unusual dispensation of H-ly Church.

The meddlesome official called the "Fiscal" has published a most voluminous document, which he has addressed to the Judge of Crime in reference to the assault made on President Rocha on the occasion of the opening of Congress. The queer functionary goes into most minute details, and ferrets out all the possible and actual motives of the culprit, with the obvious object of making him look as black as possible. He (Monges) went as far as mortal man could go to murder the President, and were it not for the rim of His Excellency's hat he would have carried out his wicked intention, according to the Fiscal. He then goes into several physiological theories to prove that the man was responsible for his actions, though he is suffering from epilepsy. Of two conditions the one in which a person is generally is the most probable. In support of this wonderful maxim in jurisprudence no less an authority than the "criminalist" Pacheco is cited, and so the Fiscal orders the judge to send Monges to prison "por tiempo indeterminado," to disqualify him from holding public office, to fine him costs, etc. We may ask why could not the judge do this without the interference of the Fiscal? Is the latter individual a judge or an advocate? If the former, what need of asking another to do for him what he ought to do himself? If the latter, he certainly should not assume a dictatorial tone and issue his commands to the judge as if he were superior to the law and the prophets.

The Municipality seeing that the milkmen were strong enough to combine for their own defense, and that the public opinion of the whole city was in favour of the milkmen, dropped their odious tax like a hot potato, and on Saturday morning milk was sold at the ordinary prices throughout the city. The over-taxed population of Buenos Aires owe a vote of thanks to the milkmen for the manner in which they behaved in this matter. They boldly vindicated a great principle and taught the imbecile extortioners that there is a line beyond which they cannot go. If some limit were not set to Alvear's «locuras» we should soon see him lay claim to all the property in the city, and the people to. The rates of rent and taxes in Buenos Aires have no parallel in any city in the world, and there is not one in which the administration is more defective.

It is satisfactory to know that the native papers are just now taking a very lively interest in Irish affairs. *El Diario*, of Wednesday, had a beautiful article on the Irish question, wherein it pays very high tribute to Mr. Parnell, of whose life it gives an interesting sketch. *La Nacion*, of yesterday, contained a long and able article commenting on the present position of affairs. We need not say that its sympathies are strongly in favor of Irish liberty. We shall just quote one paragraph from our contemporary:

«Civilized nations will always triumph in the end over force and arbitrary power when they show themselves worthy and capable of fulfilling a better destiny, and Ireland by her struggles, by her perseverance, and by the sacrifices she has made, has clearly proved that she will not yield one inch until her desires for freedom are satisfied. The Central Governments of Spain with all their power could not snatch from the Basque provinces their «fueros» and their provincial rights, from Cataluña her special code, nor from the other provinces their local privileges. Hungary took advantage of the defeats of Austria to extort that autonomy so often refused her: the different States of the German Confederation threatened to break up the Austrian Empire, when they belonged to it, in order to secure their privileges which were more imaginary than real. Roumania, that was forgotten in the Treaty of Berlin, sought in a revolution the realization of her aspirations. We need not cite the other examples of nations having won their liberty in this century, for we might find in the history of every nation facts to prove how prudent and expedient it is to make concessions that will anticipate danger and prevent disaster. Thus, the figure of Gladstone instead of being reduced in size by the event that has just taken place, has rather assumed greater proportions, and in the end he will undoubtedly gain his object.»

The committee of the Catholic Union in this city has sent a circular to the different branches of the Catholic Association in this province, with reference to the approaching election for governor of this province. The committee are of opinion that the members of the Association should not interfere in the election, as a body. Nevertheless, they consider it their duty to oppose as far as they are able the election of one of the candidates (Dr Costa) who made himself remarkable by his expression of opinions adverse to the rights of religion, during the past few years. In the words of the circular:

«His election would be incompatible with the duty of Catholics who are bound not to co-operate in the work of placing civil authority in the hands of the enemies of the Church. The position assumed by Dr. Costa in the exercise of his functions as law-adviser to the Government, places him immediately in the latter category.»

Nothing that smacks of «ways that are dark and tricks that are vain» escapes the vigilance of our wide-awake contemporary the *Buenos Aires Herald*.

It has just struck its 999th mare's nest, in the shape, this time, of the novel and startling fact that in the United States the greatest interest in Gladstone's Irish Bill is in those districts in which Irish voters are most numerous.

This is regarded by our colleague as a highly suspicious coincidence, quite calling for a little high-toned cackle condensed into a paragraph in the goody-goody column, in which it looks after the moral welfare of humanity in general.

The subscription to the Irish Parliamentary Fund now amounts to \$1531.75 m/n. Mr. Dinneen has just purchased from Mr. Casey a draft on the Bank of Ireland for £200, and the sum will

be sent away immediately. The time is propitious, the rate of gold is lower than it has been for some while, and our brethren at home on the eve of another election want money to carry on the fight. We hope this will not prevent many others from subscribing to the Fund. The Irishman who would now shirk his duty is unworthy of the name.

It is rumored that the *Argentine Times* is defunct. We are sorry for the fact, as our colleague frequently treated us to a literary bouquet. Only last week it had some delicate allusions to the *Southern Cross*, belittling like a bull, and indulging in swilled milk. A worthy and dignified termination to a most undignified existence. Good-bye Paddy Kelley's budget, and may the memory of you be long green in our souls.

THE QUESTION OF THE DAY.

The telegraph on Tuesday evening brought the news that Gladstone was defeated on his Home Rule bill by a majority of thirty votes. We regret this, but we were not at all surprised at the result. In the first place we would look upon it as a miracle that England should concede anything to Ireland with a generous hand or with a good grace. All the reforms made in past times for the benefit of Ireland were granted without any exception when England could no longer resist. Catholic emancipation was only given as an alternative to civil war. Only fifty years before our great countryman Edmund Burke was stoned for daring to assert that a Catholic should enjoy civil liberty, and a sanguinary mob shouted «No Popery» at the doors of the House of Commons. Are not the Irish land laws the outcome of centuries of struggle? Would any man have believed fifteen or twenty years ago that the question of landlord and tenant in Ireland would be on the way to a final solution in the year of grace 1886, and that the landlord would be defeated in the struggle? England has made these and other reforms at the demand of Ireland when Ireland was weak and disunited. She cannot now refuse when Ireland is strong and united. The great Irish nation, scattered throughout the globe, have set their hearts on a local government for their country, and the English must yield or sink the ship of state. Leaving aside the magnificent organization of the Irish people at home, leaving aside the fact that they are receiving moral support from all parts of the world, the English Parliament cannot afford to retain in its bosom 86 hostile members bent on the destruction of the Empire, as the Irish members will most certainly be if their wishes are not complied with. A denial of Home Rule for Ireland means a denial of all power to make laws for England. It means a formidable obstruction such as was never dreamed of. It means a powerful enemy at the door of England, who might easily be made a friend. It means the ruin of the British Empire at no distant day. Irishmen are now in sight of the Promised Land, and with God's good providence, in Whom they have always trusted, they will take possession of it. They have tasted of the water of life and liberty, and they will satiate their thirst even though they have to wade knee deep in the blood of their tyrants. We hope and trust, however, that the struggle will still continue to be carried out in a peaceful and constitutional way. The voice of the English workman has not yet been heard. Gladstone will undoubtedly appeal to the country, and we may hope that England will at last listen to the voice of reason and justice. If she should not, and her pride and bigotry should once more blind her, if she should doggedly refuse to accede to our claim for a national Parliament, for the restoration of our stolen rights, all we have to say is: So much the worse for England.

ROCHA'S INTRIGUES.

During the late electoral campaign the protests against the intervention of the Government were loud and strong. Men of all parties in different parts of the country thought it their duty as free citizens of the Argentine Republic to oppose by every constitutional means the pernicious practice of bringing the electoral franchise under the influence of the ruling power. The Conservative Catholic and the Extreme Radical forgot their differences in the effort to stem the tide and stop the inroads of official despotism. If there was one man who made himself more prominent than another in denouncing that tyranny it was Dr. Dardo Rocha. As one of the opposition candidates he presided at several meetings which had for their object the vindication of the principle of free and untrammelled elections. He made numerous speeches in support of that principle, and such was the force of his indignation that at times his language bordered on the bellicose and many fancied they perceived the notes of the trumpet in the distance, and that Rocha would appeal to arms sooner than surrender his God-given right. *Mais nous avons changé tout cela.* Juarez Celman is preparing to mount the Presidential chair and Rocha accepts the situation in a way that does credit to his prudence if not to his consistency. He goes still farther, and, like the Jew of Venice, «profits by the villany taught him and even betters the example.» The election for governor of the province is approaching, and if the universal report is not a false and lying jade. Rocha is bringing all the intricate machinery of official intervention into play in order to elect the man of his choice, that he may have him at his beck as Santos has had Vidal, or as Rocha has had D'Amico during the past four years. It is no secret that the present good-natured Governor of Buenos Aires has been all along a mere puppet of Rocha's. It was at his orders that he chose the employees from the highest to the lowest. It was to please Rocha and to satisfy his ambition that he heaped up the taxes and almost reduced the province to bankruptcy in building castles in the air, and subsidising an army of sycophants who were fed most sumptuously at the public expense in return for the service of now and again raising their «ponchos» or «facons» and shouting «God save King Rocha.» The «uncrowned king» is now working Heaven and earth to make the future governor of the province equally amenable to his purposes. At one time vacillating between Drs. Paz and Achaval, he is secretly intriguing to bring a creature of his own on the stage, and while pretending to support Achaval in opposition to Paz, whose influence, intelligence, and honesty Rocha fears exceedingly, he is ready to bring forward his puppet and pull the wire at a suitable moment. But supposing that Dr. Achaval is put forward as a *bona fide* candidate, which we do not at all believe, in order to have even the shadow of a chance he should trample on all manly principle and swear allegiance to Rocha. This would mean for the province more taxes, perhaps a new cattle-marking law, financial ruin and a still lower deep of political degradation. We do not yet despair of the Republic or of the province, and we trust that there are men enough remaining, possessing firmness and honesty of purpose who will thwart the political intrigues of Dr. Rocha, and prevent him from acquiring a feudal right to the government of the first and most important province in the Republic.

DULNESS.

This is the way *La Nacion* portrays the Boeotian dulness, into which the city of Buenos Aires has sunk:

After the tempest a calm; after the stormy days of the presidential election there is an apparent laxity of spirit; six weeks after Congress has been opened ennui

predominates in the meeting-hall. The deputies of Buenos Aires await their turn, but their turn never comes, and the premier Argentine province is left without any Parliamentary representation. Fraud is justified in open assembly and members vote on the question whether those who have been elected by falsified votes are proper representatives or not. Before entering the session, Mr. So and So says in the intervals of yawning, 40 votes against 15, and another will bet it will be 35 to 10, &c. We leave this castle of indolence and direct our steps to the Government House. What do we meet? Groups of employés, agents, and office-seekers standing idly in the galleries; soldiers half asleep or making an automatic promenade with guns on their shoulders; a muster arrives at 4, and another at 5 p.m., there is a rustling of papers; the tinkling of bells is heard and the porters wake up; cups of tea steaming hot are passed round; a rich old purveyor makes a stately march with an odoriferous Havana cigar in his got; then there are the officials with gold sticks and the newspaper reporters carrying their precious contributions in a piece of paper.

The National telegraph is forgotten, and only now and then transmits a piece of dull domestic news, nor do we any longer hear of messages being sent to governors in the different provinces conveying instructions as to how they may win the elections. The Bolsa itself, that hive of tittle-tattle and that hotbed of lies, is the very home of dulness.

The price of gold is ruled by the two banks, the speculators gravely shake their heads and there is talk of some lost oxen. There are no divorces at the curia, nor is there a sensational trial going on at the courts. Drunken men reel in and out of the police offices and atrocious pass by without attracting the notice of the officials. There are no strikes among the «lecheros» nor «aguateros», and the *devouring* council that promised such fine pyrotechnical displays for the amusement of the public hold down their heads and coddle themselves in silence.

The question of the governorship of the province is full of mysteries and there are meetings and cabals. The public are tired of groping in the dark and wish to know the truth of the matter.

The fashionable saloons are empty. The papers do not publish lists of wedding gifts; there are no dances, no tertulias. Every club-house is converted into an immense yawning place from eight o'clock in the evening until the small hours in the morning. The public promenades are deserted; the streets are quite impassable, and it is only at the Colon and Politeama that people meet at night. At the former place it is generally asked why the spectators fall asleep at ten p.m., and all begin to nod under a soporific influence. An occasional fess from the back ground wakes the sleepers and reminds them that the actors are still on the stage. The weather is foggy, and fog brings on torpidity and spleen and, moreover, an accumulation of Porteno mud. These are dull days, but such are generally the precursors of lively times.

RULES FOR THE JUBILEE.

It is now customary that a general Jubilee be celebrated every twenty-five years; however, for special reasons, the Supreme Pontiff sometimes grants special Jubilees to implore heavenly assistance during some grave affliction. Our Holy Father Leo XIII. has been pleased to grant a general Jubilee for this year to beg from the Almighty those special graces which are so necessary for us in these degenerate days when the world seems to forget God and sets up in His place pleasures, honors, and riches.

The conditions on which the Jubilee may be gained are: 1st, To go to Confession and Communion once besides the ordinary Easter obligation. 2nd, To fast and abstain from flesh meat

on any two days, not fasting days of obligation. 3rd, To give some alms. 4th, Those who make the Jubilee in the city will pay two visits to the Cathedral, San Telmo, and the Socorro Churches. Those who perform the Jubilee in the camp will pay six visits to the church; if there be two churches, three visits to each church will be made, and if there be three temples two visits to each are prescribed. It is not necessary to fulfill all these conditions on the same day, nor in the same week, nor in the same month. Confessors have power to dispense from any of these conditions except the Confession and Communion. Children, however, who have not made their first Communion may gain the Jubilee by requesting their confessors to commute the Communion to some other good work. During the visits to the churches each person will recite any prayers that his or her devotion may suggest, but all are bound to pray for the welfare of the Church, the conversion of sinners, for peace and concord among all Christian nations, and for the intention of our Holy Father, the Pope.

The Jubilee is applicable to the suffering souls in Purgatory.

We earnestly exhort the faithful to avail themselves of the treasure of grace now offered to them by a God who «wills not the death of a sinner, but rather that he be converted and live.»

THE MARRIAGE OF FREEMASONS.

June 3, 1886.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

Would you kindly enlighten me as to whether a marriage contracted between a Freemason and a Catholic lady is valid, when the usual dispensation requisite in cases of mixed marriages has not been obtained?—there are Freemasons who, ignoring the Church's condemnation of the Masonic fraternity, claim to be Catholic in spite of their Masonic associations; these, by getting married without a dispensation, and possibly keeping their lady-loves in ignorance of their defection from the faith of their fathers, may commit a grievous wrong, and induce unsuspecting innocence to form connections that will not hold good in law and that cannot have the blessing of Holy Church.

I ask merely for information, because I have lately heard of such marriages being contemplated, and I have serious doubts concerning their validity.

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,
Inquirer.

[Ed. Note.—In the case stated by our correspondent the marriage, though sinful, is valid. The Freemason who calls himself a Catholic and refuses to sever his connection with that pernicious sect and implacable foe of the church is to be considered a disobedient child of Holy Church,—he lives in a state of sin. The church exhorts him to repent and reconcile himself with God by means of a good Confession before entering the marriage state. Should he refuse to do so, he alone is to be blamed for the profanation of the Sacrament of Matrimony. Freemasonry is a sin and not a religion, and therefore not a matter for dispensation.]

IRISHMEN AND SOCIALISM.

Lujan, June 5, 1886.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

I have no doubt you will admit that of all people those who have themselves suffered ignorance of their motives, should be the most careful to avoid inflicting the same pain upon others. It is, therefore, peculiarly offensive to one who is at the same time an Irishman and a Socialist to read in an Irish newspaper such hasty and thoughtless attacks against Socialism as that in your last issue. You entirely forget, or perhaps are not aware,

that you have long been a supporter of one of the most decidedly Socialistic movements of the century, and you, who have been so loud in your denunciations of «felonious landlordism», should at least deal gently with us who condemn felonious capitalism, of which in fact your felonious landlordism is only a part.

It was all very well for you to point out to your German contemporary that Germans as well as Irishmen may be forced by circumstances into antagonism with the existing order of things, but to stamp them as criminals on that account, was to commit the very same outrage that you have yourself so frequently and so properly protested against, for it is an outrage and nothing less to speak of such men as Herr Most as enemies to society; and I know you would not have done so if you knew what their aims and aspirations really were. If you were not ignorant, you would admit, however mistaken you might think them to be as regards the means, that their aims differ nothing from that of the founder of Christianity Himself—the elevation and happiness of all mankind by the abolition of the monopoly of wealth. This, you cannot deny, unless you are prepared to explain away Christ's constant denunciation of the rich and His overwhelming sympathy and love for the poor; the same poor that modern society treats with contempt, as though they were vicious idlers.

If you look back some years, and remember the long and painful struggle of the poor Irish peasant crushed under the pressure of social conditions that compelled him to beggary, you will remember, with me, how often those circumstances compelled him also to shed blood; and you will remember how constantly he was branded by the thoughtless and unsympathetic, and in fact by nearly all who had the ear of society, as nothing more than a vulgar assassin. You will remember, too, how difficult and painful it then was to attempt his defense in face of the stolid brute force of prejudice and ignorance. When you remember all this, you will agree with me, that your mental attitude with regard to Socialism may well be one of reserve until, at least, you have learned more about it.

For myself, I may say that I can remember the time when, ignorant but sympathetic, I was forced to guard a painful silence when my poor countrymen were denounced as criminals, but I never once in my life allowed myself to believe that Irishmen were capable of crime for crime's sake, and this faith which I had in them has been amply justified by knowledge, which has further taught me to extend the same justice to all mankind. Poverty, Sir, is slavery, and while that slavery exists you cannot avoid the consequences of it.

In the remarks referred to, you ask «Who produced the riots in Chicago?» and you answer it in the same way as the interested bigots who charged Parnell and the Land League with all the acts of violence committed in Ireland.

I will give you the proper answer. It was the police who dared to deprive the people of the right of public meeting, and naturally drew upon themselves the resistance of a people prepared to resist or, at least, not quite disarmed like our own poor countrymen in Ireland placed at the mercy of every Jack in office.

I send you by this mail a copy of the «Christian Socialist», where you will find an excellent article on Ireland's rights and wrongs and a just condemnation of those self-styled priests of Christ whose sympathy is with the rich, and against the cause of His poor.

I remain, while claiming you as a Socialist,

Yours fraternally,

J. Creaghe.

[Ed. Note.—We have the greatest respect for the sincerity of Dr. Creaghe's motives, and we cannot but admire the ardor and enthusiasm with which he defends those wild

and extravagant theories in which he manifestly believes, but we must be excused (and 99 percent of the thinking world agree with us) if we cannot look at objects in exactly the same way as he does, or if we do not adopt as our palladium his mixum-gatherum principles. There is as much difference between the poor Irish peasant defending his little household and trying to keep his children from starving on the bleak hillside and the Socialist in North America throwing bombs and dynamite among the police for no earthly object but to cause death and ruin, as there is betwixt the spirit of good and the spirit of evil—between right and wrong. The statement may be received by our correspondent with doubt or incredulity, but we are prepared to prove it, that there is no people on earth less Socialistic than the Irish. The Socialist would forbid all right to property; the Irishman is never content until he is the owner of property. The Socialist would destroy capital; the Irishman knows that the world cannot go on without capital, and as long as he gets a fair return for his labor he is quite satisfied that his employer should prosper as well as himself. The struggle for land in Ireland may be a national struggle, it may be a race struggle, it may be a class struggle; it is undoubtedly a struggle for existence, but it never was, and never will be, a Socialistic struggle.]

THE IRISH PARLIAMENTARY FUND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS, &c.

	\$ m/n
Previously acknowledged	1229.75
Collected by M. Dinneen, (Buenos Aires)	262.00
Collected by M. G. Finnegan (Junin)	40.00
Total	\$1531.75

Collected by Mr. M. Dinneen (Buenos Aires):	
Mr. Edward Casey	50
Duggan Bros.	40
Edward Kenny	20
James T. Murphy (Zapiola)	10
Mrs. G. Dillon (Zapiola) ..	10
Mr. E. Murphy	10
Lawrence Garrahan	10
John Hughes	10
E. D. Tallon (Zapiola) ..	10
James P. Browne (Buenos Aires) ..	10
John P. Kavanagh	10
Michael Dinneen	10
Miss Clara Cunningham ..	2
Miss F. Murphy (Zapiola) ..	1
Mr. Patrick McDonnell ..	5
Patrick J. Browne	5
Paul A. Daly	5
Nicholas Fitzgerald	5
Edward J. Byrne	5
P. S. H. Conway	5
Dr. Murphy	5
Mr. John McKiernan	5
Ricardo Eastman	5
L. F. Howard	5
J. E. O'Curry	5
Henry W. Rich	3
John McKiernan, hijo	1
Total	\$262.00

Junin, June 8th, 1886.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

I herewith beg to forward you the sum of \$40 m/n, being the amount of the second subscription from this district towards «The Irish Parliamentary Fund.» In the list of names which I attach you will not fail to observe that nearly all are foreigners—(Argentines, Germans, and French), who shew by their generosity that they are apparently more interested in the cause of our country's freedom than are many so-called Irishmen. I trust that their conduct may act as a stimulus to the still dormant and lukewarm of our countrymen in the Plate, and that, even at the eleventh hour,

they may be induced to come forward and shew to the world that they have not as yet quite forgotten the old land that bore them. I must say, in justice, however, that there are very few Irish around here, and that if Irish names do not figure to any extent in this list, it is because, in reality, they do not here exist.

I am promised a good many more subscriptions also, so that, in a short time, you may expect to receive a supplementary list. But, as there is no time like the present, I forward you what I have already on hand.

Should the G.O.M. fail in his desire to, at least, give us justice, a dissolution will naturally follow, and funds will be necessary to carry the war even into the «loyal and patriotic» strongholds; if he is successful, there will be also plenty of uses to which it may be fittingly applied: in either case, the Irishman who refuses his mite to so noble a cause is wholly unpatriotic and unworthy the name; he is cowardly because, in the critical moment he goes over to the enemy—at all events, he doesn't «fall into line» with the rest of his countrymen at home and abroad.

Probably when the «war is over» and the victory is ours he'll be the first, and the loudest, to shout «Hurrah!»

I am, dear sir,

Yours very truly,
M. G. Finnegan.

The following is the list of subscribers:	
	\$ m/n
Mr. M. G. Finnegan	5
Edward Maschwitz	5
Fernando Lafferriere	5
John Real	5
José Villamil	4
Ernesto Lutz	3
Riglos Cosis	3
Juan Acris	2
Manuel Acris	2
Richard Rafferty	2
Jacob Maigler	2
Francisco Garcia	1
Manuel Vizoso	1
Total	\$40.00

GENERAL ITEMS.

An action at law is being brought by Don Carlos M. Escalada against Intendant Alvear for having entered his house and carried away some papers and documents of value without being duly authorized by law to do so. Escalada was patron of the San Luis lottery, and Alvear took a summary way of preventing him from defrauding the public, for which the former claims \$105,000 m/n damages.

Dr. Maximo Paz was proclaimed at Las Heras on Sunday as the future governor of the province.

In the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday the question of the validity of the elections was discussed. The committee had of course reported in favor of the elections being declared valid, but one Deputy having retired the «House» was left without a quorum, and so the debate had to be adjourned.

The news which arrived here by telegram on Monday of the death of Mr. A. C. Bean in Portland, U.S., brought pain and sorrow to his many friends in this city, where Mr. Bean was long known as one of the foremost and most esteemed merchants. He left Buenos Aires only some weeks ago, and was then in the enjoyment of excellent health. He must have expired almost immediately after reaching the United States. He leaves a wife and one son to mourn his loss.

Another frightful murder has been perpetrated in the Boca. A young Italian railway peon was found bathed in blood close to the Brown station. The details are really too shocking for publication. Suffice it to say that robbery was not the object of the crime, as the little money or wages he earned was found in his pocket. From the evidence of his companions it appears that he left the fonda where he dined in a hurry, it is presumed having an appointment in the neighborhood, and that he was murdered through motives of jealousy or vengeance.

The E.P. will shortly send to Congress a message accompanying the proposal for a new National Mortgage Bank prepared by General Roca and his Ministers. Cédulas will be issued in the same manner as those of the Provincial Hypothecary Bank. The first series will be issued at 7 per cent and will amount to \$40,000,000, which will be distributed among the provinces in the same proportion as the note issue of the National Bank. The new bank will have a General Directory at Buenos Aires, with local Boards in the different provinces. Dr. Pacheco, the Finance Minister, will probably be the first President.

On Wednesday the floods were so high in the Salado and Samborombia that those residing in the neighborhood were in the greatest alarm. Boats were sent from the sub-prefect of marine in this city to afford any assistance that may be possible in the districts menaced by the floods.

The storm in this city on Wednesday was one of the strongest witnessed for some time. The river was so disturbed that the waters were cast up on the Paseo de Julio. In the port the pilot-boat «Presidente Argentino» came into collision with another boat near the Catalinas mole, but fortunately little injury was done. The wind was strongest about 2 p.m.

For the last few days the Corrales have been in danger of being flooded and access is very difficult. The same may be said of Barracas and the other suburbs. The Palermo racecourse is entirely flooded.

The south camps near Olavaria, Blanco Grande, and the Salado are flooded, with great losses of stock, fencing, and puestos.

On account of the bad weather the passengers by the «Leibnitz» went on board at the Boca.

El Orden, which hitherto advocated the candidature of Dr. Irigoyen, has been purchased by Mr. Oswald of the house of Bergman and Co.

The small tugs that left to help the Italian ship «Fore», grounded on the Banco Ingles, found that she had nearly gone to pieces,—a complete wreck.

An extensive Irish immigration to the River Plate is one of the possibilities of the near future. There is every inducement for an experiment of the kind, and the British Government, through Lord Salisbury, it is said, is disposed to encourage it. There are already a great many Irish, as well as Scotch and English, settlers in that region, and as farmers and stock raisers they are reported to be prosperous and contented. There is less competition to be confronted there than in the British colonies, the struggle for existence is prosecuted on comparatively easy conditions, and as for the climate there is probably no better in the world.—New York Bulletin.

The races at Palermo, on Sunday were not well attended. The following was the result of the different events:—

OVER THE SEA STAKES.
1000 metres. Prize \$500 m/n.
Open Handicap.
E. Casey's Signet

1 Stud Luis Chico's Sweetheart .. 2
2 Stud Belgrano's Souzon

Also ran Medio Mundo, Parthenay, Carte Blanche, Ercilia and Lola.
TALISMAN STAKES.
3000 metres. Prize \$800 m/n.
Stud B. Aires's Kettledrum .. 1
A. P. Jacquemin's Miss Rovel .. 2

GLADIATOR STAKES.
Open Handicap. 4000 metres. Prize \$700 m/n.
Stud L. Chico's Escoces

1 Stud Esperanza's Hebreo

2 Stud Esperanza's Blason

Also ran Princess, Boccacio, and Matador.

A terrible murder is reported in Pará, Brazil. Mr. Peris Garcia, a wealthy banker, was murdered in his own bank, and the assassins carried off half a million of dollars.

Passengers who sailed per steamer «Leibnitz» for Southampton and Antwerp:

Mr. and Mrs. Bastin, family and nurse; Miss Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. Waetge, Mrs. McGilp and daughter, Miss Shaw, Mrs. Davies, Master Davies, Dr. and Mrs. Hanly and servant, and about 20 third-class passengers.

We are happy to announce the marriage shortly to take place of young Mr. Nicholas Anchorena with Sta. Magdalena Saavedra.

Another newspaper, *La Provincia*, has been started in this city for the purpose of advocating the candidature of Dr. Costa.

The proprietors of the «Proveedor» have spent \$60,000 m/n in repairing and refitting this steamer, which is now as comfortable as the best on the river. We need hardly state the repairs were all effected at the Boca.

About 130 gentlemen attended the banquet to Messrs. Huergo and White.

On Thursday night thieves entered Messrs. Newman and Breyer's piano store in Calle Florida and stole \$3000 m/n in notes and cedulas for \$10,000.

Dr. José Paz, Minister at Paris; has received permission from M. Pasteur for two Argentine physicians, Drs. Davel and O'Connor, to study at his laboratory, to learn his treatment of hydrophobia. The French Government has acceded to his request for a young Argentine named Frederico Erdman to serve on board a French war-vessel of the Toulon squadron.

Dr. Arroyo, Argentine Minister at Bolivia, complains that the authorities at that country oppose his enlistment of Mataco Indians for the sugar-mills of Salta.

Reports from Santiago del Estero say that the Indians invaded the frontier and killed three men and carried off two children.

Dr. Gonzalez has resigned his post of President of the Municipality of Mercedes (from which he was suspended by the E.P.) and Señor Solveyra has been appointed in his place.

A fire broke out on Sunday afternoon in Penco's bazaar in Calle Chacabuco 179 and 181. The fire seems to have originated in the room occupied by Sr. Osvaldo Penco, who for some time has been confined to his bed by a kind of paralysis. A peon had lighted a stove there for warming water for a bath, and it is supposed that this caused the fire in some way. Sr. Penco had a narrow escape, as he could not move without assistance, and the peon did not hear his calls for help until the bed curtains were on fire. The fire was extinguished by the bomberos at about nine o'clock, by which time nearly the whole of the establishment was destroyed with its contents. The damages are estimated at from \$30,000 to \$40,000. The stock was insured, but not the buildings.

The *Constituyente* of Copiapó, in a recent article on the mining industry in the province of Atacama, Chili, declares that all the mines of this district may be considered virgin compared with the Chañarillo mines, the greatest riches of which were found after a depth of 300 metres had been passed. The Bodos group is immensely rich, but capitalists refused for years to embark a cent in the enterprise because the silver did not crop out on the surface. In 1884 the Elisa mines at Bodos yielded 105,132 metric quintals of ore, which gave 15,261 kilograms of silver of the value of 512,552 dols. The Cachiyuyo gold mine is giving to its fortunate owner, Don José Ramon Sanchez, 10,000 dols. clear a month. In the Dulcinea copper mine at Puquios, a lode three yards in width, which is yielding ore of 20 to 22 per cent, has been struck at a depth of 450 metres. The Verde mine, of the group belonging to Mr. Geo. Fergie at Puquios, is turning out ore from a lode of 80 centimetres of a ley of 40 per cent. An establishment is being erected at the Amolanas mine to work by concentration 3000 metric quintals of ore daily.

AN EVENING VISIT TO THE BLESSED SACRAMENT.

From golden threads of sunset, night
is weaving
A starry mantle for the land and
sea;
Unto the soul a spirit voice is
breathing
In whisper-low and sweet, "Come
unto Me,"

O let us follow in the hush of even:
'Twill lead us to a chapel quaint
and fair,
Where we may breathe awhile the
breath of Heaven,
For Jesus, in the Eucharist, is
there

'Tis sweet the love of our dear Lord
possessing,
Our tales of joy and sorrow to
repeat;
But sweeter far to crave His tender
blessing
And, self forgotten, rest at His
dear feet.

Why seek for words in moments of
devotion,
When holy silence in itself is
prayer?
Why strive to stay the tide of sweet
emotion?
'Twill bear us nearer Jesus hidden
there.

See yonder cross! It marks His
earthly dwelling;
We've gained the portal—yet a
moment stay;
O that our hearts all worldliness
expelling,
Worthy might be, to love, and
pray!

Nature upon her sable couch reclin-
ing,
Wrapped in her starry mantle,
calmly sleeps;
Yet in our midst the light of love is
shining—
Jesus, Our Lord, His loving vigil
keeps!

See! in the gloom one little lamp is
burning;
Its trembling beams speak to our
hearts of Him!
Come, let us enter, filled with tender
yearning;
Adorning with the unseen scap-
hims.

Sweet Heart of Jesus! Art Thou
sad and lonely
Within Thine altar home to
night?
O that our hearts might burn for
Thee, Thee only,
As burns the faithful sanctuary
light!

O that our souls, all earthly things
forsaking,
Might enter through yon taber-
nacle door,
And rest in Thee, dear Sacred Heart!
partaking
Of Eucharistic love forevermore!

M. E. JORDAN,
in *Echoes from the Pines.*

REMARKABLE IRISH WOMAN IN AMERICA.

The following sketch is taken from the *Pall Mall Gazette* of a Cork lady, whose great stature and remarkable equestrian accomplishments brought her much under notice, but whose amiable and ladylike qualities distinguished her as a woman of good breeding and rare intelligence. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—Miss Middy Morgan, of New York, is the most successful reporter among women. Belonging to an old Irish family, she found herself at an early age thrown upon her own resources by a division of the home property, which left a small allowance to each member. Miss Morgan very generously left her portion to the home fund and started out to help herself. Naturally fond of horses and live stock, she went to Italy, where King Victor Emmanuel gave her charge of his horses and stables. About the year 1870 Miss Morgan came to the United States with the family of Mr. Leonard Jerome, of New York, where she made a great fortune by riding at the Central Park some of the famous horses from Mr. Jerome's stables. Looking about for a position that would give her a good living, Miss Morgan applied to one of the leading New York papers for "something to do." It was summer, and during the racing season at Saratoga, and the editor in charge, a trifle annoyed at the persistence of a woman who wanted to report, sent her to the Saratoga races. Miss Morgan forwarded the best reports ever made of the races, surprising the editor, who doubted that she sent the reports, thinking "some fellow helped her out." But no fellow on the press of New York at the time could compete with Miss Morgan, and, once convinced, the editor secured her services, which have been continued till the present time, and

to-day Miss Middy Morgan, the stock reporter of New York, is worth thousands of dollars, controls the reports of the stock yards and is considered by the drovers themselves a "first-class judge of live stock."

FOOD FOR MAN.

The old saying that what is one man's meat is another man's poison is realised in the opposite tastes of people. The Turks shudder at the thought of eating oysters. The Digger Indians of the Pacific slope rejoiced in the great locust swarms of 1875 as a dispensation of the Great Spirit, and laid in a store of dried locust powder sufficient to last them several years. The French will eat frogs, snails and the diseased livers of geese, but draw the line at alligators. Buckland declares the taste of boar-constrictor good, and much like veal. Quass, the fermented cabbage water of the Russians is their popular tippie. It is described as a mixture of stale fish and soapsuds in taste, yet, next to beer, it has more votaries than any other fermented beverage. A tallow candle washed down with quass forms a meal that it would be hard to be thankful for. In Canton, and other Chinese cities rats are sold at the rate of two dollars a dozen, and the hind quarters of dogs are hung up in the butchers' shops alongside of mutton and lamb, but command a higher price. The edible birds' nests of the Chinese are worth twice their weight in silver, the finest variety selling for as much as 30 dollars a pound. The Negroes of the West Indies eat baked snakes and palm worms fried in their own fat, but they cannot be induced to eat stewed rabbits. In Mexico parrots are eaten, but they are rather tough. The "gauchos" of the Banda Oriental are in the habit of hunting skunks for the sake of their fish. The octopus or devil-fish, when boiled and then roasted, is eaten in Corsica and esteemed a delicacy. In the Pacific Islands and West Indies lizards' eggs are eaten with gusto. The natives of the Antilles eat alligator eggs, and the eggs of the turtle are popular everywhere, though up to the commencement of the last century turtle was only eaten by the poor of Jamaica. Ants are eaten by various nations. In Brazil they are served with a resinous sauce, and in Africa they are stewed with grease or butter. The East Indians catch them in pits and carefully wash them in handfals like raisins. In Siam a curry of ants' eggs is a costly luxury. The Ceylonese eat the bees after robbing them of their honey. Catapillars and spiders are dainties to the African bushman. After they have wound the silk from the cocoon the Chinese eat the chrysalis of the silk worm. Spiders roasted are a sort of dessert with the New Caledonians.

A PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE.

A French exile of a noble family, who was so fortunate as to escape those infamous butchers, Robespierre, Danton, Marat, and their associates, often related the following incident:—I had already passed a long time in the Bastille, at Paris, and with hundreds of others I expected the execution of the sentence of death. One morning the guardian of the prison entered and read out the names of those that were to place their heads under the murderous knife of the guillotine. The death list contained about fifty names, and mine amongst them. An indescribable confusion followed; some wept and screamed, and cursed the tyrants; whilst others exulted and gave expression to their gratitude to God in loud songs of praise, because the hour of their liberation was at hand. All except myself had left the prison to enter upon the fatal journey. "Have patience with me," I cried to the jailer. "Last night I lost my medal and I cannot go without it." "Medal! What kind of medal!" he asked, impatiently.

"My medal of the Blessed Virgin," I said, "tossing about the straw on which I had slept. 'Forward!' cried the man imperiously, 'not a moment's delay!'"

"Have pity on me! During my whole life I have worn the medal round my neck, and now, on my last journey—" I broke down. My sorrow for the lost article choked me. I expected a storm of abuse from the prison-keeper, and thought he would have me taken forcibly. But he merely said: "Remain, then, amongst the living for to-day without your medal, and to-morrow you may mount the scaffold with it."

With these words he turned his back on me, and slammed the door of the prison. Just at that moment I found the medal, and called after him, but in vain. He did not hear me. I pressed the dear image to my lips, and kissed it with as much fervor as if I had been restored to life.

Next morning the prison-door was opened by a strange jailer, whom I had never seen before, and who called over a list of new victims. My name was not amongst them. I never learned the reason why. Perhaps I was believed to have been already guillotined. One evening, about a week later, the terrible cry of "Fire!" was heard in the courtyard immediately adjoining the prison, and almost at the same time the doors were thrown open and a voice cried out: "Save yourselves as best you can!" The fire was evidently no accident, but was devised as a means of escape for the prisoners, and everyone hastened to avail himself of the favorable opportunity. I was one of the first out of prison. Very few, however, succeeded in making their escape, as the guards at once secured the outer gates.

My only desire now was to find my wife and children. All the information I had about them was that they had taken refuge in Germany, somewhere on the Rhine. I spent two years in searching for them, and already all hope of finding them was beginning to die out in me. It was my practice to visit every church I met with on my travels, and coming one day to the town of S— I did not omit to visit its church. Entering it, my attention was at once arrested by a lady in deep mourning, with two girls, kneeling in earnest prayer before a picture of Our Lady. Who can describe my feelings when I recognized in them my wife and children! Our first care was to offer up our thanksgiving, from the very depths of our souls to her, who under God's providence had so wonderfully protected and re-united us. I still possess the medal of the Blessed Virgin to which I owe the preservation of my life. I hope to die while pressing it to my lips.—*Sodalist.*

DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL.

The health of animals, as well as human beings, is easier retained by good care than regained when lost.

In seeding down land for pasture it would be an advantage to sow different kinds of grasses of such kinds as ripen at different times, so that a succession of fresh feed might be secured for a longer period in the season.

A strawberry grower says some strawberry plants are naturally barren and should be pulled out and treated as weeds. He goes over the patch when the plants are in blossom and pulls up all the plants that have not blossomed.

Peas leave the ground in better condition for a succeeding crop of strawberries than sweet corn; this is a better one than potatoes. Cabbage is the most exhaustive crop of all these and should not precede strawberries if it can be avoided.

The *Chicago Tribune* says: It is unquestionable that the present generation is leaving the farm in large numbers and that the next will leave in still greater, and that were it not for the accretion of foreign agricultural labor our farms would suffer very heavily.

Mill maize should be planted in a good, rich soil, and given good cultivation. It will make a good growth, and furnish considerable green food if cut off and fed, or if allowed to stand longer it can be cut and cured for fodder.

Most farmers smoke the shoulders and hams of hogs, but few know that an equal improvement can be made in the side meat by turning it into bacon. The smoke adds not only to the flavor of the meat, but to its digestibility. It does one by doing the other, as anything eaten with a relish secures a larger portion of gastric juice and thus promotes digestion.

Except for sheep, which masticate and digest more thoroughly than other animals, grain of any kind of farm stock should be ground. Though cows remasticate their food, much grain fed whole will pass through them, giving little benefit. When ground, meal may be mixed with cut straw or other coarse food that would not be eaten, and it will digest better in this more bulky form than if fed separately.

Live in the sunlight.—Some people have a way of shutting up certain rooms in their houses, opening them only when there is company or at a general cleaning time. Just as likely as not, these rooms are on the north side of the house, where all through the winter and early spring the kindly sunshine beats and begs to be let in. A fanciful mind might well imagine that it was saying: "Open those close-shut blinds! Raise these inhospitable curtains! Do you not see that I, the great cleanser and purifier, am come to do you good? I prithee, let me in!" "But," answers the proud housewife, "my curtains, and carpets, and cushions will fade if I let you in." "Yes," answers Sunshine, "but your cheeks and your children's cheeks will fade if you keep me out. Diphtheria, typhoid fever, pneumonia—these are trying to keep me out. Their triumph waits for them in that case." Just as likely as not, again, the housewife does not believe him. Certainly, in nine cases out of ten, she gives no heed to his gentle entreaties.—*Good Cheer.*

FACTS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.

Spinach is a Persian plant.

Horseradish is a native of England.

Melons were found originally in Asia.

Filberts originally came from Greece.

Quinces originally came from Corinth.

The turnip originally came from Rome.

The peach originally came from Persia.

Sage is a native of the south of Europe.

Sweet marjoram is a native of Portugal.

The bean is said to be a native of Egypt.

Damsons originally came from Damascus.

The pea is a native of the south of Europe.

Ginger is a native of the East and West Indies.

Coriander seed came originally from the East.

The cucumber was originally a tropical vegetable.

The Greeks called butter *bouturos*—"cow cheese."

The gooseberry is indigenous to Great Britain.

Apricots are indigenous to the plains of Armenia.

Pears were originally brought from the East by the Romans.

Capers originally grew wild in Greece and Northern Africa.

The walnut is a native of Persia, the Caucasus and China.

The clove is a native of the Malacca Islands, as is also the nutmeg.

Vinegar is derived from two French words, *vin aigre*, "sour wine."

Cherries were known in Asia as far back as the seventeenth century.

Garlic came to us first from Sicily and the shores of the Mediterranean.

Asparagus was originally a wild sea-coast plant and is a native of Great Britain.

Nectarine received its name from nectar, the principal drink of the gods.

The tomato is a native of South America, and it takes its name from a Portuguese word.

Greengage is called after the Gage family, who first took it to England from a monastery in Paris.

Parsley is said to have come from Egypt, and mythology tells us it was used to adorn the head of Hercules.

Apples were originally brought from the East by the Romans. The crab apple is indigenous to Great Britain.

It is a curious fact that while the names of all our animals are of Saxon origin, Norman names are given to the flesh they yield.

The onion was almost an object of worship with the Egyptians two thousand years before the Christian era. It first came from India.

The cantaloupe is a native of America, and so called from the name of a place near Rome, where it was first cultivated in Europe.

Before the middle of the seventeenth century tea was not used in England, and was entirely unknown to the Greeks and Romans.

The word biscuit is French for "twice baked," because originally that was the mode of entirely depriving it of moisture to insure its keeping.

WIT AND HUMOUR.

Lovers do the cooing before marriage, and tradesmen do the billing after it.

Why is the letter O the most charitable letter? Because it is found oftener than any other in "doing good."

"What are the 'seven ages of man,' Henry?" "Luggage, garbage, storage, mortgage, postage, shrinkage, and dotage." He went right up to the head of the class.

A young lady who heard that hops were being seriously injured by wet weather, declared that no amount of wet weather would prevent her from going to a good hop.

"Got anything new this beastly weather?" asked one citizen of another on last Sunday. "Yes, neuralgia," said the interrogated, with a fresh frown on his corrugated visage.

"Were you ever caught in a sudden squall?" asked an old yachtsman of a worthy citizen. "Well, I guess so. I have helped to bring up eight babies," responded the good man.

Dude at a chrysanthemum show to Miss Clara: Miss Moran, this flower is like yourself, it comes so late. Miss Clara: Indeed, it seems like yourself, it has no scents to speak of.

Six of One and Half-a-dozen of the Other.—Mother: "Mercy, children, what are you making such a noise for?" Children's chorus: "Why, to keep the baby quiet, mamma."

At a Sunday school, lately, a bright little fellow was asked, "What's conscience?" "An inward monitor," was the reply. "And what is a monitor?" "One of the ironclads."

I wonder why my head comes up out of the water first instead of my feet?" said Jones to Thomas, while both were bathing. "Well, the lightest always comes up first," said Thomas.

"But I tell you the man has no incentive." "And I tell you that he has. He's got a wife and three children, and if that ain't incentive enough to keep any ordinary man going, I don't know what is."

A schoolmaster was about to flog a pupil for having said he was a fool, when the boy cried out, "Oh, don't! don't! I won't say what I think again all the days of my life."

"Did you say or did you not say what I said you said? Because wait said you said you never said what I said you said. Now, if you say that you did not say what I said you said, then what did you say?"

Mrs. Blinks: Yes, they say Mr. Jones is going to Havanna. Mrs. Minks, the mother of the girls: Not if I can't help it. Mary is the elder, Anna can wait, and Mr. Jones had better come to his senses before it is too late.

Kansas city recently had a swell ball, at which the menu was in French, and nearly every Kansascityman went supperless to bed rather than fly to ills he knew not of in the way of provender, the identity of which was concealed in the clothing of an unknown tongue.

"Yes, sir, I played with Irving for several years," repeated a man much given to talking. "Why, I didn't know you were ever on the stage," said his friend. "Wasn't neither, I played marbles with him when we were boys at school," rejoined the gossip.

Applied science.—Miss Joy: Madame, Mr. Forster has come to take me for a drive. May I go, madame? Madame: You know, Miss Joy, the rules of Vasser do not allow unless you are engaged—are you engaged to Mr. Forster? Miss Joy, doubtfully: N—no, but—if you will let me go, I shall be by the time we get back.

"They tell me you've travelled Mr. Crimsonbeak," said Miss Fussanfeather, during a lull in the conversation the other night.

"Yes, I've travelled considerably. I used to travel for a dry goods house. I wish I was travelling now."

"I wish you were," innocently rejoined the young lady, noticing that both hands of the clock were pointing upward.

A Henry County farmer came to Clinton on the late cold wave wearing a coon-skin overcoat. A west-side grocer enquired:

"Why don't you wear the hairy side in instead of out?"

"I reckon the coon knew which side was the warmest when he wore it, didn't he?" replied the farmer.

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 mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pain in the side and back? Is there a fulness about the right side as if the liver was enlarging? Is there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly colored, 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 affect 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 most and most effective remedy of this distressing complaint is "Seigel's Curative Syrup," a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 17, Farringdon Road, London, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

TESTIMONIAL.

Dear Sirs,

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

COMMERCIAL.

Gold	June 10.
Series A	150.80
Series E	94
Series F	—
Series G	—
Cedulas L	85
National Bank Shares	—

In a number of last week's Standard the following paragraph appeared:

"People may well afford to keep their lands in Santa Fé until Mr. Ware's or Mr. Casado's railway is made next year. We heard to-day of a sale of one league of land near the Candelaria colony, Villa Casildo, of Mr. Casildo, for fifty thousand national dollars in gold which is over 75,000 nats in paper. We expect when the earthworks are being made next year through the Venado Tuerto and Loreto camps, which are some of the richest and most fertile in Santa Fé, to see those lands selling at from forty to fifty thousand nats per league. The buyer of the league of land at Candelaria is an English estanciero for many years resident in Santa Fé."

We are assured on the best authority that the statement is misleading. The sum paid is the same as that given above, but the money will not be demanded for five years, and meantime the purchaser pay 5 per cent as rent.

Don Saturnino Rives, owner of the Mensagerias Fluviales line of steamers, has ordered the construction in Glasgow of another steamer, larger than any on the line at present, she will be called the "Oriental."

The "Havellius" arrived on the 9th inst. bringing £250,000 sterling.

We make the following extracts from the report of the B. Aires and Rosario Railway Company presented at the meeting of shareholders in London on the 13th ult.:

The working of the railway for the past year, assuming the currency at the par value of 5.04 dols. to the £ sterling as previously, shows the following results:

	1885	1884
Gross receipts	£137,263	£81,041
Working expenses	72,390	42,900
Net receipts	£64,872	£38,070

Movements of Lamport and Holt's steamers at Rosario:

S.S. "Illios," Captain Hedley, arrived from Santa Fé May 31st, sailed same day for Campana, where she will load 1000 tons of maize for Havre.

S.S. "Strabo," Captain Dobson, arrived May 31st, discharged her cargo at Gas Mole, and on the 2nd June sailed for Boca, Santa Fé.

S.S. "Buffon," Captain Lyons, arrived from Santa Fé on June 2nd, receives at Gas Mole 7000 bags of maize for Liverpool, and at Hall's barraca—

3000 bags maize
80 bales wool
40 bags canary seed
70 packages specie for London

S.S. "Como" arrived on 2nd June with "Pascual's" Rosario cargo and is discharging at Gas Mole.

S.S. "Dryden" was expected on or about the 9th June.

The railway to the colonies in Santa Fé produced the sum of \$190,200 m/n during the last 9 months leaving a profit of \$88,161 m/n.

Mr. Robert Cano is the purchaser of the Haedo property at the corner of Rivadavia and Florida, which was sold this week for \$372,000 m/n.

Mr. Michael Duggan has purchased 250,000 square yards of land in South Barracas in front of the Riachuelo at \$9 m/n per yard.

We note the sale in Montevideo of 7000 to 8000 cow hides from saladeros Arrivilaga, Gualeguaychu, and Guayyu at 56 ris. The boneash fauna from saladero Peneyrua at \$12.50 with marlo at \$20, the same from saladero Paulet at \$62.50.

A colleague announces the sale of one thousand cows in Azul at the rate of \$10 m/n per head, picked by the buyer.

Mr. P. Ham sold in the South market 1000 arrobes of wool from Mr. P. Daly's estancia, Villa Nueva, at the splendid price of \$125 % per arrobe.

A sale of land in the 4th national section was effected by Mr. W. White; the area sold is four square leagues, lot 2, fraction D, section 4, the price was at the rate of \$2550 gold or \$3850 m/n paper per league.

Mr. White has also sold four leagues of land in the 1st section, letter E, of Cordoba, for \$19,000 m/n cash.

Three-quarters of a league of land in Bahia Blanca has been sold for \$11,020 m/n, basis price of auction being 10,534; this place is known as the estancia San José; the cows on the estancia were sold at \$6.50, al corte, the mares, horses, etc., fetched relatively high prices.

We note the following sales in Rosario of live stock:

1009 breeding cows, 12 per cent steers, at \$6.50 paper.

500 mestiza steers from Mr. Jeas's estancia, La Victoria, 2 1/2 years and upwards, at \$14. 2000 mestiza Rambouillet sheep at \$1.10. 1000 mestiza sheep, price reserved.

The sale of 2000 head of criolla cattle without novillos, to the west of the Media Luna district is reported at \$7.50 m/n per head. This stock belonged to Mr. Kenoward de Larivière, who was so cruelly murdered in his own house some few months ago.

In Rosario we note the sale of 1400 Lincoln sheep at \$2.20 m/n per head.

The following commercial teelgrams have been received:

"Antwerp, June 3.
Buenos Aires wool of 30 o/o yield, are quoted to-day as follows:

Long wool fcs. 1.22 1/2, 1.25 per kilo; middling fcs. 0.17 1/2, 1.20; inferior fcs. 1.12 1/2, 1.15. Stock of River Plate wools 15000-16000 bales. Salted saladero ox hides of 20-25 kilos, fcs. 65-68 per 50 kilos. Stock of R. Plate cow hides about 100,000.

"Bordeaux, June 4.
Sheepskins are quoted to-day as follows:

Large, fcs. 115-117 per 100 kilos; half wool, fcs. 100-102; borrega, fcs. 85-90. Stock of River Plate sheepskins 2500-3000 bales. Dry ox hides mixed with desechos fcs. 85-90 per 50 kilos. Maize, white and yellow, average price fcs. 11-11.50 per 100 kilos. Wheat: United States, which regulates the market, generally quoted fcs. 2 over that of the River Plate; fcs. 15-15.50 per kilos.

Special wine cargo for the R. Plate fcs. 40-50 per ton of 4 bordelesas. Exports to Buenos Aires during the last fortnight about 7000 bords.

Rio Janeiro, June 7.
River Plate jerked beef 200-280 reis per kilo. Stock of R. Plate and Rio Grande 4,200,000 kilos.

Flour \$15.500. Hay 68. Aran 2.300. Tallow 330. Potro oil 880. Stock of flour 34000 barrels.

Exchange on London 21 1/2 d. Sovereigns at \$11.100.

THE PLAZAS.

Wool.	
Superior	100
Good	68 80
Borrega	—
Regular	—

Hides.	
Good camp	212 205
Horse Hides	50
Hair	183
Nonatos	1 0 153

Sheepskins	
Matadero	per lb 2 1/2 ris.
Corderitos reg.	15

Whert.

Coast

Maize

Morocho, in grain ... 2.25 2.30 m/n

Yellow, in grain

2.20 m/n

CONSTITUCION.

Wool.

Good

Bellies

Borrega

Hides

Good camp

Sheepskins superior .. 25 23 1/2 ris.

Matadero

Hair

Horse hides

Nutria

Nonatoskin

SHIPPING LIST.

Steamers expected to sail in June:

12 Congo for Bordeaux
15 Orione for Genoa
Matteo Bruzzo, Genoa

Steamers to sail from Montevideo:

12 Sakkarah for Valparaiso
13 Ibis for Hamburg
Steamers expected to arrive in June:

11 Havellius from Havre
12 Strassburg from Antwerp
13 La France from Hamburg
Rubens, Marseilles

14 Mozart from Pacific
Napoli, Liverpool
Rosario, Genoa

Steamers expected at Montevideo:

12 Sakkarah from Bremen
13 Ibis from Liverpool

BIRTHS.

On May 31st at 985 Cangallo, the wife of J. S. McLean, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 22nd May, Mr. Felix Martinez of Zarate, to Anita, eldest daughter of the late Coruello Langen, of Campana.

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. fin

TO BE SOLD

HOUSE, payable in Monthly Installments, containing five rooms, kitchen and offices, newly built, situated in a healthy locality one square from City of Buenos Aires. Tramway Price \$90 cash, and \$50 per month. For particulars apply to S. K. JORDAN, PIEDAD 41. jl-1m

BULLRICH Y CA.

RESUMEN DE REMATES A EFECTUARSE

JUNIO
Martes 15—Judicial. Casa Victoria 853 y 855. Base pesos 9958, a las 3.
Viernes 18—Judicial. Venezuela 549. Base pesos 6734, a las 3.1
Domingo 20—Judicial. 1 terreno en la barranca Artes. Base pesos 1270, a las 3.
Lunes 21—Casa Independencia 472. Base pesos 3658, a las 3.
Miércoles 23—1500 hectareas en Pehuajo y haciendas vecuna y lanar, etc. en Alsina 78 a las 2.
Sabado 26—Arrendamiento de 5 leguas en la Loberia, establecimiento La Chata, haciendas, en Alsina 78 a las 2.
Miércoles 30—Haciendas, chacras en el Azul, a las 1.

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

ECONMICAL PAINT

IRON AND WOOD

H. THOMPSON and Co.'s Magnetic Oxide of Iron Paint is very suitable for Estancieros and proprietors of houses on account of its durability, being prepared for use it can be applied by anyone without the trouble of mixing. It preserves iron from rust if applied before corrosion begins, and maintains its colour even under the summer sun and without blistering. It is a certain cure for damp walls or defective roofs, and is so hard that it can be walked upon without injury.

One pound covers four square yards of wood or iron, and being both paint and varnish combined, two coatings of it are equal to four of ordinary paint and varnish.

In this of 1, 1, and 1 arrobe, ready for use, price \$6 per arrobe. Quantities to suit purchasers.
The ENAMEL PAINT is recommended for any out door work, as for garden seats, walls, etc., where a durable polished surface is desired.—In tins of 2lbs, ready for use, price \$1.25, and in larger tins.

E. BERGMANN & CO.

112-L A V A L L E-112 ju8-1m

Familia que no consume

HESPERIDINA

debe consultar con aquella que siempre tiene a mano

UNA BOTELLA

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

ES UNA NECESIDAD CASERA

21 años de éxito lo prueba.

M. S. BAGLEY y Ca.

NOTICE

THE ENGLISH BANK OF THE RIVER PLATE, LIMITED

WE hereby give notice that in accordance with agreement established between the various Banks in this city, our office hours on and after 1st June next will be from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. with the exception of Saturdays and end of month, when the Bank will remain open from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

FURNITURE

A Good Assortment

ALWAYS ON HAND AT

W. G. MARTINDALE'S

144-ESMERALDA-144

sep 1—pm

ALFREDO DAY Y CIA.

Introducentes por mayor de todas clases de

VINOS, COÑACS,

LICORES, CERVEZA, ETC.

77-DEFENSA-77

m6 pm

UNITED STATES HOTEL

278-PASEO DE JULIO-278

Corner of Lavalle

MEALS AT ALL HOURS—BOARDERS

RECEIVED ON MODERATE TERMS

J. S. WALKER, Proprietor.

m17pm

Dr. Klappenbach

L A W Y E R

Partnership with Dr. O'Farrell being dissolved, offices have been opened at

159--ALSINA--159

Business attended to in La Plata.

11 m—pm

HERM. ALTGELT Y CIA.

CONSIGNATARIOS DE CEREALES

76-RECONQUISTA-76

BUENOS AIRES

m11—pm

JULES VONWILLER

AGENT for all kinds of Law

Business. Office: 90 calle

San Martin, rooms 11, 13, and

15 (altos).

m6 pm

DR. WM. J. GALBRAITH

Has opened his studio of law-

yer at No. 27 Calle Victoria. Of-

fice hours 11 to 5 daily.

m17 pm

PATRICK HAM

WOOL & PRODUCE BROKER

1371-PIEDAD-1371

m26pm

CARLOS A. DAVIS,

CONTADOR PÚBLICO

LA PLATA,

CALLE 57, Entre la 8 y 9.

BUENOS AIRES—CANGALLO 55.

DIMAS GONZALEZ

Ha traslado su escritorio a la

calle Reconquista núm 43.

m17-1m

A. S. Witcomb

FOTOGRAFO

208 Florida

j2pm

ESTUDIO FOTOGRAFICO

Chute & Brooks

74 Calle Florida—Buenos Aires

25 de Mayo No. 300—Montevideo

ALL work executed with promptness, guaranteeing the finest work produced in this city. Copies and enlargements from miniature to life size. Pictures finished in Crayons, Water Colors, Turin, etc., etc.

74-FLORIDA-74

MOLY CROSS

COLLEGE

595 - CORRIENTES - 595

BUENOS AIRES.

—:0:—

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

—:0:—

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 Certificated 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 Reydams, Graduate en Lettres, Brussels University.

Elementary Mistress and General Assistant, Miss E. C. Waters, Government Certificated Teacher in George Heriots' 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 Harp in conjunction with Professor Brighman, 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.

COLEGIO GRIEGO

671 PARANA 671

PLAZA 6 DE JUNIO

YOUNG LADIES'

ENGLISH CATHOLIC SCHOOL

BOARDERS, HALF BOARDERS,

EXTERN AND MUSIC PUPIL.

French and Spanish taught

j14pm

PRIVATE

BOARD AND TUITION

SAN JOSE DE FLORES

33-RIVADAVIA-33

CHILDREN'S HOME

AN English lady of many years' ex-

perience 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

Extra

Fine

KEROSENE

M A R K