

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

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BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1886.

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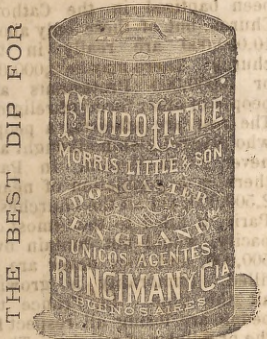
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WE hereby give notice that in ac-
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between the various Banks in this city,
our office hours on and after 1st June
next will be from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. with
the exception of Saturdays and end of
month,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

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38-1m

THE ACHILL FISHERS.

"I sought in vain for a passage
in the Queen's speech recom-
mending her 'Lords and Gentle-
men' to enable those people to
help themselves."—Extract from
letter of W. Glynn to New York
Press, Feb. 28, 1886.

In Achill Island the fisher-folks
abide.

Where the murky salt-marsh oozes,
And the carrion the gull refuses,
And sudden seaweeds flung by the
tide.

Are food for the beings, naked, un-
shod,
Fainting with famine, who call on
their God.

In their faithful, simple fashion—
The God that the Litany's passion
Invokes 'neath the grand Cathedral
dome.

Where sinners in gems and velvets
come,
Where beautiful women lift tear-
dewed faces,

To words of balm and blessings and
graces,
And pealing anthem and chanted
prayer

From the white robed choir fills the
perfumed air.

In Achill the women and children
are dying

While their Queen sits on her
throne;
But a Queen cannot heed their
moan.

She must rule her court. She scowls
if a jot
Of its loftiest etiquette be forgot,
And her high command she issues
As to length of plumes and splendor
of tissues;

That the curtesy shall bend till the
ground it touches,
And woe to the dame, be she prin-
cess or duchess,

Who the gracious imperial edict
transgresses
In the matter of court-trains and
low-necked dresses.

A woman! Look at the creatures
that tarry
In Achill's slime to grope for and
carry

Curlew or fish to the neighbor who
may be.

Is hungrier than they—with the
starving baby

In woeful tatters laid on her knee,
Or, by arms so gaunt that they hurt
it, pressed

Gaspings in death, to her milkless
breast.

And down at her feet in the wet
clay lying

Three—skeletons, surely! Nay they
are dying.

But their eyes yet live—they faint
would say

The same "Our Father" the dar-
lings pray

In the royal homes for the "bread
to day."

Yet courage, poor fisher-folk! Help
is borne

To you and your babes and their
mothers that mourn,

On the rushing tempests that leap
from our shore

Comes clarion-voiced cheer. Our
hearts on pour

Warm tides to their human brothers
and sisters.

To heal your anguish—cry shame
that blisters

To power that rule ye with hearts
of stone.

Ye shall not for ever be left alone!
Lift, lift your eyes to the clearing
sky;

Despair and Famine and plague
will fly.

For the gnawing hunger, the rotting
shrieking,

Take hope to your hearts, build hu-
man dwellings,

Boats for your fishing, have clothing
and food,

For the Lord He reigneth—and God
is good!

—M. D. in the Irish World.

SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN MAILS.

London, May 30.

The Dublin Mansion House Relief
Fund inaugurated by the Lord
Mayor ten weeks ago has been
closed. During the period over
which its operations extended
the Committee disbursed in
grants for the relief of distress a
sum of more than \$5,800. By
its assistance many hundreds of
families, whose misery was the
result of the enforced idleness of
bread-winners, were saved from
the necessity of having to choose
between the grim alternatives of
starvation and the almost hope-
less lot of the workhouse pauper.

The citizens of all creeds and
politics gave prompt and gener-
ous support to the Fund.

A meeting of Protestant gen-
tlemen from various parts of
Ulster was held in the Castle
Restaurant, Donegal-place, Bel-
fast, and an Irish Protestant
Home-Rule Association was es-
tablished, with Mr. Thomas Shil-
lington, J.P., Portadown, as pre-
sident, and Mr. David Beggs, a
Belfast linen manufacturer, as
secretary. Letters of apology
were read from numerous Pro-
testant clergymen and laymen.
The following resolution, pro-
posed by Mr. Thomas McClelland,
J.P., Belfast, and seconded by
Mr. Alexander Bowman, the re-
presentative of the Liberal work-
ing men of Belfast, was passed
unanimously:—

"That we pledge ourselves
to support the principle of Na-
tional Self-government, and to
advocate its application to Ire-
land, and we justify our action at
this crisis of our country's his-
tory."

The «Equateur» brings news
from Lisbon to the 9th inst. The
«Gaceta» of Madrid, says that the
meetings of Carlists on the fron-
tier are of no importance and
that there are 200,000 soldiers
ready to meet them. The United
States Government has sanc-
tioned a law prohibiting for-
eigners from acquiring real es-
tate. The French Government
has expelled many Carlists, in-
cluding General Ruiz, from
French territory. The cholera
prevails in India. The Count

d'Ostrani, the Italian Minister in
Switzerland, is going on a spe-
cial mission from his Government
to Chili. Prince Jerome Napo-
leon, in a letter to M. Dupuis, de-
clares that he is not a pretender;
he protests against the banish-
ment of the princes, and says
that the dangers of the French
Republic proceed from the vices
of the present constitution, which
is monarchical, and from the
politics of the Government. He
believes that the banishment of
the princes will lead to the pro-
scription of the citizens and to
civil war.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland
has addressed a letter to the Mayor
of Cork thanking him for his con-
siderate attention and guidance
during his stay in Cork, and stat-
ing that the recollection of his
visit to the South of Ireland will
always remain to Lady Aberdeen
and himself a source of grate-
ful satisfaction.

The American Hierarchy have
reason to congratulate them-
selves on the generosity of their
people. The vast sum of money
required for the creation of the
new Catholic University at Wash-
ington is now almost subscribed;
and the ecclesiastical authorities
confidently anticipate that ample
endowments will be provided for
the institution. Already a site
has been secured, and for the
proposed new buildings the Uni-
versity Board have selected three
plans, from which a final choice
will be made in November next.

TELEGRAMS.

London, June 24.

On Saturday Parliament was
dissolved.

It is stated that Mr. Grant Duff,
governor of Madras, has resigned
his office as he cannot concur
with Mr. Gladstone's Irish Home
Rule policy.

The Count of Paris, the Duke
of Chartres, the Duke of Orleans
and fifty others arrived at Dover
and were received by a large as-
sembly. The mayor and Corpora-
tion proceeded to the steamer
and presented to the count an
address of welcome and sym-
pathy to which he replied.

A meeting took place in St.
James's Hall which was very
well attended, and at which reso-
lutions in favor of Home Rule in
Ireland were enthusiastically car-
ried.

Parliament was prorogued on
the 26th. The Queen's speech
enumerated the various bills
sanctioned during the past ses-
sion and, in thanking the mem-
bers of Parliament for their past
services, announced that it was
the royal intention to consult the
people as to the best means of
restoring tranquility to Ireland
and securing British union.

The Russian Minister has been
instructed by his Government to
call the attention of the Porte to
the instances in which Prince
Alexander continues to violate
the constitution of Roumelia and
to insist on an energetic inter-
vention on the part of the Turkish
Government.

Mr. Gladstone addressed the
electors at the Free Trade Hall
in Manchester, and was received
with indescribable enthusiasm.
Thousands of persons assembled
at the station to welcome him,
and all the streets leading to the
hall were filled with a compact
crowd who cheered continuously
as the carriage passed. When
Mr. Gladstone entered the hall
the 7000 persons present all
stood up and kept on cheering
for three minutes.

The Queen has sent a telegram
to the Count of Paris expressing
her sympathy with him on his
expulsion from France.

The electoral excitement in-
creases throughout England day
by day. After a short stay at
Manchester Mr. Gladstone pro-
ceeded to Liverpool, and was
everywhere received with en-
thusiastic applause.

The opponents of Home Rule,
including Lord Randolph Church-
ill, the Marquis of Hartington,
Mr. Chamberlain, and John
Bright hold frequent meetings,
and strive to gain proselytes to
their cause and to secure the de-
feat of Mr. Gladstone's proposals
in the new House of Commons.

The European press in general
severely censures the recent ex-
pulsion of the French princes,
and considers it the greatest
blunder the Republican Govern-
ment has yet committed.

Lord Randolph Churchill, in a
speech to his constituents at
Paddington, said some fool-
ish things. Mr. Gladstone's
schemes, would put the gov-
ernment of Ireland under the
tutelage of the Catholic mob and
under the rule of a few American
adventurers and of a fanatical and
unscrupulous clergy. Seventy-
seven of the Parnellite candi-
dates and the present members
for London will be returned un-
opposed. Nine of the Conserva-
tive seats will also be retained
without opposition. The Union-
ists and the Conservatives will
contest sixty of the Liberal seats.

Paris, June 27.

On the 1st July the marriage
of the Duke of Morny to the
eldest daughter of the Presi-
dent elect of the Republic of
Venezuela, General Guzman
Blanco, will take place. The
ceremony will be celebrated with
great splendor, and there will be
an extensive gathering of South
Americans in this capital.

The new Bolivian Minister, Sr.
Arce, will shortly be received of-
ficially by President Grevy at the
Elysée, and the President will
then nominate a representative
of France in Bolivia where she is
now not diplomatically repre-
sented.

The French Radical newspa-
pers contend that the manifesto
of the Count of Paris was a proof
that his residence in France was
dangerous to the Republic, and
has thrown aside the mask and
shown himself in his real charac-
ter as a conspirator.

Three Councillors of State,
and the Count of Pourtales, 3rd
Secretary of the French Embas-
sy in London, have resigned in
consequence of the expulsion.

In a letter to the «Soleil», edit-
ed by M. Serve an intimate
friend of the Count of Paris, he
says that the period of banish-
ment will be short and that the
three and a half million of Con-
servative votes at the last elec-
tions will soon increase to six
millions of Royalist votes. He
adds that France is tired of and
disgusted with Republican blun-
ders and will become again a
Monarchy.

Eight supposed Socialists have
been arrested at Milan on a
charge of inciting a rebellion.
Several Socialists have also been
arrested in other cities. The
workmen's associations through-
out the country are breaking up.

The Radical papers call for the
expulsion of all the Orleanist
princes and the confiscation of
their estates as an answer to the
manifesto of the Count of Paris.

The French flag has not been
officially hoisted on the New
Hebrides islands; it was only
displayed above an ammunition
shop on one of the islands.

The Minister of War has issued
a decree expunging from the
army list the names of all the
members of the dethroned fami-
lies.

The Duke of Nemours, General
of Division, has in consequence
of the recent decree for the ex-
pulsion of the princes, declared
his intention to leave France and
take up his residence in a for-
eign land, although not included
in the decree of expulsion.

Madrid, June 29.

In the course of a discussion in
the Chamber of Deputies, Gen.
Lopez Dominguez declared that
it would be necessary to improve
the condition of the army and
navy and to adopt measures to
prevent the discontent among
the troops becoming general,
as the present state of affairs
might produce danger in the fu-
ture.

Rome, June 29.

Telegrams from Brindisi to the
Minister of the Interior announce
that the cholera is reappearing
there.

Berlin, June 26.

The Liberal Press of Germany
considers that the expulsion of
the Orleanist princes has been
justified by the manifesto to the
Count of Paris. In business cir-
cles it is feared that there will be
an Orleanist rising in France.
Another Episcopal Conference
will take place on August 10th,
when a letter from the Pope will
be read relative to the reorgani-
zation of the dioceses.

Chicago, June 26.

The employees of the Shore
Company took a locomotive, and
assisted by a force of police at-
tached it to a carriage and went
out of the station with it. Im-
mediately afterwards fifty strik-
ers seized two locomotives
which were getting up steam,
and in spite of the opposition of
the police, went out in pursuit
of the other engine and carriage,
which were overtaken and run
into by the first of the pursuing
engines. The police in the car-
riage fired on the strikers, and
it is said that several were kill-
ed, but the police then abandon-
ed the train which was thrown
off the rails.

Bahia, June 28.

The R.M.S. «Tagus» grounded
to-day at the entrance to this
port, the passengers, the crew,
and the mails have been saved.
The situation of the vessel is not
very dangerous, and it is hoped
she will be saved without much
difficulty.

The «Tagus» is in a dangerous
position. The passengers' lug-
gage is being saved, but with
much difficulty. Additional as-
sistance has been despatched to
try to float the steamer off the
bank. Captain Spooner enter-
tains hopes of saving her.

Valparaiso, June 26.

The elections for the presi-
dency of the Republic were
effected in perfect tranquility,
the opposition abstained from
voting.

The general opinion is opposed
to the disarming of the fleet. The
steamer «Cachapoal» on her voy-
age to Callao was in danger dur-
ing a storm off Coquimbo. Six
passengers were drowned who
lowered a boat against the cap-
tain's orders. He had to use his
revolver in order to control the
passengers.

The Chamber of Commerce, in
a report sent to the Government,
attributes the financial crisis to
the over issue of paper money.
The thermometer fell sometimes
during June to four degrees
below zero. The small-pox is
spreading in some departments.

The Government of General
Caceres has been recognised by
all the principal Legations.

A treaty of extradition has just
been concluded by the Peruvian
Government with Bolivia.

When the heart is on fire with
the love of God and the neighbor
there is no room for petty jeal-
ousy.

THE WORLD-FAMED

PEERLESS DIP.



SNELL & CO.

203 Rivadavia 203.

A WELCOME PROPOSAL.

HOPE FOR THE ORPHAN BOY
AND THE
POOR MAN'S SON.Buenos Aires,
June 28th, 1886.

Right Rev. Monsignor,

You are already aware that the Society of Missions, of which I am a member, has lately sent out here some of its priests with the two-fold object of establishing a high class and a middle college for English-speaking boys. Since our arrival we have come to the conclusion of giving precedence to the latter institution, and after much deliberation we have drawn up the following outline, which we respectfully submit to your judgment, knowing that if you approve of our scheme as useful and practicable, you will exert your valuable influence to effect its realisation.

1. A house in a suitable locality to be provided and furnished with all the necessary appliances and appurtenances of a college.

2. The pupils to be received should be divided into two sections, (1) those paying a moderate pension and (2) those unable to pay anything towards their maintenance. The former section would be taught not only the elementary subjects, reading, writing, and arithmetic, but also the advanced branches of a liberal education. These would include English composition, Latin, Spanish, history, geography, book-keeping, the higher mathematics, etc. The second section would attend the elementary classes with the first, and have ample time given them for study; but they would be engaged for some hours daily, either in learning a useful trade or acquiring the scientific and practical knowledge of farming and agriculture. Except in the class rooms, the two sections would be wholly isolated the one from the other.

3. The upper section being self-supporting, the lower would be maintained by subscribers divided into classes, and having the right of nominating pupils in proportion to their subscriptions.

4. The annual subscriptions would be: For 1st class \$100 m/n, for 2nd class \$50 m/n, for 3rd class \$25 m/n, for 4th \$10 m/n, and for 5th 5 m/n.

5. The Superiors of the College would reserve the right of making extra collections if they deemed them necessary.

6. The first and second class subscribers would form a committee of supervision and inspection of the lower department of the College, and an annual report would be made to them and to the other subscribers of the progress and financial position of that department.

We are willing to take charge gratuitously of a College to be managed within these outlines, and if we receive the same generous co-operation from the Irish residents of this country which they have uniformly given to every other religious or philanthropic undertaking in which they have been asked to help, we shall have no fear for the unqualified success of our proposed scheme.

If you think it advisable, you may publish this letter in the *Southern Cross*.

I have the honour to be,
Right Revd. Monsignor,
Your faithful Servant
in Christ,
Bernard Feeney,
P.S.M.
The Right Revd. Monsignor
Dean Dillon,
304 Tucuman,
Buenos Aires.

THE
ELECTIONS IN LA PLATA.CONFLICT OF PARTIES.—THREE
MEN KILLED AND SEVERAL
WOUNDED.

At the close of the municipal election for the 1st section of the city, when nothing remained to be done but to count the votes, a conflict occurred between the two contending factions which resulted in the killing of three men and the wounding of several others. A few days ago, the Governor, being aware of the existing state of political excitement, had a conference with Dr. Ugalde and Sr. Aristegui, the respective representatives of the two parties, and urged them to make a friendly arrangement so as to prevent any disorder at the election, and after several conferences they made a partial arrangement of the matter, agreeing upon mixed lists of candidates for the second and third section, where councillors were to be elected and where each party thought itself sufficiently strong to secure three at least of the seats.

It was agreed, however, in reference to the 1st section that two voting tables should be formed of four scrutineers on each side for each of the tables and that one of the two Presidents should be an *Achavalista* and the other a *Pacista*, and each side was to appoint a Fiscal for each table; also that the voters should remain at a convenient distance to be fixed by the Government agent; that they should vote alternately in groups of four and draw lots for the right to commence, but if either side delayed for more than two minutes in sending forward a group, the other side might continue to vote until the former recovered its turn. Every group was to be conducted to the table by an agent of its party. The above agreement was put into writing and signed by Sres. Ugalde and Aristegui. The Government appointed Colonel Julio Campos as intervener in the election and gave him the command of the police force of the section. The election in the 2nd section passed off quietly, the mixed list of candidates being elected. In the 3rd section there was no election, on account of the absence of the scrutineers. The tables for the 1st section were installed in the porch of San Ponciano, at the legal hour, the Fiscals occupied their posts and two police officers were placed at the porch entrance to prevent any crush. Lots were drawn for the right to begin voting and the *Pacistas* were successful. The two parties were grouped opposite each other in the street at a distance of about 15 metres. The voting was conducted in the manner agreed on and in perfect order up to one minute to four, when Colonel Campos ordered the iron door giving access to the porch to be closed so as to prevent any more people from entering. In spite of this order, four *Achavalistas* endeavoured to force their way in; this caused an agitation among their opponents, who shouted *fuera, fuera!* to which the *Achavalistas* replied with other threatening cries and then a shot was fired, which, according to Colonel Campos, proceeded from the crowd of *Pacistas*. This acted as the signal for a general fight; revolvers and knives were produced, some picked up stones, others flourished their walking sticks, revolvers were discharged and several *Achavalistas* fell. The police were, however, quickly drawn up by Colonel Campos in front of the porch and the *Pacistas*, making a great display of arms, retired in a body to the

offices of their committee. The result of the affray was that two men were killed on the spot, one died a few hours afterwards, and about 15 persons were wounded, among whom were Sr. Sechi, the Justice of the Peace of San Vicente, Manuel Quinteros, Pascual Arce, Sixto Lujan, and Manuel M. de Urquiza. The names of the killed are Norberto Ponce, N. Masachesi and José Dornia.—*The Herald*.

LABOR IN NORTH AMERICA.

Mr. T. V. Powderly, head of the Knights of Labor, in the *North American Review* for April, 1883, had an exceedingly able article on the condition of the American workingman at present, from which we take the following brief extracts:

«In January, 1884, the following paragraph appeared in one of the daily papers: 'It is estimated that at the present time one million and a half of men are out of employment in the United States.' Since then the number of the unemployed must have increased. . . . It is safe to assume that at present the number will not fall far short of 2,000,000. . . . With so many men and women seeking employment, the tendency of wages must be downward. It does not follow, because men are out of employment, that such articles as their fellow workmen produce should decrease in value, or that the profit on the manufactured article, accruing to the owners of the establishments in which they work, should be any less; on the contrary, the expectation is that diminished production will increase the price of the manufactured article, or at least prevent its depreciation when thrown on the market. Notwithstanding the reduction in the expenses of the mining company, we pay the same price for coal that we paid a year ago. It matters not that the carpet mills 'suspend 300 hands,' the price of carpeting remains unchanged. The gingham mills and the cotton and woolen mills may reduce the wages of employees 5 and 10 o/o, yet the price of gingham and calico continues as before. Whether the manufactured article commands the same price in the market or not, the employer, knowing that he can secure an abundance of help, reduces the wages of his employees. . . . That the army of the discontented is gathering fresh recruits day by day is true, and if this army should become so large that, driven to desperation, it should one day arise in its wrath and grapple with its real or fancied enemy, the responsibility for that act must fall upon the heads of those who could have averted the blow, but who turned a deaf ear to the supplication of suffering humanity and gave the screw of oppression an extra turn because they had the power. . . . An examination of the last census report shows that the number of manufacturing establishments in the United States was 252,852, and the amount of capital invested was \$2,790,272,606; the average number of hands employed was 2,732,595; the value of the raw material was \$3,396,823,549; while the product of the manufactured articles was \$5,369,579,191. Deduct the sum paid for the raw material from the product of the manufactured articles and we have \$1,972,745,642. This sum represents the difference between the price paid for the article when in a raw state and that received for it when manufactured. It is evident that something more than interest on money invested was required to give this additional value to the material. That something was the labor of the hands referred to. The total amount paid in wages to the employees of their establishments was \$947,953,795. Deducting this amount from the \$1,972,745,642 we have left \$1,024,791,847. This sum goes to the manufacturer. It is estimated by some that the amount paid for raw material includes taxes, insurance, salaries, and repairs; but, in the absence of reliable statistics, I am not prepared to prove that such is the case. By

adding the sum paid for raw material to the amount of capital invested, we have \$6,187,096,155, the total investment of the manufacturer. For this sum we have pitted against every one of the 2,732,595 employees a fraction over \$2264. While the average yearly earnings of each employee were \$720, he received in wages but a fraction over \$346 or a trifle over one dollar a day for every working day in the year. Subtract the wages of the employee from his earnings, and we have left \$374. The employee receives an average of \$346 a year for his labor, while his employer receives \$374 on an investment of \$2264.»

SOCIETY'S GREAT ENEMY.

THE ABOMINATIONS
OF
DIVORCE'S BANEFUL LAW.

Father Gavin, S.J., of Liverpool, recently speaking of the law of divorce, pointed out that marriage was one of the civilisers of society and divorce was the degradation of society. No one supposed that the Christian home, happy and holy though it was, was free from the ordinary cares of life; but the Catholic Church stepped into that Christian home, she lessened the trials and troubles and she softened the austerities of human life; she enabled husband and wife to live happily together, not for one or two years but until our Divine Redeemer cut the silver cord that bound them to life. She did this by teaching to both mutual concession, by urging the wife to be obedient to her husband; by reminding the husband to remember the position of the wife. And when the woman was unfortunate enough to violate the purity and holiness of the marriage vow, the Church was the first to lift up her voice to decry the terrible nature of the crime. But the Church never has and never could allow the bond that knit husband and wife together to be broken. In this country, according to the law of the land, the bond of marriage could be broken, and if husband and wife were weary of each other's society they could, by collusion or connivance, have their marriage dissolved. This knowledge made married life still more difficult to bear. The law of divorce separated those who had sworn at God's altar to cherish one another till death severed them. The husband who might have given to the woman what every pure woman treasured—the offering of an honest love, saw his wife separated from him and go into the world to seek another companion. Divorce looked upon in this way was nothing better than the polygamy of the savages. Everything that tended to lower the position of women tended to the degradation of society. Respect for woman was the mark of every good man. Had any present known a man whom in their heart they recognised as good without respect for woman. There were some of course who in the treatment of women, even of their own wives, were much more savages than the beasts of the jungle; they sometimes saw the cruelty of men come to the surface, but they seldom saw the polite misery which none knew of except those unfortunate people who had to bear it and God and his angels. Cursed, indeed, was the nation where respect for the weakness and purity of woman did not hold a place in the breast of man. There were some men who thought it a fine thing to go round about the world hinting dark innuendoes against the purity of women. The reputation of a woman was as delicate as a rose leaf, a breath could tarnish it. The purity of a woman was the dearest treasure she had on earth, and, as they well knew, thousands of women would face death itself rather than have that which they so much prized tarnished. He said there was no word too strong to apply to the man who spoke lightly and inconsiderately of the character of woman. If those men who so spoke were to hear another laugh and jeer, and whisper the word which they dare not utter openly against the

reputation of their own wife or sister, they might come to realise the pain they inflicted on others. Brave men showed their courage by condescension towards the weak; brave men were often gentle, and good men strove to screen that which ought to be hidden. One of the abominations of this law of divorce was that foul deeds which ought to be buried in everlasting night were blazed abroad in all the newspapers. They had all the details of the divorce cases recorded in the press with lamentable exactness, and there was danger of the corruption of the young and innocent before whom they came. What a fearful effect this must have upon souls. This baneful law was dragging down society which Jesus Christ had founded: it was lowering men and women in the estimation of their fellows; it proclaimed to the world the falseness of the marriage vows; it reminded men and women that these might exist in poetry and romance, but that in reality they were seldom to be found.

What effect had this law of divorce upon children? It separated the husband and wife, and placed the children under the care of one or the other. Let them place themselves in the position of these children. The love of a mother all had experienced, and they knew that the affection of a mother for her child could not be exceeded by any love in this world. The law of divorce blazoned the mother's crime before the world; the child was taught to be ashamed of his mother, not to know her, still less to reverence her. The children were deprived of the mother's care and training; they were deprived of that education which only a mother can give. The Catholic Church had ever resisted the law of divorce. The Catholic Church had ever been stamped out of this land; she had come back again, shorn indeed of her dignity and external splendor, but her teaching was still the same as in the beginning. For Catholics there remained this duty—to pray for the conversion of the country in which their lot was cast; to ask God to bring their country from the darkness of mischief to the peace and sunshine of the Catholic Church.

A LONDON PAPER TELLS
THE TRUTH.

Allen, Larkin and O'Brien, the Irishmen murdered by English law for the accidental killing (by others) of Sergeant Brett, in Manchester, in 1867, are to have a grand monument in Limerick. Dr. Croke, Archbishop of Cashel, forwarded a cheque of \$25 to the committee. The donation is accompanied by a brief but vigorous letter, condemning the wrongful arrest, unfair trial, and barbarous execution of the three. The Archbishop says: «The three Irishmen above-named, and now universally known as the 'Manchester Martyrs,' are, I believe, fully entitled to that designation, having been wrongfully arrested, unfairly tried, and barbarously executed for participation in an outrage of which they were not guilty, and a murder which they not only did not commit, but could not possibly have contemplated. They went like heroes to their doom, and Ireland does well to perpetuate the memory of their chivalrous bearing on the scaffold and of their unflinching fidelity to faith and country.»

The letter has naturally evoked a good deal of criticism in the English press. The *London Echo* says:—

«No doubt, the execution of the three men was a supreme mistake. John Bull was fully warned of the mistake he was about to make by English writers at the time. But John Bull is sometimes as obstinate as a mule. He was determined to vindicate, as it is termed, 'the majesty of the law,' and dearly he has had to pay for it. It was not proved that either of the men executed fired the fatal shot, or whether there was any intention to kill by the one who fired through the keyhole of the police van. No

matter. The men were tried for murder, found guilty, and in the face of unusual efforts made to save their lives, they were hanged.»

FOREIGN NOTES.

Mr. Justin Huntly McCarthy, M.P., has nearly completely and will shortly publish a History of Ireland from the passing of the Act of Union to the introduction of Mr. Gladstone's Government of Ireland Bill. The volume will be uniform with Mr. Huntley McCarthy's «England under Gladstone», a second edition of which, brought down to the recent general election, has been lately issued.

Cardinal Manning is the very dream of emaciation physically, and of zeal, mentally. His face is more than gaunt; it is spectral in its thinness. The ridge of cheekbone from ear to ear stands out like a finger laid upon flesh. The hollows about the drawn, thin lipped mouth are cavernous. The deep, weird eyes look out from caverns. The upper forehead bulges as if it would force apart the tight-stretched skin. It is a face which the painter would seek for utmost impressiveness of effect in a deathbed scene. Yet this wonderful old man is the hardest working clergyman, publicist and administrator in Great Britain. He reads, writes, thinks, collects statistics, audits accounts, studies current utterances, schemes out lines of action, organizes societies, prepares articles, preaches sermons, superintends publications, watches politics, addresses social and temperance meetings, distributes great charities—in a word, is the most terribly active man of his generation.

The great struggle in France is between religion and atheism and not between Catholics and Protestants. There are in France about 12,000,000 people who have been baptised in the Catholic Church, but of these only about 10,000,000 are really in the church. There may be 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 Protestants and people of other forms of religion. The rest are atheists, a people who give religion no thought and never go to church. In Paris there is a population of nearly 2,500,000, yet all the churches of Paris, if filled to the utmost capacity, would not contain over 500,000, and they never are all filled. Immorality is growing all the time. In France the people are losing all respect for the principles of religion. These are facts, and they ought to serve as potent arguments in support of religious instruction in the public schools of this country. Immorality is the poison which saps national growth.

The English Home Office issued recently a return showing the number of electors on the registers now in force in each parliamentary constituency in the United Kingdom. The totals are as follows:

England:	
Countries	2,536,580
Boroughs	1,840,014
Universities	14,636
Scotland:	
Countries	325,529
Boroughs	235,051
Universities	14,778
Ireland:	
Countries	631,649
Boroughs	106,209
Universities	4,155
Total	
	5,707,531

The city of Liverpool is remarkable for the literary nomenclature of her streets. They have been named not only after authors, but after various characters in their books. There is Shakespeare street, and there are Falstaff street and Viola street, Rosalind street and Olivia street, Hotspur street and Macbeth street. Then there are Wordsworth street and Longfellow street, Tennyson street, Keats street and Elaine street, and a street named after the Lady of

Shallot. Dickens street heads a list of such familiar names as Pickwick street, Copperfield street, Winkle street, Tunman street, Dombey street, Micawber street, Pecksniff street and last, though not least, a street named after Sam Weller.

RUSKIN ON «MODERN EDUCATION.»

John Ruskin honors Carlyle too much when he calls himself the pupil of that inveterate grumbler. Ruskin puts the meaning of what is popularly called «education» into a few words, a letter to a London paper:

«Will you permit me in your columns to ask the editor of the Spectator, with reference to the article on education in his last Saturday's issue, whether he has ever chanced to notice anything that either Mr. Thomas Carlyle or I, his pupil, have written on the subject during the last thirty years? And further what he, the said editor, understands by the term «education»? I know of nothing that has been taught the youth of our time, except that their fathers were apes and their mothers winkles; that the world began in accident and will end in darkness; that honor is a folly, ambition a virtue, charity a vice, poverty a crime, and rascality the means of all wealth and the sum of all wisdom. Both Mr. Carlyle and I knew perfectly well all along what would be the outcome of that education. And I should be extremely glad to know what else was expected from it by the members of the School Board.»

Mr. Ruskin has admirably given those educational premises from which come irreligion, immorality, greed of money, and the disregard of all that does not please the senses. Duty and self-sacrifice have no places in this system of education.

THE TENDER HEART.

She gazed upon the burnished brace
Of plump ruffled grouse he showed
With pride;
Angelic grief was in her face;
«How could you do it, dear?» she
sighed.
«The poor pathetic, moveless wing!
The songs all hushed; oh, cruel
stun!»
Said he: «The partridge never
sings.»
Said she: «The sin is quite the
same.»
«You men are savage through and
through.
A boy is always bringing in
Some string of bird's eggs, white
and blue.
Or butterflies upon a pin.
The angle worm in anguish dies,
Impaled, the pretty trout to
tease.»
«My own, we fish for trout with
flies.»
«Don't wander from the question,
please!»
She quoted Burns's «Wounded
Hare»;
And certain burning lines of
Blake's;
And Ruskin on the fowl of air,
And Coleridge on the water
snakes.
At Emerson's «Forbearance» he
began to feel his will humiliated,
At Browning's «Don't!» utterly
his soul surrendered and ac-
cumbent.
Oh, gentlest of all gentle girls—
He thought—beneath the blessed
sun!
He saw her lashes hung with pearls
And swore to give away his gun.
She smiled to find her point was
gained,
And went, with happy parting
words.
(He subsequently ascertained)
To find her hat with numbing
birds.
—HELEN GRAY COLE,
In the Century.

A lady entered her kitchen the
other day and found the oven
swimming with grease. On ask-
ing the servant, a Welsh girl, the
cause, the Cambrian maid an-
swered with the greatest sim-
plicity: Look you, missus, the
candle was fell in the water and
I put her in the oven to dry.

«I was surprised to see you
come out of a saloon with that
disreputable old tramp, Colonel.
Did you invite him to drink?»
«No, certainly not, but I felt
sorry for the poor old chap, and
when he asked me to take some-
thing I hadn't the heart to re-
fuse,» replied the Colonel,
straightening up.

ST. JACOB'S OIL

THE GRET GERMAN REMEDY
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MENSAJERIAS FLUVIALES A VAPOR

Nuevo Itinerario
Desde Abril 10, 1886

Salidas de Buenos Aires:

PARA MONTEVIDEO A LAS 5 P.M.

Balizas 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.

Balizas interiores

Los Martes ... Vapor Olimpo

Los Miércoles ... Silex

Los Jueves ... Cosmos

Los Sabados ... Jupiter

Los Domingos ... Saturno

SALIDAS PARA BAHIA BLANCA Y

PATAGONES

Saltra el 10 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, Ro-

sario, Diamante, Parana, y Santa Fe, en

combinacion con los Ferrocarriles del

Norte y Campana. Los boletos de tren

y equipajes para los Ferrocarriles, la

Agencia los da gratis a los señores pas-

ajeros. Los vapores Pingo y Meteorito

salen a las 12 por San Fernando y 2 1/2

por Campana. La carga se recibe a

vispera de la salida en las Estaciones Re-

tiro.

CARRERA COSTA SUD

Para Bahía Blanca y Patagones, gran

rebaja de Precios, vapor nacional Mer-

curio saldrá de la Boca el 10 de cada

mes—La agencia se encarga del em-

barque y de su embarque de carga, así

como desechos de Aduanas.

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Bell y Pan telefono.

PEDRO RISSO, Agente

Reconquista y Cuyo

DR. SANTIAGO

G. O'Farrell

LAWYER

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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 here-

after carried on in this Capital

and in La Plata.

110 3m

ALEJO DE NEVARES

Director de «La Union»

Ha trasladado su estudio de abogado

a la calle BOLIVAR número 90

Se hace cargo a pedimento de la di-

reccion de in-cas testamentarios, com-

erciales y eclesiasticos, tanto ante los

tribunales nacionales como ante los de

la Plata

111 2m

FERRO-CARRIL DEL SUD

Servicio de los trenes desde el 1.º de Abril de 1886 y hasta otro aviso

Los pasajeros del tren Expreso para el Azul, Juaréz y Tres Arroyos almorzarán en Las Flores y Chascomús—Los pasajeros del tren de regreso de Tres Arroyos y Juaréz almorzarán en Ayacucho—Los pasajeros del tren Mixto de Buenos Aires a Bahía Blanca, podrán comer en Altamirano y almorzar en La Gama; los del tren de regreso comerán en La Gama.
La Compañía de Tranvías «Ciudad de Buenos Aires» tendrá coches a la llegada y salida de cada tren, que facilitarán el movimiento entre la Estación Plaza Constitución y todas partes de la ciudad por su sistema de Tranvay.
Los pasajeros de las Estaciones entre Barracas al Norte y Burzaco que quieran viajar en el tren para el Azul, Juaréz y Tres Arroyos tendrán que irse en el tren anterior hasta Burzaco.
Los pasajeros para las Estaciones entre Burzaco y Barracas al Norte, por el tren que viene del Azul y de Juaréz y Tres Arroyos tendrán que bajarse en Burzaco, para esperar tren local.

SALIDAS												
ESTACIONES	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
P. CONSTITUCION	6 55	7 20	9 01	11 15	3 05	5 15	6 07	6 10	6 10	6 10	6 10	6 10
Lomas	7 27	7 52	9 33	11 47	3 13	5 23	6 15	6 18	6 18	6 18	6 18	6 18
Temperley (Emp. La Plata)	7 31	7 56	9 37	11 51	3 17	5 27	6 19	6 22	6 22	6 22	6 22	6 22
LA PLATA	7 35	8 00	9 41	11 55	3 21	5 31	6 23	6 26	6 26	6 26	6 26	6 26
Chascomús	7 45	8 10	9 51	12 05	3 31	5 41	6 33	6 36	6 36	6 36	6 36	6 36
Burzaco	7 55	8 20	10 01	12 15	3 41	5 51	6 43	6 46	6 46	6 46	6 46	6 46
San Vicente	8 05	8 30	10 11	12 25	3 51	6 01	6 53	6 56	6 56	6 56	6 56	6 56
Altamirano Empalme	8 15	8 40	10 21	12 35	4 01	6 11	7 03	7 06	7 06	7 06	7 06	7 06
Chascomús	8 25	8 50	10 31	12 45	4 11	6 21	7 13	7 16	7 16	7 16	7 16	7 16
Dolores	8 35	9 00	10 41	12 55	4 21	6 31	7 23	7 26	7 26	7 26	7 26	7 26
MAIPU (Empal. Mar del Plata)	8 45	9 10	10 51	1 05	4 31	6 41	7 33	7 36	7 36	7 36	7 36	7 36
Ayacucho	8 55	9 20	11 01	1 15	4 41	6 51	7 43	7 46	7 46	7 46	7 46	7 46
Tandil	9 05	9 30	11 11	1 25	4 51	7 01	7 53	7 56	7 56	7 56	7 56	7 56
Juaréz	9 15	9 40	11 21	1 35	5 01	7 11	8 03	8 06	8 06	8 06	8 06	8 06
TRES ARROYOS	9 25	9 50	11 31	1 45	5 11	7 21	8 13	8 16	8 16	8 16	8 16	8 16
Salado	9 35	10 00	11 41	1 55	5 21	7 31	8 23	8 26	8 26	8 26	8 26	8 26
Las Flores	9 45	10 10	11 51	2 05	5 31	7 41	8 33	8 36	8 36	8 36	8 36	8 36
Azul	9 55	10 20	12 01	2 15	5 41	7 51	8 43	8 46	8 46	8 46	8 46	8 46
Olavarría	10 05	10 30	12 11	2 25	5 51	8 01	8 53	8 56	8 56	8 56	8 56	8 56
Chascomús	10 15	10 40	12 21	2 35	6 01	8 11	9 03	9 06	9 06	9 06	9 06	9 06
Temperley (Emp. La Plata)	10 25	10 50	12 31	2 45	6 11	8 21	9 13	9 16	9 16	9 16	9 16	9 16
Lomas	10 35	11 00	12 41	2 55	6 21	8 31	9 23	9 26	9 26	9 26	9 26	9 26
P. CONSTITUCION	10 45	11 10	12 51	3 05	6 31	8 41	9 33	9 36	9 36	9 36	9 36	9 36

NOTA.—Por mas informes sobre las llegadas y salidas de los Trenes de las estaciones intermedias, véase los horarios grandes.

Plaza Constitución, Abril 19 de 1886.

SAM ABBOTT

Gerente



THE RESULT OF THE USE OF ESPECIFICO GLYCERINA AT SUIPACHA

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

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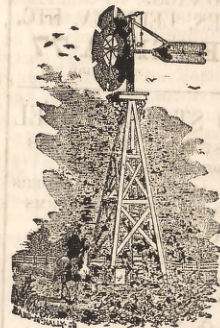
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m19pm

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BUENOS AIRES

j3pm

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175-RECONQUISTA-175

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m11-pm

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San Martín, 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

1871-PIEDAD-1871

m26pm

PEDRO GOYENA

Ha trasladado su estudio a la calle

BOLIVAR núm. 90.

m27-1m

FAUSTIN M. LEZICA. Comisionista

ha mudado su escritorio a la de

Reconquista 124, donde su representante

atenderá las ordenes que se dignen en-

viarle durante su ausencia.

m3-pm

Henrique Lezica

Avisa a sus relaciones que ha mudado

su Escritorio a la calle Reconquista 124.

m3-pm

A CARD

I beg to return my thanks to those gentlemen who have generously assisted me to purchase the first-class printing machine now used in the «SOUTHERN CROSS» printing office. I shall spare no expense to improve the paper, and make it an able exponent of the principles on which it was founded more than eleven years ago. I claim for it the continued protection of my countrymen, and of every lover of those principles embodied in the words Faith and Fatherland.

PATRICK, DEAN DILLON.

THE

«Southern Cross»
No. 336 CALLE FLORIDA
(Corner of Tucuman.)

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

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THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, JULY 2ND, 1886.

The English-speaking Catholics of this city, are with half-a-dozen exceptions Irish, or of Irish origin. We are at a loss, therefore, to understand how they can be spoken of as English Catholics. Mr. Stansfield in a powerful speech in the House of Commons, said «Lord Salisbury insulted the Irish people by saying they were not a nation. I know of no greater insult to the people of a country than to deny them nationality.» We are induced to make the above remarks as various notices of religious functions in the Irish Chapel of the good Passionist Fathers have appeared in our esteemed colleague the *Standard*, in which the congregation of that little church is styled English. We beg to remind the *Standard*, and others whom it may concern, that we have not lost our nationality, that we are scattered members of the Irish nation, and that with all due respect for English nationality, although we are governed by England we are not English, but Irish Catholics.

We have seen a beautiful painting, in water colors of the lately deceased daughter of Mrs. Mullally. It is the work of the distinguished artist, Mr. W. J. Biggs, of this city, and is in our opinion a masterpiece of art. The features of the picture are delineated with most extraordinary correctness, and the vividness and intelligence of the childish face—the angelic sweetness which made «Dotie» as she was familiarly called, so beloved and cherished while alive are finely and accurately portrayed. The picture is a bust of life-size and is set in an embossed frame with symbolic engravings and four Cherubim keeping guard at the corners. The painting is the more creditable to Mr. Biggs inasmuch as he had to depend on memory for a part of his work, not having a very faithful copy before him, and the friends of the deceased child must be agreeably surprised at seeing many graceful perfections of innocence and beauty revived which they thought were blotted out forever. We congratulate Mr. Biggs, and we wish him many such successes in the flowery field of art.

Particulars have arrived of the riots which took place on the day of the elections in Santiago de Chile. During the session of Congress on the day preceding the elections Sr. Amunategui said that violence was to be feared and that he hoped the members of Government would

not allow any abuse. During the day a body of hired «Rotos» assaulted the voting committees in different parts of the city. The house of a most respectable Catholic, Don Francisco Larrain, was attacked by the agents of the Government. A volley was fired on the assailants and they were repulsed. Soon the hospitals were full of wounded men. On the following day several members of Congress attacked the Government. Amongst others, Señor Barriga, who made a violent speech. He said, in conclusion, «In fulfillment of a most sacred duty I accuse the Minister of the Interior before the Chamber and the country. I accuse him of having violated the law in all its moods and tenses. I accuse him of having broken his word which he pledged to this house. Finally, I accuse him of revolutionary proceedings in conjunction with the military which was intended for better and nobler purposes than the violation of elections. What is still worse, I accuse him of conspiring with the dregs of society for the destruction of the liberties of his country.»

Elections in Chile are carried on after the same system as in this country. The Government insist on having their favorites elected, right or wrong. The only difference is that in Chile the people are more energetic in defence of their rights, and consequently the popular candidate is sometimes elected even in spite of the Government and its barbarous interference.

The Anarchist demonstration in Chicago, for complicity in which the cowardly infidel Most has been awarded a just term of punishment, proved to demonstration that however potent for mischief illegal combinations may be in Europe they have but little vitality on the American continent. They are incapable of gaining strength in a perfectly free atmosphere. Anarchy in America, as Archbishop Gibbons remarked in a speech on the Chicago disturbances, is a foreign plant. «It is a poisonous exotic which grows only in dark places, and which will wither and decay in the genial sun and pure air of America.» The law is made by the people. They uphold it, and they will see that it is respected and vindicated. Healthy public opinion in a free State is the best safeguard against the plottings of social utopians.

OUR NEW DEPARTURE.

To-day our newspaper makes a new start in the race for life. After nearly 12 years of steady and unwavering perseverance we find ourselves in a position from which we can look back with pride, and forward with hopes of a bright and prosperous future. We have steadily and persistently carried out the programme which we traced for ourselves at the outset, namely, to uphold the cause of Catholicity in the Plate, and to advocate the rights, social, religious, and political, of the Irish community. How far we have succeeded in our endeavors we leave it to our readers to consider, but we may be permitted to mention that the status of the Irish people in the River Plate has vastly improved in public estimation of late years. The valour and patriotism of our countrymen at home combined with the dignified demeanour of those whose lot has been cast in Argentina, has won for us golden opinions which contrast most favorably with the suspicion and uneasiness with which we were regarded only a few years ago. We have said that we look back with feelings of pride on the past, and if there is one fact more than another which we shall always remember with satisfaction and pleasure, it is that the *Southern Cross* has contributed somewhat to remove the obloquy and dissipate the prejudices and calumnies which were so fiercely and unscrupulously levelled against our poor suffering country and our countrymen. If the *Southern Cross* were to-day to close its career, we would still carry with

us the consciousness that it had performed a noble task and fulfilled a useful mission. But its task is not done yet, nor is its mission terminated. For some months, nay, indeed, for years, we have laboured under the inconvenience of not possessing our own printing machine. The consequence was that an important part of our work had to be entrusted to strangers who might print for us or not, just as it suited their convenience, and we had frequently to accept work clumsily done or, perhaps, to go a begging and paying for the use of a machine. We are now in possession of our own press, one of the largest and best to be found in the city. It is placed in the garden of Dean Dillon's residence, Calle Tucuman 304, where our compositors do all their work, and we have taken an office not far off, Calle Florida 336, near the corner of Tucuman, which, as all are aware, is one of the most fashionable parts of the city. We have, therefore, all advantages that command success and insure a prosperous future, and if our friends and countrymen will continue to extend to us their generous patronage we hope before many months to make additional improvements in the *Southern Cross*, and for the future, as in the past, we shall leave nothing undone to suit the wishes of our countrymen and advance their interests.

ORGANIZE.

SUPPORT FOR OUR ORPHANAGES.

We call the particular attention of our readers to the letter of Father Feeney, which appears in this issue of the *Southern Cross*. There are hundreds of highly-respectable families in the camp who are unable to send their children to school owing to the high prices charged—there are many young lads whose parents would gladly have them taught a trade or put to agricultural studies—theoretical and practical. If the boys are placed in the government industrial school there is a risk, aye, almost a certainty, of their losing their faith. The school in Ainagro under the direction of the Salesian Fathers is full—there is not room for a single pupil more. Many and many times a poor heart broken father has called upon us, telling the sad tale of his dear wife's death and the consequent breaking up of his home. The girls are well cared for, they are with the good sisters of the Sacred Heart in Rio Bamba; but the boys,—what is he to do with the boys? They will be lost—he cannot mind them and control them since their mother's ever watchful eye is closed in the darkness of the grave. We could not help that father in his distress—we had no school, no place of refuge for the son of the poor, and making a vague promise to look for some charitable family who, for the love of God, would take the boys, we turned aside to conceal our emotion, so as not to add to the grief of the sorrow-stricken man who stood before us.

The Fathers of the Society of Missions propose to establish a school where the pension will be extremely low and the education general, solid and religious.

An orphanage for boys, which after a time will be self-supporting, will be attached to this school. The orphan boys will be taught trades and agriculture. A competent professor and director will be brought from Ireland for the agricultural department. There is no doubt of the necessity of such an institution. But, we ask, is it practicable? We unhesitatingly answer yes. The Irish, wherever established, have never been unmindful of the poor. Look at Canada, the United States, Australia, and see the churches, the hospitals, the schools and the orphanages that speak in burning words the piety, zeal, and generosity of the Irish race. We cannot believe they have degenerated in South America—hence, we believe the work to be practicable. It is a work that we by no means consider optional; on the contrary, it is strictly obligatory. The Sa-

viour would be surrounded by the little ones—«suffer little children to come unto Me.» Let us whom He has favored with the goods of this world provide the little children with the means of going to Him. Any good work done for the poor is done for Jesus, and will be amply rewarded, as He has already assured us.

In our opinion, all we require to produce funds for our various charities is organisation. We invite, therefore, those who take an interest in this all-important matter to give us the benefit of their advice upon the best method of organisation.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

Next Sunday will be the Fourth of July, the day sacred to American independence, and it is meet and just that we should pay the tribute of our devotion to the glorious Stars and Stripes on the auspicious occasion. It is, indeed, a work of love, for under whatever skies we may have been born, whatever land may have nurtured us, from whatever race we may claim to be descended, we cannot disown the fact that no matter what political freedom we may possess at the present day we owe it either directly or indirectly to the great American Republic. It is no exaggeration to say that she is the one nation on the surface of the globe which pre-eminently holds aloft the banner of freedom, and that without her protecting hand and her salutary example one half the civilised communities of the globe would either submit to despotism or degenerate into barbarism. It is the voice and influence of the United States that have encouraged so many struggling nations in modern times to assert their rights and to claim their independence. The shot which the «sturdy farmers fired at Lexington» was heard in the swamps of the Netherlands and the passes of Thermopylae. If Washington had not conquered at Longton O'Higgins would never have crossed the Andes, Bolivar would never have entered the City of the Viceroy in triumph, the prowess of Liniers would have been unavailing against the Saxon in Buenos Aires, and that of Brown against the Goth in Martin Garcia and Montevideo, and we should be to-day in all probability living under the degrading rule of an imbecile Bourbon or, what is still worse, under «the organised hypocrisy» of a Beresford or a Whitelocke. But why refer to remote contingencies? Is not the great drama which is now being enacted in Ireland the result of American independence? It was the example of the Americans that fired the volunteers and animated them to extort from England a free and independent Parliament. In America our best and bravest patriots took refuge when they could no longer resist the overpowering force of England. America holds the best blood of Ireland to-day, and from there she receives resources both moral and material which enable her to carry on the struggle for happy homes and altars free. Irish—American money filled the coffers of the Land League at a time when money was indispensable. American counsels and support are offered freely to-day in behalf of the Irish Parliamentary party. American orators and statesmen plead in words of burning eloquence for Ireland. The leader of the Irish people is the son of an American mother and grandson of an American hero. Ireland owes all under Providence to America, and proud we are to say that our country is not ungrateful for the favor done her. None are more faithful than the Irish to the flag of their adoption. When the union of America was in danger of disruption thousands of Irishmen gladly laid down their lives to prevent so deplorable a result, and only the other day, when the foul spirit of anarchy raised its hideous head at Chicago and elsewhere, the Irish were foremost in quelling the disturbance. The fate of Ireland is, we may say, interwoven with that of the United States.

Both nations are now bound by mutual ties which nothing can sever, and the bonds of union are daily becoming stronger. As Irishmen, therefore, we hail the American flag on the approach of the joyful anniversary, and we offer our salutations to all our North American friends who reside in this country.

THE TYRANT'S PLEA.

The fracas in La Plata last week has supplied a groundwork of argument to those who would disregard popular rights and trample under foot the franchise and all electoral privileges. When the people are allowed to vote freely, argue the advocates of personal government, they know not how to restrain their passions; they break out into acts of violence, and it is therefore the duty of Government to see that the people shall not have a power which they would most certainly abuse. This kind of reasoning is based on a palpable fallacy. It was the reasoning made use of by the Lacedæmonians when there was question of giving liberty to the Helots. It is the same line of reasoning as is followed by the opponents of Home Rule in Ireland to-day. From time immemorial the same kind of logic has been the shibboleth of the tyrant in reply to the protests of the slave. The people are first debased, and as a natural consequence, when they are once put in possession of the rights of freemen, being unskilled in the practice of civic virtues and forbearance they easily fall into errors which, after a short experience, they might as easily avoid. Whenever we discuss the Irish question with an Englishman we are generally taunted with the fact that the Irish are not united, and the Orangemen of Ulster are often triumphantly pointed to as a proof of our unfitness to govern ourselves. The question is, Who reduced us to that condition of disunion? Who was it that sowed the seeds of discord amongst us? Who is it that by depriving our country of her Parliament has deprived us of that experience in government which we would otherwise have acquired? So, too, the men who committed the foolish act of last Friday might reply to their Mentors. Who is it that has curtailed the civic rights of the Argentine citizen? Who is it that by interfering in the electoral contest turned the laws and the constitution into a farce? Who is it that has prevented free voting for many years in the Argentine Republic? Who is it that dragged the people at the elections of last April? We have no hesitation in saying that they and they alone are responsible for the disorders of last week. If a father should treat his children as criminals it is no wonder that they should one day really plunge into crime, and if Government treats citizens as slaves it is not at all strange if, when obtaining their liberty they should still retain some of the characteristics of slaves. To do Dr. D'Amico and the Provincial Government justice they do not appear to have interfered in the elections of last week, except so far as was necessary to preserve order. The collision of parties was made the pretext by some for an appeal for national intervention. We should rather think that the occurrence is in itself a justification for an intervention of another sort, namely, that of the entire Argentine people in the acts and proceedings of the National Government.

A MAGNIFICENT SPEECH.

Mr. Sexton again surpasses even his own great reputation in the speech which he made in the House of Commons in reply to Mr. Chamberlain.

The London correspondent of *United Ireland* says of it: "The speech, besides a powerful argument for Home Rule, was an overwhelming assault upon every argument against it, and upon every notable enemy of Mr. Gladstone's bill. Mr. Chamberlain's speech had cleared away the smoke of battle, said

Mr. Sexton, and enabled Ireland to see who were her friends and who were her foes. The right hon. gentleman, ally of Tories, confederate of Whigs, deserter of his own party, was ready to hand over the working men of England to the rule of the champions of monopoly and class privilege, and to consign the people of Ireland to Lord Salisbury's twenty years of coercion. A great deal was said about 'one man government,' but it was a question after all between one man and another, between the greatest statesman of the age (who occupied a place in the government of his country, while the other occupied a perambulator) and the man whom nature intended to be Mayor of Birmingham—between the long-tried driver of the Liberal coach and the worthy who, having been foiled in his attempt to seize the reins, endeavored to pull out the lynch-pin—in a word, between Gulliver and the Lilliputians. Mr. Chamberlain, who spoke 'with a sepulchral voice like one which came from a cave,' may have been 'powerful as a coadjutor,' but he would find that he was 'impotent as a rebel.' Lord Hartington was compared to Divestling mouldy crumbs of self-government fall to Ireland from his table. But it was not known that the meagre benefaction given to Lazarus had much effect on the rich man's ultimate destination. Were it not for the great interests at stake the cynic would like to see how in a coalition the head of the territorial Whigs and the deposed First Consul of the Caucasus, the heir to the Dukedom of Devonshire, and the author of the doctrine of 'Ransom' would get along together with a common policy, while the mean talents and limited experience of the member for Midlothian were consigned to a back bench below the gangway. But the question for the country at large was not between Chamberlain and Hartington, but between Gladstone and Salisbury. On this theme Mr. Sexton launched into an onslaught upon the Salisbury policy, and showed that it was the only real alternative to Home Rule. Lord Salisbury, whose style was like that of the leader of a herd of buffaloes, compared the Irish people to Hottentots, but Mr. Sexton would rather be a fair average Hottentot than a British political leader who was trying to crawl into office by adopting a policy which six months ago he had crawled into office by repudiating."

NATIONAL SPORTS AT CANADA RICA.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

On the Feast of St. John some very lively sports were held at the 'Pulperia Talavera' in Canada Rica. There was first a raffle for a short-horn bull, the winner of which was Sr. Jordan. The next item in the programme was a horse-race, and fifteen horses shot off at a good start, keeping closely together to the finish though one heavy weight rider came down a cropper. The distance was five squares, and the winner D. Clavin. Several Irish counties were well represented in the contest. Some of the prominent sportsmen hailing from Athlone, the mountains of Kerry and Wicklow, and from famed Oulathill. Here, too, was your genuine man for Galway, and many other branches of the Celtic tree. With such a goodly assembly it was quite in the order of things that the enjoyment should be prolonged into dusky evening and fireworks were hastily prepared. For about half-an-hour the display was exceedingly brilliant, and the fact of a few pieces of head-gear being more or less damaged by falling rockets and other similar bagatelles contributed only in a small degree to mar the pleasure of the day's proceedings. I regret to report, however, that one young man holding the post of 'teniente,' while in the performance of his duty, received a very severe wound in the arm from a villainous gauchó

of the partido of Navarro. The wounded man is progressing favourably under medical treatment and the assiduous attendance of his friends. During the day the national game of 'Boche' and 'Taba' were played without intermission by the natives to whom such gambling and excitement seem to be essential to happiness. Gambling is the Alpha and Omega of every Gaucho meeting and when all is over a feeling of depression invariably sets in. Let us hope that the Talavera contingent if they became sadder became also wiser men after the excitement of St. John's Day.

I am, dear sir,
Yours very truly,
Ishmael.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

COORIENTES.

Deeds of lawlessness and outrages are on the increase. At Esquina robbers invaded a dwelling house at Laguna Sta and killed five persons members of the same family. The murderers were afterwards pursued by the police, and an encounter took place in which the Commissary was wounded and one of the murderers killed and another taken prisoner. This event has caused a most profound sensation throughout the province.

GENERAL ITEMS.

The price of produce of all kinds in the market is very firm. Sheepskins are sold as high as 28 rs.

On the 21st June the marriage of Don Celedonio Salazar and Miss Mercedes C. Kavanagh, of Bragado, was celebrated at the residence of the bride. We join the numerous friends of the happy couple in tendering them our warmest congratulations.

Carriages are now only allowed to drive in one direction through the Calle Florida, from the Plaza Victoria to the Plaza San Martin.

A bequest of over \$40,000 has been made to Catholic charities by Mr. Thomas Horan of Philadelphia. Dr. Nebinger, of the same city, has bequeathed several thousand dollars to Catholic institutions.

A captain of the French army has arrived in Buenos Aires for the purpose of purchasing horses for the French army.

The old Provincial Government House in Calle Moreno, the property of the Terrero family, has been rented for a number of years; the tenant will build a hotel on the site.

Rio Janeiro papers announce that Hector Varela, so well-known in Buenos Aires, has arrived there on his way to his own country.

It is said that the Municipality has received several offers from the camp and from Montevideo to supply the vegetables necessary for the markets during the strike of the chacreros.

A large party of the friends of Mr. John P. Lambert and Miss Maggie Martin assembled at the Merced Church on Friday evening to be present at the ceremony of their marriage and to congratulate them. The Misses Conroy acted as bridesmaids on the auspicious occasion. After the marriage the party retired to the residence of the bride and bridegroom, where the event was celebrated with becoming festivity. We wish Mr. and Mrs. Lambert many years of married bliss.

Poor Sarah Bernhardt has got into trouble in Rio Janeiro. She was summoned before a police court on a charge of horse-whipping a Miss Noirmont, one of the actresses that accompany her. It appears both viragoes had previously had a pugilistic encounter, and when Sarah was worsted she had recourse to the whip, in the use of which she seems to be an adept.

On account of the strike among the vendors of vegetables, potatoes, cabbages etc., were sold at a very high price in the beginning of the week. As in the case of the milkmen, the strikers undertook from the beginning to

supply all charitable establishments with the necessary supply of vegetables gratis.

El Diario announce that another meeting of the Autonomista party will be soon held, and that arrangements have been made which will inevitably lead to a peaceful solution of the difficulties between the Pacistas and Achavalistas.

Reports from Bragado say that sheepfarming is not a thriving business there. Many have given up the business, and those that continue have only a poor prospect before them. Sheep are very weak, and the number of flocks in Bragado is becoming scarce instead of increasing.

It is said that Ferrari's financial scheme this year is a failure and that he is losing money, though he pays no rent for the Colon Theatre.

A colleague publishes the following list of the remuneration Ferrari has to pay to his artists in the Colon. No wonder he cannot make money:

	Per month
Tenor Stagno	55,000
Señorita Copea	16,000
Bellincioni	12,000
Tenor Prevost	20,000
Tamburlini	10,000
Ughetto	8,000
Sartori	4,000
Morelli	4,500
Señorita Cortini	8,000
Cataneo	9,000
Pozzi	6,000
Bassi	8,000

The following was the result of the Municipal voting in La Plata:

United Committee (Achavalistas)—Claudio J. Stegman 204, Jorge Coquet 204, Carlos A. Fagardo 204, Luis Peirano 204.

La Plata Committee (Pazistas)—Ramón Ealcón 191, José V. Martínez 191, Juan Gualteroni 181, Roque Perez 160, Ricardo Faraldo 58.

Town List (Pazistas)—Francisco Alconada 12, Reinaldo Paravicini 11, Pedro Nocetti 11, Romulo Escola 11, Ildefonso Medina 1 vote.

Second Section—194 votes for D. Alvaro Pinto (Achavalista) and D. Tomas Bradley (Pazista).

In the month of April 9353 quintals of frozen meat reached England imported from the Argentine Republic, against 5968 quintals during the same month last year. The imports of frozen meat from New Zealand last April were 25,417 quintals.

The creditors of the Argentine Republic who supplied the big loans of 1884 and 1885 are all Jews, with the exception of Baring Brothers. They receive an interest of 40,000 gold dollars monthly, and one of them publishes a newspaper in Paris called *La Republique Argentine*, which defends the credit of this country and so secures the income of the Israelites.

At the Manchester assizes recently a man named James Whelan was condemned to death for the murder on the high seas of Joseph Richardson, second mate of the Nova Scotian brigantine 'Emma J. Shore,' which was on the way from New York to the River Plate. It appears that the prisoner received great provocation, and that Richardson threatened to kick him out of the rigging, adding that he would on some night knock out his brains. Whelan's lawyer pleaded that he killed Richardson in self-defense, but the plea was of no avail. The jury found him guilty of the charge, but recommended him to mercy.

Sr. Calvo having made a motion in the Argentine Congress in favor of Mr. Helper's project of uniting North and South America by an unbroken line of railway, the Hon. Bayless W. Hanna has written a letter of congratulation to Mr. Helper in which, among other felicitous remarks he says:

'Your projected "Three Americas" Railway' is not a mere dream, as some simpletons have said. Far more real, and infinitely better, it is a very giant of prophesy; already one of the half-born wonders of the future. In the course of a few years more men of capital will be found

chiding themselves because of their having so long and so sluggishly neglected an opportunity easily within their reach and altogether practicable.

'I earnestly hope, my dear sir, that you may live to see this herculean effort of your life materialised into one of the chief marvels of the passing age.'

It is announced positively for the last time, that the term allowed for the payment of 'contribucion directa' for the province of Buenos Aires expired on the 30th of the past month.

The steamer 'Orion' has brought in her last voyage 75 German immigrants to this port.

Two fencing masters named Benzo and Fabbi fought a duel on Sunday on an island at Las Conchas. The weapons used were long and sharp-pointed swords. After a terrible conflict, in which both combatants showed extraordinary skill, Fabbi was wounded in the cheek, and in consequence of the blow fell to the ground. This put an end to the fight.

There was some good play on Tuesday on the polo ground at Flores, between the Buenos Aires and Lomas clubs, each winning a goal.

Dr. Seero Lamadrid has been appointed inspecting officer of the city police.

A fire broke out in Cranwell's drug store on Monday, which fortunately was extinguished before much damage was done.

The committee of the Chamber of Deputies has reported in favor of the election as deputies for the Province of Buenos Aires of Sres. Estrada, Goyena, Portela, Mansilla, Garcia, Cano, Dantas, Carballido and Luro.

It is remarked that the whereabouts of Messrs. Parke and Quinn, the one proprietor and the other editor of our defunct colleague, the *Argentine Times*, is entirely unknown. Both gentlemen disappeared from this city some time before the last issue of their newspaper, and it is supposed they have left the country. We are informed that there is no embargo on the machinery with which the *Argentine Times* was printed, and that the paper will probably be revived under another name, or at least that a successor to it will come to light before many weeks are passed. We cannot vouch for the truth of this report.

El Diario of Tuesday had a set of wood-cut portraits of the principal speakers who figured in the recent debate in Parliament on the Home Rule bill. Among others of Messrs. Parnell, Dillon and Lalor.

Our esteemed colleague had another article on Wednesday on the Irish Question, with biographies and portraits of Sexton, Biggar and William O'Brien. Of the latter gentleman our colleague says: 'He is highly prepossessing and simple in his manners, as self-denying as a Spartan, and he has no other object in life but to struggle for his country.'

A banquet was given in honor of Messrs. San Roman and Olmos in the Café de Paris on Tuesday evening, in testimony to the vigorous opposition which both of these gentlemen made to official intervention in the provinces of Rioja and Catamarca. Sr. Manuel Gorostiaga toasted the guests of the evening, and Sr. San Roman in reply took occasion to mention that when Urquiza was in Cordoba decorating the town hall on a festive occasion, he placed twelve bright stars in a group representing twelve Argentine provinces, but the one representing Buenos Aires, which was comparatively obscure, was relegated to a remote corner. The same insane hatred against Buenos Aires continues at the present day, and it was time that all good men and true should unite to stop the tendency to disintegration. The policy of President Roca was to give the other provinces a preponderance over Buenos Aires. General Mansilla said that he was descended from the tyrant Rosas, but his honest convictions were in favor of popular liberty. The general asked those present to drink to the health of General Mitre, who had fought for national unity in Pa-

von. Dr. Rocha's health was also drunk, and the proceedings terminated without any further speech of importance being made.

The purveyors and chacreros held a meeting on Tuesday evening at which about 200 were present. The administrator of the market, in the default of a chairman, said that Councillor Bollini had proposed to the Municipality that purveyors should pay a patent for introducing vegetables, of \$30 m/n per year, and the retailers a patent of \$10 m/n instead of the tax of \$1 for each cart of vegetables as was paid at present. It was proposed that each one should give a deposit of from \$50 to \$200 m/n as a guarantee that they would supply no vegetables in the city except to houses of charity, until the Municipality passed Sr. Bollini's bill. After some discussion, it was finally agreed that all should pledge their word of honor instead of leaving a deposit. Thereupon the assembly uncovered their heads, and swore to continue the strike until the Municipality should modify its rate of taxation. It was also resolved to purchase the vegetables of the small chacreros in order to supply the requisites of charitable houses.

Dr. Costa has decided in favor of Mr. John E. Clark, in his claims against the Pacific Railway Company.

Forty proposals for new lines of tramway, or for altering existing lines, have been presented to the Municipal Council and are now before the Intendant, who will give his decision upon them in accordance with the recent ordinances.

The widow of Dr. Iriondo made a claim against the Government for payment of fees to which she considered her late husband was entitled for having, while Minister of the Interior, presided at the board of arbitrators which settled the dispute between the Cordoba railway company and the Department of Engineers. That Department reports that Dr. Iriondo acted in the matter in his character as Minister, and the Attorney-general advises that the claim should be rejected on this ground, especially as Dr. Iriondo himself never put forward any claim of the kind.

The Medical Club met on Tuesday, and elected Dr. Penna as president and Dr. Ledesma as vice-president. The former read a long report of the proceedings of the club during the past year.

Lt.-Colonel Fontana's report of his exploration of the interior of Chuput territory has been approved by the Government, and the gallant officer's services have been duly acknowledged. The report is to be printed, and 1000 copies will be given away.

The branch railway between La Plata and Magdalena was commenced on the 27th ult. The works are under the direction of engineer Sebastian Beneth, who has just finished the line between La Plata and Moron.

'On account of the miserable state of the footpaths in some of the Boca streets, the neighbors have been obliged to construct wooden bridges out of soft pine boards, raised about two feet. Some are almost a square long, but are decidedly perilous in wet weather, as one false step will land you up to your waist in a chaos of soft mud. So much talk two months ago about improvements for the Boca, and still nothing done. Education is very backward in this quarter, as parents desirous of sending their children to school cannot do so six months in the year, as the little ones run a chance of drowning or asphyxiation in the mud.'

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

London, July 1.

The article of *The Journal de St. Petersburg* accusing Prince Alexandra of having violated the European agreements has caused a profound sensation.

The newspapers say that Russia wants to foment disturbance in the Balkans.

The elections for members of Parliament commenced today.

THE
STATE OF THE PEASANTRY.

THOMAS DAVIS.

In a climate soft as a mother's smile, on a soil fruitful as God's love, the Irish peasant mourns.

He is not unconsolated. Faith in the joys of another world, heightened by his woe in this, give him hours, when he serenely looks down on the torments that encircle him—the moon on a troubled sky. Domestic love, almost morbid from external suffering, prevents him from becoming a fanatic or a misanthrope, and reconciles him to life. Sometimes he forgets all, and springs into a desperate glee or a scathing anger; and latterly another feeling—the hope of better days—and another exertion—the effort for redress—have shared his soul with religion, love, mirth, and vengeance.

His consolations are those of a spirit—his misery includes all physical sufferings, and many that strike the soul, not the senses.

Consider his griefs! They begin in the cradle—they end in the grave.

Suckled by a breast that is supplied from unwholesome or insufficient food, and that is fevered with anxiety—reeking with the smoke of an almost chimneyless cabin—assailed by wind and rain when the weather rages—breathing, when it is calm, the exhalations of a rotten roof, of clay walls, and of manure, which gives his only chance of food—he is apt to perish in his infancy.

Or survives all this (happy if he have escaped from gnawing scrofula or familiar fever), and, in the same cabin, with rags instead of his mother's breast, and lumps instead of his mother's milk, he spends his childhood.

Advancing youth brings him labor, and manhood increases it; but youth and manhood leave his roof rotten, his chimney one hole, his window another, his clothes rags (at best muffled by a holiday cotamore)—his furniture a pot, a table, a few hay chairs and ricketty stools—his food lumps and water—his bedding straw and a coverlid—his enemies the landlord, the tax-gather, and the law—his consolation the priest and his wife—his hope on earth, agitation—his hope hereafter, the Lord God!

For such an existence his toil is hard—and so much the better—it calms and occupies his mind, but bitter is his feeling that the toil, which gains for him this nauseous and scanty livelihood, heaps dainties and gay wines on the table of his distant landlord, clothes his children or his harem in satin, lodges them in marble halls, and brings all the arts of luxury to solicit their senses—bitter to him to feel that this green land, which he loves and his landlord scorns, is ravished by him of her fruits to pamper that landlord; twice bitter for him to see his wife, with weariness in her breast of love, to see half his little brood torn by the claws of want to undeserved graves, and to know that to those who survive him he can only leave the inheritance to which he was heir; and thrice bitter to him that even his hovel has not the security of the wild beast's den—that Squalidness, and Hunger, and Disease are insufficient guardians of his home—and that the puff of the landlord's or the agent's breath may blow him off the land where he has lived, and send him and his to a dyke, or to prolong wretchedness in some desperate kennel in the next town, till the strong wings of death—unopposed lord of such suburbs—bear them away.

Aristocracy of Ireland, will ye do nothing?—will ye do nothing for fear? The body best know Ireland—the body that keep Ireland within the law—the Repeal Committee—declare that unless some great change take place, an agrarian war may ensue! Do ye know what this is, and how it would come? The rapid multiplication of outrages, increased violence by magistrates, collisions between the people and the police, coercive laws and military force, the violation of

houses, the suspension of industry—the conflux of discontent, pillage, massacre, war—the gentry shattered, the peasantry conquered and decimated, or victorious and ruined (for who could rule them)—there is an agrarian insurrection! May Heaven guard us from it!—may the fear be vain!

We set aside the fear! Forget it! Think of the long, long patience of the people—their toils supporting you—their virtues shaming you—their huts, their hunger, their disease.

To whomsoever God hath given a heart less cold than stone, these truths must cry day and night. Oh! how they cross us like *Banshees* when we would range free on the mountain—how, as we walk in the evening light amid flowers, they startle us from rest of mind! Ye nobles! whose houses are as gorgeous as the mote's (who dwelleth in the sunbeam)—ye strong and haughty squires—ye dames exuberant with tingling blood—ye maidens, whom not splendor has yet spoiled, will ye not think of the poor?—will ye not shudder in your couches to think how rain, wind, and smoke dwell with the blanketless peasant?—will ye not turn from the sumptuous board to look at those hard-won meals of black and slimy roots on which man, woman, and child feed year after year?—will ye never try to banish wringing hunger and ghastly disease from the home of such piety and love!—will ye not give back its dance to the village?—its mountain play to boyhood?—its serene hopes to manhood?

Will ye do nothing for pity?—nothing for love? Will ye leave a foreign Parliament to mitigate?—will ye leave a native Parliament, gained in your despite, to redress these miseries?—will ye for ever abdicate the duty and the joy of making the poor comfortable, and the peasant attached and happy? Do—if so you prefer; but know that you are a doomed race. Once more, aristocracy of Ireland, we warn and entreat you to consider the state of the peasantry, and to save them with your own hands.

A WORD ON HANDWRITING.
(From Cassell's Magazine.)

“Writes badly, does he?” Oh, that doesn't matter; I've generally found that boys who could write well were little good at anything else.”

So spoke the head master of a large public school, when discussing the penmanship of a favourite pupil, who was a prodigy in the matter of Latin verses and Greek roots, but whose writing would have been unworthy of a small boy in a preparatory school. What with letters of all shapes and sizes, some sloping to the right, some tumbling over one another to the left—his exercises looked very much as though a spider had contrived to fall into the ink-pot, and then crawled over a sheet of paper until he had got rid of the ink that covered his body and legs. And with the head master's dictum to encourage him in his carelessness, it is no wonder that matters did not improve as the boy passed from school to college, from college to professional life. He had been taught to consider bad writing a sign of genius, and the result was he wrote plenty of clever letters and essays which no one but himself could decipher.

And is not this typical of hundreds and thousands of cases at the present day? Partly because handwriting is not taught so carefully and industriously as in by-gone times, partly because of the headlong speed which characterizes most of our daily transactions, whether in private or public life, there seems to be some fear lest penmanship may become almost as much a lost art as letter-writing. Our ancestors, who knew nothing of the frenzied rush of our nineteenth century life, regarded correspondence as a serious matter, not to be lightly undertaken; but then what marvels of composition and calligraphy many of their letters were!

It may be, nay, it probably is, impossible to do much to restore the old art of letter-writing. Every one who writes well or even respectably nowadays expects to publish his lucubrations. But surely the handicraft of writing, the art of penmanship need not be lost!

How often does it happen that a letter is received from a correspondent, the very signature of which is undecipherable? Seek for information from the Post Office authorities upon this point. From this cause thousands and thousands of letters are posted annually, with the signature of the intended recipient cut out and pasted on the envelope! What ordinary persons cannot make out, let the Post Office people take in hand; and, strange to say, they generally manage to solve the riddle. Yet surely such a state of things should not be possible among a nation which prides itself upon having a good sound education within the reach of even the lowest of the masses.

HOW TO VALUE MONEY.

No man really understands the value of a dollar until he has worked hard to obtain it. Scores of boys in the Argentine Republic have become miserable spendthrifts from the lack of just such knowledge. Their fathers were more or less wealthy, but the sons were not put into the office, or farm, or shop, and made fairly to earn their money by tiresome labor, either physical or mental. Their fathers said to themselves: My sons shall never have to drudge as I did—and so the boys did no labor, bore no responsibility, and never learned how money was fairly and honorably earned, and, of course, never knew its value or its proper use. Thus, hard-earned fortunes have been ruthlessly squandered. All young people should be taught the full value of money—how to save and how to spend it. If born to a heritage of wealth, they should be taught that its possession brings greater responsibilities, and its proper management when they grow up will bring even a heavier tax on their mental and moral powers and faculties than would the earning of a livelihood. If born to labor, they should be taught that work is not disgraceful so long as they labor well; and that their earnings should not be squandered, but invested wisely in reference to the future.

A CURIOUS INCIDENT.

Two years ago, a shoemaker of Augsburg in Germany made up his mind to come to South America, where his two sons had settled. The shoemaker's wife had died, and he was left alone in the world, the only living things in the house being a pet dog and a cage of finches.

He gave the dog in charge of one of the neighbors, and as for the finches he sold those, because the shoemaker was poor and needed the money to help him over the sea. He was very sorry to part with one of the bullfinches, a bright bird that had been taught by the shoemaker's dead wife to whistle a soft, low song from beginning to end without so much as a false note. But he sold the bird with the others, bade good-bye to all his friends at Augsburg, and set sail from the old world for the shining shores of the new. When he reached South America he went to live with one of his sons in Barracas. To his surprise he found that both his sons were well-to-do, and though he had intended to open a shoe-shop, they told him that he must not do that, but must pass the rest of his life in ease and peace. So, for the better part of two years the old shoemaker of Augsburg has lived in Barracas, and in spite of the fact that he has not “stuck to his last” he has not contented; nevertheless, he often thought about Augsburg, and about his pet bullfinch, wondering whether the finch had found an owner in the person of some prince, “for the bird was fit to whistle before a king,” said he proudly. One day just previous

to the last Christmas, the old German saw a monkey in a cage in the window of a store in Buenos Aires, and stopped to watch its antics. As he stood there, he heard the whistle of a bullfinch, and so he stepped quickly in. In a large cage near the door were a dozen finches, and when the shoemaker approached the cage, one of the finches sidled along its perch toward him and whistled softly. The old man of Augsburg was already bent of body, and he excitedly bent still lower, so that the finch could whistle in his ear, and that the pleased bird did with much gleeful sweetness. The shoemaker was more than delighted, he was overjoyed, for indeed the finch was his old-time pet, the fine whistler that his own wife had taught in the little shop of Augsburg. So the shoemaker bought the finch and took it home with him. He learnt from the dealer that the bird had been bought from a firm of bird dealers in Bremen last year, and had then been brought to America with two dozen trained whistlers of its kind.

DOMESTIC
AND
AGRICULTURAL.

An intrepid courage is at best but a holiday kind of virtue, to be seldom exercised, and never except but in case of necessity. Affability, mildness, tenderness, and a word which I would fain bring back to its original significance of virtue, I mean good-nature, are of daily use; they are the bread of mankind, and staff of life.

There is a kind of elevation which does not depend on fortune. It is a certain air which distinguishes us, and seems to destine us for greater things; it is a price which we imperceptibly set on ourselves. By this quality we usurp the defense of other men; and it puts us, in general, more above them than birth, dignity, or even merit itself.

What we read with inclination makes a stronger impression. If we read without inclination, half the mind is employed in fixing the attention, so there is but half to be employed on what we read. If a man begins to read in the middle of a book, and feels an inclination to go on, let him not quit it to go to the beginning. He may perhaps not feel again the inclination.—Johnson.

I cannot but take notice of the wonderful love of God to mankind. Who, in order to encourage obedience to His laws, has annexed a present as well as future reward to a good life; and has so interwoven our duty and happiness together, that while we are discharging our obligations to the one we are at the same time making the best provision for the other.

Health is certainly more valuable than money, because it is by health that money is procured: but thousands and millions are of small avail to alleviate the protracted tortures of the gout, to repair the broken organs of sense, or resuscitate the powers of digestion. Poverty is, indeed, an evil from which we naturally fly; but let us not run from one enemy to another, nor take shelter in the arms of sickness.

Poverty too often eclipses the brightest virtues, and is the very sepulchre of brave designs, depriving a man of the means to accomplish what nature has fitted him for, and stifling the noblest thoughts in their embryo. Many illustrious souls may be said to have been dead among the living, or buried alive in the obscurity of their condition, whose perfections have rendered them the darlings of providence and companions of angels.

One of the first and easiest lessons for a child is orderliness, and if rightly taught it soon becomes a confirmed habit as well as a source of pleasure. But if we would make our children orderly we must see that they have a place in which to put everything, or all our teaching will be thrown away. Then, having allotted a proper niche to all their childish belongings, require that they return each one to its place when not in use, and you will save yourself many weary

steps, besides laying the foundation of methodical habits which, once formed, will never be forgotten.

Fowls should never be allowed to enter barns or stables, as they will foul more hay and food than their eggs are worth. Their domains should be entirely separate from those of horses and cattle. Not only are vermin from poultry sometimes communicated to horses stabled in their neighborhood, but the specially filthy and offensive excrement of the fowls defiles the hay and grain.

In seeding for hay those kinds of grasses which get their growth nearly at the same time should be sown. When the crop is cut it is desirable that all of the kinds should be equally well matured. In seeding for either pasture or hay the nature of the soil should be taken into consideration, and such kinds of grasses sown as are best adapted to the different soils. If this is not done, the best results will not be secured, and a partial or entire failure may occur.

USEFUL RECEIPTS.

Wheat Muffins.—Mix one pint of milk, two eggs, three tablespoonfuls of yeast, a little salt, with flour enough to make stiff batter; let it rise four or five hours and bake in muffin rings in a hot oven about ten minutes.

Fig Cake.—Three cups of sugar, a cup each of butter and sweet milk, white of twelve eggs, well beaten. Four cups of flour and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Fill—one pound of figs boiled till smooth.

Pork Pie.—Slice salt pork very thin, add one teaspoonful to three teacups of potatoes, three of water (part milk is better), a cup of cream, a small piece of butter and pepper. Put all in a four-quart pan, set on stove while preparing crust. Take a quart of flour, one teaspoonful of soda, stir it all through the flour, one half-cup of lard or cold pork fat, rub all through the flour, wet with buttermilk or sour milk; roll out size of top of pan, cut slit in centre, crust and bake half-an-hour.

Orange Custard Pudding.—Mix one tablespoonful of cornstarch with two tablespoonfuls of cold milk and the yolks of three eggs, adding four tablespoonfuls of sugar and a little salt. When the milk is hot, not boiling, stir in the mixture and let it boil, stirring constantly. Peel and slice five oranges, removing the seeds, and lay them in a dish, sprinkling each layer with sugar. While the custard is still hot pour it over the oranges. Beat the white of the eggs to a stiff froth, adding two tablespoonfuls of sugar, and pour over the top of the custard. Serve when quite cold.

WIT AND HUMOUR.

Hardcase: So, sir, you want to marry my daughter?

Softhead: Yes, sir, if you please.

Hardcase: H'm. Well, I—er—but, sir, how about the question of support?

Softhead: Oh, sir, I won't take up very much room in your house and I assure you that my appetite is very small.

On a certain occasion a Scotch Bishop was entertaining his choir at his private residence. After dinner, cheese, and amongst other things, lettuce followed, and the Bishop handed a dish of the latter to one of his young guests who, after looking at it for some time, said: Na, na, my lord, thank you, I like my kail boiled.

A candidate for office rode up to a house in Gilead and asked for the head of the family. “He's down in the field, burying our dog,” said the latter's wife.

“What killed the dog?” asked the office-seeker.

“He killed himself barking at candidates.”

The candidate rode away.

“I can't give you any money. A stout, abled-bodied fellow like you ought to be earning a living.” “But I haven't any work, sir.” “That's your own fault, I'll venture to say. You lack

energy. You don't throw yourself into your work.” “I wouldn't like to, nor would you, sir.” “Oh, I wouldn't, eh. Why not?” “I'm a grave digger, sir.”

Street railway autocrat: You have been abusing me for years, and now I will have my revenge. Walk!

Journalist: But I live 5 miles from the office.

“I am happy to hear it.”

“I thought your cars were run for the convenience of the public?”

“You are mistaken, sir. They are run for 40 o/o profit.”

Would you like a new song with an old refrain? asked a lady of an unmusical beau, to which he replied with enthusiasm: Ah, when you talk of music, I always like to hear there is to be refraining. He emphasised the last word so peculiarly that she shut the piano with a bang.

“Mr. Coldcash, I have come to ask for the hand of your daughter.”

“My daughter, sir!”

“Yes, I can't live without her.”

“Well, sir, finish your sentence.”

“Finish my sentence?”

“Yes, you were about to say you could not live without her income. Let us be frank, my dear sir.”

A carking connoisseur at a picture sale was always abusing the efforts of an artist to pour-tray nature. “This fellow has even had the audacity to try to paint a fly! That a fly, forsooth!” cried he, and he snapped his fingers at it contemptuously. The fly flew away. It was a real one!

Tim O'Flynn: It's a nice day, sir. (No answer.) I say, sir, it's a fine day, isn't it?

Aristocratic barrister: I'm 'a lawyer, and never give my opinion unless paid for it, my good man.

Tim: Well, ye may be a lawyer, but faith, yer no gentleman. That's my opinion, and the devil a ha'penny will I charge for it aither.

AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFECTING

NUMEROUS CLASSES.

THE disease commences with a slight derangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted draws 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 fullness 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 disease progresses. 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 sallow, brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered with a cold, sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys become more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing against this latter agonizing disorder. The origin of this malady is indigestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease, if taken in its incipient stage. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will effect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite is restored, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effective remedy of this distressing complaint, is “Seigel's Curative Syrup,” a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 7, 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.S.
July 19, 1884.

COMMERCIAL.

Gold	143 3/4
Series A	95 1/2
Series B	75 1/2
Series C	75 1/2
Series D	75 1/2
Series E	75 1/2
Series F	75 1/2
Series G	75 1/2
Cedulas L	85
National Bank Shares	—

Gold fell on Wednesday to 43, and closed the same day at 43.80.

The Argentine Land Company of London have ordered a dividend of 15 per cent to be paid to the shareholders.

The Central Argentine Railway has just declared a dividend of 15 per cent, and the Liebig Meat Factory, Fray Bentos, 22 1/2 per cent gold.

Messrs. C. de Murrieta and Co. announce that they are authorized by the Government of the province of Entre Rios, in the Argentine Republic, to receive subscriptions for an issue of £800,000 sterling of Six Per Cent bonds of an External loan of that province. The loan is issued in pursuance of a law of the Provincial Congress of the 19th of March, 1886, by which the Executive Power was authorized to contract an External Loan for 4,000,000 hard dollars gold.

A native colleague says that the firm of Nelson Bros., which has large freezing establishments in North America and Australia, has made an arrangement with Don Juan Cruz Varela to open another establishment in Zarate. They will begin with an experiment of 360,000 capons. Our colleague adds that they were induced to take this step by Mr. Thomas Duggan.

The "Neva" brings \$330,000 for the Provincial Bank.

Eight Russian colonists have bought from Dr. Garcia 560 squares for chacra farms near the Diamante, Entre Rios, for \$22,400 m/n, paying \$10,000 m/n cash, balance on long dates. This is one of the highest sales ever made in Entre Rios.

A native contemporary states that 20 leagues of land in Venado Tuerto are about to be sold to form a new colony. New Swiss colonies are also about to be established in Rio Cuarto, and Don Benjamin Dupont has asked Government for a grant of 16 leagues of land in the Chaco, on which he proposes to settle several families of the agricultural classes.

Notice is published in the papers by the owners of the large tract of land in Santiago del Estero, formerly belonging to Don Adolfo Carranza, cautioning the public against the titles and claims of certain parties who allege that they bought the land in 1873. The land is now stocked, set on, and owned by a rich Joint Stock Company composed of some of the principal men in this city, and the Supreme Federal Court has decided the question in their favor, and put them in possession of the land.—*The Standard*.

The celebrated race-horse Termination has been sold by Sr. Mazzio for \$4000 to an Oriental gentleman.

We note the sale of 8000 qq of jerked beef for Havana from Saladero Garbino at 28 ris. gold.

The sale of 1000 cows 'al corte' on Dr. Ocanto's estancia at \$6 m/n without novillos is reported.

The sale of one-third of a league of land in the partido of Saladillo for \$52,000 is reported.

The sale of a building site on the Flores road at the corner of Wanklyn Avenue, and facing Madame Imilde's Convent School is reported, 40 yards front with 80 deep, less about 1000 square yards upon which stands the Villanueva house. Total area about 2000 square varas sold for \$17,000 m/n.

Mr. M. J. Gutierrez, broker, has sold 1120 squares of estancia land in the district of Magdalena for \$50,400 m/n. Seller Mr. Pio Llanos; buyer Mr. Martin Boneo.

Don Pedro M. Gernadas has been named Judge of the Once Market, and Don O. Garcia 1st suplente.

\$440,000 has arrived by the "Orions" for the Provincial Bank.

Steamers arrived: the "Meath" from London; the "Equateur"

from Bordeaux; the "Orion" from London; "Kambyses" of the Cosmos line, and in Montevideo the steamer "Magallanes" of the P.S.N.C.

THE PLAZAS.

Wool.	ONCE.
Superior	95 100
Good	90 92
Borrega	—
Regular	—

Hides.	
Good camp	200 250
Horse Hides	52 50
Hair	183 185
Nonatos	158 160
Sheepskins	
Matadero	per lb 24
Corderitos reg.	25 21

Wheat.	
Coast	6.62 m/n.
Maize	
Morocho, in grain ...	2.30 2.25 m/n
Yellow, in grain ...	2.25 2.0 m/n

CONSTITUCION.

Wool.	
Good	95 115
Bellies	—
Borrega	100 95
Hides	
Good camp	218 225
Sheepskins superior ..	28 34
Matadero	26 24
Corderitos	—
Hair	195 205
Horse hides	53 55
Nutria	93
Nonatoskins	—
Maize, in cob, sup ...	2.50 m/n.

MARRIAGE.

On the 21st June, at the estancia "San Francisco," Bragado, Celedonio Salazar to Mercedes C. Kavanagh.

On the 25th June at the Mercad Church, Mr. John P. Lambert to Miss Maggie Martin, both of this city.



DEATH.

On the 24th inst., at the advanced age of 86 years, of pulmonary disease, Mrs. M. J. Taylor, widow.

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 \$900 cash, and \$50 per month.

For particulars apply to—

S. K. JORDAN,
PIEDAD 41.

Adolfo BULLRICH Y CA.

RESUMEN DE REMATES A EFECTUARSE

JULIO
Domingo 4—Casa Rio Bamba 201, y un terreno. Base ps 6,000, a las 3.
Miércoles 7—Terreno remate de plantas de Domingo Basso de Montevideo, en Alsina 78 a las 12.

Domingo 11—Judicial, 3 lotes calle Rivadavia, en Almagro a las 2.

Lunes 12—Plantas de A. Agrelo, en Alsina 78 a las 12.

Miércoles 14—18 leguas kilométricas sección 8 campos nacionales, en Alsina 78 a las 2.

Miércoles 14—2 leguas kilométricas sección 3, núm. 20, letra D, en Alsina 78 a las 2.

Miércoles 14—2 leguas kilométricas sección 4, núm. 14, letra A, en Alsina 78 a las 3.

Martes 20—Segundo remate de plantas de Fumagalli, en Alsina 78 a las 12.

Martes 27—Remate de plantas de Vicente Peluffo, en Alsina 78 a las 12.

Sábado 31—6 leguas kilométricas, sección 2, núm. 10, letra A, en Alsina 78 a las 2.

78-ALSINA-78

To the English Colony

CONFITERIA VICTORIA

ENRIQUE GOULIN
Victoria and Chacabuco
SWEETMEATS from the house of Bouissier of Paris. Nougat of Montelimas at 80 cents the box. Pies, cold and hot, of every description.

French pastry every day. Vol-au-vent a la quenelle de poisson to order. House of standing.

Foreign Beer, Champagne, and Fine Wines of best brands.

j16-1m

JUAN A. CARBONELL

JUDICIAL

TESTAMENTARIA DEL Sr. D.

David Dillon

En el PARTIDO DEL MONTE

TITULOS GARANTIDOS

800

CUADRAS DE CAMPO

Alambrados, dos poblaciones, dos puestos y otro de chacra, arboleda, etc., etc. Lindando por el Norte con Don Jorge Arnold y por los demás rumbos con los señores Videla Dorna.

BASE DE VENTA

21,837 PESOS M.N.

Esto es menos de 27 pesos la cuadra. Lo que es un acontecimiento para los que quieren aprovechar la oportunidad de hacer un negocio pampa.

¡¡OJO!!

EL LUNES 5 DE JULIO

proximo a las 12 de la mañana, venderé el campo y demás objetos que se indican en el siguiente

EDICTO JUDICIAL

El martillero Don Juan A. Carbonell, autorizado por el Sr. Juez de la Instancia en lo Civil y Comercial del Departamento de la Capital de la Provincia, Dr. Don Julian Barraquero, procedera a vender en publico remate y en el dia que al efecto designe los siguientes bienes de propiedad de la sucesion de Don David Dillon, ubicados en el partido del Monte y cuyo pormenor es como sigue:

Un campo con lo en el edificio cuya estension es de ochocientas cuerdas, iguales a mil trescientas cincuenta hectareas, contenido arboleda, dos poblaciones, dos puestos, y otro de chacra; tasado todo en la suma de treinta y un mil ciento noventa y un pesos moneda nacional con cuarenta y ocho centavos. Quince mil varas igual a doce mil novecientos noventa metros de alambrado con seis alambres y medios postes, a veinte varas con cuatro varillas de alambre y una tranquera de cadena, tasado en mil quinientos cincuenta y ocho pesos ochocientos centavos moneda nacional. Un cerco de corral con cincuenta metros de seis alambres, esta con seis varas y cuatro varillas de duela y uno de fierro, tasado en cinco pesos moneda nacional. Una marca de fuego con accion tasada en sesenta pesos moneda nacional. Cuarenta y tres animales vacunos a diez pesos uno; Setenta y tres yeguas al corte a cuatro pesos cada una, siete caballos de silla en doce pesos cuarenta centavos uno, dos caballos de pecho a treinta pesos uno, muebles, un break con guarniciones para dos caballos en mal estado, tasado en doscientos ps m/n, una mesa pino blanco en cinco ps m/n, otra en tres ps, una mesa de lavatorio en tres ps, un colchon elastico en cuatro ps, dos sillitas esterilla en un peso, un lote ropa vieja en ocho ps, un baul de pino en dos ps. La base de todo esto son las dos terceras partes de sus respectivas tasaciones.

Por otros datos ocurrase a la secretaria a cargo del que suscribe o al martillero calle 48 entre 14 y 15. La Plata, Mayo 16 de 1886—Pedro Bernatet.

NOTA—La venta se realizara el dia fijado en el mismo campo, en el establecimiento principal donde estara la bandera. La venta es al contado. Por datos o cualquier informacion escríbanse a calle 48 entre 14 y 15.

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Just arrived per s.s. "MOZART," direct from the firm, an

EIGHT HORSE POWER

TANGYE'S

HORIZONTAL STEAM ENGINE

WITH PATENT GOVERNOR, FEE PUMP AND EXPANSION GEAR

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TEN HORSE POWER

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WITH GALLOWAY TUBES, ETC., ETC.

The above were specially ordered for a firm here, but owing to a little delay they were compelled to take one from stock here.

For particulars & price apply to

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SAN MARTIN 82

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6 LEAGUES IN GAINZA

PROVINCE OF B. AIRES
These can be sold, the whole 6 leagues, or in lots of 1 league each at \$15,000 m/n per league.

Payable, by cash .. \$9187-50
In May, 1887 .. 1162-50
In May, 1888 .. 1163-50
In May, 1889 .. 1162-50
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In May, 1891 .. 1162-50

Each league .. 15000-00

B

6 LEAGUES IN SAN MARTIN

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These cannot be sold except in the entire block of six leagues. The price is \$15,000 m/n; one-third cash, one-third six months, one-third 12 months.

C

2 1/2 LGS., VENADO TUERTO

At \$20,000 m/n per league cash. This is a most valuable piece of land, with a great future before it, because it is close to the station on Clark's Pacific Railway called Orellanos, now open (Laguna Picasa).

D

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E

4 LEAGUES IN LORETO

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F

4 LEAGUES IN LORETO

\$15,000 m/n per league

G

4 LEAGUES IN CORDOVA

Within 7 leagues of the Leones station on the Central Argentine Railway, at \$10,000 m/n per league.

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At the Office of the

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Passengers can have their letters addressed to care of the Agency.

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may 1—pm

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ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOL

253—PERU—257

NOTICE.

ENROLMENT OF PUPILS for

this Session NOW PROCEED-

ING.

TEACHING STAFF

This staff, which is now complete,

consists of the following, and, as will

be seen by the qualifications appended,

is perhaps the best working staff to be

found in any private school, native or

foreign, in the Argentine Republic.

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

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

Philosophy, Edinburgh University, Fel-

low of the Educational Subjects, Edin-

burgh University, Sessions 1879-80,

and for more than eight years one of

the masters of George Watson's Col-

lege, Edinburgh.

Late Superintendent, Mrs. Hutton,

Government. Certificated Teacher,

Queen's Scholar of the Normal Train-

ing College, Edinburgh; and for more

than seven years chief lady teacher in

George Watson's College, Edinburgh.

Spanish, French, etc., Master, Mr.

Edmund Heydams, Graduate in Lettres,

Brussels University.

Elementary Mistress and General As-

sistant, Miss E. C. Waters, Government

Certificated Teacher in George Heriots'

Outdoor Schools, Edinburgh, and lately

in Viscountess Keith's School, Kinca-

dine on Forth.

Music Teacher, Miss M. A. Russell,

lately of the Ladies' College, Edin-

burgh, where for the last ten years she

has been teaching the Piano and Har-

monium in conjunction with Professor

Brigman, the leading Music Master in