

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 16, 1886.

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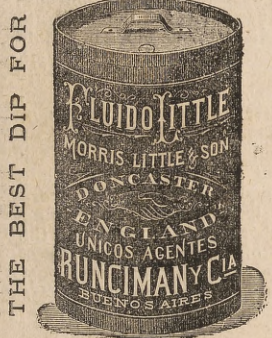
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SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN MAILS.

London, June 15.

The first note of Home Rule for Scotland has been given by Mr. Jacks, who has hitherto been classed among the opponents on the Government bill. The hon. member for Leith has placed upon the paper a notice to call attention to the hardship, inconvenience, and expense caused to the people of Scotland by the legislation on all matters, and especially on matters purely Scottish, being conducted in London, and to the disadvantage to the Imperial Parliament also arising therefrom. He intends to move a resolution on the subject.

Mr. T. A. Dickson, late member for Tyrone, has presented to Mr. Gladstone a letter signed by 500 Liberal Protestants in Belfast, and the counties of Antrim and Down, supporting the Home Rule bill. The signatures were collected in a few days, and Mr. Dickson anticipates that more than one thousand additions will follow.

John Moriarty, an absconding bank clerk, was charged in Dublin with stealing the sum of £2000, the monies of the Hibernian Bank, College Green, where he was employed as a teller. The prisoner was arrested by the Rotterdam police in company of an English music hall singer, who had passed as his wife while travelling in Holland. Over £400 were found in his possession. After formal evidence he was remanded.

Speaking in the House of Lords on June 10th, Earl Carnarvon said that with respect to what Mr. Parnell had asserted had passed between that gentleman and himself, he would make a statement to the House:

"I have no doubt your lordships have noticed a discussion between Mr. Parnell and my right hon. friend Sir Michael Hicks Beach. Mr. Parnell said that a Minister of the Crown—a member of the late Government—had conveyed to him (Mr. Parnell) an intimation that the Government would be prepared to offer a statutory Parliament to Ireland to protect Irish industries. Towards the end of last July it was intimated to me that if I were willing Mr. Parnell would also be willing to meet me in conversation. It seemed to me to be alike my duty to make myself acquainted with what Mr. Parnell's views and opinions were. Let me endeavor to say in the plainest language that I can command that I was not acting with the Cabinet, that I was not authorised by it, that I had no communication on the subject from them, and that I never communicated with them on that which I had done. The responsibility was simply and solely mine; they were not cognisant of my action, and my right hon. friend, Sir M. Hicks Beach, was perfectly justified in repudiating all knowledge of the matter the other night. If the thing was to be done at all it was I, and I alone, who had to do it. I endeavored to make myself equally explicit to Mr. Parnell. First of all, that I was acting by myself, all the responsibility was mine; secondly, it must be understood that there was no agreement or understanding, however shadowy in appearance; thirdly, that I was there as the Queen's servant, and that I could neither hear nor say one word that was inconsistent with the union between the two countries. My lord, to the best of my knowledge and belief, I did not say a word that was inconsistent with the union between the two countries."

At New York there has been a meeting of the Parliamentary Fund Association to raise money in aid of Home-Rule candidates in the British elections. 13,700 dollars were subscribed within an hour amid much enthusiasm. One hundred citizens of Brooklyn have formed a new Association, and 6,000 dollars were subscribed on the spot. The representative men of these bodies anticipate that no difficulty will be met with in obtaining as much money as is wanted.

The Bureau of the French Senate have elected a committee on the expulsion bill. Although it contains a majority of members hostile to the measure, it is believed that the bill will be passed by the Senate.

Count Robilant spoke in the Italian Chamber in answer to questions respecting the massacre of Count Porro's expedition in the Harrar district of Africa. It was evident, he said, that an Italian force could go there and exact vengeance, but it would cost a million of money, and perhaps present grave difficulties.

The deposed King Ludwig of Bavaria committed suicide in the Starnberg lake. His Majesty, who is said to have been perfectly self-

possessed since his deposition, left the Castle of Berg in the company of Dr. Gudden, his medical attendant, shortly after six. As they did not return search was made about 11 o'clock, and both bodies were found in the lake, the shore exhibiting signs of a struggle having taken place. It is supposed that in endeavoring to prevent him carrying out his purpose Dr. Gudden was dragged into the water and drowned by the king.

His Majesty's brother Otto has been proclaimed King, but as he too is insane, Prince Leopold will continue to exercise the regency in the name of the King, Otto I., to whom the army has already sworn allegiance.

A funeral service was read over the remains of the late King in the entrance court of Berg Castle. The body was afterwards removed to Munich, and is now lying in state in the old Court Chapel.

TELEGRAMS.
London, July 12.
Results of elections up to date:
Home Rulers..... 161
Opposition..... 304
175 seats remain yet to be disposed of.

Several papers state that in face of the unfavorable result of the elections, Gladstone will immediately resign on the re-assembling of Parliament.

Up to 3 p.m. on the 7th, the Conservatives had won 13 new seats. The results up to this are 187 Conservatives, 41 Unionists, 117 Home Rulers including Parnellites. The *Pall Mall Gazette* thinks there can be no doubt of the defeat of the Liberals.

Up to noon of the 10th the elections show 209 in favor of Gladstone and 319 against him.

A Cabinet Council is to be held to examine the situation and assume an attitude.

The *Daily News* says that Russia in closing Batoum has violated stipulations, and that England must not pass over the Czar's conduct in silence. The same paper states that if Russia persists she will have to struggle against an alliance of the other European powers, a position that she is not able to maintain for any length of time.

Advices from Africa report the burning and sacking of all the English factories on the coast by the troops of the Sultan of Morocco. The British Minister in Tangier has applied for immediate satisfaction.

The *Standard* states that in view of the pretensions of Russia respecting the Afghan possession of Khannabuna, there is no possibility of the boundary question being settled.

The concentration of Russian troops in Besarabia has created great anxiety in Europe. War between Austria and Russia is feared. Russian agents are scattered all over Macedonia.

The English press considers Russia's attitude with regard to Batoum as a reply to the friendliness recently displayed by England towards Bulgaria.

The election returns up to the 13th show 575 members returned for the new Parliament as follows:

Conservatives..... 290
Liberals..... 212
Home Rulers..... 73

575
But all the Liberals elected are not for Home Rule. In this respect the elected are divided thus:

For Home Rule..... 223
Against do..... 352

575
The probability of Mr. Gladstone's resignation increases.

The new Parliament will open on the 5th of August.

Commenting on the elections, the *Times* states that this time Mr. Gladstone's passionate appeal to the candor and confidence of the nation has met with a deaf ear.

Lord Rosebery is preparing a note to the Russian Government. In an interview with Baron de Staal, the Russian Ambassador, Lord Rosebery expressed his surprise at Russia's conduct in closing Batoum.

In diplomatic circles it is believed the Powers will form a league to oppose Russia, England taking the lead.

Two Russian regiments have arrived at Chichinef, capital of Besarabia.

Riots were reported in Cardiff. Over one hundred people were wounded.

Dublin.
The mob attacked the Conservative Club. The members of the latter defended themselves with empty bottles and revolvers wounding 20 and killing one of the assailants. The mob then endeavored to set fire to the club but the police arrived in time to save the building and imprison all found inside.

If Mr. Gladstone cannot secure more county seats he will certainly be defeated. The boroughs are opposed to Home Rule.

The Conservative papers celebrate the election victory, and say their party will soon be in power again. The Liberal papers say that a coalition between the Whigs and Home Rulers would render it impossible for a Conservative Cabinet to exist, and another dissolution would be necessary.

Mr. Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, speaking at a meeting in Northampton, said:

"Within the space of one year Mr. Gladstone's Irish measures will be approved by both Parliament and country at large. Does anybody believe that a policy approved by Scotland, Wales, and a large part of England can be set aside for ever? Not one of the projects set forth in Unionist journals attempts to solve the problem of restoring social order in Ireland."

Earl Cowper says that his two years' experience as Lord-lieutenant of Ireland leads him to the conviction that the Irish bill means separation.

8000 Orangemen held a procession in Glasgow, and afterwards decided that if necessary they were prepared to form an armed association of Irishmen, Englishmen, and colonials to resist to the last Ireland's separation from England.

Of the 95 seats still undecided 52 were held by Gladstonites, 19 by Conservatives, 12 by Unionists, and 13 by Parnellites.

There are great complaints in Batoum at the short time allowed before closing the port. Many British and American ships bound for it can only arrive as it is closed, and there will be heavy losses.

The *Times* says that in dealing with Russia Great Britain will have to rely on her own resources.

Lord Salisbury has made overtures to Lord Hartington with respect to the formation of a coalition ministry with a Home Rule project for England, Scotland and Ireland as programme.

If Lord Hartington lends his approval the Cabinet will include Mr. Goschen, Sir Henry James and the Duke of Argyll. Mr. Chamberlain will not be offered a seat.

Paris, July 10.
Telegrams from London state that the Count and Countess of

Paris will shortly be received in private audience by the Queen. This news is viewed as very important by the Orleanists.

During the sitting of the Deputies an individual in the gallery fired a revolver shot, but without wounding anybody. He is believed to be mad, he was immediately arrested.

A letter from the Duc d'Anmale to President Grevy is published. The Duke protests against the decree that expels him from the army, in which he held the rank of General of Division.

M. de Lesseps has addressed an energetic circular to the Panama Canal Share-holders. He says:

"In spite of all obstacles we continue progressing. Machinery and apparatus are all ready. All that we want is 120,000,000 francs to finish the canal by 1889. We are about to emit bonds immediately, and France will thus complete her pacific conquest of the Isthmus of Panama."

The Dukes d'Anmale and de Chartres were expelled from France.

Rome, July 13.
The most notable thing about the cholera epidemic is the severity of the cramps in the stomach and the rapidity with which death ensues. Many people die in an hour.

196 fresh cases in Italy and 100 deaths from cholera.

Brussels, July 13.
Monsieur Malon, ex-Chancellor of State and leader of the Catholic party in Belgium, has just died.

Vienna, July 7.
Cholera is spreading in Croatia.

Russia has informed the powers that Batoum is no longer a free port. This is considered by the Berlin press as the Czar's first step toward the abolition of the Berlin treaty. 15,000 Russian soldiers have passed through Odessa in the direction of Besarabia.

The *Tagblatt* thinks that Bulgaria and Roumania have entered into a secret alliance with each other against Russia, with the connivance of Germany and Austria.

Gholera has broken out around Trieste.

Berlin, July 9.
Great political importance is attached to Prince Bismarck's visit to Gastein and Vienna. In diplomatic circles the interview between the two Emperors is looked on as a guarantee of peace.

Emperor William is going to give the Sultan of Zanzibar a present of a battery of artillery.

Krupp has made a contract with China for 60,000 tons of rails at 25s less than the lowest English offers.

Constantinople, July 12.
The Sultan has ordered the army to be put on a peace footing.

The Porte has paid Russia a further sum of £500,000 on account of the war indemnity.

New York, July 13.
Rivera and Co. sugar dealers, have stopped payment. They failed before in 1844, but paid in full. The managing partner has disappeared, and it is feared has gone mad.

Colonel Gilder, *Herald* correspondent, will set out on an exploring expedition to the great unknown regions in the north. He hopes to get farther north than has been reached up to the present, and if possible plant the American flag on the north pole.

Lost, somewhere between sunrise and sunset, two golden hours, each set in sixty golden minutes. No reward is offered, for they are gone for ever.

THE WORLD-FAMED

PEERLESS DIP.



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A CATECHISM CLASS.

Buenos Aires,
July 11th, 1886.To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

It is to be regretted that some more decided action has not been taken in the furtherance of Father Gray's project. The object is one which should enlist the sympathies of every English-speaking Catholic and secure their best exertions. We have also before us the project of three other rev. gentlemen for the founding of intermediate schools, where the children of our countrymen might receive a sound Christian education. These projects are as important as they are extensive, nor am I the one who would wish to throw a wet blanket on any movement intended for the spiritual or temporal welfare of our countrymen; but I would wish to see things begun where feasible, and a start made from just there.

With your kind permission, I will again call the attention of those whom it may concern to the want of a Christian Doctrine class, where the little, English-speaking, Catholic children of the city might be instructed in the principles of our religion. If some of those good Fathers would hold a Catechism Class on Sunday it would be the beginning of the good and great work which they are so willing to undertake.

Hoping you will excuse my obtruding again on the public on this same subject,

I am, dear sir,

Yours very truly,
An Irish Catholic.

IRISHMEN AND SOCIALISM.

Lujan, July 6th, 1886.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

In the mention you make of the occurrence in Chicago, in your issue of the 2nd, I find you follow the lead of the capitalist press and use the word Anarchist indiscriminately for the general term Socialist. Allow me to tell you that the majority of Socialists are not Anarchists; and particularly the German Socialists, who follow their great countryman Carl Marx, are bitterly opposed to the Anarchists. Now, German Socialism is naturally that which is spreading in the United States, and if there be Anarchists among them you may be sure they are only a small minority. But it suits the governing class to frighten people as much as possible about the matter, and so all Socialists are styled Anarchists, much in the same way as Mr. Parnell and the Irish M.P.'s were all put down as Invincibles.

Now, that scientific Socialism is not the bug-bear they wish to make it, you will be able to see from the following quotation: "The Co-Operative Commonwealth" of Laurence Ironlund, which will explain it better than I can:

"Socialism—Modern Socialism—German Socialism, which is fast becoming the Socialism the

world over, holds that the impending reconstruction of Society will be brought about by the Logic of Events. It teaches that the Coming Revolution is strictly an Evolution. Socialists of that school reason from no assumed first principle like the French who start from «Social Equality» or, like Herbert Spencer, when in his «Social Statics» he lays it down as an axiom, that «every man has freedom to do all that he wills, provided he infringes not the like freedom of every other man;» but basing themselves on experience—not individual, but universal experience—they can, and do present clear-cut, definite solutions.»

Scientific Socialism is the true science of Political Economy, as superior to that falsely so-called as the science of Astronomy is to Astrology.

Now, let me tell you that what you call the Anarchist demonstration in Chicago was nothing more than a peaceful demonstration of workmen on strike, with which the police had no right to interfere, and though they were interfered with illegally, there was no intention whatever on the part of the organizers of the meeting to offer resistance, and the flinging of the bomb was the act of an individual for which the rest are in no wise responsible, and which they condemn as a mad and most culpable act. This is our side of the question, and you can judge yourself that it is the true one, for no one in his senses will believe that, had the matter been prepared, a crowd of armed Americans would have fled before a handful of police. I promise you that when men so much in earnest as Socialists determine on forcible means, there will be no shirking. The time is not yet, however.

You talk tremendously like an Irish Chief Justice, some Castle Catholic just hoisted on to the Bench, and awful in dignity and full-bottomed wig, when you repeat the clap-trap about «illegal combinations,» and the «perfectly free atmosphere of the American Continent.» You surely do not include the southern part of the Continent, forgetful of Brazilian slaves and Argentine peons, and Chilean and Peruvian cholos and rotos, and, if the northern only, you might tell us if Mexico is a perfectly free atmosphere. Then, when you have limited your freedom of atmosphere to the United States and Canada, perhaps you will remember that workmen in these countries are entering into organizations for the very reason they find that without organization there is no such thing as freedom for them. Perfect freedom of contract means for the worker the most cruel slavery in North America, as elsewhere, and if you don't know that such is the case I can only say you ought to be ashamed of your ignorance.

Read the following, if you please, from the Report of the Pittsburgh Bethel Association, U.S.A. In his covering letter the Superintendent, Mr. McMahon, says that he regards Social-Democrats as advocating practical Christianity.

«The old professional tramp has given place in the Pittsburgh Bethel to a larger number of workmen and mechanics than ever patronised it before. I have endeavoured during the past three months to find a cause for this and submit the result. In one mill in Pittsburgh two hundred men were thrown out of employment in 1884, by the invention and introduction of one machine, and last year two hundred more lost their places. In the North Chicago Rolling Mill three hundred and fifty lost their places by improved machinery, and five hundred more in Joliet, Ill. We can't stop invention, nor would it be right to do so. But who was benefitted by this labour-saving machinery? Not the one thousand two hundred and fifty men with their families thrown out of employment. On the very spot on which this Home is built one man in 1861 made fifteen oil barrels per week, now this man makes one hundred per week. Twenty years ago every country village had its cooper's shop, blacksmith's shop, wagon shop, &c.; now all this is

done by machinery in large cities. Twenty years ago farmers needed one or more men the entire year; now a few men for a month in the spring, and the same at harvest time, is all that is needed.

Labour-saving machinery is continually throwing men out of employment in every line of manufacturing, and no new avenues opening to them. This is what makes tramps.»

Yes! and for all this, the *Southern Cross* tells us «the law is made by the people.» Very likely!—with the producers of wealth at the mercy of the wealth-owning class and dependent on that class for their daily bread, and millions; yes, millions! tramping, and waiting for the vacancies that may occur. Confess it, sir, is it not as absurd to say the people rule under these circumstances as it was to say so in Ireland when the landlords had it all their own way and evicted the tenants who did not vote for them?

The wealthy class rule, and that class alone, and that class alone make the laws in their own interest, and it is by them, moreover, that what is called Public Opinion is made at present. This is true of every civilised country in the world to-day, and it is against this class-rule which crushes them that the masses are everywhere rising.

As for your Archbishop Gibbons, with his «poisonous exotic» and other cant, I would have him remember that a very short time ago some over-zealous botanists of the Roman Propaganda found a similarly venomous weed in the Irish Land League, and there was not wanting an Irish Bishop to cry «hands off» and give warning—that, insignificant though it appeared, it was a dangerous seedling to trifle with.

For my part, I fully expect to see the day, and that very soon, when the Catholic Church will take the side of Socialism, for it is the side of the poor, and there is to-day no other organization which so fully and completely takes the part of the poor against the tyranny of wealth and power.

I am, sir, yours, not quite so fraternally as formerly,

J. Creaghe.

FUND
FOR THE RELIEF
OF THE
DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

We received the following letter last week from «Corkonian», San Andrés de Giles, enclosing \$34.06 towards a Fund for the Relief of the Distress in Ireland:

San Andrés de Giles,

July 6th, 1886.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

Enclosed please find \$34.06 for our poor, starving country people. Nothing so powerfully appeals to our hearts as the sight of human suffering, especially under the ghastly form of a lingering death by hunger. If we saw a man in danger of drowning we would not hesitate to risk our own life to save him; shall we then withhold from our menaced country people the assistance we have it in our power to furnish at so small a sacrifice—a trifle of money?

My earnest prayer is that the amount I forward you may be the nucleus of a generous sum which shall bring warmth to the shivering limbs and food to the livid lips of many a gentle mother and tender child—our own kith and kin.

Think of what their condition must be! and ye who have little ones prattling around you and live in ease and comfort with wife or mother, will surely do your duty.

I remain, dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
Corkonian.

List of subscribers:

	\$ m/n
Corkonian	4
Simon Thompson	4
John Metcalf	2
Sandy McCarthy	2
Mrs. McCarthy	2

Thomas Ganley, John Le-strange, Michael Daly, Andrés McCormick, Francis Kearnan, Mary O'Leary, Mauricio Egan, Owen Gareity, Bernard Nugent, John Dunnican, Michael Seery, James Donnelly, Mrs. Doneely, Peter Feely, Mrs. Feely, James Nugent, Mrs. Nugent—\$1 m/n each 17
Andres Tippin, Edward Twomey, Denis Twomey, Kate Leavy, Thomas Donovan—\$0.50 each 2.50
Harry Brien 0.40
Maggie Cunningham 0.20

Total 34.10

THE TWICE-TOLD TALE.

The history of Hungary is but a foreign edition of the history of Ireland. It is summarised and abbreviated, it is reduced, as it were, from three volumes to one, but the plot and main incidents are faithfully preserved. The stories are so similar that there is every reason to hope that the denouement will be the same. A hundred years of Irish history are boiled down to thirty in the chronicles of Hungary. They started at the same point we did thirty years after us, and they have beaten us more than thirty years in the struggle for freedom. But then they were far less heavily handicapped in the race.

When Deak entered the Hungarian Diet in 1833 the Diet was in precisely the same condition as our Parliament when it first counted Grattan amongst its members. It was the form of a representative government without the substance. It was the mere puppet of the Imperial Assembly in Vienna. It assembled, voted money, remonstrated, and was dissolved. The country at the time was as much aristocrat-ridden as our own. A friendly and impartial observer passing through Hungary at the time thus described the condition of the country: Nobility 1000, people 0. It was a stubborn and uncompromising problem which young Deak had to tackle immediately on his entrance into public life.

Gradually the country grew more and more national under his influence, and the Diet strained more and more at the leash in which it was held.

It was on this feeling of disinterested patriotism that his main reliance was placed. «There exists», he declared, «in every man a pure and ardent feeling that binds him closely to his fatherland, and I hold him for no brave man, no true Magyar, to whom his poor suffering country is not dearer than the most brilliant empire in Europe.» Nor did this power which he trusted deceive him. Gradually the Court party in Vienna was pressed harder and harder by the organised nationality of Hungary. Resistance and evasion were alike in vain in the face of that steady and determined national blockade, and in March, 1848, there was an absolute surrender. The main claims made by Hungary and conceded in their entirety by the famous March Laws were—an annual National Diet elected on a free £30 franchise, a responsible Ministry for the direction of the Hungarian Government, the right of public meeting, and the control of their own judiciary.

Deak's triumph was as brilliant and complete as Grattan's, and more brief. The intrigues in Vienna seem to have hit upon Pitt's fiendish device for the destruction of the newly liberated nationality. The Irish rebellion of '98 was the work of an English Prime Minister. So another and more famous English Prime Minister has authoritatively declared. The tools of tyranny are alike in all countries. By a carefully organised rebellion the Imperial Ministers in Vienna succeeded in strangling the Hungarian Constitution in its birth. Encouraged from headquarters the Slav provinces revolted against the newly constituted Government of Hungary.

The perfidious tyranny of Austria was met by the bold declaration of Hungarian independence, and the empire was enveloped in the flames of civil war. It was all in vain. The Hungarian armies were defeated, and Hungarian independence destroyed.

It is curiously characteristic of English hypocrisy that Lord Pecksniff Palmerston intervened with a highly sympathetic appeal on behalf of the down-trodden nationality; but the mouth of the diplomatist was stopped by inconvenient allusions to England's own treatment of La Malheureuse Irlande.

So, the young freedom of Hungary «died in the strait embrace of civil war» after one year's precarious existence. Then there was the pitch-capping, the tri-angling, the half hanging, and the whole hanging that followed the '98 rebellion in Ireland, or their Austrian equivalents, and the nation, worn out and sorely wounded, was left stretched for dead on the dissecting table for Austrian surgeons to operate at their leisure. She was but sleeping, and not dead. The reviving spirit of patriotism still animated the people. Once again Deak set himself patiently to rebuild the structure that civil war had levelled with the earth. The steady, close, constant pressure of the agitation he organised grew gradually irresistible. The conviction the nation had of his honesty and of his earnestness obtained for him their absolute confidence and unquestioning obedience. Let him give the word, and all Hungary will obey it like one man.

By the diploma of 1860 the absolute system established after the conclusion of the war of independence was formally abandoned, but the authorities at Vienna still prevaricated, hesitated, and haggled with the demand for the virtual restoration of Hungarian independence. They would give a brand new constitution as a matter of grace, the patriots claimed the restoration of their old constitution as a matter of right. «Continuity of right» was the one principle that Deak laid down as the basis on which all negotiations should proceed. After six years' negotiations the end seemed no nearer than at first, till the German war came and joggled the elbows of the dictatorial politicians at Vienna. The Prussian artillery at Sadowa was as a peal of chapel bells for the downfall of Austrian despotism in Hungary. Through the campaign Hungary had stood impassively aloof, and saw the German Empire humbled in the dust without lifting one finger to help her. Then Austria learned the value of a friend from the want of one. From thence out the work of conciliation proceeded with brisk pace. The Emperor Francis Joseph took the matter into his own hands, and played the rôle of Gladstone throughout the peaceful revolution. He learned the claims of Hungary from Deak's own lips, and granted them in full.

On the 18th of February, 1867, the constitution of Hungary was absolutely restored, and the Emperor crowned in the capital with the sacred crown of Saint Stephen amid the fervid acclamations of Hungarian rebels whom justice had made loyal. An incident in the coronation reminds us of home. The Emperor spoke to more than one of the courtly rebels that stood round his throne, and expressed surprise that they had been so long absent from his presence. «Sire», answered each Hungarian, «I was in exile.» Exile was the Hungarian equivalent for Kilmainham. The constitution so founded has endured, prosperously endured, to our own day.

There were cavillers and prophets of evil in those days as in ours. There were Hartingtons and Goscheas to denounce revolution, and Chamberlains to suggest federation as the alternative to be preferred. But the common sense and good feeling of the two nations triumphed in the end. The dual system was adopted. The dual system was to a great extent identical with the system devised by Mr. Gladstone. Imperial matters still remained under the control

of the Imperial Parliament in Vienna. Hungarian matters, including justice, finance, commerce, agriculture, and national defence were handed over to the exclusive direction of the Diet.

To those who declare that Mr. Gladstone's system can never succeed, there is the short answer that it has succeeded elsewhere. Like mercy, it is twice blessed: «It blesseth him that gives and him that takes.» It has brought peace, confidence, and strength to Austria, freedom and prosperity to Hungary. They counsel England wisely who counsel her—go thou and do likewise. Give freely and promptly for justice sake what opportunity will otherwise extort. Do not wait, as Austria did, to be taught justice by defeat in the school of Sadowa.

THE BANK OF IRELAND
AND THE
OLD IRISH PARLIAMENTARY
HOUSE.The Dublin *Freeman* says:

When we obtain Home Rule, the present premises of the Bank of Ireland, which were the old Irish Parliamentary Houses, will be required for the new Irish Parliament. Some account of how they are held may, therefore, be of interest.

After the Act of Union in 1800, and the passing away of an Irish Legislature, the Parliament Houses reverted to the Government, who utilised them as a military barracks and stores until July 1802, when it was proposed to let them. Then there were two prominent corporations, represented by the Board of Trinity College and the Governors of the Bank of Ireland, desirous to become tenants. Negotiations on the part of Trinity College were, however, not pushed, as the College authorities found that the premises being separated from the University buildings by College Green were unsuited for their purposes, inasmuch as the students passing from one block of buildings to the other were liable to engage in conflicts with the citizens, between whom at that time a bitter antagonism prevailed. On the other hand, the Bank of Ireland were casting about for central premises, as those they occupied in Mary's Abbey were in a backward and declining neighborhood. In the result the Bank of Ireland removed their business to College Green, renting the Old Parliament Houses from Government. They continued to be tenants for the space, we believe, of about ten years, when they purchased the buildings out and out for the sum of £50,000. They then set about making such alterations and additions as the carrying out of their business required. They built in the surrounding columns in Westmoreland street and Foster place with the granite curtain which now disfigures the architectural beauty of the edifice, and erected a printing house at the rear of the building, besides making many internal arrangements, altogether estimated at a cost of over £100,000.

There is a difference of opinion as to the Bank of Ireland's degree of ownership. On the one hand it is asserted that there is a clause in the assignment of purchase that should the premises ever be required for their original purpose, the Irish Government would have the right of compulsory purchase on three years' notice being given to the Bank of Ireland authorities. On the other, it is maintained that no such clause was made in the agreement of sale, and that the premises are the absolute property in perpetuity of the Bank of Ireland. In this latter opinion we are inclined to concur, but in doing so we have no hesitation in stating that the omission of a clause of surrender will present but a small obstacle, if any, in regaining possession when the premises are again required for their original purpose, for it is not to be imagined for a moment that the Bank authorities would refuse to resell at a fair price.

We are satisfied that the Bank of Ireland authorities will, when

the time comes, meet the nation's wishes in a ready and generous manner. Happily there are several, or at least two or three available central places. Among others the area with a frontage in Dome street from Eustace street to Sycamore alley, or that with a frontage on College Green from the Hibernian Bank to Trinity street, and running back to St. Andrew street, especially the latter, are eligible. Indeed, a most imposing building, commanding College Green on the north, St. Andrew street on the south, and Trinity street on the west, and hemmed in by the Hibernian Bank on the east, could be built, and it would have important claims for approval—central position and sufficiency of space. During the building of the new, La Touche's old bank premises with some of the unoccupied portions of the Castle, could be made available for the temporary conduct of the Bank of Ireland's business. We refer to this matter now, not, as some pessimists may think, too early in the day; Home Rule is within easy measuring distance, and Home Rule with a Parliament sitting elsewhere than in the historical Old House in the College Green would be about as incongruous as a representation of the play of 'Hamlet' with the Prince of Denmark omitted from the cast.

CHANGE OF ACCENT.

'There is no man more contemptible than the Irishman who wishes to change his accent,' said Archbishop Croke in a recent address.

And he is right. But the remark might be applied with equal force to Americans as well as to Irishmen.

It would be hard to find, even in Ireland, among those referred to by the Rev. Bishop, a more contemptible class of people than are to be met with in nearly every large city in America. Drop into a fashionable hotel in any of the watering places frequented by the 'best society,' and you will find it difficult to imagine yourself in 'the land of the free and the home of the brave.' The class of people you see, in look, action, and speech, remind you forcibly of the drawing in insipid creatures you come across at the haunts of fashion and dissipation in Europe. The English type, of course, predominates. And although you may not hear the sound of the prefix 'Mi Lord' and 'Mi Lady,' yet there is that in the manner of these driving drones which impresses you with the belief that such titles are alone needed to complete their worldly happiness.

The English travelled flunky is easily distinguished from all others. You have only to introduce any subject relating to our own land, to be at once reminded that it is not like England. 'Society is so different there don't you know,' and 'you meet such charming people in England, so much more refined, and better educated!'

But, whatever excuse can be offered for the existence of an American 'Snob'—and it is possible to offer some sort of an excuse for such a being—there is no plea, no excuse, that can be given in favor of an Irish 'Snob' or flunky, such as the distinguished Prelate described. An Irishman, who has any pride of manhood, or knowledge of the history of his race, who tries to ape the manners and accent or country's oppressors, is too mean to be classed among the lowest elements of humanity. We are pleased, therefore, to see men like Archbishop Croke drawing public attention to the despicable horde of creatures, who have no country to admire but that of the despoilers of their own—or what should be their own—had they but the manliness and patriotism to defend it. The evil influences of this class of people may be set down as not among the least of the curses under which Ireland suffers, and we trust that the system of Boycotting will be vigorously enforced against them in future, both in this country as well as in Ireland.—American Exchange.

ST. JACOB'S OIL

THE GRET GERMAN REMEDY FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF

RHEUMATISM NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, NERVOUS HEADACHE, &C.

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

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

WHOLESALE DEPOSIT 191-MAIPU-191

CASSELLS, KING, AND CO. 119 pm

Res Non Verba

MENSAJERIAS FLUVIALES A VAPOR

Nuevo Itinerario Desde Abril 10, 1886
Salidas de Buenos Aires:
PARA MONTEVIDEO A LAS 5 P.M.
Belizares interiores
Los Lunes... Vapor Cosmos
Los Miércoles... " Jupiter
Los Jueves... " Saturno
Los Sabados... " Olimpo
Los Domingos... " Silex

PARA EL SALTO Y ESCALAS A LAS 10 A.M.
Balizares interiores
Los Martes... Vapor Olimpo
Los Miércoles... " Silex
Los Jueves... " Cosmos
Los Sabados... " Jupiter
Los Domingos... " Saturno

SALIDAS PARA BAHIA BLANCA Y PATAGONES
Saldrá el 1° de cada mes el vapor nacional

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

CARRERA DEL PARANA
Hasta SANTA FE
Haciendo 3 viajes directos semanales con los vapores

PINGO Y METEORO
SALIDAS: Martes, Jueves y Sabados

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

CARRERA COSTA SUD
Para Bahia Blanca y Patagones, gran rebaja de Precios, vapor nacional Mercurio saldrá de la Boca el 1° de cada mes.—La agencia se encarga del embarque y del embarque de carga, así como despachos de Aduana.
Comunicacion con el Teléfono Gower Bell y Pan teléono.

PEDRO RISSO, Agente Reconquista y Cuyo

DR. SANTIAGO G. O'Farrell
LAWYER
159-ALSINA-159

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

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

ALEJO DE NEVARES
Director de 'La Union'

Ha trasladado su estudio de abogado a la calle BOLIVAR núm. 90.
Se hace cargo especialmente de la dirección de juicios testamentarios, comerciales y eclesiásticos, tanto ante los tribunales nacionales como ante los de La Plata.

FERRO-CARRIL DEL SUD

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

Los pasajeros del tren Expreso para el Azul, Juarez y tres Arroyos almorzarán en Las Flores y Chascomús.—Los pasajeros del tren Mixto de Buenos Aires a Bahia Blanca, podrán comer en Altamirano y almorzar en La Gama; los del tren de regreso comerán en La Gama.
La Compañía de Tramways "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 Tramway.
Los pasajeros de las Estaciones entre Barracas al Norte y Burzaco que quieran viajar en el tren para el Azul, Juarez 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 Juarez 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 salida	6 35	7 20	9 01	11 01	15 30	15 55	6 07	0 10	10 10			
Lomas	6 45	7 30	9 11	11 11	15 40	16 05	6 17	0 20	10 20			
Temperley (Emp. La Plata y Camela)	7 01	7 46	9 27	11 27	15 50	16 15	6 27	0 30	10 30			
LA PLATA	7 11	7 56	9 37	11 37	16 00	16 25	6 37	0 40	10 40			
Camela	7 21	8 06	9 47	11 47	16 10	16 35	6 47	0 50	10 50			
Burzaco	7 31	8 16	9 57	11 57	16 20	16 45	6 57	1 00	11 00			
San Vicente	7 41	8 26	10 07	12 07	16 30	16 55	7 07	1 10	11 10			
Altamirano Empalmé	7 51	8 36	10 17	12 17	16 40	17 05	7 17	1 20	11 20			
Chascomús	8 01	8 46	10 27	12 27	16 50	17 15	7 27	1 30	11 30			
Dolores	8 11	8 56	10 37	12 37	17 00	17 25	7 37	1 40	11 40			
MAIPU (Empal. Mar del Plata)	8 21	9 06	10 47	12 47	17 10	17 35	7 47	1 50	11 50			
Ayacucho	8 31	9 16	10 57	12 57	17 20	17 45	7 57	2 00	12 00			
Tandil	8 41	9 26	11 07	13 07	17 30	17 55	8 07	2 10	12 10			
Juarez	8 51	9 36	11 17	13 17	17 40	18 05	8 17	2 20	12 20			
TRES ARROYOS	9 01	9 46	11 27	13 27	17 50	18 15	8 27	2 30	12 30			
Salado	9 11	9 56	11 37	13 37	18 00	18 25	8 37	2 40	12 40			
Las Flores	9 21	10 06	11 47	13 47	18 10	18 35	8 47	2 50	12 50			
La Gama	9 31	10 16	11 57	13 57	18 20	18 45	8 57	3 00	1 00			
Arroyo Corto	9 41	10 26	12 07	14 07	18 30	18 55	9 07	3 10	1 10			
BAHIA BLANCA	9 51	10 36	12 17	14 17	18 40	19 05	9 17	3 20	1 20			

NOTA.—Por mas informes sobre las llegadas y salidas de los Trenes de las estaciones intermediarias, véase los horarios grandes.
Plaza Constitución, Abril 1° de 1886.

SAM ABBOTT
Gerente



THE RESULT OF THE USE OF ESPECIFICO DE GLYCERINA AT SUIPACHA

Estacion San Juan, Suipacha, March 19. 1886.

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

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

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

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

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

Yours truly, JOHN M. STAFFORD.

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

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

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

Extra Fine KEROSENE MARK

"SOUTHERN CROSS" PERFECT SAFETY.

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

BEST REFINED AND PUREST OIL EVER PRODUCED.

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

Flashing point 150°.

Sole Agents and Importers for the

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GLOVER, TEMPLE & Co. ... Rosario, Santa Fe.

GEO. MICHAELSEN & Co, Montevideo Do. Bahia Blanca

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144-CUYO-144

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PAPELES Y ARTICULOS PARA

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144-CUYO-144
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Gath & Chaves

159-PIEDAD-161

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Sole Agent for

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6—pm

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Address Cards, Business Cards, Bill Heads, Circulars, Bank receipts, Programmes, Invitations. All work neatly done and promptly executed.

140-Piedad-140

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CALLE 57, Entre la 8 y 9.

BUENOS AIRES—CANGALLO 55.

EL PLATA L. COXOLA'S STORE OF PARAGUAYAN ARTICLES

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

186-SUIPACHA-186

WARMING STOVES

A SPECIAL ASSORTMENT just received for Dining room, Sitting room, Bedroom, Office or Hall. Specially adapted for burning coal, coke, wood, etc.

KEROSENE WARMING STOVES

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

CASSELLS KING & CO.

191 MAIPU, BENOS AIRES

GODDARD'S EXPRESS AGENCY

215-RECONQUISTA-215

Parcels Delivery and General Carriers

GENERAL AGENTS

The Agents meet all Passenger Steamers and convey passengers and their baggage ashore, delivering the baggage in any part of the city, or forwarding it to the camp.

On notice being given to the Agency baggage will be collected and embarked on the steamers, or delivered at the Railway Stations.

Boats and carts can be obtained at the Agency for the transfer of baggage. Parcels collected and delivered in any part of the city.

Goods forwarded to the camp, etc. Agents meet trains arriving from Rosario and Campana at Central station. Also from the south at Plaza Constitución. Passengers can thus have their luggage delivered at their residences by the Agency.

Baggage collected in all parts of the town.

Furniture removed. Luggage received in Deposit. Guides and Interpreters by Day or Hour.

Steamboat and Railway Routes arranged and Passages secured. A register of arrivals and departures kept at the Agency. Passengers are therefore invited to call and register their addresses.

A reading and writing room is now attached to the Agency for the convenience of new arrivals and visitors from the camp.

Passengers can have their letters addressed to care of the Agency. A Register is kept of clerks, mechanics, cattlemen, etc., out of employ, also of English, Irish, and German servants, but no one will be placed on the books unless they produce testimonials or references.

Casilla 956. Gower-Bell Telephone 721 United Telephone 426

GODDARD'S EXPRESS AGENCY

215-RECONQUISTA-215 BUENOS AIRES.

Agents in Southampton Messrs. Henniker & Hogge

ROSARIO BRANCH

192-CALLE CORDOBA-192

7-0-1m

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND R. P. STEAMERS.

Lampert & Holt Line

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

Departures from Buenos Aires:—

Liverpool. (Direct)

HOGARTH EDDES. JULY 8

Loading in the River Parana.

DALTON RUSSELL JULY 15

Loading in the River Parana.

Antwerp and London. (via Rio Janeiro and Southampton)

ORION* FARRIS JULY 8

(carrying the Belgian Mails)

GALILEO* YANLEY JULY 22

Carrying the Belgian Mails.

Dunkirk and Liverpool.

MARANA HIGGINSON. JULY 10

Loading in the River Parana.

Antwerp and Liverpool. (via Rio Janeiro and Southampton.)

GARRICK COWAN. JULY 18

CURVIER* BLAIR JULY 30

Loading in the River Parana.

New York. (via Rio Janeiro)

HERSCHEL BRAITHWAITE JULY 21

Loading in the Rivers Paraná and Boca del Riachuelo.

First and Third class Passages, to Brazilian Ports, New York, Antwerp, and towns in Great Britain. Reductions made in favour of Families and companies. First-class Return tickets, available for 12 months, at a reduction of one fourth.

Prepaid Passages issued to those wishing to bring out friends.

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

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

N.B.—Insurances effected if required.

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

Agents at Montevideo—C. R. HORNE & Co.

" " Rosario—H. S. FERGUSON.

" " San Nicolas—SERVANDO E. GOMEZ.

" " San Pedro—H. LETICHE.

" " Bahia Blanca—E. P. GOODHALL. y perm.

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74-FLORIDA-74

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20-PERU-20

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beg to announce the arrival of a large assortment of
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The Choicest
THE BEST

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IN THE CITY

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20-PERU-20

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SOCIETY

31-BUEN ORDEN-31

Authorized Capital \$50,000
Paid-up do. 28,000

820 MEMBERS--MEMBERS
ENROLLED DAILY

No one allowed to subscribe for more than 30 SHARES of \$5 each.

Members joining up to September 30th are entitled to half dividend for this year.

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Discount of TEN PER CENT allowed to Members

Goods sent carriage free throughout town and suburbs, and to the railway stations. \$28-1m

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A Good Assortment
ALWAYS ON HAND AT

W. G. MARTINDALE'S

144-ESMERALDA-144

sep 1--pm

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AND
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WE have pleasure in calling the attention of our Irish and Catholic customers to our immense stock of works written by Irish patriot authors, of Catholic Prayer and other Religious Books, in all styles of binding, ranging in price from 30 cents up to \$40 m. As it is impossible for us to give a list of even a thousandth part of the books we refer to in stock, we cordially invite our town and country customers to visit our **SHOW-ROOMS** where they will always find a display of novelties unequalled in this part of the American continent.

It will afford us great pleasure in executing any orders received from our camp friends with punctuality and despatch, as well as any that may come through Mr. Michael Dinneen, editor of the "Southern Cross."

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO ALL IRISH AND CATHOLIC NEWSPAPERS & PERIODICALS PERMANENTLY OPEN.

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242 Calle Florida.

Dr. Klappenbach
LAWYER

Partnership with Dr. O'Farrell being dissolved, offices have been opened at
159--ALSINA--159

Business attended to in La Plata.
11 m--pm

NOTICE.

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

Miss KILLION'S,

328-Calle Lavalle, Buenos Aires, N.B.--Particular attention paid to emigrants.

se 8--pm

GATH AND CHAVES

159-PIEDAD-161

FURRED
GLOVES

Fatest Fashions. Just received a large consignment from England. Also Overcoats at reduced prices, \$15 m/n.

j14 1m

DRESSMAKING

AND

MILLINERY

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

260 CANGALLO, B. AIRES

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

FRED. STEARN

SOLE AGENT FOR

W. J. BUSH & CO. LONDON

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS and Druggists, Distillers of Essential Oils and Fruits, and for J. Richardson and Co. London, Manufacturers of fine Soaps and Perfumes (Established 1800), has REMOVED his Office and Show Room to

36-SAN MARTIN-36

j17-1m

ALFREDO DAY Y CIA.

Introducentes por mayor de todas clases de

VINOS, COÑACS, LICORES, CERVEZA, ETC.

77-DEFENSA-77

m6-pm

Dr. Mackern

SPECIALY

FOR DISEASES OF THE THROAT

HORAS DE CONSULTA 12 A 3 P.M.

208-LAVALLE-208

ju19pm

HERM. ALTGELT Y CIA.

CONSIGNATARIOS DE CEREALES

76-RECONQUISTA-76

BUENOS AIRES

m11--pm

A. S. Witcomb

FOTOGRAFO

208 Florida

j2pm

JULES VONWILLER

AGENT for all kinds of Law Business. Office: 90 calle San Martin, rooms 11, 13, and 15 (altos).

m6-pm

MRS. PEARSON'S

ENGLISH BABY LINEN
ESTABLISHMENT

59-CALLE CANGALLO-59

Between San Martin and Reconquista

pm

PATRICK HAM

WOOL & PRODUCE BROKER

1371-PIEDAD-1371

m26pm

Ricardo Eastman

BROKER & AUCTIONEER

151-SAN MARTIN-151

j28-1m

Tobacco for Curing Sheep

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

TOBACCO EXTRACT

better and cheaper than any offered in this market.

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

C. S. BOWERS & CO.

275-CANGALLO-277

ju28-pm

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123-CALLE CUYO-123

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j1pm

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179-PIEDAD-179

NEAR THE CORNER OF FLORIDA

j4pm

ALAMBRE DE ACERO

MARCA CAMPANA

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TODOS A PRECIOS REDUCIDOS

DEFENSA 303, MEJICO 98

PEDRO MENDOZA 1125 Y 1131

BARRACAS

j27-1m

Just Landed

FROM STEAMER "FLAXMAN"

TEA TEA TEA

Received by s.s. "Flaxman" a large consignment of

VERY SUPERIOR TEA

which we are offering at very moderate prices. Choice breakfast tea 80 cents per lb.

By the box at wholesale prices

THE FAMILY GROCERY

72-SAN MARTIN-72

Opposite the Provincial Bank.

a26-pm

GERMAN NOLTE

CONSIGNATARIO DE FRUTOS DEL PAIS Y HACIENDAS

PLAZA CONSTITUCION

Escritorio--San Martin 82, Pieza No. 13

PLAZA 11 DE SETIEMBRE

245 Primera Catamarca

Union Telefonica 1088

BUENOS AIRES

m19pm

GRAN ESTABLECIMIENTO

Fotografico de

BRADLEY Y FERRETTO

266-Calle Florida-266

BUENOS AIRES

j2pm

RICARDO J. FARRAN

CONSIGNATARIO

Se encarga de compra y venta de casas, campos y haciendas.

175-RECONQUISTA-175

m10--pm

DR. WM. J. GALBRAITH

Has opened his studio of lawyer at No. 27 Calle Victoria. Office hours 11 to 5 daily.

m17-pm

THE

"Southern Cross,"

No. 336 CALLE FLORIDA

(Corner of Tucuman.)

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

TERMS.

Cash (yearly)..... \$8.00 m/n

Credit..... 9-50 --

Monthly 0 75 --

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, JULY 16TH, 1886.

Mr. Nicholas Lynch, of Dublin, M.P. for Sligo, in the last Parliament, has forwarded from New Zealand to the Lord Mayor of Dublin the sum of £200 as a donation to be divided between relieving the distress in that city and in the West of Ireland.

The Minister of Finance is busily engaged preparing the budget of expenses for the coming year so as to have it ready for presentation to Congress before the end of the current month, along with the estimates of revenue which will, as usual, show a surplus (on paper) destined to vanish into thin air when the minister's bright fancies are refined down to the reality.

Father Arenas was lately removed from the pastorate of the San Cristobal parish and suspended from his priestly functions owing to certain irregularities proved to have occurred in his domestic life. Another clergyman was appointed in his place; but Señor Arenas has appealed to the Civil Courts to have the judgment of his spiritual superiors upset, and now the Attorney-General (Dr. Costa) is considering the case with a view to decide as to the legality of the Supreme Court interfering in the matter. It is believed that Dr. Costa's opinion is unfavorable to Señor Arenas's appeal, and it is highly probable the latter will have to put up with his decree of excommunication and the loss of his parish.

The Rev. Fathers Whitmee, Feeny, and Bannin have left town and will be absent for about three weeks.

An awful double murder was perpetrated on Sunday evening last at Caballito. Both victims and assassin were North-Americans. Particulars are given in another column.

The police of this city turned out in their new uniforms last week. The "kepi" is very like that worn by the Spanish infantry. It is very becoming to good-looking men, but its effect when gracing the heads of some of our aboriginal custodians, is rueful in the extreme.

Mr. Barker, Secretary to the London Board of the Great Southern Railway, will leave for England at the end of the month. The officials of the railway gave him a big feed on last Saturday. The Standard says Mr. Barker's health and prosperity was drunk with genuine English honours and heartiness (whatever that means.)

We regret to learn that a young Irishman, named Terence Molony, employed by Mr. John Wilson of San Fernando, was accidentally killed on May 18th on Mr. Edward Lennon's estancia while a steam threshing machine was being conveyed by bullocks to a neighboring estancia. The wheels passed over him cutting off both legs, and he survived only an hour and a half. The

accident occurred by his trying to jump on the machine while in motion. His last words were: "Aunt Sally, be kind to my father and mother." He had no money or property, and was buried by the Justice of the Peace at Capilla del Señor. Mr. John Wilson of San Fernando will be happy to give any information to his friends.

We have received per Mr. Thomas J. Kearney, from Mr. William McCormick, of Crisol's Estancia, Salto, \$10 m/n for the Irish Parliamentary Fund. Mr. McCormick says he offers it as a token of his love for his native land, all the stronger now that temporary defeat has clouded for the moment the prospects of her emancipation.

We thank Mr. McCormick for his generous donation, and hope to see his example followed by many of our countrymen.

The Eastern Question is again coming to the front. Russia has declared Batum, on the Black Sea, a closed port. This place was captured from the Turks during the last war, but, according to the Treaty of Berlin, was to remain an open port. Of course England's notion of the eternal fitness of things is outraged, and she is protesting before God and man and all the Powers, that Russia is a thief and should be made leave Batum open. Meanwhile Russia is massing troops in Bessarabia, possibly with an eye to business in the Balkan Peninsula, and has, moreover, broken off the negotiations with England about the Afghan frontier. Very likely these nice little difficulties abroad may coerce our dear sister England to modify her views about "Cinderella"--Ireland.

By North-American papers just received, we learn that after three days' desperate fighting, the Yaquis Indians in Mexican territory were completely defeated by the combined State and National forces. The following account of the battle was forwarded by Señor Acosta to a friend of his:

"The battle was a horrible one, for among the slain were found old men, women, and children. Cajeme is a place of about two thousand families, near the mouth of the canyon on which the battle was fought, and during it this spot became the point where most of the bombshells exploded, and the result was terrible for the Yaquis. Already several chiefs have presented themselves praying for peace and clemency, and their followers, almost two thousand in number, have petitioned similarly. Up to this date Cajeme has not been found. His location is unknown, but I have good reason to believe that he has been wounded, and for this cause has been hidden by the tribe."

NATIONALIST ULSTER.

The absurd ranting of a few crazy Orangemen in the London Parliament about the opposition of Ulster to Home Rule and their threats to resist the operation of Gladstone's bill, if passed, by force have led many imperfectly-informed people to believe that those blusterers represent the mass of the inhabitants of the northern province. How erroneous this impression is will be seen from the facts that of the nine counties comprised in Ulster five have Catholic majorities, namely Donegal, Cavan, Tyrone, Monaghan, and Fermanagh, and that of the thirty-three constituencies into which the province is divided a majority return Nationalist members to the British House of Commons.

If Belfast be omitted the Catholics are in a majority in Ulster over all other denominations, and the anti-national majority in the city referred to is owing in a great measure to the fact that a large number of Scotch and English have settled there within the past quarter of a century. The only towns in the province beside Belfast which return members to Parliament--Derry and

Newry--have also Catholic majorities. Fifty-eight per cent of the inhabitants of Ulster occupy three-fourths of its surface--Donegal, Tyrone, Londonderry, Fermanagh, Cavan, Monaghan, and the southern divisions of Armagh and Down. In this area the Catholics form two-thirds of the population. Forty-two per cent dwell on the remaining fourth of the soil--Antrim, three-fourths of Down, and two-thirds of Armagh. Here the non-Catholics are three-fourths of the inhabitants. Thus, it appears that in only a small portion of the north-west of Ulster is there a Protestant majority.

The assertions made with regard to the comparative prosperity of the northern provinces will not bear the test of examination either. The proportions per head paid for income-tax assessments is £10 6s 9d for Leinster and £6 0s 7d for Munster, and in Ulster it only amounts to £5 14s 5d. The valuation of rateable property in Leinster per inhabitant is £3 15s 5d, in Munster £2 10s 0d, and in Ulster £2 9s 11d. The decrease in population too has been greater in Ulster than in any of the other provinces between 1871 and 1881. Connaught in that period lost 3.59 per cent of her people, Leinster 4.88, Munster 5.26, and Ulster 5.38.

Other proofs might be cited, if necessary, to show the fallacy of notions existing in some minds respecting the condition of the people of Ulster and their feeling on national questions. It must be remembered, too, that, notwithstanding the assumptions of the Williamites, they form an insignificant fraction of the Protestant population of the province, a very large proportion of whom are quite as anxious for the restoration of their native legislature as their Catholic fellow-countrymen. It will be easily understood that if Ulster had a Parliament of her own the Nationalists would form the majority of that body and, in view of this fact, the protests, threats, and bluster of the Orange braggarts and their claims to represent the entire people of the province appear ludicrous and absurd, the ravings of lunatics or the drivel of fools.

AWFUL MURDER AT CABALLITO.

A most horrible, cold-blooded murder was perpetrated on Sunday evening, at nine o'clock, in the vicinity of Caballito. The assassin is a young man of 20, fair, and of average stature. He must be a villain of the deepest dye, since his victims were his benefactors. It appears that about six months ago Mr. E. P. Cook arrived here from the United States with his family, and not being well-off took a small cottage about two squares from the Repetto Almacen in Caballito in the direction of Calle Independencia. He had scarcely taken up his new abode, when George Gluck, the young man who has murdered him and his daughter, arrived here likewise from the United States, bringing to him a letter of introduction. Mr. Cook, out of kindness, invited him to stay at his house until he should find employment. Gluck was well-known in the neighbourhood as the "rubio," although no one then knew either his or his benefactor's name. The neighbors say the young man often passed his afternoon in killing birds with a pistol. On last Sunday evening he was conversing with Mrs. Cook, and it is stated on slender authority, asked her for money. She informed him she had not any about her, whereupon he drew a pistol and coolly apprised the terror-stricken family of his intentions to murder them: Mr. Cook's brains were blown out before he had time to defend himself. The murderer reloaded the pistol and shot the daughter, aged 12, who was apparently going to bed, since her corpse was found on Monday morning half-naked, her brains scattered on the floor near the bed. He had already struck Mrs. Cook on the head, and left her for dead. The three children ran shrieking out of the house

and concealed themselves in the garden while the assassin was robbing the house. He then fled and has not been caught. It is strange that not even the pistol shots nor the shrieks of the mother and children attracted the notice of the neighbors, although it was only nine o'clock. Mrs. Cook first spread the alarm having succeeded with her children in reaching the house opposite the scene of murder. She and her children are at present stopping at Mr. Tay's residence in Flores. At two p.m. on Monday the bodies were placed in two coffins, the Rev. Mr. Stockton arriving shortly after to perform the last rites.—*The Standard*.

CARRIED OUT TO SEA.

A Central News telegram from New York, dated Tuesday night, gives the following narrative of the adventures of Miss Louise Journeaux, who drifted to sea in an open boat from Jersey:

The young lady left St. Helier with a young man named Jules Farne in an open boat on the evening of the 18th of April last. Farne returned alone, and in the absence of Miss Journeaux a suspicion of foul play naturally attached to her companion, who was put on his trial for murder, though fully acquitted of the charge.

Miss Journeaux states that they left the Victoria pier, at St. Helier, after evening service on April 18th, accompanied by her cousin, Miss Julia Wiltshire, and a youth, a friend of the latter, who were in another boat.

Farne rowed his boat to some distance farther from the shore than the other, and when lying off the coast at a point between the Victoria and Albert piers he managed to let one of his oars fall overboard. In attempting to recover it he let the remaining one slip from his grasp. Being a fair swimmer, he sprang from the boat and swam after them, thinking that in a few minutes he should regain the boat. Before, however, he had secured the oars, the boat drifted seawards, leaving Farne far behind. Miss Journeaux heard him cry for help as the distance between herself and him increased, but she did not again see him.

The sea was smooth and the air calm, and the boat continued to drift throughout the night. A good deal of rain fell; and, as the unfortunate occupant of the boat had no provision against bad weather, her clothes were soon wet through. Monday was a fine day, but she was unable to dry her soaked garments, so had to bear their discomfort.

During the whole of that day no sign of human life appeared, nothing but on one hand a line of distant rocks, and on all other sides the open sea, without a vessel of any kind. In the evening Miss Journeaux saw a steamship, which she judged to be the Southampton boat returning from Jersey, but owing to the great distance between her and it, her signals failed to attract the attention of those on board. During the night it again rained heavily, and Miss Journeaux suffered much misery from cold and wet.

On Tuesday morning she saw a sail nearing her small craft. Fortunately, the sea was still calm, so that those on board could see the waving handkerchief with which the castaway signalled as vigorously and continuously as her exhausted state would allow. When the ship came alongside the boat a rope was thrown to its occupant who was, however, too weak from hunger and exposure to make much effort towards seizing the help thus offered. The vessel, the "Tombo-la" of St. Malo, passed on, leaving the boat tossing astern. She immediately lowered a boat, which brought the sufferer on board.

There being no women among the crew, Captain Landgren furnished Miss Journeaux with an abundance of dry male clothing, provided her a snug private cabin, and showed her every possible kindness and courtesy.

The "Tombo-la" proceeded on her voyage westward, and after

a 25 days' cruise, Miss Journeaux landed in the Bay of St. George, Newfoundland. Here she was housed and kindly cared for by the Rev. Mr. Jeffrey and his family. Many others also showed hospitality, especially the Rev. Mr. Weary, a native of Jersey, who escorted the young lady to St. John's.

RAILWAY EXTENSIONS
IN THE
PROVINCE OF BUENOS AIRES.PROPOSAL
OF
THE FIVES-LILLE CO.

The project under the above name is more or less a revival of the Honore-Bowen scheme, and deserves serious attention, not only because of its magnitude and importance but also for the manner in which it is proposed, namely, the Russian system of paying so much a mile in Government bonds. The dominant idea is to make Trenquelauquen the central point of the new lines, thus:

	Miles
Trenquelauquen to Junin ..	160
" " Bahia ..	196
" " Nueve ..	113
" " Italo ..	94
Lavalle to Gainza ..	32
Ferrari to Carhué ..	295
	930

There would be 60 stations, including the Grand Central at Trenquelauquen, the permanent way to be of steel rails, 56 lbs per yard, the gauge being the same as on the Western Railway. Rolling-stock: 80 locomotives of 40 tons each, carriages for 5000 passengers, and the usual telegraph line.

The price of construction is to be 86,000 francs per kilometer or \$5000 per mile, payable in 6 per cent bonds of Buenos Aires at 85.

MONTEVIDEAN NEWS.

The increased Custom-house tariff will come into force on September 1st. On some articles of grocery there is an addition of 13 per cent.

Messrs. Dennis and Galloway, directors of the Platense Company, arrived here in the "Galileo." They have telegraphed to London for new machinery for the "Minerva."

The "Galileo" brought £100,000 for the Provincial Bank.

The strike of the Hospital employees is not yet terminated as they have not received the six months' pay promised to them.

The *Razon* reports great mortality of children in the Asilos, owing to the bad meat given them. Eight died last week.

The Chamber of Deputies passed the new budget after a long debate.

The railway station on the other side of the Rio Negro is finished.

It is said that the British Minister is going home.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

LA PLATA.

It is announced that Dr. Rocha within a few days will commence an active electoral campaign on behalf of Dr. Achaval and against Sr. Paz.

The provincial Chamber of Senators has approved by 7 votes against 5 the bill, presented last year by the E.P. for creating 12 scholarships in the "Seminario Conciliar" of Buenos Aires.

The Pacistas attended the session of the Municipal Council on Wednesday, but asked previously that D. José V. Martinez should name a councillor in place of Dr. Gualteroni.

The Pacistas will support Sr. Falcon for Intendant, and the Achavalistas will vote for Stegmann.

SAN JOSE DE FLORES.

In reference to a case which occurred in the Municipality of San José de Flores, the Revenue Board has decided that the Municipalities have no right to

charge any fees for registering marks which have already paid the fixed duties for registration in the central office.

CORDOBA.

The Legislature of Cordoba has chosen Sr. Gavier as National Senator for the province in place of Dr. Juarez Celman.

ROSARIO.

A young man named Lura, son of a furniture dealer, tried to commit suicide by discharging a pistol into his mouth.

In Santa Fe, Floriano Zapato has been elected Senator and Francisco Guerra Deputy to the Legislature.

The Judge of Crime has acquitted *El Tribuno* from the charges of libel made by Francisco Torres.

The architect Mato has prepared plans for a town hall which will cost \$156,800.

The Senate has sanctioned the Rosario Municipal loan for erecting the building and for schools.

During the fire-works on the 9th a bomb burst and wounded four men, two seriously.

The Commissary Maximo Sanchez is dead.

A gang of thieves continue to commit depredations in the centre of the city.

JUAREZ.

There has been a heavy fall of snow here.

GENERAL ITEMS.

Mr. Owen Lynch, of Marcos Paz informs us that the March lambs in his district have nearly all died. Although grass is plentifully enough, sheep are in poor condition, and suffering severely from worms in the throat.

We are always happy to quote for the public good, and greater circulation, any well digested theory or sound maxims we meet with in the teeming columns of our contemporaries. The following, which cannot but prove a very light to the footsteps of young and maybe too rash journalists, we cull from the seemingly pages of our esteemed colleague the *Herald*. It is calculated to derange the digestive functions of more than one backslider—

"Only a vulgar coward will stab a man in the back, and only a brute will wait till one is down to trample upon him. A brave foe will wait until his adversary is in a condition to defend himself."

The ceremonies in commemoration of the Declaration of Independence on the 9th of July, came off much the same as in other years. There was the military parade in the Plaza Victoria, and the usual official attendance at the Te Deum at the Cathedral. So far as the latter observance is concerned, we fear that but few, if any, of the original objects are kept in view, of which the first and greatest was the returning of thanks to God for His mercy in enabling the people of this country to throw off the foreign yoke. This most imposing celebration is generally announced as being held in honor of the day, just as funeral services are commonly spoken of as tributes to the memory of the departed, and not acts of homage and supplication to the Almighty.

The *Herald* anticipates civil war in Ireland as a consequence of the defeat of Mr. Gladstone at the polls, and expresses a certain amount of anxiety about the attitude that may be assumed by Irishmen and Englishmen here in such a contingency.

In our civil war we hope to receive the sympathy and countenance of Americans in particular, who cannot have forgotten the respective rôles of English and Irish in the great struggle of the secession in the United States.

General Roca was prevented by illness from being present at the Te Deum in the Cathedral, but was able to attend the official reception at the Government House. He was absent from the gala performance given at night in the Colon Theatre, and was represented by the Vice-president of the Republic.

Engineer Seelstrang and Surveyor Virasoro, who are members of the frontier commission presided over by Col. Garmendia, were expected in Buenos Aires, from Cordoba, on the 14th inst. The Minister of Foreign Affairs has summoned them so that they may lay before him a full statement of all they consider necessary for the carrying out of the duties assigned them amongst the woods and rivers of Misiones.

The naval estimates for 1887 show an increase of \$210,445 m/n over those of the present year. A reduction of 7,000 dollars had been made in the war budget, but it seems it was only for the purpose of *reculer pour mieux sauter* in the other department.

The Intendant has ordered tenders to be invited for paving 14 squares between calles Solis, Puente Alsina, Entre Rios, and Caseros.

Mr. Clark has informed the Minister of the Interior that he has commenced constructing the section of railway between the Capital and Mercedes, and he asks that an inspecting engineer may be appointed.

The native papers are now full of Irish matter; and the source from which they get information is pure. Formerly it was not so. We take a legitimate pride in the consciousness that the *Southern Cross* has to a great extent been instrumental in the change of tone adopted by native writers when treating Irish questions.

The Hotel de la Paz will shortly pass into the possession of the proprietor of the Hotel de Province, who has agreed to pay \$2500 a month for it, being an increase of \$1000 upon the rent paid for it by Mr. Marechal who will open an hotel with, we believe, the same name in Calle Cangallo in the house now occupied by the French Club, the Bodega, and the Kaiser Halle.

On Saturday a match at football was played at Lomas between the teams of the Great Southern Railway and the Central Argentine Railway. The Central Argentine men proved the better players, scoring 1 goal 1 try and 3 touches to nil, though it must be admitted the other side, likewise, showed a commendable knowledge of the management of rolling stock. The teams were as follows:—

Great Southern Railway:—Withington, back; Huxtable, Hutchings (Capt.), three-quarters; Matthews, Thornton, Patterson, Kelly, Gunson, Eyre, Pearson, Beasley, Hall, Mackintosh.

Central Argentine Railway:—C. E. Baines, back; Graham, Keenan, Musgrave, three-quarters; R. C. Bains (Capt.), W. Boland, half; Hancock, Jones, Towse, Honeyman, F. Fisher, Miles, E. Geary, T. Hall, Atkinson.

During the first six months of this year 240 steamers have entered this port, bringing 42,473 immigrants.

On Monday afternoon a fire occurred in the Hotel de Roma. The bombers quickly arrived, and owing to plenty of water the fire was prevented from spreading.

1300 immigrants arrived here on Monday in the steamers "Nord America," "Provence," "Dom Pedro," and "Pelayo."

A proposal has been presented to the Managing Committee of the Argentine Rural Society for converting the exhibition building into an establishment for the breeding, training and sale of horses.

A poorly-dressed man of about 30 years threw himself under the wheels of the last wagon of a train that was leaving the Central station for the Boea on Tuesday morning. Death was instantaneous. The body, which has not been identified, was removed to the morgue in the Plaza Lorea.

The police have laid hands on a certain Mr. José Gomez Perez, who last February managed to relieve Dr. Adolfo Davila of a large sum of money and a gold watch and chain. Perez offered for sale to a jeweller in Barracas al Sud the timepiece, with Dr. Davila's name on the case, and was promptly apprehended; but he stoutly denies being the thief.

Two men fought with knives on Monday night in Calle Moreno, between Solis and Entre Rios, and one of them, Cofre, was killed. The other, Garcia, who was wounded, is a prisoner.

A German barraquero bought produce from different parties in the South Plaza last week, agreeing to pay them at the Bolsa on the following Saturday. At three o'clock on the appointed day the creditors all put in an appearance, but five o'clock struck and their man did not appear. Then they determined to go to his "barraca," where they waited until ten p.m., in vain. When the "barragueros" wife was questioned as to the whereabouts of her husband, she tranquilly answered "that she did not know." He was still missing on Wednesday, and little doubt is now felt that he has fled the country or hidden himself. The police are investigating the matter. The purchases effected amount to \$25,000 or 30,000 m/n.

The British Minister in Montevideo is accused by the papers of that city, as well as by the *London Truth*, of all kinds of shady transactions in partnership with the notorious Santos. He is likewise charged with acts of depravity unfit to mention. The English Government are said to be taking action in the matter.

The new Board of Directors of the Southern Railway in this city is composed of Mr. John Coghlan (President), and Messrs. R. J. Neild and Guillermo White; the latter gentleman was until lately President of the Department of National Engineers.

From the 15th to the end of the current month, the Municipality will issue licenses to the itinerant dealers and small commercial fry in general.

The condition of the camps around Pergamino and San Nicolas is reported to be very bad. They are overstocked by parties anxious to make up the enormous rents now asked for runs, but unfortunately the heavy frosts have upset all their calculations, and the prospect before those people is anything but bright.

The statutes of the National Mortgage Bank have been approved by the Senate. The first emission of cedulas will amount to fifty million nats.

The accident reported to have happened to the steamer "Magellan" in the Straits, on her voyage to the West Coast, was nothing worth mentioning, as the little damage done did not even delay her ten minutes.

Dr. Del Viso, minister plenipotentiary of this Republic at the Italian Court, has returned to this city.

D. Juan Coronado, of Calle Santiago del Estero 853, has instituted proceedings before the Judge Dr. Basualdo to try the question whether the Municipality has the power to impose new taxes. In the petition presented to the Judge he contends that the decree of 25th April, 1884, appointing the Municipal Committee which sanctioned the ordinance of 20th April last, is not in accordance with the organic municipal law as regards the origin of the Deliberative Council, and he asks the Judge to declare that the promulgation of said ordinance is unconstitutional, inasmuch as it is in opposition to the provisions of articles 29 and 52 of the local law of 10th November, 1882, and that, consequently, the petitioner is not obliged to obey the said ordinance nor to pay the new taxes thereby imposed. He also asks that the Municipal Intendant may be ordered personally to pay all the costs and expenses of the suit instituted, for having, without regard to section 4 of the 59th article of the organic law, put in force an ordinance illegal in its origin and abusive in form.

Enrique Bianchi was shot by Domingo Pazenti at 11 o'clock on Monday night, in Calle Talcahuano between Cuyo and Corrientes.

A suite of rooms in the Hotel del Globo have been engaged for Sarah Bernhardt, and they are being furnished in the most elegant manner for her reception.

The Argentine Minister in Chile having informed the Minister of Foreign Affairs that an old treaty between the two countries is still in force, he has been authorized to negotiate with the Chilean Government a new treaty in accordance with the provisions of the law relating to extradition lately sanctioned by Congress.

Some time between Tuesday and Wednesday the wretched man Gluck, who killed Mr. Cook and his daughter at Caballito, committed suicide by taking chloroform in the Hotel Province, where he had taken a room on Tuesday, giving the name of Mr. Carr.

The time for payment of direct tax is postponed to the 30th inst.

The Syndic of the "Casa de Ejercicios" proposes \$50,000 for the expropriation of the building for the purposes of the boulevard, but this amount not being satisfactory to the other parties interested, valuers will be named to fix the price.

In Tuesday's session of the National Congress, a month's leave of absence was granted to Sr. A. del Valle and two month's to Sr. Febre. A petition was received from Sr. Isidro for a concession of a railway from the city of San Juan to Rioja. The War Committee approves of the payment of pensions in arrears to Stas. Elisa and Federica Reinke y Brown and the Committee of the Interior approves of the expenditure of \$230,000 in building a Normal School of Professors in the capital. Sr. Ortiz supported a petition for a subsidy of \$10,000 for completing the hospital in the city of Salta. The Chamber sanctioned the bill ordering plans and estimates to be prepared for a post-office, telegraph office and immigrants' hotel in Bahia Blanca, and granting a pension of \$100 to Sr. Bannon, ex-vista of the Custom-house.

On Saturday last a fire occurred in the house of Canon O'Gorman, calle Lavalle 431, through a servant who left a candle burning close to some linen, but the fire was soon extinguished before much damage was done.

As a lady was walking along the calle Florida a man made a snatch at her gold watch and ran off with it. A policeman almost immediately caught him, but the watch had mysteriously disappeared.

A new post-office has been opened at Piran in the province of Buenos Aires, and the office at Las Hermanas has been closed. Sr. Rufino Segui has been appointed Chief of the Lists of unclaimed letters and of the "Poste Restante."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

London, July 15.

The result of the elections up to this evening were:

Conservatives 386

Parliamentaries 252

The elections at Newmarket, in Cambridgeshire, had to be suspended on account of the rioting. During the disturbances several policemen were wounded.

Up to last night the Conservatives had a majority of 73 seats over the Liberals of all shades; but compared with the number of all parties not conservative, they are in the minority by 4. The following are the returns up to date: Conservatives 295, and all others 299. The returns from 76 districts are still to be known.

Dublin, July 14.

It is feared that disorders will break out again. Many citizens have been severely wounded. This morning the officer of police in Waterford ordered a constable to arrest two Orangemen. A son of one of the latter fired at the officer and the constable, killing them on the spot. The state of Waterford is most serious and squadrons of cavalry patrol the street.

Belfast, July 13.

Serious disorders occurred this afternoon between Catholics and Protestants. Revolvers were freely used and a great many people wounded. The military were called out to restore order. The wounded were sent to the hospital.

THE ENGLISH BANK

OF THE
**RIVER PLATE,
(LIMITED)**

**RECONQUISTA 71 & 77;
BUENOS AYRES.**

Corner of Calle Puerto and Cordoba,
ROSARIO.

MONTEVIDEO.

117-Calle Misiones-117
AND PYSANDU.

Authorized Capital..... £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital..... 1,000,000

Commercial and other Current Ac-
counts opened.

Deposits received at sight and for
fixed periods.

Bills Discounted, Negotiated, or Col-
lected.

Advances made, upon Approved Se-
curities.

Letters of Credit issued on London,
the Continent, the United States and
Brazil for Commercial and Travelling
purposes.

Bills of Exchange issued and purchas-
ed on the following places—

London, and the principal towns in
England, Scotland and Ireland;

Paris,
Bordeaux,

Antwerp,
Genoa, and other places in Italy,

Spain,
Switzerland,

The United States.
Montevideo,

Rio Janeiro, and other places in Brazil.
Transfers of Funds to or from this
Country and the Continent can be effect-
ed by telegram or otherwise, through
the medium of the Bank's Chief Office at

No. 8 Old Jerry, London E.C.

Also, every description of Banking bu-
siness transacted on liberal terms.

The following rates of interest will be
allowed and charged by the Bank, until
further advice.

Allowed—

Credit Balances in Current
Account and Deposits at
Call..... 3 1/2 per ann.

Deposits at 30 days notice..... 5 do

Do for 60 days fixed..... 5 do

Do for 90 days fixed..... 6 do

Do for 6 months fixed..... 6 do

Deposits in "oro se ado"

In current account..... 2 1/2 per ann.

Fixed deposits 60 days..... 3 do

90 do..... 4 do

Charged—

Overdrafts in Current Ac-
count Gold or Paper..... 10 1/2 per ann.

Discount according to arrangement.

**T. H. JONES,
Manager.**

Buenos Ayres, January 2, 1886.

ENGLISH TIMBER-YARD.

John E. Turner & Co.,

335—Calle Mendoza—335

BOCA.

HAVING arranged with Mr. Ed-

ward Casey to conduct the sale
of all the handbays posts consigned to
him from up the river, we can supply
our customers with posts of all kinds
at reduced prices, guaranteed of first
quality, viz., principales, postes, medios
poste, livianos, and estacones.

Also palms and canes, patent steel and
iron Ryland and other patent wires, gal-
vanized sheets, rock salt, Portland ce-
ment, white pine, spruce, pitch-pine,
rails for corals.

Dr. Hall's Sheep Dip, for curing the
scab and foot-rot; destroys all insects;
promotes the growth and improves the
quality of the wool.

335, Calle Pedro Mendoza.

st pm

WENK BROS., WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS

ENGRAVERS.

AND

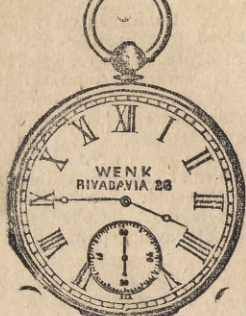
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Desde la fecha y hasta nuevo aviso
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Sobre depositos en cuenta corriente 3 o/o

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Buenos Aires, Agosto 1 de 1885

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Secretario

LA VELOCE

NAVIGAZIONE ITALIANA

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El rapido vapor Italiano

NORD AMERICA

Salda de Buenos Aires el

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MONTEVIDEO, RIO JANEIRO,

SAN VICENTE,

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Oxide of Iron Paint is very suit-
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out injury.

One pound covers four square yards
of wood or iron, and being both paint
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it are equal to four of ordinary paint
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In tins of 1, 1/2, and 4 arrobes, ready for
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The ENAMEL PAINT is
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as for garden seats, walls, etc., where a
durable polished surface is desired.—
In tins of 2lbs, ready for use, price \$1.25,
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NO MORE RHEUMATISM

Those who suffer from Rheumatism
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ARTIFICIAL TEETH supplied.

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29—CALLE PIEDAD—29
ALTOS

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Esta es la Primera Compania Argentina de Seguros sobre la vida. Se
emiten toda clase de pólizas con tarifas mas bajas que cualquier Compania
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ES UNA INSTITUCION PATRIOTICA:
Porque contribuye a detener en el pais los capitales que antes se llevaban a
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ES UNA INSTITUCION ECONOMICA:
Porque todo asegurado participa de los beneficios de la Compania, y paga por
su seguro una anualidad menor que en las companias extranjeras. Hace
productivo el ahorro multiplicando los capitales.

ES UNA INSTITUCION MORALIZADORA:
Porque inculca hábitos de ahorro en todos las clases sociales, vincula a los
asociados por nuevos lazos de efecion y de interes, y salva de la indigencia
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importante en caso de su muerte o bien para su ancianidad, o para sus hijo
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ISINGER EVER UNRIVALLED!!

NONE ARE

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

NEW SINGER OSCILLATING SHUTTLE MACHINE

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

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EXTRACT OF TOBACCO

SOUTH DOWN SHEEP WASH

WHICH IS THE BEST REMEDY FOR CURING THE SCAB.

LINCK'S EXTRACT OF TOBACCO.

It is the cheapest and best cure for the Scab, approved of and adopted
by all the principal estancieros, from whom we will publish certificates
of its unrivalled qualities, in a few days.

MANNER OF USING.—One part to 150 parts of cold water.

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EXTRACTO DE TABACO

THE HAND THAT ROCKS THE WORLD.

Blessings on the hand of woman!
Angels guard its strength and grace.
In the palace, cottage, hovel—
Oh, no matter where the place,
Would that never storms assailed it;
Rainbows ever gently curled;
For the hand that rocks the cradle
Is the hand that rocks the world!

Infancy's the tender fountain,
Bowers may with beauty grow—
Mothers first to guide the stream-
let,
From their souls unceasing flow—
Grow on for the good or evil,
Sunshine streamed or darkness
hurled!

For the hand that rocks the cradle
Is the hand that rocks the world!

Woman, how divine your mission,
Here upon our natal sod!
Keep, oh, keep the young heart
open
Always to the breath of God.
All true trophies of the ages
Are from mother's love imparted;
For the hand that rocks the cradle
Is the hand that rocks the world.

Blessings on the hand of woman!
Fathers, sons, and daughters cry;
And the sacred song is mingled
With the worship in the sky.
Mingles where no tempest darkens,
Rainbows evermore are hurled;
For the hand that rocks the cradle
Is the hand that rocks the world.

CARDINAL MORAN ON IN-TEMPERANCE.

During his visit to New Zealand his Eminence Cardinal Moran delivered at Auckland a powerful lecture on the subject of temperance.

His Eminence said he came at the request of the rev. President of the League of the Cross to address to those present a few words, to encourage them on in the path of temperance. They had entered on the defense of a noble cause. He knew of no warfare in which earnest, devoted hearts could be engaged in the present day more useful to society, bring down greater blessings to Christian families and to the individuals engaged in it, than the war against intemperance. Drunkenness was a vice which lowered a man from his high estate, from that incomparable dignity and likeness to the angels which the Creator had placed him in, and put a man on a level with the brute creation. St. Augustine had truly said that drunkenness was the mother of vices. When a soul was laid captive by drunkenness there was no single vice of which our human nature was capable which might not enter that soul. The drunkard was not faithful to his religious and social duties, and could not perform his duty to his family either by word or example. Only a few years ago all the Bishops of Ireland assembled in Synod pronounced the memorable words 'that intemperance brought more ruin upon the people of Ireland at home and abroad than any other evil,' and they instanced in support of this assertion that drink was doing more harm than the 'Crowbar Brigade,' who were then plundering and destroying homes in Ireland. His Eminence quoted statistics to show that drink was more destructive than pestilence or war. He said that the path of the drunkard was the path of ruin—material, domestic, and social ruin; and he showed that it was drunkenness which filled the poor-houses. Poverty was not a crime—it was not even humiliation. Reverses would occur to the most industrious and virtuous. They were permitted by God, as He permitted to the Patriarchs of old, that they should suffer reverses, and that suffering from them and combating them He would show the heroism of his virtue, and become all the more elevated in the sight of Heaven, and in the sight of man. Papperism was a crime—that is the pauperism of those who received from God abundant means and capacities for providing for themselves, but who squandered their means and threw themselves as a burden upon society and the charity of those around them. It had been shown that 75 per cent of the crime in the United Kingdom and in the United States, and Canada proceeded from drink. He noticed a printed statement, from which

it appeared that out of 28 persons sentenced to death 27 of them had drunken mothers. Another path of ruin upon which the drunkard entered was the ruin of religion. Drunkards were enemies to the Faith. Temperance was a great virtue; it had a fragrance of its own. To every other virtue which adorned the Christian soul temperance lent a special fragrance and comeliness. He urged the members of the League of the Cross to persevere in their cause. He was delighted to hear that the society had done well; and he trusted that before long every Catholic citizen of Auckland, and residents in the colony, would be enrolled under the banner of temperance. He concluded by pointing out the special advantages of temperance to young men.

A SMART GIRL.

Irish Editors, though they 'when the blast of war blows in their ears are tigers in the fierce deportment' know that 'in peace there's nothing so becomes a man as mild behaviour and humanity.' One of the gremio findind himself seated at the famous obelisk on Killeney hill admiring the beautiful view of Bray. Howth, with Dublin Bay and Ballybracks spread before him, but, admiring still more, the bewitching beauty seated beside him, pleaded his cause and advanced his suit with such earnestness that the fair one lent a not unwilling ear to his passionate tale of love. He noticed that victory was within his grasp, and eager to achieve it without loss of time, said in the most tender accents: 'Yes, my Molly Asthore, you will be mine, say but 'yes,' and seal your promise with a kiss.' She immediately made him the following reply, in which the names of 29 newspapers are cleverly introduced:

'Let there be no *Observer*, no *Spectator*, neither let there be any *Record* of it. *Chronicle* it not, lest some busybody either *Telegraph* or *Despatch* a *Messenger* to my *Guardian* and I receive a *Graphic* letter by the *Morning Post* bidding me return to my family within an hour, or my brother himself as the *Family Herald* come over *Land and Water* by the *Daily Express*, and with the pugnacity of an *Englishman Punch* your head like *Fun*, rather wait till the *Sun* goes down and the *Queen* of the night illuminates the *Field* with her *Lamp*, then in some quiet country dell free from the fear of *Public Opinion* and safe from the chaff of *Funny Folks*, then in *Truth* I will yield to you my hand and heart and you may kiss me as many *Times* as the wave beats against the *Rock* and with your words engraved on the *Tablets* of my memory and the sound of *Wedding Bells* ringing in my ears, I shall have something new to add to the *Daily News* or *Fashionable Intelligence* of the *Southern Cross*.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The question of the sanity of the present French Government is engaging the attention of European diplomatic circles. The last freak of that unique collection of statesmen is reported to be a vigorous protest against the appointment of a Papal Nuncio at Pekin, because tending to interfere with French secular rights in China! Of course, the French Government would not think of interfering with religious rights at home. The shooting of Catholics, persecution of the clergy, and other similar diversions of De Freycinet et Cie., they consider only a delicate consideration for the rights of religion.

A school for *Volapuk*, the novel dialect invented by a priest, and designed as a medium of communication for commercial purposes, has been opened in Paris, and it is reported that many celebrities are attending. There are schools at Lyons, Rouen, and Bordeaux. The school at Lyons is the most successful in the province.

and *Volapuk* dictionaries have been published in English, French, German, Portuguese and Russian, and one is being prepared in Chinese. The new language is greatly studied in Holland. A *Volapuk* congress will be held next year at Nuremberg, and an international convention of *Volapukists* in announced for 1889.

The vocabulary of *Volapuk* is limited to some 13,000 monesyllables taken from the Latin, German, French and English languages, the latter apparently contributing the larger portion of them. The new language is not particularly euphonious, but it has the advantage of being uncommonly easy.

DIET AND DYSPEPSIA.

HINTS GATHERED FROM THE DISAGREEMENTS OF DOCTORS.

Most authorities are of opinion that cheese is indigestible, yet even on this point doctors cannot agree. A distinguished French chemist has suggested that, to render cheese digestible, a quarter of an ounce of potash should be added to every pound of cheese; while a German chemist has experimented upon several kinds of food—such as cheese, meat, milk and eggs, and he boldly declares that cheese is no more indigestible than meat and many other articles of diet. Suppers are usually condemned. Some doctors assert that suppers are not only unnecessary, but positively harmful; that sound sleep cannot be obtained after them, and that three meals a day are sufficient. On the other hand, others are of opinion that a light supper is necessary to procure sound sleep. After a meal, they say, blood is drawn toward the stomach to supply the juices needed in digestion. Hence the brain receives less blood than during fasting, becomes pale, and the powers become dormant. Sleep, therefore, ensues. A doctor says that recently he was called at two o'clock, a.m., to a lady who assured him that she was dying. The body was warm, he says, the heart doing honest work. To her indignation he ordered buttered bread to be eaten at once. Obeying, the 'dying' woman was soon surprised by a return to life and a desire to sleep. Milk is generally considered a peculiarly nutritive fluid—indeed, a perfect food—and therefore suitable for persons of all ages when it agrees with their stomachs; yet no less an authority than Sir Henry Thompson states that 'for us who have long ago achieved our full growth and can thrive on solid food it is altogether superfluous, and most mischievous as a drink.' He also says that the primary object of drinking is to satisfy thirst, and that water is more powerful to this end when employed free from admixture with any solid material. Chocolate, thick cocoa, even milk, are therefore not so efficacious in allaying thirst as water. 'So plentiful is nutritive,' he adds, 'that the very last place where we should seek that quality is the drink which accompanies the ordinary meal. In this respect, at any rate, Sir Henry Thompson is at one with the vegetarians.—*All the Year Round*.

THE HUMAN RACE.

Some one recently made publicly the remark that if the whole human race were divided into families of five persons each, the State of Texas is large enough to supply half an acre of land to each family. The statement surprises some people, and not a few of them declare hastily, without performing the necessary calculations, that it could not be true.

But it is true. There are supposed to be about fourteen hundred million persons living on the globe. A half-acre to each family of five would require one acre for ten persons, or one hundred and forty million acres in all. The area of Texas is more than two hundred and sixty-two thousand square miles, or nearly one hundred and eighty-eight million acres.

Consequently there would be a surplus of almost twenty-eight millions left over after every family was provided for, which would be sufficient for four or five times the present population of the United States.

Not many people realise how little space would be needed to accommodate the whole human race assembled in one place. Suppose we were to fancy every human being forming one of a vast congregation, seated in fourteen hundred million easy chairs, each occupying a square yard of ground space.

As there are nearly three million one hundred thousand square yards in a square mile, that number represents the size of the congregation that could be seated upon it under the conditions named; and the whole human family could be gathered on a tract of four hundred and fifty-two square miles—or twenty-one and a quarter miles each way.

Less than two-fifths of the area of the little State of Rhode Island would suffice to give comfortable seating room to the whole human race. One-twelfth of the area of Rhode Island would be enough to afford standing room—as people stand in a crowd without crushing—to every man, woman, and child on the face of the globe.

WHAT IS A COLD?

A cold is the product of two factors. One is a certain condition of the within, the other a certain condition of the without. The only soil in which this plant can flourish is a certain condition of the system, the prominent feature of which is a deranged stomach. If the system is prepared through a certain gross condition of the stomach and liver, it requires but a slight exposure to draught and dampness to produce a cold.

The system being ready, a cold is not infrequently excited by a close, heated atmosphere. I think, in a sore throat cold, the proximate cause is generally an unventilated room, and rarely external cold.

Some habits which give tendency to colds should be mentioned. Among these are hot drinks (which, in addition to flooding and heating the stomach, open the skin and increase the sensibility of external changes), the use of warm water baths, especially hot foot baths, sleeping in close unventilated rooms; but tenfold more mischievous than all these, the eating excessive quantities of rich meats and pastry.

The old saw, 'Stuff a cold and starve a fever,' has been the source of much mischief. When you have taken a cold and have some local inflammation, as a nasal catarrh or an inflamed throat, it is just as improper to eat stimulating food as when you are suffering from any other inflammation. If, for example, the cold takes the form of pleurisy, no one feeds it on beef and mince pie. But I see no reason why a pleuritic stitch may not be thus fed, if lungs inflamed by a cold may be.—*Dio Lewis*.

DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL.

How to procure sleep—Hints to brain-workers—The composition of mind which it is so desirable to secure as a harbinger of sleep is promoted by allowing time before the bed hour for the subsidence of all enforced mental activity. There should be at least an hour's interval between lessons and sleep, for if lessons be pushed up to the last moment sleep will be driven away, or will, in its first and most precious stages, be broken and unrefreshing. Students and grown-up brain-workers should attend to this point as well as the guardians of children. To turn resolutely from books and manuscripts at a fixed hour, and lounge for a little into a novel or newspaper, a game or music, will often make all the difference between a bad and a good night's rest.

Tight lacing—The great naturalist Cuvier was walking one day with a young lady, who was a victim of tight lacing, in a public garden in Paris. A lovely blossom upon an elegant plant drew from her an expression of admiration. Looking at her pale, thin face, Cuvier said, 'You were like this flower once; tomorrow it will be as you are now.' Next day he led her to the same spot, and the beautiful flower was dying. She asked the cause. 'This plant,' replied Cuvier, 'is an image of yourself. I will show you what is the matter with it.' He pointed to a cord bound tightly around the stem, and said, 'You are fading away exactly in the same manner under the compression of your corset, and you are losing by degrees all your youthful charms, just because you have not the courage to resist this dangerous fashion.'

Contagious diseases—The French Minister of Public Instruction has done good service in obtaining from the Academy of Medicine an explicit and authoritative answer to the inquiry so often made as to how long the risk of contagion lasts in communicable diseases which are propagated in schools by the premature mingling of convalescents with their companions.

The reply of the Academy deserves all the publicity that can be given it. If its recommendations were everywhere enforced, many of the scourges of childhood would soon cease to prevail, at least in epidemic form. The following conclusions of the Academy should be read and conscientiously observed by every teacher and parent:

1. Pupils affected with chicken pox, small pox, scarlet fever, measles, mumps, or diphtheria, should be strictly isolated from their schoolmates.
2. Isolation should continue forty days for each of these diseases except chicken pox and mumps. For these twenty-five days is enough.
3. The clothing worn by the patient at the time he was taken sick should be heated to a temperature of 200° F., disinfected with sulphur vapor and then washed.
4. The bedding, drapery, and furniture of the sick room should be thoroughly disinfected, washed, and aired.
5. The pupil, on recovering from any of these diseases, should not be re-admitted to school unless furnished with the certificate of a physician that the above rules have been complied with.

RIGHT TO THE POINT.

BY E. B. D.

Cool brain,
Warm feet,
Food plain,
Temper sweet,
Body clean,
Sunny room,
Sleep serene,
Cheeks in bloom,
Feelings kind,
Nerves controlled,
Happy mind,
True souled;
Blessed boon!
Peace of Heaven,
Unto whom
Such is given.

WIT AND HUMOUR.

In China two people of the same surname are forbidden to marry. That must be hard on the Chinese Smith family.

How far is it to Butler if I keep straight on? Well, about 28,000 miles, but if you turn the other way it's about half a mile.

If the adage 'Love thy neighbor as thyself' were generally carried out, it strikes us that some people we know would be dreadfully fond of their neighbors.

An eminent physician says the playing of a piano will quiet the ravage of a maniac. We should think so. There is no use for a maniac to howl and clamor when he can't hear himself.

A wasp is no insignificant agent in dispersing a crowd, but a large woman making through a crowd for an omnibus, with a portmanteau in one hand and an umbrella in the other, is about as appalling an object as the human mind can conceive.

There is a story of a choleric old judge who, having been misled by a milestone while on circuit, declined to proceed with the assize business until the road surveyor had been summoned before him and given an undertaking that new measurements and records should be made forthwith.

A very good story was told at a certain fashionable bazaar a short while ago. A gentleman asked for a cup of coffee and inquired the price. The lady who served it, and who was the daughter of an earl, took a sip out of the cup, and said 'A guinea if you please.' He put down the guinea and said, 'Thank you, but would you mind giving me a clean cup?'

Dr. Piefke was once called to the bedside of an city merchant who was dangerously ill. After trying in vain every means to induce perspiration he sent for his patient's bookkeeper and got him to read aloud a list of the merchant's liabilities—when, behold hold the man began to perspire and got well again. The ingenious doctor has since then repeatedly tried the same plan, and with unvarying success.

Young reporter: 'The storm king hurled his torn and tumbling torrents over the ruins of the broken and dismembered edifice.'

Old editor: 'What's that? What do you mean, young fellow?'

Young reporter: 'I—e—er—the flood washed away Patrick McDougal's old soap factory.'

Magistrate: You are charged with being a bad neighbour, and especially troublesome to Mr. Smith, who lives next door to you. He says that you call your dog Smith, and frequently use that name in public to spite your neighbour. What can you say in your defence?

Defendant: Your Honor, the evidence does not support the charge. My neighbour spells his name S-m-i-t-h. My dog's name is spelled S-m-y-t-h.

AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFECTING NUMEROUS CLASSES.

THE disease commences with a slight derangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and, in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints, but if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted: Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling, attended by drowsiness? Is there 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 coloured, with a deposit after standing? Does food soon ferment after eating, accompanied by flatulency or a belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dreadful diseases progress. If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended after a time by expectoration. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered with a cold, sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys become more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing against this latter agonizing disorder. The origin of this malady is indigestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipency. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will effect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite is returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effective remedy of this distressing complaint is 'Seigel's Curative Syrup,' a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 17, Farringdon Road, London, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

TESTIMONIAL.

Dear Sirs,
By chance I obtained from a friend (Mr. Fred. Stearns) some of the Jarabe de Seigel, and since the commencement of the New Year I have taken the medicine twice a day, and now, thank God, I am quite well. For three years I have suffered with a pain in the stomach, so much that I could not straighten myself or ride on horseback, and during that time I was under four doctors and got no relief. You are quite welcome to use my name, as it may benefit others. My son is also taking the medicine as he is suffering from the same complaint. May say that on account would I remain without this remedy and I will be glad to receive a box of the same.

JOHN BROWN,
Stancia Floresta,
Estancia Altamirano F.C.S.
July 14, 1884

COMMERCIAL.

Gold	July 15.	139.50
Series A	.....	95
Series B	.....	87 1/2
Series C	.....	75 1/2
Series D	.....	87
Series E	.....	87
Cedulas I.	.....	85 1/2
National Bank Shares	.....	180 1/2

Gold is again rising, and there is no apparent reason why it should not once more reach the high figures that prevailed before the bearish speculation brought down the premium. This we do not hold to be an unmitigated evil, inasmuch as the fall in gold had more than neutralized the rise in the prices of produce. Should this reaction continue, farmers will benefit very much, and be able to secure far better terms for sheepskins, which have been quite depressed, and later on, for their wool and other produce.

On the 9th inst. a telegram was received from Europe with the cheering news that at the auctions of colonial wools being held there a further rise of 1d. had taken place; more buyers and increased demand. Sales 8,500 bales.

The Basualdo wool in the south is rumored sold at \$100%.

There are at present three Scotchmen in the valley of the Rio Negro buying horses. They have purchased 350 head up to the present and intend driving them down to Punta Arenas and the Cape Virgin gold fields this month. The last expedition of this kind was headed by Mr. Gillies and gave excellent results. The enterprising Scotchmen paid \$15 m/n per horse in the Rio Negro valley, drove them down in 60 days to the Straits, and sold them there at £10 to £15 per head.—*The Standard*.

Mr. Alfred Cernadas takes his seat on the Board of the National Bank as Director, in consequence of Mr. Alexander Leloir's resignation, on account of having been elected Deputy to Congress.

The Lamport and Holt steamer «Galileo» has arrived with 1000,000 sovereigns for the Provincial Bank. The specie has been landed and deposited in the Bank's vaults. The market has grown so accustomed to this influx of gold that these remittances excite no longer any great attention.

A large sale of Old Gas Shares is spoken of at \$2550 %, and a small lot at \$2500. The company pays dividend next month.

Another great sale of land in Paraguay is reported: 20 square leagues bought by Mr. C. O. Myles at reserved price.

Mr. Ignacio Ballesteros has sold his camp establishment near Melincué, consisting of a league and a half of land, fenced, and with a six-roomed house, noria, &c., for \$44,000 m/n.

Mr. Ballesteros is going to Lincoln to manage, as partner, some valuable properties belonging to Colonel Bosch.

The widow of General Urquiza has sold to three well-known persons, whose names are reserved, 16 leagues of camp in El Rey, province of Sta Fé, for the enormous sum of \$15,000 m/n a league, cash.

Three years ago, the National Bank sold lands of the same quality in that district at \$800 m/n a league.

Sr. Benito Passo bought, on the 8th inst., 50 leagues of camp in Santiago del Estero, which at one time formed the famous estancia of the Taboados, for many years the despotic caudillos of that province.

This property is divided into four portions, embracing on the principal one a splendid building surrounded with plantations, gardens and farms. The buildings alone are valued at \$50,000 m/n. Mr. Passo bought the 50 leagues, and all standing thereon, for \$100,000 m/n.

The Rotisserie, at the corner of Florida and Cuyo, belonging to Mr. Chapentier, has been sold for \$70,000 m/n, the buyer was Sr. Pascual, proprietor of the Hotel Argentino.

From Messrs. Pico and Gomez's circular we take the fol-

lowing camp sales effected during the last fortnight:

In Magdalena—1890 hectareas at \$26.66 each, buyer Martin Boreo, and 55 hectareas at \$13 m n each.

In Lincoln—8000 hectareas at \$12.50 each.

In Pilar—537 hectareas at \$5.86 each.

In Bahia Blanca—1650 hectareas at 8 m n each.

In Suarez—1254 hectareas at \$15.76 each.

4019 do at 6 each.

Las Flores—2519 hectareas at \$26.70 each.

Garmen de Areco—2075 hectareas at \$66.66 each.

Ensenada—6 hectareas 9 areas for \$18,500 m/n.

In Bolivar—4450 hectareas at \$6.74 each.

In Navarro—354 hectareas at \$33.65 each.

In Lobos—169 hectareas at \$32.75 each.

Mar Chiquita—2588 hectareas at \$8 each.

Las Flores—12 hectareas at \$300 each.

In Quilmes—35 hectareas at \$190 each.

Section 3 (Puan)—2500 hectareas at \$6 each, also 3750 do in lot 24 at \$4.86 each, buyer E. Castex.

Province of Santa Fé:

North of Monigotes, 21,400 hectareas at \$3.70 each, buyers Villar and Duran.

43,198 hectareas on the limits of the frontier of Buenos Aires and close to Teodolina colony, at \$5.93 each, buyer Pedro L. Funes.

Two lots amounting to 192,375 hectareas, on the northern frontier, at \$1.43 per hectarea, buyer Mariano Cabol.

Province of Mendoza:

Department of San Carlos—2500 hectareas at \$1.44 each, buyer Pedro Lengua.

Another lot, same department, 2500 hectareas at \$1.36 each, buyer Teodoro Racbon.

Province of Cordoba:

16,250 hectareas on the arroyo Totugas, at \$5.16 each, buyer Jaime Viera.

20,325 hectareas, limits of Sta Fé, lots 20, 51 and 54, department of San Justo, at \$4.30 each, buyer Jaquin Dorado.

10,000 hectareas, lot 14 B. section 1, at \$2 each, buyers Lobharto, Casenave Brothers and company.

Province of Santiago del Estero:

94,000 hectareas, with horses and settlements belonging to Messrs Taboada, at \$1.07 each, buyer Benito Passo.

The sales of camp properties during the month of June amounted to \$1,944,863 m/n.

CORRALES DEL SUR

PRECIOS:

Novillos muy gordos y grandes, carne y sebo, 600 850.

1er aparto vacas y novillos, carne y sebo, 300 480.

Id 2º 200 240.

Flaco chancheria 160 180.

Cueros de novillo 140 170.

Id de vacas 115 125.

Terneros grandes 130.

Id chicos 100.

Id mamones 80.

Novillos de saladero 320.

Id para invernada 240.

Id vacas 160 220.

Desechos 80 120.

Vacas y novillos en pie 500.

Capones y ovejas 40 60.

Se carnearon para el abasto 643 animales y 105 terneros.

The following commercial telegrams have been received:

“London, July 8.

National Bonds (1881).... 98 1/2

Do. (1884).... 83 1/2

Province of Buenos Aires (1870).... 98

Do. (1882).... 90 1/2

Hard Dollars, 6 o/o..... 76 1/2

Treasury Bills, 9 o/o..... 86 1/2

British Consols 3 o/o..... 101 1/2

Silver bars at 44 1/2 d. per oz.

Bank rate of discount 2 1/2 o/o.

Ex. of Paris on London fcs 25.24.

£150,000 have been shipped to the River Plate.

The colonial wool auctions continue with a rise of 1d. in the price.

“Liverpool, July 9.

Salted ox hides (light) 5 1/2 d; heavy do. 5 1/4 d. Bones £5 7s to £5 10s. Boneash £3 17s 6d to £4. Salted horse hides 11s. Beef tallow 26s 3d; mutton do. 26s 3d. Linseed 39s. R Plate wheat 6s 3d. Maize 4s 3d.

“New York, July 8.

Buenos Aires dry hides of 20-23 lbs. at 20 cents per lb.

Buenos Aires calfskins 10-13 lb. 20 1/4-20 1/2 cents.

Stock of hides of all classes 350-400,000.

“Havana, July 8.

R. Plate jerked beef is quoted at 15-15 1/2 rls. per arrobe.

Stock of jerked beef in Havana, Matanzas, Cardenas and Cienfuegos 42000-44000 quintales.

Exchange on London at 60 days' 20 1/4-21 o/o premium.

Pernambuco, July 12.

R. Plate jerked beef 230 to 320 reis. Stock of R. Plate and Rio Grande 400,000-800,000 kilos.

Bahia, July 12.

Dried beef from the River Plate 240-320 reis per kilo. The total amount of beef from the River Plate and Rio Grande 3,200,000-3,800,000.

Rio Janeiro, July 12.

River Plate jerked beef 200-330 reis per kilo. Stock of R. Plate and Rio Grande 2,800,000 kilos.

Flour \$15.500. Hay 70. Bran 2.500. Tallow 240. Petro oil 350.

Exchange on London 20 1/2 d. Sovereigns at \$11.500.

THE PLAZAS.

ONCE.

Wool.

Superior..... 97

Good..... 83 88

Borrega..... 70 80

Regular.....

Bellies..... 2 m/n

Hides.

Good camp..... 194 215

Middling..... 190

Horse Hides..... 48 50

Hair..... 173 180

Nonatos..... 158 160

Calfskins..... 190

Sheepskins

Matadero..... per lb 29 25 1/2

Pelados por doz..... 19

Corderitos reg..... 20 23

Tallow, for export..... 44

— in bordasales 40

Wheat.

Coast.....

Salado..... 6.20 m/n.

Maize

White, shelled..... 230 235 m/n

Yellow, in grain..... 2.40 m/n

CONSTITUCION.

Wool.

Superior..... 150

Good..... 85

Bellies.....

Borrega..... 85 88

Hides

Good camp..... 200 210

Sheepskins superior..... 26 30

Matadero..... 19 20

Corderitos..... 186

Hair..... 53 55

Horse hides..... 2.25 m/n.

Maize, white shelled..... 2.25 m/n.

Wheat, superior..... 6 m/n

SHIPPING LIST.

Steamers expected to arrive in July:

17 Thessaly, Liverpool

22 Roma, Genoa

24 Trent, Southampton

28 peneagal, Bordeaux

Steamers expected at Montevideo:

23 Aconcagua, Pacific

24 Totmes, Hamburg

Steamers expected to sail in July:

17 Neva, Southampton

18 Provence, Marseilles

18 Nord America, Genoa

24 Herschel, New York

24 Uruguay, Hamburg

20 Don Pedro, Havre

25 Graf Bismarck, Bremen

28 Nizer, Bordeaux

30 Ville de B Aires, Dunkirk

Steamers to sail from Montevideo:

23 Aconcagua, Liverpool

25 Totmes, Hamburg

BIRTHS.

On the 6th July, at Mercedes, the wife of Edmund Dennehy of a son.

On the 10th July, at estancia La Argentina Nueva, partido del Saladillo, the wife of Edward A. Enright of a son.

On the 6th June, at San Juan, F.C.O., the wife of Thomas Guthrie of a daughter.

At Laval 238, the wife of W. A. Eaton of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On July 8th, at St. John's Anglican Church, Buenos Aires, Robert Algernon Sumner to Mabel Edith Robinson, youngest daughter of William Robinson, C.E., of Buenos Aires.

DEATHS.

On July 11th, at 441 Rivadavia Caballito, Mrs. Ellen Martha E.L. Henshaw, deeply regretted.

R.I.P.

On April 18th, at Roldan, Rosario de Santa Fé, Edward, much beloved and only son of John Coffay, 7 years and 2 months of age, for many years resident in the south camps of Buenos Aires.

On the 5th July, at the San Roque Hospital, after a painful illness, Andrew Sarsfield, aged 35.

R.I.P.

R. J. FARRAN, Reconquista 175, General Camp Broker

CASH ADVANCED on Estancia lands. For further information, apply R. J. FARRAN, Reconquista 175

ESTANCIA LANDS, open or wired for Sale or to Rent, in different parts of the Republic. Apply R. J. FARRAN, Reconquista 175

CATTLE at corte, and novillos on Sale by R. J. FARRAN, Reconquista 175

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, with practical knowledge of camp matters, and capital, is desirous of meeting with someone under similar circumstances, with a view to partnership in an estancia. For further particulars, apply R. J. FARRAN, Reconquista 175 jy15-1m

Adolfo BULLRICH Y CA.

RESUMEN DE REMATES A EFECTUARSE

JULIO

Viernes 16—50 remate de plantas de P. Harjat de Montevideo, en Alsina 78 a las 12.

Viernes 16—Casa Independencia 127. Base ps 5000, a las 3.

Sabado 17—210 leguas cuadradas en el Paraguay, en Alsina 78 a las 2.

Lunes 9—Cesa Piedad 470 y 476, esquina Cerrito 25 al 39. Base ps 50,000, a las 3.

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

Viernes 23—40 remate de plantas de D. Basso de Montevideo, en Alsina 78 a las 12.

Sabado 24—2060 cuadradas cuadradas en Arrecifes, en Alsina 78 a las 2.

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

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

78-ALSINA-78

NATAL T. DE TORRES

POR ORDEN

DEL SEÑOR PRESIDENTE

DEL

BANCO DE LA PROVINCIA

Y en virtud de la autorización que le confiere la ley 13 de Octubre de 1860 y la escritura de hipoteca a favor del Banco de la Provincia, otorgada por el Dr. Juan Diego Harratt

La cuarta parte de las conocidas

Estancias

LOS MERINOS Y LOS MOCHOS

Una Legua

ES LA QUE SE REMATA, CUADRA MAS CUADRA MENOS

BASE DE VENTA

SOLO PS. 50,000 M/N.

VÁLE DOBLE

Partidos SAN VICENTE Y RANCHOS

Es el condominio que le corresponde a dicho Sr. Harratt con los demas coherederos

LUÑES 16 DE AGOSTO

A LAS 2 EN PUNTO

Procederé a la venta de dicho campo, en el patio del Banco Hipotecario que ha tenido la bondad su señor Presidente de concederme, para mayor comodidad de los interesados.

Mayores detalles daré despues.

Los linderos de este campo son los señores Luis Saenz Peña, Acosta, Schridan de Wiclihan, Dominguez, Robinson, Arce y otros.

El comprador abonará el 5 o/o al fir mar al boleto de compra venta.

Por otros informes, a mi escritorio—

73 San Martin, altos

jy14a16

ANTIGUA FARMACIA CRANWELL

ESTABLISHED 1828, DE

MURRAY & SEEDORF