

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

VOLUME XII, No. 28.

BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1886.

PRICE 20 cts.

PARRY & CO.

TE FINO

IMPORTACION DIRECTA DE
LA COSECHA NUEVA
GARANTIDO SIEMPRE IGUAL

1. Patria, Portaña, Criolla
 2. Esn go Bragh, Argentina
 3. Cerveza negra, marca Chanchito
 4. Cerveza blanca, marca Nato
 5. Real Hollands, marca Chanchito
 6. Sandeman's Sherry, 4 choice kinds
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Non-poisonous, perfectly harmless in
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73-CALLE PIEDAD-73
no 1—pm



12 pm

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

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Velveteens, Plushes, Skirtings, Scotch
Plaids, Flannels, Blankets, Ladies' Jer-
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Vests, gloves, Silk, Wool-lined Gloves,
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Knitted Wool Goods for Children.
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ings, Fingerings, Berlin Wools, Laces,
Boys' Jersey Suits, etc. All will be
offered at very moderate prices.

We respectfully beg an early inspec-
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104-CUYO-104

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Pictures finished in Crayons, Water
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74-FLORIDA-74

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20-PERU-20

Between Victoria and Rivadavia

MCCALLUM AND CO.
beg to announce the arri-
val of a large assortment of

WINTER GOODS

The Choicest
THE BEST
AND
THE CHEAPEST
IN THE CITY

MACCALLUM AND CO.
IMPORTERS AND RETAILERS

20-PERU-20

GO-OPERATIVE STORES 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.

PRICE LISTS ISSUED QUARTERLY

Discount of TEN PER CENT allowed
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Goods sent carriage free through-
out town and suburbs, and to
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GATH AND CHAVES
159-PIEDAD-161

FURRED GLOVES

Finest Fashions. Just received
a large consignment from Eng-
land. Also Overcoats at reduced
prices, \$15 m/n.

14 pm

FURNITURE

A Good Assortment

ALWAYS ON HAND AT

W. G. MARTINDALE'S

144-ESMERALDA-144

sep 1—pm

MRS. PEARSON'S
ENGLISH BABY LINEN
ESTABLISHMENT.

59-CALLE CANGALLO-59
Between San Martin and Reconquista
pm

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 here-
after carried on in this Capital
and in La Plata.

10 pm

EDWARD CASEY.

CONSIGNEE OF PRODUCE.

80-RECONQUISTA-80

Bills of Exchange on Ireland

THE
IRISH PARLIAMENTARY FUND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS, &c.

Previously acknowledged	\$ m/n
William McCormack (per	59-37
T. J. Kearney, Salto)	
Collected by M. G. Fin-	10-00
negan, Junin—(2nd	
remittance)	85-00
Total	\$154-37

Junin, July 6th, 1886.

To the Editor of the *Southern*
Cross:

DEAR SIR,

To-day I have much pleasure
in forwarding you \$85 m/n to-
wards the Irish Parliamentary
Fund, being the result of our
third effort, in Junin, to help
what we consider a sacred cause.

The defeat, for the moment, of
Mr. Gladstone's Bill will have no
other effect than that of lopping
off the rotten branches of the
Liberal tree, and leaving the
chief of a people in a position to
introduce even a stronger mea-
sure in the coming Parliament.
It ought, also, to animate all
Irishmen to redouble their efforts
in assisting the Old Warrior, who
is fighting their battle with such
ability and against so many
powerful enemies.

The following is a list of the
subscribers:

Don Miguel Allen, Castilla	50
Tomás Kearney (hijo)	
Castilla	5
M. Perez, Castilla ..	5
A. E. Ponsati, B. Aires	5
A. A. Creaven, Junin	5
Dr. L. Paulero ..	3
Santiago Ballester ..	2
Ricardo Rafferty ..	2
Gerardo Estapé ..	2
J. Kelliffe ..	1
Pedro Ryan ..	1
Franco, Sanchez ..	1
Anto. Villamayor ..	1
José Mendes ..	1
G. Velá ..	1
Total	\$85 m/n

I beg to thank the above gen-
tlemen, one and all, and I trust
that the very liberal example of
Mr. Allen may be followed by
many more of the wealthy «estancie-
ros» who as yet have not sub-
scribed.

I am, dear sir,

Yours very truly,

M. G. Finnegan.

DEATH OF

WILLIAM EDWIN MAGUIRE.

Zarate, July 18th, 1886.

To the Editor of the *Southern*
Cross.

DEAR SIR,

It is my painful duty to chron-
icle the death of a young friend
who, but three weeks ago, was

buoyant with hope and vigour
such as only those in the prime
of life can know. William Edwin
Maguire has left a loving father
and sisters to mourn for him, in
whom as an only brother and
son their thoughts were ever
fondly centred. For them the
Feast of Our Lady of Mount Car-
mel shall be for ever coupled
with the sad remembrance of his
departure from this world, and
no holier link can bind their
thoughts to the spirit of the
departed than the Feast of the
Virgin.

The numerous train that fol-
lowed his remains to Capilla del
Señor testified to the popular es-
timation in which he was held,
and to the general sympathy
evinced for the family of the
deceased.

May God have mercy on his
soul.

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

Amigo.

MONTEVIDEAN NEWS.

The police arrested the editors
of *La Razón*, *Colonia Española*,
España, *El Bien*, *Hilo Electrico*,
El Dia, and *La Fraternidad*, in con-
sequence of the articles which have recently ap-
peared in those papers in refer-
ence to certain diplomats.

It is stated that the Secretary
of the Italian Legation has de-
manded the banishment of the
imprisoned editors. A Cabinet
council was held on the subject
on Sunday.

The Diplomatic Corps met on
Monday at the Brazilian Lega-
tion to decide on the attitude to
be taken as regards the attacks
of the press.

Another operation has been
practised upon Pampillon to ex-
tract fragments of bone from the
wound which he received at Pa-
cuari.

The Government is much blan-
ded for imprisoning the newspa-
per editors, and for their being
treated as criminals and not be-
ing allowed to communicate with
any person. The note by the
Italian Secretary of Legation is
said by *El Dia* to have been ri-
diculous as well as violent. Most
of the Italian residents disap-
prove of his conduct. Some of
the foreign ministers have inter-
posed in favor of the editors. The
editors have applied to be re-
leased on bail.

TELEGRAMS.

London, July 15.

The new House of Commons

Conservatives	317
Liberals	267
Home Rulers	86

With respect to the proposal
for autonomy in Ireland, the 670
members of the House will be di-
vided as follows:

For the bill

Against

A telegram from Mr. Sexton
was posted all through the city
of Belfast. It praises the con-
duct of the Nationalists under
the repeated provocations of the
Orangemen and exhorts them to
continue the same line of con-
duct and to remain in their
houses, especially after night-
fall.

Lord Salisbury has offered the
Liberal Unionists four seats in
the Cabinet he will probably be
called on to form, and minor
posts in proportion. He pro-
poses Lord Hartington as leader
in the Commons with any post
he may choose in the Cabinet
except those of Premier and For-
eign Affairs, which Lord Salis-
bury will keep for himself.

The Dukes d'Aumale and de
Chartres with a suite of 15 per-
sons have arrived at Brussels.

The trans-Caspian Railway has
been opened to Merv.

The Duke d'Aumale has arrived
here. He will reside perma-
nently in the former residence
of Louis Philippe on the Thames,
15 kilometers from this city.

The new Parliament will as-
semble on Thursday, the 5th of
August.

In reply to Mr. Gladstone's
charges the Duke of Westmin-
ster justifies his conduct in lend-
ing carriages to convey electors
to Chester to vote for Mr. Jar-
burgh, the Conservative candi-
date. Dr. Foster was Mr. Glad-
stone's candidate at this elec-
tion.

The extradition treaty has
been signed between England
and the United States. This
treaty includes the imprison-
ment of dynamitards.

The Duke d'Aumale will reside
at Twickenham.

It appears that the Marquis of
Hartington, while hostile to Mr.
Gladstone's Irish schemes, de-
clines absolutely to enter into
any ministerial combination with
the Conservatives with the view
of upsetting the Liberal Cabinet.

Mr. Gladstone, in a letter to
Mr. G. Levison Gower, says:

'I am astonished at the indif-
ference of public opinion to the
meanness and baseness which
stain the history of the Union,
and in my opinion if this foolish
conduct be continued we may
end by dissolving the Empire.'

Mr. Gladstone is preparing to
leave Downing-street.

Lord Salisbury offered if Lord
Hartington would join a coalition
cabinet to make the Duke of Ar-
gyll Prime Minister, but Lord
Hartington has declined to join
the coalition. It is probable that
the Duke of Argyll will be made
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and
Mr. Stanhope Chief Secretary.

The Socialists held a meeting
in Beech-st., Edgeware-road,
Williams, one of the speakers,
said that if the police continued
to pursue their present conduct
the Socialists would be obliged
to form secret societies, which
would be the terror of the gov-
erning classes.

Gladstone gave a grand re-
ception to his friends in the
council-hall. He expressed lit-
tle hope of being able to carry on
the struggle, and said that he
had not sufficient strength to
contend against an exasperated
Parliament but that he would do
his best. At the same time he
urged on his supporters the ne-
cessity of being prepared to fol-
low other leaders.

The *Times* demands the remo-
val from office of Mr. Hamilton,
sub-Secretary of State for Ire-
land, on account of his relations
with the politics of Gladstone.

Belfast.

The police and the Orangemen
have had several fights owing to
the authorities preventing the
savages from attacking the Catho-
lics.

Dublin, July 15.

United Ireland advises that
all the magistrates in Ulster be
imprisoned, and the military left
to arrange matters with the riot-
ous Orangemen.

Paris, July 16.

A duel between General Bou-
langer and Baron Lareintz was
the consequence of some slight-
ing expressions used by the lat-
ter, toward the Minister of War
during the discussion of the
princes' expulsion bill. An ex-
change of pistol shots, neither
being injured, settled the mat-
ter.

The duel between General
Boulanger and Baron Lareintz
took place near Meudon, 5 miles
west of Paris. The baron fired

the first shot without hitting his
antagonist, who then discharged
his pistol in the air; this ended
the affair. On his return to Paris,
General Boulanger met with
quite an ovation from the im-
mense crowd assembled at the
station.

Panama Canal shares have risen
to 405 francs.

The London correspondent of
Les Debates says that Lord Rose-
bery has sent a concise and en-
ergetic note to Russia protesting
against the closing of the port of
Batoum, which act he qualifies
as a flagrant violation of the
treaty of Berlin.

M. Lesseps has resolved to is-
sue Panama Canal bonds of 1000
francs at 450, the bonds will
bear interest at 3 per cent. and
will be paid off at par by draw-
ings every two months. The
government is also being press-
ed to allow the lottery to take
place, and thus to obtain the re-
mainder of the required capital
on less onerous conditions.

Berlin, July 19.

Prince Bismarck, seated at
Kissingen Count Kalnoky, the
Chancellor of the Austro-Hun-
garian Empire; it is not known
what transpired at the inter-
view.

The police are displaying un-
usual severity in the application
of the law on socialism. Spies
abound in the taverns frequented
by workmen. Notices are stuck
up warning the guests not to
talk upon politics. The Social-
ists have also their detectives and
their secret signs.

It is announced that the Catho-
lic Church is satisfied with
her present position. In Bava-
ria pressure is being put upon
Prince Leopold to abandon his
liberal policy and support the
Catholics.

Rome, July 17.

King Humbert, accompanied
by the ministers and many mili-
tary dignitaries, has set out for
Spezia to watch the grand naval
manoeuvring to take place there.
The efficiency of torpedoes is to
be specially tested against the
ironclads anchored in port, a
kind of sham fight having been
arranged.

The following are the cholera
returns for the 17th: Brindisi
75 new cases and 44 deaths, Fon-
tana 37 cases and 11 deaths.

St. Petersburg, July 15.

While a cart full of old war
material was being unloaded a
9-inch shell exploded and killed
16 people.

New York, July 17.

Telegrams from Mexico an-
nounce an insurrection on a
large scale in Tamaulipan. Up
to the present the government
troops have been unable to cope
with it, but the President, Gen-
eral Porfirio Diaz, is sending
large reinforcements, and in-
tends if necessary to head the
troops himself.

Halifax, July 19.

Fourteen of the crew of H.M.S.
'Goshawk' have been drowned
by the upsetting of their boat
during a storm at Port Royal.

Valparaiso, July 19.

The Chamber is discussing the
question of compulsory vaccina-
tion. Small pox causes about
six hundred deaths a month in
Chili.

Exchange on London is quoted
at 22 1/2. Price of gold 124.

Rio Janeiro, July 19.

The boundary commission has
now been constituted and con-
sists of Baron Capanema and Lt.-
cols. Catao, Roxo, and Dionisio
Carquerra.

Parana, July 19.

The convention of delegates
has unanimously proclaimed Don
Manuel Crespo the candidate of
the Raedista party for the gov-
ernorship, and D. Clemente Basa-
bilsa for vice-president.

THE WORLD-FAMED

PEERLESS DIP.



SNELL & CO.

203 RIVADAVIA 203.

NOTES FROM THE SALADAS.

A WESTERN ECHO.

Las Saladas,
July 17th, 1886.

To the Editor of the Southern Cross.

DEAR SIR,

I would have written to you sooner, but for one reason or another I was always prevented from doing so, but now I consider it to be my duty to let you have an idea of the present state of this part of the country.

It is true that we have the consolation of seeing, as far as that is possible for us poor uninitiated outsiders, the political horizon clear. Of the state of health out in the camp we cannot complain either, although in the camp towns there are some cases of fever, etc., so that the followers of Aesculapius cannot complain of want of occupation. But, although the camp in general is not too bad, the farmers are losing heavily as far as the sheep are concerned; the cattle by all accounts are doing well enough. An observation I made, and which I would hesitate about laying before the public if it could not be proved by facts, is that the finest camps are the worst pastures for sheep this year, as whole flocks have died on camps with plenty of thistles, trefoil, etc., whilst on real coarse camps there are no losses at all. And as in these coarse camps the flocks are nearly free from scab, I may venture to say that it is the medicine used in curing the scab which is in a great measure the cause of the present mortality of sheep. Joined to these losses the report has reached us that the price of sheepskins is lowering again, the prices paid here were: 'Consumo' \$6.60, 'Epidemia' \$3.00, and 'Corderitos' \$0.75 per doz.

I am sure, dear sir, that you town-people cannot possibly have an idea of the losses suffered in these partidos. It is reported that one estanciero alone has sold 19,000 sheepskins, another man who had three flocks in the beginning of the year now has only one, and to hear of three or six hundred large sheep having died out of one flock is a daily occurrence. Add to this the extreme weakness of the sheep that survive, which renders it impossible for the farmers to cure the scab, and you will see that our prospects for this year are not very promising, especially for the poor 'arrendatario.'

This brings me again to the subject of my former letters, where I made some feeble efforts to induce the estancieros to lower the rent. Except a few editorials in your paper I got no encouragement, not even one of the whole rack-renting class could be found to advocate the cause of their brethren, and you must acknowledge that, even for a far abler writer than myself, it is rather dry work to argue out the same point without getting a hint now and then, even if it was only a contradiction of his assertions.

But now, I may say that I perceive a faint shimmering of light in this dark cavern of rack-rent. I think yet too well of the landlords, and I do not take them to be such thorough Shylocks as to

demand the present high rents from their tenants in spite of the heavy reverses these latter have suffered this year, and when many of them are nearly ruined. Now is not the time for oppression, no, it is the time for the landlords to show that they have not hearts of flint but of flesh and blood like ours, and that yet a spark of charity remains in them which the present misery of their victims may fan again into an ardent flame.

In your issue of the 2nd inst. appeared a communication signed 'Ishmael,' purporting to be a true account of some sports we had on St. John's day in this neighborhood, and as several neighbors gave me to understand that they thought I had changed my 'nom de plume,' and that said letter was a production of mine, I ask you to allow me to state to you the true facts of the case, or rather to correct 'Ishmael's' inaccuracies of statement.

First of all, it was not Mr. Jordan who was the lucky winner of the bull, but Mr. J. threw for Mr. Dunn, and won the bull for him. Then, although in the race that followed the start was good, the four horses led from beginning to end and distanced the rest by about half a square in the run of five squares.

Afterwards, 'Ishmael' writes about fireworks being hastily prepared, but where in the name of wonder could the rockets come from at a moment's notice, seeing that the place where the gathering was held is about six leagues distant from the nearest village?

I am, dear sir,
Yours faithfully,
Porteno.

BLAINE ON SALISBURY AND IRELAND.

At a Home-Rule meeting at Portland, United States, Mr. James G. Blaine made a splendid speech in favour of Irish national claims. Referring to Lord Salisbury and his proposal to coerce Ireland, Mr. Blaine said:

Lord Salisbury gives us a remedy for Ireland. He says if the Irish do not wish to be governed by the British they should leave. But the Irish have been in Ireland quite as long as Lord Salisbury's ancestors have been in England. And very likely, for aught I know, for I have not examined his lordship's lineage in Burke's Peerage; very likely his ancestry were Danish pirates or peasants in Normandy who came over with William the Conqueror, centuries after the Irish people were known in Ireland.

Therefore we need not be surprised, we who remember Salisbury's course in the civil war. Therefore we have to say that Lord Salisbury may be called impudent. We would not transgress courtesy if we called him insolent. We would not transgress truth if we called him brutal.

We know him in this country. He was the bitterest foe that the Government of the United States had in the British Parliament during the civil war. He has transferred all the hatred which he hissed forth in the Parliament of Great Britain during our struggles.

In the year 1880 Ireland produced 4,000,000 bushels of wheat. But wheat is not the crop of Ireland. She produced 8,000,000 bushels of barley. But barley is not one of the great crops of Ireland. Now we begin to strike in the next item something for which she is especially adapted. She produced 70,000,000 bushels of oats.

The next item I think everyone will recognise, as it is peculiarly adapted to Ireland—of potatoes she produced 110,000,000 of bushels. Within 60,000,000 of the whole produce of the United States, she produced turnips and mangolds, put together, 182,000,000 bushels. She produced of flax 60,000,000. She produced of cabbage 850,000,000 pounds. She produced of hay 3,800,000 tons. She had on her thousand hills and in her valleys over 4,000,000 head of cattle. In the same pasturage she had 3,500,000 head of sheep, she had

560,000 horses, and 210,000 asses and mules. During the year 1880 she exported to England over 700,000 sheep and nearly 500,000 swine are now in that territory, not quite so large as the state of Maine, and out of this magnificence abundance the like of which has scarcely been known since the richness of Goshen, there are men in want of food who appeal to the charity of the stranger.

Why should this be in a land that can produce so very abundantly? Why should anyone want? The great law-giver of Israel ordered that 'thou shalt not muzzle the ox that treadeth out the corn,' and St. Paul added, in quoting that in his epistle to Timothy, 'The laborer is worthy of his reward,' and yet many of the men who are producing these great results, that almost turn the imagination in their extent, are absolutely in want of sufficient food. I do not think it is difficult to find the reason. Seven hundred and twenty-nine men own half of the land in Ireland and the other half is owned by about 3,000 more, and of the rural farm land of Ireland there are but 19,288 owners in all, whereas there are 1,250,000 adult males in Ireland. Produce that condition of affairs in Maine—in New England—tomorrow, and the distress here would be as great as the distress has been in Ireland.

ULSTER'S 'CHIVALRY.'

The work of hell, which Lord Randolph Churchill, the Marquis of Salisbury, and Mr. Chamberlain strove hard to set going, has been commenced in good earnest in 'loyal Ulster.' The Orangemen of Belfast are acting, as far as they know how, up to the spirit of the inspiring stanza which the noble lord the member for Paddington, addressed to them:

The combat deepens; on, ye brave,
Who rush to glory or the grave;
Wave, Ulster—all your banners
Wave—
And charge with all your chivalry!

The chivalry of 'Ulster' made a fine show in the charge of a thousand Orange ship carpenters, armed with iron bars and bludgeons of various kinds, upon a party of about a hundred Catholic navvies who had given them no offence and were unprepared for any attack. The result of that chivalrous charge was the wounding and maiming of many men and the murder of one.

The chivalry of 'Ulster' charged again in overwhelming numbers on a small party of Catholic laborers at a place called the Brickfields. The laborers had to seek safety in flight, leaving behind them the tools with which they had been working, and their coats which they had taken off when commencing their labor. The chivalry threw the tools of the poor men into the river, and then collected their coats and made a bonfire of them.

The chivalry then charged for the public-house of a Catholic named Duffy. Having put the occupants to flight and wrecked the place, they 'rushed to glory or the grave'—that is to say, they rushed for Mr. Duffy's whisky barrels. They turned the taps, filled bottles, jugs, and cans with the liquor, drank any quantity of it, and grew more glorious, chivalrous, and law-abiding than ever. They stoned the police, they felled inspectors, and sub-inspectors, and rushed about murdering and pillaging to the utmost of their power.

Why not? As the savages, maddened with party passion, furious with religious bigotry, and wild with the stimulus of whisky, rioted and revelled in their work of robbery and bloodshed, the encouraging lines quoted to them by Lord Randolph Churchill were still ringing in their ears:

The combat deepens; on, ye brave,
Who rush to glory or the grave;
Wave, Ulster—all your banners
Wave—
And charge with all your chivalry!

Several new-made graves in the Belfast cemeteries, some wives made widows, some aged fathers and mothers deprived of the sons who were their sole support, hospital wards full of

wounded people, many rioters in jail awaiting trial, police barracks, shops, and private houses ransacked and wrecked—these are some of the results of the incitements to the passions of Orangemen spoken by the Marquis of Salisbury, Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Randolph Churchill, and the fanatics who represent the Orange party in Parliament.

Let no one fancy for a moment that these gentlemen are one bit sorry for what has occurred; we believe they regard it with satisfaction. Joyously, we have no doubt, and with more energy than ever, did Lord Randolph twirl his moustachios when he learned that not in vain did he ask Ulster's chivalry to do some charging and rushing to glory or the grave; and proud were Colonel Waring and Major Sanderson to find that the hint was not thrown away which they gave when they told the Orangemen that 'deeds, not words,' were what was wanted from them, and said they would have to show England that they were 'bitterly in earnest.'

We have not the faintest doubt that these men look on the outbreak of Orange rowdism which has taken place in Belfast as a good thing, a demonstration which will serve their party purposes. At the same time we cannot help thinking that they may be mistaken in their view of the case, and that the claim of the Ulster Orangemen to be regarded as a loyal party, lovers of law and order, needing protection from Catholic intolerance, can hardly be promoted in the English mind by this fresh outbreak of that spirit of ferocious bigotry and murderous violence which has been the distinguishing mark of the Orange party from their first commencement to the present day.—The Dublin Nation.

HIS ANCESTRY.

THE PEDIGREE OF IRELAND'S
LEADER—
CHARLES S. PARNELL.

The favorite soubriquet for Mr. Parnell now is the 'Modern Warwick.' He is the Warwick of Parliament, the maker and unmaker of ministries, as Richard Neville, the 'great Earl of Warwick,' was the maker and unmaker of kings. There is something more than passing curious, something in the nature of historical significance, in the fact that in the veins of the Warwick of modern England, whose name is on every tongue to-day, actually flows the blood of the renowned earl of the middle ages. To those acquainted with Mr. Parnell's ancestry this fact has been always familiar, but the general public until now has not been apprised of it. A genealogical table, published recently in London, shows how Mr. Parnell is a lineal descendant of the king maker. Two of the ancestors of the great Irish leader—Lady Margaret Plantagenet, Countess of Salisbury, and Henry Pole, Lord Montague—were beheaded in their day for high treason. Every Irishman, and for that matter every American, will say to this fact *Abisit omen!* as they watch the mighty and perilous career upon which the Irish-American descendant of these ill-fated forefathers is about to enter.

This published table carries Mr. Parnell's pedigree back as far only as the great Earl of Warwick, but through his ancestors, Richard Plantagenet, Duke of Clarence, Mr. Parnell draws blood directly from the royal stock of England. In fact, Mr. Parnell has as much of the English blood royal in his veins as Queen Victoria, and, having regard to the German and Hanoverian admixtures with which the reigning Queen's is diluted and polluted, his is a much purer strain. Through the Plantagenets, of course, the Irish leader's derivation goes straight through William the Conqueror and the Norman line, and Edward the Confessor and the Saxon line, till it reaches the common Celtic stock of the Picts, Scots, and Britons. Furthermore, since the royal Irish family of O'Brien be-

came connected by double marriage in the 11th century with the reigning house of Plantagenet, the Irish Tribune of to-day has the blood of Irish as well that of English royalty in his veins, and can claim membership in that vigorous, wide-branching, renowned royal family of O'Brien of Munster.

A CONVERT TO HOME-RULE.

Lord Powerscourt has written a public letter to state that he is a Home-Ruler. This intelligence is to us as welcome as it is surprising. The surprise increases when we learn from his lordship that many others of the class to which he belongs and for which he is entitled to speak hold his views on this point. His words are worth quoting: 'I have long thought that it would be but just that, under the assured control of the Imperial Legislature, Irishmen should manage the local affairs of their country. This opinion is shared by a number of men, irrespective of party, perhaps by individuals as well as classes, to whom and to which it is imputed that they are strenuously opposed to any measure of the kind. If the truth were known, it would perhaps surprise Ministers how many there are, in England as well as in Ireland, not only Liberals but Conservatives, who have made up their minds to it. More of what Mr. Gladstone calls 'the classes' are in favour of a reasonable scheme of self-government of Ireland than even he is aware of.'

THE
INFANT KING OF SPAIN.

To be born a king, like the latest of European sovereigns, is the rarest of all lots. No parallel fortune can be found in the history of united Spain; while in French history we must retrace nearly six centuries to come upon the reign of John I., posthumous son of Louis X., whom he succeeded on the 15th of November, 1316. The infant monarch died four days later, when his uncle Philip V., resumed the sceptre he had provisionally held during the five months which elapsed between the death of his brother and nephew. Neither English nor Scotch annals offer a similar incident, though the luckless Mary Stuart was all but born a queen, having just completed the first week of her existence on the day of her accession, the 14th of December, 1542. No younger prince ever bore the title of King of England than Henry VI., who ascended the throne in the ninth month of his age, September 1, 1422. Lest these instances should seem of evil omen, it may be observed that a long minority has been the prelude to a long and glorious reign—witness Louis XIV., who inherited the crown in his 5th year, Peter the Great, too, was Czar at ten.

RADICALISM IN BELGIUM.

Radicalism has been utterly defeated in the legislative elections in Belgium. It has been reduced to an insignificant and feeble minority. The Conservative party, following the wise instructions of the Holy Father and the Bishops, avoided all theoretical projects and discussions, and put forward the simple and practical programme of respect for religion, the appeasement of civil strife, and the welfare of the people. The fruit of their two years' tenure of office—the restoration to public education of the religious character of which the Masonic Radicals had robbed it, and the establishment of an equilibrium in the finances of the nation—furnished the country with two excellent reasons why its confidence should be again accorded to them. It has responded nobly to the call made upon it; and has sent back to power, with even a stronger following than before, the party which is alone capable of furthering their true interests. Secure in the confidence and the good will of the nation, the Catholic party will

proceed with greater energy in the way of sage legislation, and will lose no time in completing the demolition of the political edifice which the Masonic Radicals erected in their day of power. To exempt ecclesiastical students from military service of any kind, to foster the extension of education based upon religion, to take away from middle and superior education its 'neutral' or impious element, to reform the electoral laws and the nefarious system of procedure introduced into the judicial and administrative departments of the public service by the emissaries of the secret sects—such is the work which lies immediately before the new government. Other less pressing questions can then be dealt with. Economical and social problems will not be difficult to solve when Christian charity and sound principles take the place of incitements to revolution and flattery of the worst passions of the unthinking mob. A prudent policy will maintain the present satisfactory state of the public finances. Under such a discreet and enlightened government the country will rapidly recover the prosperity which it formerly enjoyed.—The Liverpool Catholic Times.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The following telegram was sent from Quebec to his Eminence Cardinal Jacobini, Secretary of State to his Holiness, on the occasion of Mgr. Taschereau's creation as a Cardinal:—'On the announcement of the elevation of Archbishop Taschereau to the Cardinalate, the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of Quebec adjoined in sign of joy, and have gone to-day in a body to present him with an address of congratulation. We beg you to make this known to his Holiness.—Bourcher de Labraere, Speaker of the Council, Lurtee, Speaker, President of the Assembly.'

The London Tablet, the leading English Catholic organ, throws off the mask at last and comes out squarely as the bitter enemy of Ireland it has secretly been for years. It derisively attacks Gladstone for offering Home Rule to Ireland. We are delighted to see the Tablet take this course. It ends forever the shallow charge that the Irish question was a religious one—that 'Home Rule meant Rome Rule,' as an Orange genius put it. Ireland never had worse enemies than English Catholics, particularly so for the last forty years. They maligned her to the Pope, seduced her own weak, lord-loving Whig 'Catholics,' and generally patronized the Irish people with a gentle air of pious benevolence that was hard to bear and harder to oppose. Now, they have in an hour of rage torn down the screen, and let the Irish see the skeleton. They savagely assail Gladstone for 'flinging in his lot with those who have worked so hard and so persistently to undo that union which a long line of English statesmen have made it the service of their lives to reward.' The Tablet praises the House of Lords' feature of the Irish Parliament, and angrily resents the Irish members leaving Westminster, where, being Catholics, they pulled the English Catholic chestnut out of the fire. 'We are against the bill, then,' says violent Tablet, 'with all our strength, and against every bill which would break up the united Parliament.' With the fatuous reasoning of the aristocrat, the Tablet rejoices that even if the Liberal Commons pass the bill, 'Lord Salisbury will send it to Hades with an easy soul.' It hails Chamberlain as the saviour of England's destiny, and urges England to prepare to kill Home Rule at the polls.

The Radical Italian Deputy, Sr. Cavalotti, has just declined the gold medal decreed to him for his services to the sufferers from cholera at Naples. His letter of refusal gives as the reason of his action the exclusion of others from the honor of the medal. 'There are angelic heroines,' he

says, «who in the hospitals were always on their feet, and always smiling, comforting the sick by their indefatigable labors, breathing in day and night the murderous miasma. Some of them stood at their posts without flinching when they were themselves struck by the unmistakable signs of the deadly sickness, and worked on expecting the inevitable hour.» He adds that he had lately visited as an act of homage the humble graves at Naples of those Sisters of Charity who died of cholera.

In Mr. William Simons, of Merthyr, Ireland has a staunch and able friend. In the *South Wales Daily News*, this gentleman says of the traitors:—

«The gentlemen sent to represent the people in Parliament have treated their constituents with scorn and perfidy. A Liberal House of Commons has passed a vote that bloodshed and tyranny shall continue to be the doom of Ireland. Each district must immediately choose a candidate to express its will in Parliament. There must be no trust in men infirm of purpose. The Welsh have much in common with their fellow-subjects in Ireland, and the peoples of the two nations are influenced by mutual sympathies. It is not right that the conduct of politicians like Mr. Chamberlain and clergymen like Mr. Spurgeon, who endeavor to rekindle the fire of religious bigotry, should pass without condemnation. No words can be too scathing to mark my sense of the wickedness in which they have indulged. I know that if not at once, yet in a short season, the country will shrink with disgust from the pernicious passions which they have endeavored to stimulate. Let me tell Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Spurgeon that the days for pouring out vials of religious wrath and bitterness have, together with the roaring of sincere men of adverse creeds, passed away for ever. For the moment the charter has been refused to the Irish people, but it must be granted without long delay. Seven hundred years of whips and scorpions have failed to make the Irish race love its Saxon rulers. Eighty-six years of parchment unity have not welded the two countries into one. Let us try a silken thread instead of fetters of steel. Let us trust the Irish. They are a nation of Christian men. Is not their present state the fruit of centuries of cruelty and oppression, a dread despotism unexampled in the annals of mankind?»

HOW TO WARD OFF OLD AGE.

Intemperance anticipates age. The more the social causes of mental and physical organic diseases are investigated, the more closely the origin of degenerative organic changes leading to premature deterioration and decay are questioned, the more closely does it come out that intemperance, often not suspected by the person himself who is implicated in it, so subtle is its influence, is at the root of the evil. When old age has really commenced, its march toward final decay is best delayed by attention to those rules of conservation by which life is sustained with the least friction and the least waste. The prime rules for this purpose are: To subsist on light but nutritious diet, with milk as the standard food, but varied according to season. To take food in moderate quantity four times in the day, including a light meal before going to bed. To clothe warmly but lightly, so that the body may in all seasons maintain its equal temperature. To keep the body in fair exercise, and the mind active and cheerful. To maintain an interest in what is going on in the world, and to take part in reasonable labors and pleasures, as though old age were not present. To take plenty of sleep during sleeping hours. To spend nine hours in bed at the least, and to take care during cold weather that the temperature of the bedroom is maintained at 60 deg. F. To avoid passion, excitement, luxury.—*Dr. Richardson.*

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PARA MONTEVIDEO A LAS 5 P.M. Bellas 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. Bellas interiores:

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

SALIDAS PARA BAHIA BLANCA Y PATAGONES Salira el 10 de cada mes el vapor nacional

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

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

PINGO Y METEORO Salidas: Martes, Jueves y Sabados

Para San Pedro, Las Hermanas, Rosario, Diamante, Parana, y Santa Fe, en combinacion con los Ferro-Carriles del Norte y Campana. Los boletos de tren y equipajes para los Ferro-Carriles, la Agencia los da gratis a los señores pasajeros. Los vapores Pingo y Meteorito salen a las 12 por San Fernando y 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 rejuela de Precios, vapor nacional Mercurio saldra de la Boca el 10 de cada mes. La Agencia se encarga del embarque y des-embarque de carga, asi como despachos de Aduana. Comunicacion con el Telefono Gower-Bell y Pan telefono.

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Los pasajeros del tren Expreso para el Azul, Juarez y tres Arroyos almorzarán en Las Flores y Chascomús—Los pasajeros del tren de regreso de Tres Arroyos y Juarez almorzarán en Ayacucho—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	6.55	7.20	9.01	11.15	3.30	5.15	6.07	0.10	10.10			
Lomas llegada	7.27		9.23	11.32	3.44	5.29	6.34	7.32	10.42			
Temperley (Emp. La Plata) y Calabazas	7.31		9.26	11.32	3.44	5.29	6.34	7.32	10.42			
LA PLATA	7.35		9.30	11.35	3.48	5.33	6.38	7.36	10.46			
Calabazas	7.39		9.34	11.39	3.52	5.37	6.42	7.40	10.50			
Burzaco	7.43		9.38	11.43	3.56	5.41	6.46	7.44	10.54			
San Vicente	7.47		9.42	11.47	4.00	5.45	6.50	7.48	11.00			
Altamirano Empalmé	7.51		9.46	11.51	4.04	5.49	6.54	7.52	11.04			
Chascomús	7.55		9.50	11.55	4.08	5.53	6.58	7.56	11.08			
Dolores	7.59		9.54	11.59	4.12	5.57	7.02	7.60	11.12			
MAIPU (Empal. Mar del Plata)	8.03		9.58	12.03	4.16	6.01	7.06	7.64	11.16			
Ayacucho	8.07		10.02	12.07	4.20	6.05	7.10	7.68	11.20			
Tandil	8.11		10.06	12.11	4.24	6.09	7.14	7.72	11.24			
Juarez	8.15		10.10	12.15	4.28	6.13	7.18	7.76	11.28			
TRES ARROYOS	8.19		10.14	12.19	4.32	6.17	7.22	7.80	11.32			
Salado	8.23		10.18	12.23	4.36	6.21	7.26	7.84	11.36			
Las Flores	8.27		10.22	12.27	4.40	6.25	7.30	7.88	11.40			
Tandil	8.31		10.26	12.31	4.44	6.29	7.34	7.92	11.44			
Ayacucho	8.35		10.30	12.35	4.48	6.33	7.38	7.96	11.48			
MAIPU (Empal. Mar del Plata)	8.39		10.34	12.39	4.52	6.37	7.42	8.00	11.52			
Dolores	8.43		10.38	12.43	4.56	6.41	7.46	8.04	11.56			
Chascomús	8.47		10.42	12.47	5.00	6.45	7.50	8.08	12.00			
Altamirano Empalmé	8.51		10.46	12.51	5.04	6.49	7.54	8.12	12.04			
San Vicente	8.55		10.50	12.55	5.08	6.53	7.58	8.16	12.08			
Burzaco	8.59		10.54	12.59	5.12	6.57	8.02	8.20	12.12			
Calabazas	9.03		10.58	13.03	5.16	7.01	8.06	8.24	12.16			
LA PLATA	9.07		11.02	13.07	5.20	7.05	8.10	8.28	12.20			
Temperley (Emp. La Plata) y Calabazas	9.11		11.06	13.11	5.24	7.09	8.14	8.32	12.24			
Lomas	9.15		11.10	13.15	5.28	7.13	8.18	8.36	12.28			
P. CONSTITUCION llegada	9.19		11.14	13.19	5.32	7.17	8.22	8.40	12.32			

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

SAM ABBOTT Gerente



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L. GARRAHAN Y HNO.,
CONSIGNATARIOS

DE

FRUTOS DEL PAIS.

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180-SAN MARTIN-180

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THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, JULY 23RD, 1886.

We sincerely regret to announce the death from heart-disease of Mr. Edward J. Fitzsimon, British Vice-Consul at Corrientes. Deceased expired in this city on Sunday last. He was son of the late Dr. Fitzsimon, an Irishman well and favourably known in Buenos Aires, and brother of the rector of the National College at Corrientes. We beg to express our condolence with the relatives and friends of the deceased gentleman.

The Feast of St. Vincent de Paul was celebrated with much solemnity at the fine church of the Vincentians in Calle Cochabamba. The Dean officiated; the choir was composed of boys from the poor school, under the direction of the Fathers, and a magnificent panegyric of the Saint was pronounced by Father Deschamps. A number of friends were entertained at dinner by the hospitable and worthy Superior, Father Revellere. Father Gray is at present staying in the Cochabamba house. The date of his departure for Ireland is not yet fixed. We are happy to say he takes the deepest interest in the Dean's project for establishing the Boys' Orphanage and Industrial School.

It is a strange and surprising fact that merchants in Pergamino send whatever goods they purchase in this city by the Rosario railway to San Nicolás and thence in bullock carts to Pergamino. They send by this extraordinary route because it is much cheaper than the Western Railway, which runs to the very town of Pergamino. Surely, truth is often stranger than fiction. The Western line belongs to the Government, that is to the people, and yet the people are served better and cheaper by a private company! There is mismanagement somewhere. It is not well to compromise directors and managers. It is unpardonable to raise any man to a post for which he is unfit.

On Thursday, the 15th inst., the marriage of Mr. John Coghlan, son of Mr. John Coghlan of Mercedes, and Miss Mary Anne Eustace, daughter of Mr. Michael Eustace of San Pedro, was celebrated in the Merced Church in this city. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. E. Flannery. We are happy to congratulate the young couple, and wish them many years of married bliss.

Telegrams announce the probability of the Duke of Argyll being appointed by the Tory Government Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. It will be remembered that this man resigned his place in the Cabinet of Gladstone in the year '80 because he was opposed to the passing of the Irish Land Bill. His appointment to the post of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland has now, therefore, a significance which cannot be mistaken. It is a contemptuous disregard of the will of the Irish nation. It is the beginning of Salisbury's Bashi-bazouk policy of coercion and emigration. The Duke of Argyll is the very personification of blind bigotry and imbecility. No nation of freemen would tolerate such an odious imposition as he represents, and it is to be hoped the Irish people will soon send him packing back to his native mountains.

Mr. Nicolas Lowe, of Mercedes, is coming to the front again. After all the flattery that was wasted on him last year we had hoped he would remain in his shell for a year or two and give his sycophants a respite. But no, alas, he has put out his horn once more and a morning paper undertakes to blow it for him. Anent the approaching Mercedes fair, which is sometimes inaugurated with an anti-Papist

discourse and a display of Kentish fire, a colleague says: «Our wealthy countryman, Mr. Nicolas Lowe, is the heart and soul of this annual fair.» After that the people of Mercedes will erect a statue to him. There are three great men in South America: Guzman Blanco is one, Santos is another, and Nicolas Lowe is the third.

We have received a second collection for the starving poor at home from «Corkonian» Giles, amounting to \$20.50 m/n. We shall publish the list next week.

CHRISTIAN OR PAGAN?

That society suffers from many ills none will deny. The violent purposes of the extreme Socialist seeking through irrational means to discover a remedy for the miseries which his projects aggravate, as well as the benevolent Christian who weeps over the social evil which his beneficence cannot wholly remove, prove the fact that there is much room for the improvement of our human condition. Losing heart at the deplorable evidences of moral and intellectual depravity which appears to grow apace, the timid lover of virtue seems to despair for the future of mankind, while a gloomy pessimism pervades his thoughts and obscures his mental vision. On this account there are not a few, even the most zealous and active Christian workers, who are disposed to give way in fear at what they consider, not without reason, the advancing host of Paganism. It might not seem unreasonable, judging from a one-sided view of human life, that Christian principles are failing in their predominance over the conduct of men, and that revelation which has done so much for the elevation and enlightenment of our race is losing its proper authority over the intellect and conscience of those who, by right, ought to be its chief supporters.

Hence, the question is asked: Is Christendom giving way to Paganism? Is mere nature about to assert its superiority over that which is above it, the supernatural? Doubtless, there are apparent grounds for the question, and the answers that are daily given are as varied and opposite as the minds that answer. The character of the response is necessarily dependent on the convictions either hopeful or despondent of those who bend their thoughts to investigate the forces that agitate and influence one way and another the conflicting impulses of modern society.

We may be enlightened in seeking an answer to the question by bearing in mind that the revelation originally given to the progenitor of the race remained even after his fall, although dimmed not quite extinguished, and served as a permanent factor in forming the philosophy and determining substantially the theology of the nations from the beginning to the great restoration brought about by the incarnation. As an eminent theologian and Archbishop says: «The notion of the true God, it is argued, has never been as distinct, as pure, as perfect with the Pagans as with the Jews; but it is nevertheless true that, although altered or impaired by the superstition of idolatry, this idea is found everywhere.» Now, if by the light given to one man in the beginning, all nations had been somewhat illuminated by its perennial effulgence down to the time of the second Adam, how much more will this perfect light revealed in its fullness continue to save the nations that have been so copiously bathed in its lustre for twenty centuries. The sense of justice between man and man, the knowledge of the dignity to which the Creator has raised the creature rationally like unto Himself; the noble purposes to which humanity is destined here and hereafter; the innumerable blessings by which modern society is enriched through the inspiring principles of revelation; the permanence of the divine spirit in the indestructible Church of God; all this inclines us to believe with un-

failing confidence that the march of truth and virtue is upward and onward. Notwithstanding the undeniably great and manifold evils that afflict modern society, we must recognise the abounding elements of good, the unequalled facilities for the exercise of generous undertakings, and the prevalent blessed tendency of respecting practical Christian philanthropy, which attains almost universal proportions. Even those who thoughtlessly denounce or ignore the principles of revelation cannot remove themselves from its unconscious influence. Christian morality is so interwoven in the texture of legislation, so knitted in the very heart of literature, so interwoven in the complicated strains of social and civil ethics, that it is absolutely impossible to rend them asunder. Hence there is more hope than fear to be entertained regarding the aspect of modern society.

A VOICE OF WARNING.

That a change has come over this country is a fact which no one can deny—the excitement of the race for fortune has subsided to be succeeded by a pensive anxiety to secure a bare subsistence. Formerly, men acquired large fortunes with comparatively little trouble; to-day, they have to labour hard to preserve the fortunes already made. We have been accustomed to easy, quiet lives, leaving to unassisted nature the task of providing for all our wants. We invested some money in land and sheep—we rode round the flocks in the evening, marked them at the proper time, shored them in due season, sold the capones to oblige a neighbouring butcher, the rains fell, the seasons came and went evenly and steadily, and without any exertion on our part we grew happy and rich. But all that is a thing of the past; the seasons are completely changed, and we can no longer count with certainty upon the increase in our flocks or on the staple of our wool. Sheepfarming is by no means the profitable business it has been. Many puesteros have sold the few sheep they possessed and hired as peones, for the years came so bad they found it impossible to support themselves. The estanciero is pinched and finds it difficult at times to attend to the various and many calls upon him—in a word, he is hard set and finds it difficult to make ends meet. The country at present depends for its riches upon the sheepfarming and cattle industry, and it is high time the Government should do something to aid the estanciero. But, if the Government cannot, or will not move in the matter, let the estancieros rouse themselves from the lethargy in which they are plunged; let them organize and show signs of activity—let them, in a word, help themselves. They must not depend on the sleepy Rural Society. The most casual observer visiting our western and southern camps cannot fail to be unfavorably impressed with the scene that presents itself to his gaze on this camp, the vast sheet of water and strewn with dead and dying sheep and cattle. And this is caused simply by excessive rains bringing the springs to the very surface of the earth making roads impassable, and converting the land into one vast patch of mud. The ground is so soft that where an animal places a foot all traces of vegetation disappear and a mud hole is formed. What causes these heavy rains or where the heavy flow of water, devastating the banks of rivers, comes from we know not with certainty, but the fact is as we state. Now, can we do anything to remedy this sad state of affairs, and, if we can, are we prepared to begin this work at once or stand with folded arms while ruin and desolation are being spread round about us and will reach us too far sooner than we imagine? If the pastoral industries of our western and southern partidos are to be kept from perishing the proprietors of these lands must at once have them thoroughly drained; there is not a moment to be lost. The losses

this year are fully 25 per cent. Some people say they are even more heavy. Consider for a moment the meaning of the words «loss this year 25 per cent in southern and western camps.» This announcement should attract the serious attention of a respectable Government. If the Government be deaf we must call loud enough to make it hear—we should raise the cry of alarm and do all in our power to keep ourselves from perishing. Camps cannot be properly stocked while the losses continue to be so enormous, and we all know that camp not well stocked is never fit for sheep. Those lands that grow long or coarse grass are for a long time after heavy floods unfit for any purpose, favorable though succeeding weather may be, for they remain covered with rotten grasses choking all vegetation. Drainage, drainage will help to stem the tide of adversity flowing in and threatening to engulf our impoverished farmers.

We understand there are some energetic men amongst us who are determined to make an offer to Government of paying the expenses of draining about 180 leagues of camp comprised of a portion of the partidos of Mercedes, Cañuelas, Las Heras, Monte, all Navarro and Lobos. These gentlemen propose to have a main drain from Lagunes Kulu-kulu and Lobos to the Salado, cleaning and deepening part of the Garsa Tow and Espadaña. A tax would be levied to defray the expenses upon all those whose property was benefited by the drainage. The importance of this work cannot be over-estimated. The effect in lowering the springs would be magical, while the facility for draining by means of side drains connected with the main canal would afford an opportunity to the most drowsy farmer to rid himself of the superabundance of water which rots his grass and makes the feet of his sheep a nest of maggots and converts his land into a vast lagoon. The survey is already made by the Department of Engineers—the work is half done. Up then and do the remainder; remember, if you neglect this good work, ruin and desolation will be the consequence.

THE ELECTIONS.

The elections in England are now completed, and the result must bring a pang of sorrow to the hearts of Irishmen and to every lover of justice and freedom throughout the world. Of the 670 members of which the House of Commons is composed 393 have been elected in avowed opposition to the principle of Home Rule for Ireland, and 277 in favor of it. There is, therefore a clear majority of 116 against Mr. Gladstone's proposal to establish the union between Ireland and England on equitable principles and a firm basis. Of the 393 opponents to Home Rule 317 are Conservatives and 76 Liberals, and of the 277 Home Rulers 150 are Gladstonians and 86 Parnellites. In the last Parliament the Conservatives numbered 249 and the Liberals 335, so that apart from the question of Home Rule the former have gained 68 seats and the latter lost the same number by the change. In spite of the apparent triumph of the Tories they need not think themselves secure in taking office. The Liberal Unionists only disagree with Mr. Gladstone on the one question, and leaving that in abeyance they will most certainly acknowledge his leadership and fall into the ranks of his followers on other questions of public interest, and the Grand Old Man may now reckon on the hearty co-operation of the Parnellites in any attempt to upset the Tory edifice. Liberals of both schools combined with the Parnellites would give a majority over the Conservatives of 37. In the face of that it is hard to see how Lord Salisbury can take office unless he is prepared once more to risk defeat and suffer an ignominious expulsion from office as he did in the previous Parliament. Hartington mani-

festly understands the situation, and will not tarnish his name by an alliance with the Tories. Mr. Chamberlain would become a white elephant either for a Tory or a Conservative Whig government and any union between him and them would be as frail as a rope of sand. The question, then, is who will take office and, having taken it, how long will his government last? The only conclusion that we can come to is that all government in England is under present circumstances impossible. The 86 Home Rulers of the last Parliament have been again returned from Ireland. They come full of hope in the future and chagrined at recent disappointment. England has not yet felt their power as a body, compact, united, and indissoluble. When they were only 30 or 40 members they succeeded in blocking legislation. What may we not expect them to do now when their numbers are more than doubled, and when they have all the knowledge and power that come from experience? Lord Salisbury or any other Minister would find it difficult to grapple with them. Parnell is now, as he was before, master of the situation, and we need not be surprised if within a few weeks or months we hear of the Conservatives being once more hurled from power and England conceding against her will what she might have conceded with a good grace.

SANTOS AND THE DIPLOMATISTS.

In *El Diario* of last week there appeared an article reflecting on the conduct of certain diplomatic representatives in Montevideo, and accusing them of shadowy transactions in their relations with the Oriental despot Maximo Santos. Our contemporary made special mention of Don Manuel del Palacio, the Spanish Minister, who had returned to his country with more than forty thousand patcons, though on coming to Montevideo he had scarcely sufficient to pay the expenses of his office; of the Duke de Lucignano, the Italian Minister, who settled in a mysterious way the trouble caused by the tortures inflicted by Santos's police on the Italian subject Rocca Laurie, and who refused to listen to the complaints of his countrymen; of Señor Ponte Ribeiro, the Brazilian Minister, who is accused of receiving six or seven thousand dollars from Santos for having represented to his (Ribeiro's) government that the revolutionists against Santos were in league with the Republican conspirators in Rio Grande, and thus having contributed to defeat the ends of the revolutionists. But the gravest of all the charges were those made against the hon. Mr. Pallgrave, the British Minister in Montevideo. "He had abandoned his real mission to participate in dishonorable transactions and to indulge in certain practices that were opposed to civilisation, morality, and the spirit of diplomacy." Mr. Pallgrave, adds our contemporary, "has done illegal business in public lands. He has signed bogus contracts. He has allowed Santos to burden the public treasury by paying his expenses in travelling. When the late revolution broke out Maximo Santos, in a moment of confusion, made over by a sham sale his estancia of El Colorado and his palace to two friends and countrymen of Pallgrave, the latter acting as go-between, and on the 29th, 30th, and 31st of March the British flag was raised on the land of the dictator." Finally, Mr. Pallgrave is accused of being dangerously inclined to certain crimes which cannot be named, and much less fully explained. All or most of these charges are also made in Mr. Labouchere's paper, *Truth*, published in London, and as our readers from this time must take a lively interest in all that concerns Mr. Pallgrave, we shall reproduce for their edification a letter which appeared in reference to him in one of the latest

numbers of the above-named journal that has come to hand:

"I am glad that you have called attention to the doings of Mr. Pallgrave, her Majesty's representative in the Republic of Uruguay. What his salary is I do not know, but if it is calculated on his expenditure it ought not to be more than two or three hundred pounds per annum. He is Envoy and Consul-General. He has the Consulate in a dirty little street, where he has hired two rooms for which he pays \$35 a month, and he lives in a poky quarter (3 miles from town) which he calls the 'Legation,' and for which he pays, I think, \$25 a month. He does no entertaining, his dress is disreputable, and his get-up and turn-out a by-word. Not long ago he went to a diplomatic dinner given by the French Minister to the departing Chilean Minister, in tweed trousers, a shooting jacket, and bright red tie. These things are trifles; but the people out there judge the English nation by the way they are represented, and they are touchy on these matters. They argue that he would not do so in Europe and they resent it. "He recently sent home a Consular report. It is too favorable and one-sided, and although, for appearance' sake, Mr. Pallgrave finds some defects, such as bad roads, etc., the whole gives a very false impression—especially the part which treats of Uruguayan finance. He suppresses all mention of the amount due for pensions, salaries, etc., though he must have been well aware of them, and also of increased duties and taxation. So far from the finances being in a sound state there was a deficit of \$600,000. The result of this report has been that holders of Uruguayan stock in Montevideo have been able to dispose of over \$8,000,000 worth in the London market, probably to bona-fide purchasers who, relying on the report of one of H.M.'s representatives and the favorable review of the same which appeared in the *Economist*, thought to make a good and secure investment. The railway and bank managers out there received inquiries from their directors as to the reliance that could be placed on the report, and their unanimous reply was that it was totally unreliable. "As the expenses of Mr. Pallgrave's trips through the country were entirely paid by the Uruguayan Government he was naturally bound to give them a *quid pro quo*, though such favors, according to Foreign Office rules, should never be accepted by her Majesty's Ministers. And still further, I am informed on the best authority, that his trips were made an excuse for plunder by the very Government officials who accompanied him; for instance, in one village \$3000 were drawn for his expenses during a three days' stay. That some way may be found to remove him is the earnest hope of all the English residents in the country, who sigh for the days when Mr. Monson represented England."

The result of *El Diario*'s revelations was that a large number of journalists in Montevideo who had the courage to copy the article, were summarily seized on by order of Santos and thrown into prison, on the plea that the charges against Pallgrave and Co. were false. It is needless to say that in acting thus Santos shows an entire ignorance or disregard of law. If the diplomats were offended or injured they should have appealed to their respective Governments for protection and not to Santos, and even if the journalists had plainly erred against the common law they should be tried before the tribunals of the country. But Santos and his ways and means are an exception to all mankind. We have no doubt, however, that in acting as he did the tyrant overshot the mark, and that the different nations concerned will treat with the contempt it deserves the interference of Santos in a matter that does not concern him. We are glad to hear that the British Government has already taken action in the matter. An investigation into the charges against

Mr. Pallgrave is being held, and the result will be, we hope, to elucidate the full truth of the matter and to see that justice be done.

ECHOES FROM THE NORTH.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

San Nicolás de los Arroyos, July 17th, 1886.

On the 9th inst. a large party of Irishmen arrived at San Nicolás, some to witness, and others to take part in, a game of football to be played by the boys of the Salesian College, against the men of Ramallo. As I was one of the invited guests I took the morning train from Buenos Aires, and glad was I to forget the din and bustle of city life for a single day, humming as I went along a slight variation of Dalton Williams' verses:

In humming glad, as in a bodice,
The town is stark, and stiff, and sad;
Sarah Bernhardt is its goddess,
Don Torcato is its god.

Travelling along the line to Rosario one must readily experience the advantages of the land journey. Formerly the traveller was obliged to wait the day and hour of the ship companies, and besides the inconvenience of changing at San Fernando or Campana the greater part of the journey had to be made by night. If the passengers wished to land at any of the intermediate stations they ran great risk going ashore in small boats, and even when reaching land it was often difficult to obtain a hotel or any accommodation. Now we travel from Buenos Aires to Rosario, or vice-versa, in the portion of a day without any inconvenience or danger. It is no wonder then that the public prefer the land route to the passage by river. I was informed that the ship companies transport no goods whatever from the capital to San Nicolás, and the same is probably true of other towns along the river. The success of the railway line is not a little owing to its excellent management under the superintendence of Mr. Clarke, of whom I heard nothing but words of praise, all along the way. The officials are all most attentive and courteous in their demeanor towards the public, and present a striking contrast to the dog-in-the-manger disposition evinced by the employes of other lines in this country. While on the subject of railways I may mention that the combination of the B. A. and Rosario line with the branch from Pergamino to San Nicolás is one of the most awkward that can be imagined. The trains from Buenos Aires and Rosario reach San Nicolás at 2.20 p.m. and the train from Pergamino about half an hour later. Passengers coming from any place along the Pergamino line are obliged to wait 24 hours in order to obtain a train to Buenos Aires or Rosario, and if they come into San Nicolás to do business they can only arrive by train in the afternoon and return the next day. On Sunday many persons along the branch line wish to go to church, but they can only attend divine service by taking the train on Saturday and returning on the following Monday! If the directors of the Western line had set about inventing how they might nor accommodate the public they could not have better succeeded. I remember that I noticed a similar difficulty in the combination of the Western with the Pacific line from Mercedes to Chacabuco.

I arrived at San Nicolás just in time on Friday to be present at the grand match that was played on the new site recently purchased by the Salesian community, on which they intend to build a church and a school, the community not being owners in fee simple of the magnificent building in which they at present reside.

The College boys were well marshalled by Father O'Grady, and he was ably supported by Father Rabagliette and another member of the community, but the Ramallo men had no recognised leadership as far as I could discern nor that allotment of places so necessary in a contest. If they had I have no doubt they

might have held their own as there were some very clever players amongst them. As it was, the victory was for the side where there was most discipline, and Father O'Grady and his young Spartan band carried off all the laurels. I am told another match will be played about the 12th of August in the neighborhood of Mr. John Cullen's house in Ramallo, and then I hope to see the Ramalleros better equipped and more successful than on this occasion. The day's amusement passed off in the best humor, and in the evening both players and spectators were hospitably entertained at dinner by the Rev. Fathers of the Salesian Order. After dinner the entire party assembled in the music hall, and many Irish songs were sung and popular airs played on different instruments. It was with no little delight that the Irish folks who were present heard Father Rabaglietti sing and play with great perfection several pieces of their own national music. To conclude this part of my subject, I may say that the entertainment of Friday, the 9th, organised by Father O'Grady and his confreres, was a rare treat, which I hope to see repeated in San Nicolás and imitated in many other camp towns.

This would be the proper place to give a minute description of the prosperous and growing town or city of San Nicolás de los Arroyos, but I cannot do justice to my subject without trespassing too far on your space, so I shall leave it for another article, and meantime, I shall ask your readers to slide over a certain period of time as theatrical people sometimes do without giving any account of the interval. The scene is laid not in San Nicolás, but in the neighbouring partido of Pavon, and the tableau is not a game of ball or a chivalrous tournament, but a marriage feast. On the 15th inst. the beautiful and accomplished Miss Annie M. Donnelly, daughter of Mr. John Donnelly, was wedded to Mr. Edward Pierce, son of Mr. James Pierce, of the partido of Pavon. On the day previous to the marriage the Argentine and Irish flags were hoisted high over the magnificent estancia-house of Mr. Pierce and the guests began to assemble. On the morning of the 15th a grand procession of carriages was formed and the entire party moved gaily away to the little town of Carmen del Sauce, about eight leagues from Rosario, where the popular Irish Chaplain, Father Foran, was ready to perform the ceremony that was to link two happy souls in the bonds of an indissoluble and holy union. Even the dingy and rickety old town of Carmen looked gay and festive at the appearance of so many visitors, and the pulperos abandoned their poisonous liquor trade, and frowzy old women laid aside their maté cup to feast their eyes on the beauteous bride as she entered the church, dressed out in all her silken finery and beaming like the morning sun. The bridesmaids were Miss M. Pierce and Miss Hie, and after the bride herself they were the observed of all observers. Messrs. Michael Brennan, of San Antonio, and P. Donnelly, brother of the bride, did the honors of groomsmen in a way that elicited universal approbation, not to say applause. Father Foran celebrated Mass, and during the ceremony of marriage he took occasion to deliver a most touching and appropriate discourse to the young couple on the duties of the state of life on which they were about to enter. Then there was hurrying to and fro. There were fervent prayers and congratulations. There were tears, not of suffering and distress, but of joy and hope and faith and love, and with their hearts brimming over with these and similar feelings, the marriage party returned to the hospitable abode of Mr. Pierce, where the health of the young couple was drunk in flowing bumpers. The shades of night were falling fast, but twilight had not yet departed and the brilliant green of the Irish flag commingling with the Argentine white and blue might still be discerned floating gracefully over the mirador when the

dancers fell into line, and before they ceased the next day's sun was high above the horizon. A special orchestra from Rosario had been provided, and Mr. and Mrs. Pierce and all the members of their family, did everything that was possible to contribute to the happiness of their guests. It was, I believe, the first occasion that the good friends of Pavon had a general social gathering since the terrible pestilence visited them a few years ago, which desolated so many happy homes, and of which a graphic description was given in the columns of the *Southern Cross* from the eloquent pen of "Fontenoy." The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Pierce was like a revival from that dreadful visitation and erasing the memory of it for ever. It is to be hoped that its significance may be literally realised, and that the friendship, love, and happiness of the kind friends of Pavon so auspiciously manifested on Thursday week may long remain unbroken by sorrow, unclouded by shadows, and undimmed by misfortune. I have not been able to procure a complete list of those who were present at the wedding, but the following are the names of the ladies and gentlemen which I can call to mind:

Mrs. and Miss Murphy (Salto), the Misses Fortune (Ramallo), Mrs. Leahy and Miss Dillon, Miss Mackey, Miss Scallan, the Misses Martin, Mrs. O'Connor, Mrs. and the Misses Gould, Mrs. Renssion, Mrs. and Miss Grennon, Mrs. Garraghan, Miss Garraghan, Mrs. M. Grennon, Mrs. J. Grennon, Miss Murray, Mrs. and Miss Usher, Miss M. Murray, the Misses Cogley, the Misses Ryan, Mrs. and Miss Donnelly, Miss Siggins, Mrs. N. Hogan, Mrs. Nicholson, Mrs. Hedune.

Messrs. N. Murphy (Rojas), W. Murphy, jr. (Salto), M. Dinneen (Buenos Aires), Fortune (Ramallo), M. Brennan (Saradero), Dr. Leahy, Deehan, Walsh, Jordan, Kinsella, Dillon, N. Hogan, M. Hogan, Hammond, Nicholson, Murray, M. Grennon, T. Grennon, J. Grennon, W. Grennon, Collingwood, J. Mitty, Gould, R. Murray, J. Murray, Penders, Keefe, J. Furlong, S. Furlong, J. Cogley, M. Cogley, J. Donnelly, P. Donnelly, W. Donnelly, W. Martin, P. Martin, O. Martin, P. Hie, N. Hie, Stafford, Connors, Scallan, Mackey, Hedune, Renssion, Bohan, Howlin, Snow, Knudsen, Kearns, Trevenen, Coates, Brennan, Jeffers, etc., etc.

In conclusion, I may say that I have a great deal more to write about Pavon and San Nicolás, but I am obliged for want of space to reserve it until next week.

Reporter.

GENERAL ITEMS.

Besides the fatal collision between the 'Saturno' and 'Minerva' in the Uruguay river, last week, another has been reported from the Paraná, where the 'Villa del Salto' steamer ran into the schooner 'Magdalena Costa.' Luckily, the damage done in the latter instance was but slight.

There was a very small attendance at the Hippodrome on Sunday, notwithstanding that the weather was specially adapted for outdoor amusements. The first race was for the La Plata Hippodrome prize over a course of 1000 metres, there were seven starters, Brilliant, Bandoline, Cyclone, Osman, Town Beau, Claribel, and Minero. Brilliant was a strong favorite and won easily. The West Santafeino prize was won by Salvato, by a splendid rush just at the last when Escoces appeared to be sure of the victory. Pinuen was third. For the third race there were only two runners, Kettle-drum and Carlo Blanco, the former winning in a canter by seven lengths. Three horses, Valentino, Hawk-eye, and Beatrice, started for the fourth race, which was won by Hawk-eye, Valentino beating Beatrice for second place. The last race aroused the greatest interest. The course was only 1000 metres. Rosina took a slight lead at starting but

soon lost it, then Signet and Rosina led, racing neck and neck, but in coming into the straight running Sweetheart made a sport and succeeded in winning by a length, Signet being second and Rosina third.—*The Herald*.

The performances of Sarah Bernhardt in the Politeama have been the most sensational topic of the week. On Saturday and Sunday the house was literally packed. Tickets were sold as high as \$50 m/n for a pit seat. The enthusiasm culminated on Tuesday night, when Sarah appeared in 'La Dama de las Camelias,' one of Dumas's plays. As yet the enthusiasm has not abated, and still tickets are bought at a high premium. 'Fedora' was given last night for the second time. It is the unanimous opinion that Sarah is the great genius she is represented to be.

Two residents in Calle Buen Orden were, one night last week, relieved of property by thieves to the amount of \$800 and 500 m/n respectively.

General Victorica, Argentine envoy in Montevideo, denies that he ever received from Santos milk cows or other quadrupeds of any kind whatsoever, as *doncours* or otherwise. As the worthy envoy is a very George Washington in the matter of telling the truth, there will be no hesitation in accepting his rejection of the 'soft impeachment.'

Last Friday night, an unknown individual, passing himself off as a police officer, managed to swindle Mr. John Cohan out of \$730 m/n, in Sarmiento Avenue. The authorities are anxiously looking for the stranger.

The new church dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, at the Boca, was inaugurated on Saturday. The Archbishop sang High Mass. The 'padrinos' are Mrs. Felisa Dorrego and Don Mariano Unzué. The church is a beautiful building which has been erected by the generous contributions of the faithful of the neighbourhood.

On Saturday evening a serious alarm was caused in the Roliteama theatre by the igniting of a piece of paper in one of the gas jets. Somebody cried out fire!

It appears that the announcement of the measures adopted for the relief of the murdered man (Cook's) family was somewhat premature, but we are requested to state that a subscription list has now been opened for the above purpose, and that contributions will be received by Mr. Hanna, the United States Minister, in Calle Florida 502, by Mr. Baker at the United States Consulate, Calle 25 de Mayo 233, or by the Rev. T. H. Stockton, the Pastor of the American Church, at his residence in Calle Corrientes 214. The money collected will be applied in providing for the immediate necessities of the widow and her three little girls, and in defraying the expenses of their passage to the United States. We trust that this appeal will meet with a liberal response from the English-speaking residents in this country, for it would be difficult to imagine a situation more distressing than that of the victims of the tragedy which we have just witnessed, and which has suddenly deprived these strangers in a foreign land of their lawful protector and thrown them on the world helpless and destitute.—*The Herald*.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

London, July 22.

The Queen has invited Salisbury to form a new Government. This is no easy task at the present time.

Montevideo, July 22.

The steamer 'Trent' has arrived bringing mails from Europe to the 20th June.

2000 persons went to visit the imprisoned editors to-day. They were allowed to speak to them at a distance through an iron grating. Carlos Garet of *La France*, Juan Fleches of *La Espartero*, and Dr. Mellado of *La Colonia Española* have been released on bail. The others are still in prison. The Brazilian editor of *A Patria* was arrested this evening.

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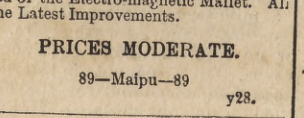
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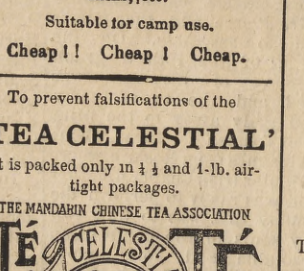
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EXTRACT OF TOBACCO

THE HALLS OF TARA.

The origin of Tara, deeply obscured by the mists of time, has given rise to a great deal of discussion among antiquarians. Some allege that the place was originally called *Lotháruim* (the gray eminence); others, like Keating, asserted that its name *Temora* (the house of Thea) was derived from the palace of Thea, wife of Heremon; and, again, Themora or *Temour* is said to mean the house of music. But whatever may be the proper derivation, it is certain that Tara for many centuries was the seat of the chief monarch of Ireland, as well as the location of his court, and the national *Féis* or parliament, as well as the place of resort for inferior kings, nobles, and distinguished strangers. The *feis* was convoked every three years, or oftener if an important emergency arose, by the monarch, and commenced its sittings three days before the end of Saman (our November 1st) and continued for three days after. The six days thus set apart were spent principally in making revised laws, correcting annals and records, hearing appeals from the nobles, and devising measures for the general defense of the kingdom as well as the preservation of domestic tranquility. Of course, the sacred rites of hospitality were not neglected, and where so many Irish men and women assembled it may well be supposed that there was a good deal of music, dancing, and fun generally, to assist legislation. From the old Irish mss. in Trinity College Library we learn that the palace was 900 feet square, with a surrounding 'rath,' seven din, or casts of a dart, in diameter; it contained 150 apartments and as many dormitories; its height was 27 cubits, and it accommodated 1000 guests daily, besides princes, orators, men of science, engravers of gold and silver, carvers and modelers, etc. The building had 12 porches, 12 doors, and 12 divisions on each wing for the accommodation of astrologers, historians, and secretaries, and their servants.

In the Convention or Congress the chief king occupied a position looking towards the west and nearly in the centre of the hall. Facing him sat the king of Leinster, the king of Ulster being on his right, the king of Munster on his left, while the ruler of Connaught took his position at his back, probably on account of so many of the Fir-bolg or subdued race being among his subjects. Long extended seats in rows were filled with the nobles, druids, bards, philosophers, antiquarians, genealogists, musicians, inferior chiefs, and 'beatachs' or representatives of the people. Thus were assembled in the one chamber the three or four estates—monarchy, aristocracy, the learned bodies, and the democracy. This great national assembly owed its origin to the genius 'Ollamh Fodhla (Olla' Folla), one of the wisest and most accomplished princes that ever ruled Erin, and who not only built the great hall, but also a college in the neighborhood where the young men were taught science, history, poetry, music, etc. He was the 21st king in descent from one of the original Milesian brothers, Heremon, and lived in the first century of our era. 200 years after him reigned the celebrated Cormac, grandson of 'Con of the hundred battles,' who in some respects excelled his ancestor, particularly in the study of ethics, into which he had gone so far that by natural intuition alone he arrived at the Platonic doctrine of the immortality of the soul and the existence of One great cause. In the fifth century the most famous occupant of the throne, though not of the same mental calibre, was Leogaire, who reigned at the time St. Patrick revisited Ireland to commence his apostolic labors. The first interview between the pagan monarch and the saint is thus graphically related in Ha-verty's History of Ireland:

"The scene which passed next morning—Easter Sunday—in the royal *rath* of Tara was one

on which it is impossible to reflect without a lively interest. The king, conscious of the treacherous preparations which he had ordered to be made along the road, could hardly have expected to see the strangers come, but, was, nevertheless, seated in barbaric state in the midst of his satraps and nobles to receive them. St. Patrick, on his side, was not unaware of the pagan perfidy practised against him, but placing his confidence in the protecting power of God, and chanting a solemn hymn of invocation which he composed for the occasion, he advanced at the head of his priests in processional order along one of the five ancient roads that led to the top of the royal hill, where he arrived unharméd. The old authorities describe the appearance of the saint as characterised by singular meekness and dignity. He was always clothed in white robes, and on this occasion wore his mitre and carried in his hand the crozier called the staff of Jesus. Eight priests who attended him were also clothed in white, and along with them came the youthful Benignus, the son of Seehan. Thus confronted with the monarch and his druids, an object of wonder to the pagan assembly, stood the illustrious apostle and his train of missionaries, come from afar to plant Christ's religion in Ireland. Here, as on the evening before, it had been arranged that no mark of honor should be shown to him; but, as on the previous occasion, there was one found to disobey the tyrant's instructions, Dubhtah, the archpoet or head of the bards of Erin, rising and paying respects to the venerable stranger. Dubhtah was the first convert that day."

Tara continued to be the royal residence till about the year 505, when it was abandoned in consequence, it is said, of a curse pronounced against it by St. Rudan. However, during the close of the tenth century, when the Danes had possession of nearly all Ireland, we find their chief place of resort was Tara, and it was there that the infamous Turgesius, their king, was surprised and captured by Malachy, who by one sudden stroke put an end for a time at least to the domination of the pagan invaders. In more modern times the historical mounds have not been without interesting reminiscences. It was here, in 1798, that the last of the gallant men of Wexford and Wicklow, overpowered by countless numbers and feeling that all was lost save honor, surrendered their lives for their cause and country. Here also in the halcyon days of the Repeal agitation was held one of those monster meetings which for number, order, and well-disciplined enthusiasm astonished friends and enemies alike.

AGRICULTURAL.

THE DEPTH TO PLOUGH.—GREEN MANURING.

Upon the matter of ploughing there has been a difference of opinion, and one that is likely to continue to exist. There have been warm advocates of deep ploughing, and those equally in earnest in advocacy of shallow ploughing; of these it may be said, both are right and both are wrong. The depth of ploughing should be regulated largely by the character and condition of the soil; and so when an esteemed contemporary advises its readers that 'ploughing should be as deep as possible,' without a suggestion touching the kind or condition of the soil, we think that the farmer should exercise a little of his own judgment before acting upon the advice given.

Take, for instance, a light, sandy loam; it is very difficult to discover any advantage that comes from deep ploughing. In a deep clayey and tenacious soil it is very easy to discover that it would be of advantage that it be broken up and pulverised so as to admit of free passage of the roots of plants. And upon that point, the loose porous or firm compact condition of the soil to be ploughed is the important point which will determine the

manner of ploughing. Eminent successful farmers, who have a sandy loam to work recommend only three or four inches as the depth of ploughing for a crop of corn. This suggests also another point to be considered in the consideration of the question, and that is the crop that is to be grown. Thus if a sandy loam was to be planted to potatoes, it would be considered the height of folly to plough shallow for a crop of potatoes. As a general rule, we have had better success with potatoes from planting them to a good depth and especially so upon a soil that was inclined to be dry. But on the other hand, if the soil was inclined to be wet, we should avoid this unless we used a good supply of coarse straw manure under the soil. A very sensible view of the question of the depth of ploughing would seem to suggest that each farmer must judge of his own necessities, and not quarrel with his neighbor because his conditions require a different practise.—*German town Telegraph.*

By the term green manuring is meant the practise of growing and ploughing under crops in the green state, to enrich the soil. A soil is said to be productive in proportion to the amount of humus it contains. Humus is formed by the decomposition of animal and vegetable matter. If a heavy growth of vegetation, grass, clover or weeds is ploughed under, a certain amount of plant food is returned to the soil. It would be very natural to suppose that the decayed stem of one plant would contain good acceptable food for another. If ploughing under has been done on a yellow clay soil, six months afterwards, by digging down through the furrow, a dark stratum will be found where the weeds fell and rotted. Repeated ploughing under of green crops will fill the ground with humus, and restore the worstsworn-out land to fertility.

One objection to this method of fertilising is the length of time required, as several years must elapse before many crops could be added to the soil. It is very important, then, to adopt the rotation that will admit of the greatest number of crops in the shortest time. Some plants add more fertility to the soil than others, but these are not always the ones that are easiest grown, especially on poor ground, and it is very important to get a good growth to plough under. Rye will grow where no other grain will, and yield a fair crop. Another advantage is its growth in winter. Another sowing of peas will make a partial crop by the first frost, when it can be turned under and the ground again seeded to rye. This makes three crops ploughed under in one year.—*Theodore Goodrich, in American Agriculturist.*

THE EFFECTS OF STIMULANTS UPON THE HEART.

Dr. B. W. Richardson, of London, the noted physician, says he was recently able to convey a considerable amount of conviction to an intelligent scholar by a simple experiment. The scholar was singing the praises of the 'ruddy bumper,' and saying he could not get through the day without it, when Dr. Richardson said to him, 'Will you be good enough to feel my pulse as I stand here?' He did so. I said: 'Count it carefully. What does it say?' 'Your pulse says seventy-four.' I then sat down in a chair and asked him to count it again. He did so, and said: 'Your pulse has gone down to seventy.' I then lay down on the lounge and said: 'Will you take it again?' He replied: 'Why, it is only sixty-four. What an extraordinary thing!' I then said: 'When you lay down at night that is the way nature gives your heart rest. You know nothing about it, but that beating organ is resting to that extent and, if you reckon it up, it is a great deal of rest, because, in lying down the heart is doing ten strokes less per minute. Multiply that by sixty, and it is six hun-

dred. Multiply that by eight hours, and within a fraction it is five thousand strokes different; and, as the heart is throwing six ounces of blood at every stroke, it makes a difference of thirty thousand ounces of lifting during the night. When I lay down at night without any alcohol, that is the rest my heart gets. But when you take your wine or grog, you do not allow that rest; for the influence of alcohol is to increase the number of strokes; and, instead of getting that rest, you put on something like fifteen thousand extra strokes, and the result is that you rise up very seedy and unfit for the next day's work till you have taken a little more of the 'ruddy bumper' which you say is the soul of the man down below.

DANGERS OF MESMERISM.

The Manchester Sanitary Association has published a statement which brings out with startling vividness the danger of submitting the faculties to the influence of mesmerism. It is pointed out that in this condition, when really attained, the will of the subject is for a time being in abeyance, and his actions, and even his sensations and ideas, are entirely under the control of the persons operating. By frequent repetitions of the operations the submission to this influence becomes more facile, and its action is intensified. Moreover, there appears to be developed a liking for the mesmerized state, so that the subjects present themselves willingly for experiment, and it becomes quite easy for persons in no way connected with the first operator to throw these persons into a condition such that they are entirely under power, in which they can resist any indignity, and can be made to commit any crime however outrageous, at the will of almost any person who may choose to assert imperiously such power.

If mesmerism is liable to lead to such hideous moral consequences it will be readily admitted that it involves danger not only to the subjects themselves but also to the public at large. The Sanitary Association are most explicit in the warning which they give. Women are particularly urged never to permit themselves to be placed in danger of submitting their will to paralysing influence, seeing that they may become the slaves not only of the first operator, but of other less scrupulous persons, and men also are asked to remember that they may become unconscious instruments of designing persons, and that they may be made to perpetrate even crimes whilst in a state of partial unconsciousness. The subject is of the deepest importance, and we hope that it will be investigated with all the light that modern science can throw upon it.

HARD WORK.

'What is your secret?' asked a lady of Turner, the distinguished painter. He replied, 'I have no secret, madam, but hard work.' Says Dr. Arnold, 'The difference between one man and another is not so much in talent as in energy.' 'Nothing,' says Reynolds, 'is denied well-directed labour, and nothing is to be obtained without it.' 'Excellence in any department,' says Johnson, 'can now be attained by the labour of a lifetime, but is not to be purchased at a lesser price.' 'There is but one method,' says Sydney Smith, 'and that is hard labour; and a man who will not pay that price for distinction had better at once dedicate himself to the pursuit of the fox.' 'Step by step,' reads the French proverb, 'one goes very far.' 'Nothing,' says Mirabeau, 'is impossible to the man who can will. This is the only law of success.' 'Have your ever entered a cottage, ever travelled in a coach, ever talked with a peasant in the field, or loitered with a mechanic at the loom,' asked Sir Edward Bulwer-Lytton, 'and not found that each of those men had a talent you had not, knew something you knew not?' The most useless creature that ever yawned at a

club, or idled in rags under the suns of Calabria, has no excuse for want of intellect. What men want is, not talent, but purpose; in other words, not the power to achieve, but the will to labour.

PAYING DEBTS.

A little money will sometimes go a great way. As an illustration of this fact the following is founded upon an accident which is said to have really occurred:

A owed \$15 to B.
B owed \$20 to C.
C owed \$15 to D.
D owed \$30 to E.
E owed \$12.50 to F.
F owed \$10 to A.

All of them were seated at the same table.

A having a \$5 note handed it to B, remarking that it paid \$5 of the \$15 he owed B.

B passed the note to C with the remark that it paid \$5 of the \$20 which he owed.

C passed it to D and paid with it \$5 of the \$15 he owed D.

D handed it to E in part payment of the \$30 he owed him.

E gave it to F to apply on account of the \$12.50 due him.

F passed it back to A, saying: This pays half the amount I owe you.

A passed it to B, saying: I now owe you only \$5.

B passed it again to C, with the remark: This reduces my indebtedness to you \$10.

C again paid it to D, reducing his indebtedness to \$5.

D paid it over to E, saying: I now owe you \$20.

E handed it to F, saying: This reduces my indebtedness to you to \$2.50.

Again F handed the note to A, saying: Now I don't owe you anything.

A passed it immediately to B, thus cancelling the balance of his indebtedness.

B handed it to C, reducing his indebtedness to \$5.

C cancelled the balance of his debt to D by handing the note to him.

D paid it to E saying: I now owe you \$15.

Then E remarked to F: If you will give me \$2.50 this will settle my indebtedness to you.

WIT AND HUMOUR.

The last language spoken on earth will probably be the Finnish.

Business in the busy world must always go ahead of literature. No author is quoted so much as the market reports are.

Tommy asked his father the name of a large building which they were passing. That is a blind asylum: said the father. Then what's the use of putting window's in it? asked Tommy.

Judge, to prisoner: Your name? Prisoner: Henry. Judge: That's your christian name. What's your family name? Prisoner: My father was a Pole. I never could pronounce his name.

A seedy man was recently bewailing the fact that he had on a worn-out pair of shoes. Said a friend sympathetically: Never mind, there is many an honest heart beats beneath a pair of old shoes.

A fond mother, hearing that an earthquake was coming, sent her boys to the country to escape it. After a few days she received a note from the friend saying: For goodness' sake take your boys away, and send along that earthquake instead.

"So you have got twins at your house," said Mrs. Bezumbe to little Johnny Samuelson. "Yes, ma'am, two of 'em." "What are you going to call them?" "Thunder and lightning." "Why, those are strange names to call children." "Well, that's what pa called 'em as soon as he heard they were in the house."

Pestered with "contributions in verse" from a persistent rhymester, till his patience gave out, an editor wrote to his correspondent thus: If you do not stop sending me your sloppy poetry, I'll print a piece of it some day with your name appended in full, and send a copy to your sweetheart's father. That poetical fountain was spontaneously dried up.

A good old Quaker lady, after listening to the extravagant yarn of a shopkeeper as long as her patience would allow, said to him: Friend, what a pity it is a sin to lie, when it seems so necessary to thy happiness.

A youth at Doncaster turns his gift of somnambulism to useful account. He gets up during the night, and while fast asleep writes his school exercises, and is greatly surprised, and no doubt gratified, next morning to find them done.

An enterprising professor of elocution advertises lessons in "composition and delivery" for candidates for Parliament. It ain't the elocution as bothers me so much as the pronunciation: was the remark recently made by a candidate of the very newest midland stamp.

Father: Be sure and carry in that wood this afternoon, young man. Son: What'll you gimme? Father: I'll give you till supper-time to do it. Son: if that's all there is in it, I'll strike. Father: If you do, I will follow suit, and don't you think that the old man's good right arm has lost its cunning in the use of the strap, either.

A Yankee editor having received a note from an irate subscriber saying: Stop your paper and send reasonable bill, and I will pay it—sent a bill for \$5000 saying that he could not afford to suspend publication for less.

A St. Louis girl aged 40, with three million dollars, is about to marry a man of 22. There is nothing very remarkable about it. The surprise will be manifested when a young man of 22, with three million dollars, marries a girl aged 40.

A young Scotchman at Aldershot fell ill and was sent to the hospital. A bath was ordered. It was brought into the chamber where the invalid lay. He looked at it hard for some time, and then threw up his hands and bawled: Oh, doctor, doctor, I canna drink a' that!

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 drops out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints; but if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted: Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling, attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky mucus gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pain in the side and back? Is there a fullness about the right side as if the liver was enlarging? Is there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly 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 disease progresses. If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended after a time by expectoration. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a 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, 77, Farringdon Road, London, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

TESTIMONIAL.

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

JOHN BROWN,
Estancia Floresta,
Estacion Altamirano F.R.C.
July 19, 1884.

COMMERCIAL.

Gold	137.50
Series A	70.5
Series E	70.5
Series F	70.5
Series G	70.5
Cedulas L	70.5
National Bank Shares	180.5

The Banco Constructor paid on the 20th ult. a provisional dividend of 6 per cent for the first half of the present year. This bank has in the two and a half years of its existence paid to its shareholders 31 o/o.

The Minister of the Interior will send shortly to Congress a Message asking for an additional credit for \$1,622,297 m/n, voted by law of 3rd November, 1884, for the termination of the Riachuelo Port works, also a monthly sum of \$20,000 m/n for the preservation of the works.

Advices from the Rio Negro announce very hard frosts down there for the last week. Sheep and cattle, however, are doing well, and lands are in good condition.

Flocks in Pávon are looking well, and there is a large increase. In San Nicolas and Ramallo the increase is very small. Camps are now somewhat improved. In Salto the year has been most disastrous for the sheep-farmers. There have been great losses and no increase.

Messrs. G. A. Cranwell and Co. have solicited from the Government 16 leagues of land in the Chaco Austral with the object of founding agricultural and industrial colonies.

Captain J. B. Gordon, of the steamship *Thessaly*, states that the 10,000 frozen sheep he took to Liverpool last trip arrived in excellent condition and were sold at good prices. His steamer entered the Boca this week and will load 15,000 carcasses at Mr. Sanzina's freezing establishment on the Riachuelo.

Mr. Lastarria, purchaser of the Bolsa, was offered \$10,000 m/n for his boleto, but refused; he expects to get \$100,000 m/n for the building.

The Royal Mail steamer *Nevas* took on her homeward voyage the sum of \$97,000 in gold.

The United States have 13,000,000 of horses and mules, 50,000,000 of sheep, 45,000,000 of swine, and 45,000,000 of cattle.

The reform tariff bill in the United States has failed, and there will be no reduction in the wool duty.

Telegrams from Montevideo announce that the P.S.N.C. *Magellan* damaged her hull in the Straits of Magellan by striking a bank. The steamer is at anchor in Sandy Point waiting for the *Aconcagua*, which brings divers who will inspect and remedy all defects.

Several large sales of land in Salta-Fé and Cordova are reported. We hear of several leagues near Sunchales sold at \$20,000 m/n per league.

Mr. Pierce of Pávon, and Mr. Murphy, have sold to Terrason some thousands of capones at \$55 % each.

The land, 400 squares and house, of the late Mr. Zamudio of Las Heras, was sold by auction last Sunday. It fetched 30,000 m/n.

Mr. Arteaga, who not long since bought 18 1/2 leagues near Tortugas at \$9.30 m/n per league, whereupon to form the new Juarez Celman Colony, has the surveyors now measuring the land. On Sunday last several colonists' families arrived up to take possession, and the business premises to be a brilliant one for Mr. Arteaga, who is getting from \$40,000 to 50,000 m/n per league for his land which cost him but \$9,300 m/n.

The Guido quinta situated at the corner of Alsina and Zeballos, measuring 7000 square varas, was sold on Sunday by R. Dugriol for \$210,000 m/n; the land was divided into 11 lots. Mr. Lohitte purchased 4 lots, and the others were knocked down to Pedro Salvadores, Felix Bernasconi, Manuel Laino, Emilio Orosbiza, Ignacio Scattarini, Ricardo M. Wright. About 600 persons attended the auction.

Messrs. Adolfo Bullrich and Co. sold this week the valuable block of Piedad and Camito, measuring 17 by 70 varas, for the sum of \$90,000 m/n. Buyer U. Gaminaga.

Mr. S. Unzué sold 2000 cows from his establishment *Bella Vista* at \$7 m/n each. Buyer V. Villafane.

Mr. Ghirafdez has sold the property in Calle Artes belonging to Mr. Rufino Varela for \$140,000 m/n. The house, which is a fine one, stands on a site of 15 by 60 varas in the middle of the square between Cangallo and Piedad. This property it is said, yields a monthly rent of \$830 m/n.

Dr. Bernardo de Irigoyen has purchased from the widow Acebal a camp in the department of Concordia in Entre Rios for \$20,000 m/n.

We hear of the sale of 12,000 head of cattle from one of the Lebo establishments, to deliver at a fixed date at \$6 m/n each. Another important land sale is reported in Cordoba, near the southern frontier line of Santa Fé, 11 square leagues at 12,000 nats per league. Dr. Lopez and others buyers, Mr. Benitez broker.

The Paraguay land auction at Bullrich's came off on Saturday with the following result:

Square	Buyer	Per League
15	Carlos Ortiz	240
10	Julian Altareba	240
10	Matias Agarra	240
10	gay	240
10	Antonio Guzman	240
10	M. Frueba and	240
	Figueroa	240
55		19,200

The following commercial telegrams have been received:

National Bonds (1881)	98 1/2
Do. (1884)	84 1/2
Province of Buenos Aires (1870)	98
Do. (1882)	93
Hard Dollars, 6 o/o	76
Treasury Bills, 9 o/o	83

\$100,000 has been shipped to the River Plate.

The colonial wool auctions which opened on the 16th of June have closed; the sales were 5000 to 10,000 bales less than that in the catalogue, viz.: about 350,000 bales. The closing prices do not show any alteration on that of opening, which represents a rise of 15 to 20 per cent according to class on last sales. There has been a good attendance and much animation and competition among the buyers. The market closed firm.

"Liverpool, July 17.
Salted ox hides (light) 5 1/4 d; heavy do. 5 1/4 d. Bones 25 7 1/2 d to 25 10 s. Boneash 23 17 1/2 d to 24. Salted horse hides 11 s. Beef tallow 26 s; mutton do. 23 s 3 d. Linseed 39 s. R Plate wheat 6 s 2 d. Maize 4 s 2 d.

"Antwerp, July 19.
Buenos Aires wool of 30 o/o yield, are quoted to-day as follows:

Long wool fcs. 1-42-1-45 per kilo; middling fcs. 1-32-1-35; inferior fcs. 1-27-1-30. Stock of River Plate wools 11000-12000 bales. Dry matadero cow hides of 29-30 kilos at fcs. 100-104 per 50 kilos. Salted saladero ox hides under 20 kilos, fcs. 60-62 per 50 kilos. Stock of R. Plate ox hides 220-230,000.

"New York, July 17.
Buenos Aires dry hides of 21-24 lbs. at 21 1/2 cents per lb.
Bones \$23 1/2; one-ash 19."

"Havana, July 17.
R. Plate jerked beef is quoted at 16 1/2 cts. per arroba.

CORRALES DEL SUB
PRECIOS:

Novillos muy gordos y grandes, carne y sebo, 900 1000.
1er. aparo vacas y novillos, carne y sebo, 280 450.
Id 2o 200 240.

Flaco chancherío 160 180.
Cheros de novillo 170 180.
Id de vacas 110 120.
Terneros grandes 160 200.
Id mamonos 80.
Novillos de saladero 320.
Id para invernada 240.
Id vacas 160 220.
Desechos 80 120.

Vacas y novillos en pie 500.
Capones y ovejones 40 60.
Se carnearon para el abasto 655 animales y 155 terneros.

THE PLAZAS.
ONCE.

Wool.	
superior	97
Good	84 88
Portuguese	70 80
Regular	—
Bellies	—

Hides.	
Good camp	150 180
Middling	—
Horse hides	2 m/n.
Hair	170
Nomads	160 165
Catkins	190

Sheepskins	
Matadero	30 36 17 1/2
Polados per doz	49
Conteritos reg	49 20

Wheat.	
Coast	—
Salado	6.25 m/n.
Barley	4.10 m/n.

Maize	
White, shelled	2.5 2.60 m/n.
Y. Row, in grain	2.40 m/n.

CONSTITUCION.

Wool.	
Superior	90
Good	83
Bellies	—
Borrega	80 90

Hides	
Good camp	219 220
Sheepskins superior	26 30
Matadero	180
Conteritos	224 234
Hair	180
Horse hides	45 53 1/2
Maize, white shelled	2.35 m/n.

SHIPPING LIST.

Steamers expected to arrive in July:

21 Trent, Southampton	
28 penegal, Bordeaux	

Steamers expected at Montevideo:

23 Aconcagua, Pacific	
24 Totmes, Hamburg	

Steamers expected to sail in July:

21 Uruguay, Hamburg	
22 Don Pedro, Havre	
23 Graf Bismarck, Bremen	
28 Nizer, Bordeaux	
30 Ville de B. Aires, Dunkirk	

Steamers to sail from Montevideo:

23 Aconcagua, Liverpool	
25 Totmes, Hamburg	

BIRTH.

On July 9th, at Rosario de Santa Fé, Mrs. Malcolm Graham of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 15th July, at Carmen del Sauce, Pávon, by the Rev. Father Moran, Edward, son of Mr. James Pierce, to Anna, daughter of Mr. John Donnelly.

On July 16th, at the Merced, Julia, third daughter of Christopher Bannion, to William Plant, Westmeath, Ireland.

On July 19th, in Carmen de Areco, by the Rev. Father Manuel Martinez, Mr. Stephen McAden to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Cox, both of Carmen de Areco.

DEATHS.

On June 10th, at Campana, Argentine Republic, Catherine, the beloved wife of John Mangano, aged 62. Deceased was a native of the city of Limerick, and is deeply regretted by a large circle of friends. R.I.P.

On July 4th, at Mercedes, B. A., in her 29th year, Ellen Donerty, beloved wife of Patrick Marbury, after a painful illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, deceased was beloved by all who knew her for her good and amiable qualities. She died fortified by the rites of the Catholic Church. R.I.P.
"United Ireland" and "Weekly Freeman" please copy.

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

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

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

CATTLE at core, and novillos on sale by R. J. FARRAN, Reconquista 175

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, with practical knowledge of camp matters, and a good deal of experience in the management of similar circumstances, with a view to partnership in an estancia. For further particulars, apply to R. J. FARRAN, Reconquista 175 jy15-1m

LUIS B. MOLINA

ABOGADO

Estudio—RIVADAVIA 48

jy1 1m

Familia que no consuma

HESPERIDINA

debe consultar con aquellos que siempre tiene a mano

UNA BOTELLA

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

ES UNA NECESIDAD CASERA

es años de éxito lo prueba.

M. S. BAGLEY y Ca.

Adolfo BULLRICH Y CA.

RESUMEN DE REMATES A EFECTUARSE

JULIO

Viernes 24—Remate de plantas de D. Basso de Montevideo, en Alsina 78 a las 12.

Sábado 24—3000 cuerdas cuadradas en Arrecifes, en Alsina 78 a las 2.

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

Sábado 31—5 leguas kilométricas, sección 2, núm. 10, letra A, en Alsina 78 a las 2.

AGOSTO

Domingo 1—8 propiedades en el pueblo de Arrecifes, a las 1.

Jueves 5—75 carneros Rambouillet de los señores Lozano hnos, en Alsina 78 a las 2.

Jueves 5—Carneros Rambouillet del establecimiento El Venado de F. Saúl, en Alsina 78 a las 2.

Martes 10—45 Carneros Rambouillet de Ocampo hnos, en Alsina 78 a las 2.

Miércoles 11—Judicial, 1000 ovejas en el pueblo de Ramallo, a las 2.

Jueves 12—Carneros Negreiros de los señores Lozano hnos, en Alsina 78 a las 2.

Viernes 20—Carneros Rambouillet de B. Martinez de Hoz, en Alsina 78 a las 2.

Domingo 22—Remate fécia en el establecimiento San Carlos, en Canuelas a las 12.

Lunes 30—Remate fécia en el establecimiento San Martín, en Canuelas a las 2

78-ALSINA-78

NATAL T. DE TORRES

¡O JO!

¡O JO!

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 1880 y la escritura de hipoteca a favor del Banco de la Provincia, otorgada por el Dr. Juan Diego Harriet

La cuarta parte de las conocidas

Estancias

LOS MERINOS Y LOS MOCHOS

Una Iegua

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 la comarca de dicho Sr. Harriet con los señores rededores, en el establecimiento Los Mochos de \$144,33 cro al año y Los Merinos 3,000 de la misma comarca de corriente. Cálculase pues el interés que da.

LUNES 13 DE AGOSTO

A LAS 2 EN PUNTO

Procederá a la venta de dicho campo, en el patio del Banco Hipotecario que ha tenido la honrada su señoría Presidente de considerarse, a la mayor comodidad de los interesados.

Muyores detalles dare despues. Los interesados de este campo son los señores Luis Saenz, Puma, Acosta, Schindler, de Wichmann, De miguel, Robitson, Arce y otros.

El comprador abonará 15 o/o al firmar al boleto de compra venta.

Los títulos y obligaciones Hipotecario al favor del Banco, estarán en poder al dispositor de los señores interesados y por mas datos, a mi escritorio—

73 San Martín, altos

jy14 16

LANDS FOR SALE

6 LEAGUES IN GAINZA

PROVINCE OF B. AIRES

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

Payable, by cash ..\$9187.50

In May, 1887

In May, 1888

In May, 1889

In May, 1890

In May, 1891

Each league ..15000.00

6 LEAGUES IN SAN MARTIN

PROVINCE OF B. AIRES

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

2 1/2 LGS., VENADO TUERTO

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

1 LEAGUE IN LORETO

At \$15,000 m/n.

4 LEAGUES IN LORETO

At \$15,000 m/n.

4 LEAGUES IN LORETO

\$15,000 m/n per league

4 LEAGUES IN CORDOVA

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

For further particulars apply to

MICHAEL DINNEEN

At the Office of the

30th SOUTHERN CROSS

IMPORTANT TO ESTANCIEROS

NOMORE OINTMENT FOR THE FOOTROT

P. MCNEAVE'S

Patent Foot-Rot

APPLICATION

Completely supersedes the use of Ointment, Bluestone or Paste, and provides a Remedy at once speedy, economical, and thoroughly effective for the cure of Footrot in Sheep. One application will prove its value. The concurrent testimony of the best judges in the colonies of Australia and New Zealand have approved of P. McNeave's Foot-Rot Application.

Mr. P. McNeave has recently arrived in this country, and will undertake to give demonstration of the efficacy of this remedy in person.

Any Estanciero who desires, and is willing to place any number of sheep afflicted with the disease at the disposal of Mr. McNeave, he will undertake to effect a cure in person with his remedy, free of charge. Address—

Mr. McNEAVE

United States Hotel, 278 Paseo de Julio

jy19 1m

AL PUBLICO

Tenemos el honor de avisar al publico como tambien a los señores médicos, que queda completamente reorganizada la antigua

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RODOLFO WOLF

SITUADA

185 - PERU - 189

Entre Belgrano y Moreno

Bajo la dirección del farmacéutico que tiene en

Andres Holm

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T. E. WILLIAMS & CO.

Agents for

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INDENTS executed for PICKS, SHOVELS, etc., etc. PAINTS, Belgian and English IRON of all descriptions.

275-CALLE MAIPU-275

NOTICE.

Commercial Travellers, Estancieros, and others visiting Buenos Aires,