

# THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

VOLUME XIII, No. 4.

BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1887.

PRICE 20 cts.

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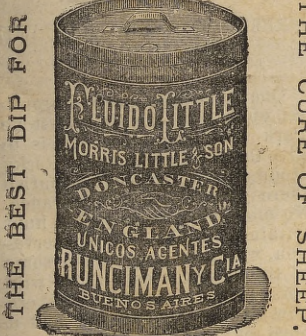
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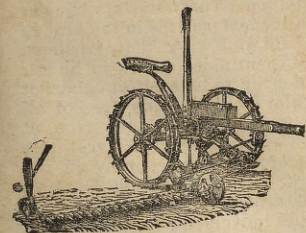
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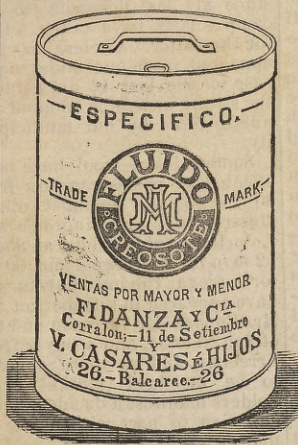
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## SUDDEN CHANGES.

There is little doubt that over-  
heating in summer and expo-  
sure to excessive changes of tem-  
perature lay the seeds of disease  
from which springs the misery  
of two-thirds of the women of to-  
day, especially those of the work-  
ing class. Standing over a red-  
hot stove cooking or ironing, or  
elbow deep in seething soapsuds  
with the thermometer at 90 de-  
grees in the shade, is a sore trial  
to the constitution of the most  
robust woman, and when it is  
undertaken by the wife and mo-  
ther of a family it is little short  
of suicide. Her principal busi-  
ness during the hot season should  
be simply to exist with as much  
physical comfort as possible. Let  
her put the washing and ironing  
out, let her give her family light  
breakfasts, and bread and milk  
and fruit suppers. They will be  
just as happy and far healthier if  
their diet be a little circumscribed,  
and when the winter comes the  
tired house-keeper will feel as  
though she had had a vacation. She  
will have had time for resting and  
reading, for catching up the ne-  
glected sewing, and, best of all,  
for taking delightful little ex-  
cursions into the camp. It will  
pay.

## PROVINCIAL NEWS.

### TUCUMAN.

Dr. Araoz called a popular  
meeting to name a Committee to  
attend to sanitary matters. There  
were about 300 persons present.  
Dr. Tiburcio Padillo, in very  
strong language, accused Gov-  
ernment of attending more to  
politics than to the epidemic and  
of preventing the Red Cross and  
the sub-committee of Aid from  
fulfilling their mission. A Mr.  
Rosenwald defended the Govern-  
ment, but the meeting would not  
hear him. When the meeting  
dissolved, about 100 persons  
went up to Rosenwald with the  
intention of ill-treating him. They  
were prevented owing to Salvador  
Alfonso giving him his arm and  
accompanying him to the Pro-  
greso Club.

Don Rafael Hernandez, the  
Chemical Professor of the Na-  
tional College, has died of cho-  
lera. He had occupied that post  
for the last 12 years. He was  
a man of great general knowl-  
edge. He leaves a large family  
in very poor circumstances. His  
pupils are trying to get a pen-  
sion for them from Government.

## NOTES FROM IRELAND.

### Dublin, Jan. 1.

Long ere now you must have  
heard of Lord Randolph Church-  
hill's resignation. Though the  
event was not unexpected by the  
Tories, it had the effect of a very  
cold shower bath on their sensi-

tive natures. The whimsical lord  
was berated in the most select  
Tory Billingsgate. The *Times*  
as usual waxed furious over the  
probable demolition of its plans,  
first of which was that Ireland  
should remain in *status quo*, or  
something bearing a strong re-  
semblance to chaos, entreaties &  
threats were uttered to bring the  
truant back to his place, but of  
no avail. The heir of Marlbor-  
ough is not the man to link him-  
self eternally with a failing  
cause. He is the first of the rats  
that foresees the doom of the  
sinking ship, and hastens to  
change his quarters before the  
vessel and all on board go to the  
bottom.

This is not the only sign of an  
approaching change of Govern-  
ment. Gladstone is said to be  
in the highest spirits, and is fur-  
nishing up his armor for the  
approaching contest. Hartington  
has been once more requested by  
Her Majesty to take a place in  
the Cabinet, but he with his  
shrewd common sense persist-  
ently refuses. It is not that the  
noble marquis has not a strong  
sympathy for his Tory friends  
but he dares not enter into a  
closer alliance until brighter  
stars shine on the object of his  
affections. Chamberlain, too,  
has made some pronouncements  
which show that he has lost faith  
in the so-called Unionists. The  
Irish party are the more compact  
the more they see their foes dis-  
united. They are not at all sur-  
prised at the monkey tricks of  
little Randy Churchill, but they  
hate and despise Chamberlain for  
his double-dyed treachery, and  
should the Liberal party be re-  
organised they will find it diffi-  
cult to work in harmony with  
him, unless of course as far as it  
may be to their own interest.

The land fight is being carried  
on with unabated vigor. Up to  
the present the struggle was  
confined to the south and west,  
but there are signs that the spir-  
it of insubordination is entering  
into the old Orange citadel in  
the North. It is all very well to  
talk to the Orangemen about  
loyalty and attachment to the  
glorious constitution, but when  
at the end of the loyal speeches  
they are asked to pay exorbitant  
rents they show that they are not  
so different from other people as  
some of their fraternal acts  
would lead us to suppose. The  
latest news from the north is that  
the Lord Lieutenant's tenants  
have applied for a reduction of  
30 o/o. His Excellency has  
offered a miserable ten per  
cent, but no Irish farmer who  
has any respect for himself or  
any regard for his family would  
accept this paltry abatement un-  
der present circumstances, and  
so we shall have the Orangemen  
probably adopting the plan of  
campaign, and no doubt John  
Dillon will with his clear head  
and generous heart condescend  
to take charge of the Orange-  
men's rent until such time as the  
Lord-Lieutenant may find it his  
interest to bow to the people's  
will.

The Government seeing that it  
was sinking into a quagmire  
over the state prosecutions, has  
actually abandoned them and the  
league leaders are now again  
free to carry on the work. Dil-  
lon, O'Brien, Deasy, Redmond,  
O'Connor, Sexton and others are  
stumping the country, urging on  
the active and rousing the ap-  
athetic to action. Healy is out in  
the land of cakes unless when  
he is called on to plead some im-  
portant case in Dublin, Parnell  
is only just recovered from an  
attack of gastric fever and has  
been ordered by his physicians  
to keep quiet for some weeks.  
The elder McCarthy is winning  
golden opinions by his lectures

in New York. Young McCarthy  
is engaged in writing an impor-  
tant historical work. Davitt and  
his bonny bride are soon expect-  
ed in this country where they  
will receive a 'cead mille faelthe'  
are arriving. Father Fahy is out  
of jail and on the whole prospects  
are as bright as can be expected.

The following paragraph from  
the *Dublin Freeman* may be in-  
teresting to sheepfarmers in Bu-  
enos Aires:

«The Irish woollen industry  
has just had an important exten-  
sion. It has been introduced  
into Belfast, where hitherto there  
has not been a single woollen  
manufactory. The new venture has  
been made by Messrs. Ross,  
Brothers, proprietors of the  
Bloomfield Linen Factory, who,  
we read in a Belfast contempo-  
rary, 'believe that they will be in  
a position to compete with the  
English and Scotch manufac-  
turers in price as well as in  
quality, because they are able to  
adapt the motive power at pres-  
ent in use in the linen depart-  
ment to the requirements of the  
woollen machinery.' The work  
has commenced, and several  
webs of the new production  
which is the name 'Belfast  
Tweed' is open to inspection.  
The tweed, it is said, are  
adapted to the manufacture of  
tweeds in all the different pat-  
terns and qualities, but Cheviot  
and Saxony are for the present  
to be their sociality. It is a plea-  
sure in these depressed times to  
be able to chronicle an extension  
of any industry in Ireland. We  
would note, however, that al-  
though Belfast has not hitherto  
manufactured a single web of  
tweed, this article of Irish manu-  
facture could be much more  
easily obtained there than in  
Dublin.»

¿A dios?

## TELEGRAMS.

### London, Jan. 29.

The Scotch members have re-  
solved to apply for Home Rule  
for Scotland.

The Right Honorable W. H.  
Smith, speaking in the Commons  
to-day, stated that the Govern-  
ment would spare no efforts to  
arrive at a satisfactory arrange-  
ment of the fisheries question;  
furthermore, that the Canadian  
Government had acted with mod-  
eration and prudence in the mat-  
ter. Great Britain, he said, had  
always supported her colonies,  
and in this question two great  
nations were desirous of settling  
the question amicably.

Mr. Goschen is candidate for a  
vacant seat in Parliament for the  
City of London.

Germany has arranged for the  
construction of barracks on var-  
ious points of the frontier of  
France as an answer to a similar  
step on the part of the French  
Government.

It is a general impression that  
Lord Randolph Churchill's speech  
does not give a sufficient reason  
for his resignation.

Mr. Phelps, the United States  
Minister, had an interview with  
Lord Salisbury, which lasted up-  
wards of an hour, to discuss the  
Canadian fishery question, the  
interview was of the most cordial  
nature.

Mr. Chamberlain's attempt to  
reunite the Liberal party has  
failed.

Lord Percy has offered to re-  
sign his seat in Parliament in  
order to make way for Mr. Gos-  
chen.

The British steamer 'Blair  
Athol' has foundered in the  
Black Sea. Twenty persons were  
drowned.

The Count of Paris will leave  
on the 9th for Lisbon.

It is officially stated that the  
British Government approves of

the attitude assumed by the Can-  
adian Government in the fishery  
question with the United States.

The present position of Canada,  
respecting the fishery question is  
considered a very serious one,  
much more so by the British and  
Canadian Governments than by  
the principal newspapers and  
people in general. The Govern-  
ment is almost in accord with the  
British Representative at Ottawa,  
that the moment has come when  
it is necessary to send troops to  
Canada without loss of time.  
Several regiments will be brought  
to Ottawa as soon as it is possible  
to do so, and one or two war  
vessels will be stationed at Hal-  
ifax ready for any emergency.

It is rumored that the reserves  
will be called in.

The Government has given a  
subsidy to the White Star Com-  
pany so that its vessels may serve  
as transports in case of war.

Funds falling in all the Euro-  
pean exchanges.

### Dublin, Jan. 29.

The people of the Island of Ach-  
hil, on the coast of County Mayo,  
are making great preparations to  
resist the magistrate who is  
going to that place to execute  
fifty orders of ejection. The  
people keep watch day and night  
for his arrival and should he ar-  
rive at night, notice will be given  
by firing off rockets. If the ejec-  
tions are carried into effect, the  
islanders will be left homeless.

The inhabitants of these islands  
are extremely poor, and were  
sustained during last winter and  
spring by subscriptions collected  
and distributed by the proprie-  
tors of the *New York Sun*.

Further disturbances have oc-  
curred in Belfast, there being  
considerable fighting among the  
rival factions, the police and the  
soldiers. Many persons were  
wounded.

### Paris, Jan. 29.

Rocheport's newspaper states  
that 7 Nihilists have been exe-  
cuted at Odessa, and that 10  
others are under trial for having  
assassinated a Russian colonel,  
200 others have been sent to Si-  
beria.

Mr. Fleurens, Minister of For-  
eign Affairs, has telegraphed to  
Mr. Herbert the French Amba-  
sador at Berlin, urging him not  
to lose any opportunity of assur-  
ing the German Government of  
the sincere desire of France to  
maintain peace.

There is a panic on the French  
Exchange on account of the po-  
litical state of France. The 3 per  
cent bonds of 100 are quoted at  
77.70 francs which implies a fall  
of one franc in 24 hours.

It is announced from Berlin  
that the *Post*, which is connected  
with Bismarck, contains a violent  
article against France.

General Boulanger's sudden  
determination not to receive any  
foreign journalist has caused a  
great sensation.

### Berlin, Jan. 29.

The *Pesther Lloyd* states that  
there is a belief in Berlin of an  
imminence of war between Ger-  
many and France, and that mat-  
ters are far more serious than the  
public are aware of.

An Orsini bomb was fired in  
front of the Altona Hotel de  
Ville.

Socialist arrests are the order  
of the day.

The decree has appeared call-  
ing out 720,000 men of the Land-  
wehr to be exercised in the use of  
the new rifle.

At a court reception the Em-  
peror was heard to say in refer-  
ence to the calling out of the re-  
serves that it would give rise to a  
rumor of war, but that there  
would be no war. The object of  
this step is only to exercise the  
men in the use of the new rifle.

Notwithstanding the peaceful  
tone of the official press respect-  
ing the calling out of the re-

serve, the general impression is  
that there will be war. Rein-  
forcements have arrived at Dieuze  
and Huningue.

The French still continue  
building wooden barracks. At  
Corciaux there is one capable of  
holding 6000 men.

The garrisons of Brunpra and  
Stiol have been reinforced with  
5000 men each.

The *National Gazette* states  
that France is preparing for an  
immediate war.

The committee of the National  
Liberal party have issued circu-  
lars in which they state that since  
the time of the Franco-Prussian  
war we have never been so near  
to a mighty conflict. No states-  
man can form an idea as to what  
may happen in a few weeks. At  
this moment the peace of Europe  
depends only on the force,  
strength, and prestige of the  
German army.

The *Post* says that only Bou-  
lander can remain in power in  
France and that only by main-  
taining a bellicose attitude.

The *Cologne Gazette* says that  
France is preparing to declare  
war in the spring, and that Ger-  
many should ask France to rise  
and explain or else take counter-  
measures.

### Rome, Jan. 31.

It is said that the Pope intends  
to express his satisfaction in a  
special brief for Germany's ef-  
forts to re-establish friendly rela-  
tions with the Holy See.

Three companies of the Italian  
army engaged in Egypt were  
surprised by the Abyssinians and  
cut to pieces.

Government has asked an ex-  
traordinary vote of 5 million liars.

King John is marching on Mas-  
sowah at the head of a numerous  
army.

### Valparaiso, Jan. 31.

The Archbishop of Santiago  
will be consecrated on Sunday.  
Eight of the most distinguished  
public men will be the sponsors.  
Congress has voted \$7000 for his  
conservation and \$5900 for that  
of each of the two new bishops of  
Concepcion and Aneud.

The Senate is discussing the  
clauses of the bill for the Andine  
railway through Uspallata.

Cholera has appeared simulta-  
neously in Santiago and various  
rural subdelegations. Half way  
on the railway between Santiago  
and this city a lazaretto is to be  
established for travellers to this  
port. Many families have left for  
the south.

Exchange has fallen to 22 1/2.

Valparaiso is free from the  
epidemic, thanks to the energetic  
measures taken by the Intendant  
who in good time established  
cordons and rigorous watchful-  
ness, and issued orders which  
have tended to prevent the abuse  
by the public of food and liquor.

### New York.

Streets abandoned, the railway  
docks closed, and all labor sus-  
pended.

### Ontario, Jan. 31.

A circular from the British ad-  
miralty has been received call-  
ing on all naval pensioners under 50  
years of age to get ready for ac-  
tive service. This has caused  
great excitement, as only once  
since the Crimean War has a sim-  
ilar circular been issued.

### Batavia, Feb. 1.

A collision has occurred off  
Maceis between the English  
steamer 'Kapunda' and the  
'Incemore,' both steamers sank,  
and 304 persons were drowned 20  
only being saved.

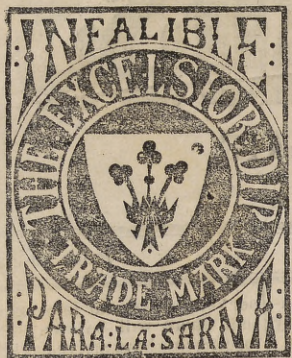
The steamer with which the  
Kapunda came into collision  
was the British barque Adda Mel-  
more. Both vessels struck imme-  
diately after the collision.

### Rio Janeiro, Feb. 1.

Some disorders occurred on  
Sunday at an abolitionist meet-  
ing and several persons were  
wounded.



# THE WORLD-FAMED PEERLESS DIP.



## SNELL & CO.,

203 Rivadavia 203.

### THE TENANTS' DEFENSE FUND.

Capilla del Señor,  
Jan. 27, 1887.  
To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,  
I send you enclosed sum to add to the fund for the tenants who are waging a righteous war against Irish landlordism. We thank God the days are fast passing away when our poor countrymen and countrywomen could be driven from their homes to shiver and starve on the roadside by a bloated descendant of some English trooper. But as the troopers' people hold possession to-day calling names won't dispossess them, so instead, as I have a list of subscribers who promised to pay towards the tenants' fund, I'll turn my talents in that direction.

Hoping my next list will be longer and amount for the fund larger.

I remain, dear Sir,  
Yours faithfully,  
Michael Murphy.

#### SUBSCRIPTIONS, ETC.

	\$ m/n
Rev. Wm. Grennan, Matthew Dillon, James Sheridan, Patrick Lyons—\$10 each	40.00
Edward Torney, John Murray—\$5 each	10.00
Patrick Rial, Francis Phelan—\$4 each	8.00
James Byrne, Geo. Barber, P. Gibney, Terence McMahon, Timothy Rourke, William Casey, Michael Murphy, Thomas Hernandez—\$2 each	16.00
James Maguire, Nicholas Mahon, James Taaffe, Patrick Noonan, Philip McKeogh, Michael Connors, T. McGoy—\$1 each	7.00
Joseph Garrahan, Owen Kenny, Thomas Sheridan—\$0.50 each	1.50
Total	82.50

#### CORRESPONDENCE FROM NICE.

Nice,  
January 4, 1887.  
To the Ven. Dean Dillon,  
Buenos Aires.

DEAR SIR,  
After a most disagreeable voyage with perpetual head winds, concluding with a violent storm in the Bay of Biscay, I landed safely at Bordeaux with my friend Patricio on the 11th of December last. Owing to quarantine regulations we had not been allowed to leave the ship from the time we entered it until the date above-mentioned, which therefore became a date to be remembered with joy.

I found no change in Bordeaux since I last was here about four years ago, except a slight depression of trade, which I believe will get worse, as the trade of the world is now passing altogether into the hands of large ocean steamer companies, and the port of Bordeaux being difficult of access in bad weather for large steamers on account of the bar of the Gironde, the full stream of trade is seeking better ports.

Bordeaux is an exceedingly damp place, rain is as frequent as in the west of England, and our Argentine passengers were exceedingly surprised to see ladies promenading about in the principal streets (with strong boots and umbrellas it is true) and not appearing to notice the rain. What also called their attention was the multiplicity of occupations in which women were employed; women stand at the street corners to carry parcels, they drive carts, act as cashiers at the cafés, sell cigars and postage stamps, etc.

The Grand Theatre of Bordeaux is a very fine building. It occupies a whole manzana and has an entire arcade all around, which is much used as a thoroughfare in rainy weather. The interior is very handsome and richly decorated; the performance we found very poor, as is usual with French opera, with the single exception of the Grand Opera at Paris where, thanks to the large government subsidy, a good company is got together. The French in general are not fond of operas and foreigners prefer the Italian opera. An empresario of French opera is therefore unable to pay for good singers without a government subsidy.

The next day we left foggy and rainy Bordeaux for the sunny shores of the Mediterranean, and after a journey of twelve hours by express train arrived at Marseilles. My companion Patricio, who had never been in Europe before, was much surprised at the change produced by a few hours' journey. Bright sunshine greeted us wherever we went, and we appeared to be among a different people. The brown eyes and white and rosy complexions of the Bordelais were here exchanged for black eyes and sun-tanned complexions, and the language was no longer French, it had changed to the Provencal, which is the language of the mass except when addressing strangers, when they exhibit a strong French brogue.

Marseilles is a much more lively and important place than Bordeaux. It has nearly double the population of that place and more than double the trade. It has about the same population as Buenos Aires, and resembles it in commercial activity, but enjoys the advantages of handsome, wide streets and boulevards in every direction, and a magnificent port open to the largest vessels in all weathers.

On the way from Marseilles to Nice we passed by the strongly fortified arsenal of Toulon. It is surrounded by a circle of steep mountains, from the summit of which strong forts armed with large guns frowned down upon us. Toulon is the principal arsenal of France and the only one on the Mediterranean; it is also the best defended both against a land or sea attack. It possesses a magnificent land-locked bay in which the largest fleet could be at anchor completely sheltered by mountains from any enemy outside. It was by taking possession of one of these mountainous promontories called Little Gibraltar, and thus compelling the British fleet to retire in haste from the anchorage, that Napoleon the Great caused Toulon to surrender and first drew the attention of the world upon himself.

I am, dear Sir,  
Yours very truly,  
Veritas.

#### ROSARIO. PROVINCE OF SANTA FE.

[OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

Jan. 29, 1887.  
To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,  
Although there continue to be cases of cholera reported here almost every day, things are rapidly resuming their normal appearance again. Families are flocking back from the country districts, and trade that had been completely paralysed is looking brisk once more. The few cases of cholera that occur may easily be accounted for by the imprudence of the 'conventillo' people, who flock back to their old

haunts regardless of the fact that there have been cases of cholera in them and that they have been very slightly, if ever fumigated, or disinfected. This is a danger that will have to be guarded against in your city also, and wherever else the cholera has been. Besides these cases there are numerous cases of more or less malignant fever about, and the state of the public health is far from satisfactory.

As I have said, business is looking up again, and there have been during the past week some remarkably important transactions, all of which tend to show the importance Rosario is assuming among the commercial centres of this country. First in order I may mention the sale of the Rosario Tramway Company, that was authorised by a strong majority of the shareholders at a special meeting convened on Monday last. It was there agreed to entertain the proposal of Messrs. Ortiz and Co. to purchase the line on the basis of \$160 per \$100 share, of which there are 800. Some of the smaller shareholders, I understand, do not agree to this, but there can hardly be any doubt that the business will be done, and it is hoped that the new owners may extend the line still further and place it in a condition to do a far more complete service to the public than it has heretofore been able to accomplish, notwithstanding its great prosperity.

Next, the dispute among the shareholders of the 'Graneros y Muelles del Rosario,' an immensely valuable property, has culminated in the sale of the same, with everything belonging to it, to Mr. Thomas Thomas for the round sum of \$125,000 gold. I believe Mr. Thomas is just the right man to be in possession of this property, and if the shareholders had suffered themselves in times past to be guided by his wise counsels they would to-day be so well satisfied with their position that I venture to say they would not take double the money for it.

And, thirdly, the sale of the West Santa Fe Railway has been authorised. It appears that Sr. Casado, the principal shareholder, who is now in Europe, has been in treaty for some time back with a syndicate of English capitalists who are desirous of purchasing the line. Sr. Casado has now been authorised to sell it, taking their face value in gold for the shares, and allowing those shareholders who desire to do so to continue in the new company. The company is to have its seat in this city. The only thing that surprises me in this transaction is the extreme modesty of the shareholders, who only ask the face value of their shares, whereas the line they are disposing of is without any doubt destined to become one of the principal lines in the country, and that is saying a great deal.

A regatta club has been formed here under the presidency of Sr. Anjon, the wealthy proprietor of the Saladillo baths, who generously devoted one thousand dollars towards the preliminary expenses. Boats, &c. have been sent for, and in the meantime some very enjoyable races are rowed every Sunday, vastly to the amusement of crowds of spectators. There is no doubt but boating will score a success in Rosario, and supply a want that has long been felt, and I hope to see the day when the Rosario club will be able to send challenges to your bloated and aristocratic club in Buenos Aires.

The retirement of Mr. W. Kemmis from sporting circles and his probable retirement from the country altogether is an event that is regarded with grief and indignation among all classes. It is well known that Mr. Kemmis has done as much, if not more, than any man in the country for the amelioration of our racing stock and for the introduction of blood stock to the country. This, one might think, would entitle him to some measure of consideration among his contemporaries, and yet it has turned out all the reverse. His horses have been debarred from competing for the prizes given by Government, which, of course, are the most important prizes

offered. His success, the fruit of his enterprise, his ability and his great pecuniary outlay, have been turned into an occasion for petty jealousy and small spite utterly unworthy of serious men. The Jockey Club, which ought to be conducted on the very fairest and most honorable principles, has lent itself to these 'bajezas,' and suffered itself to be saddled with conditions that can only redound to its discredit. This, however, is of a piece with the action that led to Mr. Casey's resignation of his position in the Jockey Club, and it ought to teach Argentine sportsmen that there is much more in a name than what they imagine. If such things are permitted the Argentine Jockey Club will soon lose all its prestige and fall into a rank no better than any of the other racing associations which exist in this country. Its good and useful men will be shamed out of it, and we shall see then whether the assumption of an honorable name will suffice to save its reputation. It is to be hoped that Mr. Kemmis may be prevailed upon to remain with us and we see no reason why a separate club should not be formed to act the schoolmaster to the Jockey Club, and teach it not to figure so unpleasantly before the public as it has done at least on two occasions lately.

I hear that the 'sumario' of some of the men who took part in the riot where Mr. Day and some of his companions were killed in Tucuman, is still in progress and great indignation is felt over the fact that the police commissary who led the mob and gave the signal for the attack is still at large and that no 'sumario' has been made in his case. It is likewise said that the intended rising of the 'gauchos' was well known to the authorities for at least a week previous to its occurrence, it having been openly discussed at the 'pulperias' and talked over the place, and yet no steps were taken to prevent it, and the commission in which the victims took part was despatched without a proper escort and without any warning concerning what was likely to occur. The National Government should inquire into this matter and see that justice is done where it is due.

A decided movement in favor of the establishment of Catholic schools is on foot in Santa Fe, where several leading members of the Catholic Association have been during the past week collecting funds for so laudable a purpose. There was a meeting held there on Friday evening for the purpose of appointing a board to manage these institutions, and I have no doubt but the most brilliant success will crown their effort. Parents are beginning to see and to feel the evil consequences of purely secular schools and since most of the leading men here are old pupils of the Society of Jesus, they are well able to appreciate the difference between what was and what is in the average schoolroom. I have spoken with many gentlemen here who have been educated by the Jesuit Fathers, and everywhere the testimony is to their credit. Those who decry the religious orders in this country are not the educated Argentines nor the educated from any other country, as a rule, but those who not having any instruction worth speaking of themselves borrow their prejudices abroad and import them under the name of Liberalism.

The history of the cholera in this country, and particularly in those provinces where it has spent its strength, will contain many brilliant pages to the lasting honor of the religious orders of both sexes, whose members without exception have been among the foremost to beard the invader and to care for the sick needy. We can only hope that these things may not be forgotten as soon as the sickness is over, as they are too apt to be, and that the people may learn to appreciate those who in every time of need are ready to spend and be spent in their service.

Business in produce, and particularly in wheat, is reviving in the colonies, and several impor-

tant sales of new wheat are reported, the average price being \$5.40 to \$5.50 per fanega of 15 arrobes.

With no more for the present,  
I am, dear Sir,  
Yours faithfully,  
W.

#### NOTES FROM SAN PEDRO.

San Pedro,  
January 31, 1887.  
To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,  
It affords me much pleasure to be able to inform you that since my last despatch to you camp affairs have taken a turn for the better. Cholera has disappeared from our midst, not a case for the last 12 days, due to the strong measures adopted and put in force by our municipality.

Some sales of wool have been effected at prices ranging from 80 to 85 %, amongst others Messrs. D. F. Harrington's and J. A. Harrington's lots at 85 %, \$2 m/n for belly wool and 60 % for borrega. The only buyers who have appeared in this district are Mr. Eppens for Terrason and Co. of San Nicolas, and a buyer from Arrecifes, and as there appears to be no fixed market price holders manifest a decided disinclination to part with staple at the rates which are being offered. Capones at \$2 m/n per head are in good demand, and large troops at this figure have changed hands.

A very short time ago there was put up for sale by auction in the town of San Pedro, about 400 squares of what is considered good camp, having a frontage on the Arroyo Tala of 1000 yards, which is the breadth throughout of the lot. The upset price was \$80 a square, and if to this one-tenth of itself be added, we have what those who are competent to form an adequate opinion regard as its full value. The price was pushed up by bids of \$10 and \$5 to the astounding sum of \$122.50 m/n per square, when it was knocked down to Mr. Wm. Newman.

An excellent estancia, comprising 1100 squares, with magnificent estancia house, etc., in the partido of Pergamino, near the Arroyo del Medio, has been purchased by Mr. John Harrington of San Pedro, from Sr. Thomas Acevedo, for a sum of \$136,000 m/n. The stock, consisting of 7 flocks of sheep with some fine stock, is included in the purchase.

I remain, dear Sir,  
Yours very truly,  
X.

#### THE POOR OF IRELAND.

A Dublin letter in the *Indianapolis Journal* says:  
«I have learned to respect the Roman Catholic Church more than ever before since a visit to this country. Everywhere I find the convents filled with the children of the poorer classes being given an industrial education—children who would grow up in ignorance and vice. At the convent of Kenmare I found 500 children received as day pupils. Many of these children came from five or more miles in the country, so poor that a breakfast was necessarily given 200 of them upon their arrival, and a piece of dry bread before they started for their homes in the evening. The magnificent buildings of the convent were the donation of one man, who is buried beside the altar in a cathedral adjoining. Lace making is taught here, and I was shown the bed-spread ordered by Queen Victoria, which was being skillfully wrought by the nimble fingers of the misses in these schools. Said the gracious sister: 'Maybe you can mention our laces to the Americans that they can order of us, for we support ourselves entirely through the generosity of those who love and see the necessity of our work, for our people are very poor. In the over-crowded work-houses I saw these gentle mannered, sweet faced Sisters ministering in sickness and death. In this district I find the percentage of crime very low; theft is almost unknown, notwithstanding their poverty; women are virtuous to an eminent degree. I believe this

to be owing to the strict surveillance of the Roman Catholic religion upon the conscience of these people. They live more for the reward of eternity than they do for the pleasure of the present. So long as English landlordism reigns in Ireland let the Roman Catholic priest alone, that the latter may exercise a police power that keeps the soul of degradation that besets the body through poverty or sore physical distress.»

#### THE ROW IN MONTEVIDEO.

Montevideo, Jan. 29.  
There was a terrible row last night at the conciliation meeting of the Colorado party. About 800 members attended the rendezvous, a large portion of the crowd being Santista politicians. Some leading «caudillo» sent 200 armed men to the meeting to make a disturbance. Somebody got up and proposed the name of the son of General Castro. Here the row began. The majority began to hiss; some cried «Traitor, Villain, scoundrel,» whilst others raised their sticks, drew their knives, and cocked their revolvers. Mr. Vazquez was badly wounded in the fray, but the managing committee of the meeting managed to escape unhurt by a back door in the theatre. A company of soldiers, with bayonets fixed, entered the building, and this made matters worse, and the city is in a state of great alarm. All the Colorado papers are silent and do not say a word about the matter, the anxiety of the population, and a bloody disturbance may break out at any moment. Some think that the arrival of the «Matteo Bruzzo» will be the signal rising of all the Santista elements in this city and blood will flow freely. The weakness of the Government is becoming daily more apparent, and the prospects of next week are not promising. If the Government do not take great precautions it may be upset by a military «coup de main.»

#### PRESERVING THE WILD GAME IN AMERICA.

One of the principal and proudest objects of the Yellow-stone Park and its supervision is to give the royal game of the Rocky Mountains a chance to flourish there without let or hindrance. No one being permitted to hunt within the limits of the reservation, which is larger than some of the older States, all the wild animals and birds of the west are now congregated there; and if must be a luxury to the 'poor beasts' worth having—this immunity from slaughter, very much on a par with the peace which comes to human communities after being harried and worried by long years of desolating wars. Here are to be seen in their native wilds and their naive glory such noble specimens of American game as the mountain buffalo, the moose or moss deer, the elk, the antelope, the mountain sheep, the different varieties of deer and all the carnivora that inhabit the uplands. And nearly all these animals have become so tame as to pay little or no heed to the presence or approach of the tyrant man. We passed one day, within a few rods of us, a flock of wild geese feeding in a field along the roadside as unconcerned as any of their domestic descendants in a farmer's poultry yard, and the wild antelope ('That starts whenever the dry leaf rustles in the brake,' so wild and wary that I believe I've spent more hours in honest endeavor to get within gunshot of him on the plains than of all the rest of the game tribe of whatever name or nature), this graceful creature, now in the park, is in the habit of hopping and turning to watch and wonder at the movements of the various visitors with a curiosity devoid of fear. What a splendid boon is this to the wild beasts and birds of our country, and if nothing more were meant by it than their preservation and perpetuity, the setting apart of this great game preserve for all time is not only highly creditable to the government, but more particularly to the wisdom and sagacity



ty of the man who first conceived the project and pressed it to a successful issue in the halls of Congress.—American Exchange.

## POPULAR SCIENCE NOTES.

The hyalotype is an instrument by means of which drawings can be made on glass or glassy substances with a waxy composition, solid, and at ordinary temperature somewhat hard. The pen is heated by gas or electricity as the wax easily flows from it. When the drawing is made the plate is etched by fluorine acid and can be either electrotyped, stereotyped or used directly.

If it were possible to rise above the atmosphere which surrounds the earth we should see nothing but an intense and sharply defined ball of fire, while everything else would be wrapped in total darkness. There could be no diffusion of light without an atmosphere or some similar medium for it to act upon; but if the air about us extended to a height of 700 miles the rays of the sun could not penetrate it, and we should be left in total darkness. At a depth of 700 feet in the ocean the light ceases altogether, one half of the light being absorbed in passing through only seven feet of the purest water.

A scientist's kite—The interesting experiment of flying a kite sufficient to carry a man was not long ago made by M. Maillot, and has been described to the French Aerial Navigation Society. The kite was of an octagonal shape with a superficial area of 85 square yards, a frame weighing 150 pounds, and canvas and cords weighing 99 pounds. The huge apparatus lifted 150 pounds of ballast to a height of 32 feet. The cord by which it was held back was 820 feet long, and was securely fastened to the earth. The kite was kept at the proper inclination, varying with the force of the wind, by means of cords fastened to four sides and maneuvered by three operators standing on the ground. It was originally planned to have these cords manipulated by a man suspended from the kite in place of ballast, but this dangerous part of the experiment was not carried out.

## THE POPE AND EDUCATION.

The Pope continues his efforts for the advancement of higher education in Rome. He is unmoved by the threats of the Government and the denunciations of the anti-clericals. His Holiness intends to establish a grand university in the palace of the Lateran for the scientific and literary studies of the clergy. The superior direction of this institution, which will take the name of the Leonine University, will be entrusted to his Eminence Cardinal Mazella, of the Jesuit Order. It may be remembered that the Cardinal was for many years professor in one of the Jesuit colleges in the United States. He is one of the profoundest scholars in the Order which has been so distinguished for learning and for teaching ability.

## A TAX ON BACHELORS.

The question of taxing bachelors has again risen in France. A petition to that effect has been sent to the Chamber of Deputies. It says that in Paris alone there are nearly half a million, whereas the married men are not more than 379,000. We are reminded that the tax, singular as it may seem, has already existed in several countries. The French convention adopted it. So did the old republics. In Sparta the women were allowed to drag bachelors into the temple of Hercules and give them a sound thrashing. Plato condemned them to a fine. Rome made them pay a round sum. Camillus went farther and forced them to marry the widows of citizens killed in defending the country. The petitioners say the tax ought to be doubly welcome—first, because it will increase the declining population by inducing bachelors to marry; and, secondly, because it will help to make up the growing deficit in the budget.—The Pall Mall Gazette.

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We beg to call the attention of the readers of this paper to this section of the column, in which we shall publish lists of the new works received.

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## THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1887.

The lazaretto of Martin Garcia is a Babel of confusion. The officials are quarrelling among themselves. The orders of the ministers are treated with contempt. A military chieftain is sent to restore order, and he proceeds to act just as he chooses. The fact is that at present there are two distinct classes of authorities, and the employees try to obey both, but cannot. A ducking in the river is the only remedy for Martin Garcia and the merry folks who preside over its destinies.

With sorrow, we announce the death of Mr. Patrick Leyden, of Saladillo. Deceased was for some time past suffering from lung disease, and about eight days ago, by the advice of his doctors, he was taken to the British Hospital, where he could be better attended. The thread of his life, however, was cut, and another of our good Irish settlers will be missed from amongst us. Deceased was a native of Westmeath, Ireland, and arrived here some 35 years ago, during which time he held fast to the faith of his fathers both in creed and nationality. His remains were followed this morning to the cemetery by a large number of sorrowing friends. We on our part offer our sympathy to his family.

Mr. John E. Clark will take charge of the Audine line, which he has purchased from the National Government, next March. Mr. Pretot Freire will be manager of the line. This gentleman has long been director of railways on behalf of Mr. Clark, and by his excellent skill and assiduity, as well as his affability and kindness to all with whom he comes in contact, he has won the goodwill of the employees and the public. Mr. Pretot is a native of Chili, and he speaks English as well as a Dublin man. We honor him for his talents and high business qualities, but we are grateful to him, and we take this opportunity to express our gratitude, because he has given employment to several young Irishmen.

La Nacion remarks that President Juarez Celman is the first ruler whose name appears in the annals of any country who, on coming into power, has not had some new project or some pet idea to realise. Our colleague adds that the silence and political sterility of the new President is the more significant inasmuch as, during his canvas, he alleged a thousand reasons why he and he only should rule the destinies of the country. This may not seem very consistent to La Nacion, but we have no doubt that after all the policy of inactivity is the most acceptable to the nation. As Mr. Paz wisely said in his address to the electors of Buenos Aires, the people are tired of 'el lujo de mandar.' They want to be let alone, and if President Juarez will so far satisfy their wishes he will earn their gratitude for so doing. Rocha fell because he was a meddling ruler, and he had always a new policy at his fingers'

end. The tendency of the world is to restrict more and more the privilege and license of the executive power. Que en Victoria is a much more important personage than either Rocha or Juarez Celman, and she is simply a figure-head in English politics.

In a list of authorities named for the camp by Governor D'Amico we find the following names. They are few, but not long ago there were none of our countrymen to be found among the local authorities:—

Mr. Hubert O'Rourke is Justice of the Peace in Baradero, John Malcolm J.P. in Belgrano, Thomas Mahon President of the Municipality in Brandzen, Thomas B. Perkins Municipal in Chacabuco, Eduardo Torrey Intendente Municipal in Exaltacion de la Cruz, James Cunningham second J.P. in Las Heras, Eduardo Tallon, James Murphy and Peter Gilles Municipales with William Casey President of the Municipality, Robert Murphy J.P. and President of the Municipality in Lobos, John Torrey Commander of the National Guard in Rojas, and Timothy Kelly Municipal in Suipacha.

There are some wooden-headed individuals among our people who depreciate the participation of our young men in politics, but we would remind them that it is the duty of every citizen to take an active part in furthering the progress of the country. We do not wish our young men to become politicians to the neglect of other duties—the mere politician is a type not to be imitated. Attend first to private business and then to the general interest of your country, otherwise the administration will continue in the hands of wicked men, yclept professional politicians.

It is said that the tyrant Santos, having been voted a plague and a source of danger to his own country, will transfer his home goods to this city. Of course it would be unconstitutional for our Government to refuse him admittance, but then, they should take care that Santos should not weave any of his diabolical plans here. He will no doubt be followed by a whole army of cut-throats from Montevideo, and he and they should be well watched. Santos, by his barbarous proceedings, has put himself outside the law of nations, and he should be treated as a barbarian, not as a civilized man.

A banquet will shortly be given in this city in honor of Don Maximiliano Paz the governor elect. Invitations are being sent round by the presidents of the Paz election committees, Colonel Dantas and Señor Del Carril.

The ex-President of the Provincial Bank and other officers connected with that establishment have quietly swallowed the serious charges made against them by Governor D'Amico of malversation of the Bank money for political purposes. The persons accused reply by pointing at D'Amico and shouting 'Tu quoque.' The 'pleito' would be very amusing if the public were not the real losers by the transaction, and if the whole country were not scandalised by the charges of embezzlement and fraud brought against men in high office and not refuted.

It is unfair and untrue to intimate that the Directors of the Provincial Bank who wanted the Ortiz commission sent to a special committee were among those who sanctioned the matter. For one, Mr. Edward Casey at the time and in open Board of Directors protested in such terms that the President of the Bank asked him to modify the form of his language, so that it should not carry an imputation on the motives of his associates who were in favour of the transaction, and there are others who were unwillingly that it should be done who now vote to send the matter to a special commission instead of the legal officers of the Bank.—Herald.

Yesterday was the anniversary of the battle of Casaros in which the tyrant Rosas was utterly routed and his sanguinary reign came to an end. Argentines justly regard that day as one of the most auspicious in the annals of their history. Rosas had a powerful army of disciplined troops at his disposal, but he had another army composed of spies and informers and mazhorqueros which was still more formidable to the people. The fall of Rosas was the death-blow to the system of 'caudillaje' in this country. We have not yet attained the coveted goal of thorough constitutional freedom, but all will admit that we have made giant strides in that direction since the day when Congressmen hung up in the Cathedral of Buenos Aires the portrait of the most despicable scoundrel the world has ever seen and hailed him the father of his country.

The Herald says:

We note the death of Mr. Charles E. Witte, who was well known to many of our readers. He died on Sunday, in a fit of delirium tremens in a police cell in the Central Department. He was a man of considerable ability in several respects and could speak and write six or seven languages. In his life of 40 years he has been engaged in a great variety of occupations, but his fatal love of liquor prevented him from succeeding in anything. His widow is an object of pity, for she is deaf and dumb, and is left utterly destitute, with an infant child.

We deeply regret to announce the death of our esteemed countryman, Mr. Hugh Mullen, of Carmen de Areco, who departed this life on Wednesday, the 2nd inst. Deceased was one of the oldest Irish residents in the River Plate. He belonged to that valiant band of pioneers who immigrated to this country when it was little known to the outside world, and when those who wished to become independent had to struggle with many difficulties and brave many dangers. Mr. Mullen, however succeeded by labour and perseverance, like many others of our Irish estancieros, in amassing a competent fortune. He leaves behind him a large family to represent him and keep alive those principles of virtue and honor which were ever his guiding star, and for which, as we hope, he is now in receipt of the heavenly reward which neither moth nor mould can consume. His remains were buried yesterday in Carmen de Areco. May he rest in peace.

### CREMATION.

The latest craze of the neo-scientists, or neo-pagans, is the cremation of human bodies, and as this disgusting practice has been advocated by a few materialists in Europe, it is only natural that the school should have its adepts in Buenos Aires. Any movement, no matter how absurd or repulsive, provided it be antagonistic to Christian practice and principle is sure to gain proselytes in our progressive city. Sir Henry Thompson starts a cremation theory in London; a few vain-glorious Italian semi-lunatics bequeath the remnant of their wretched bodies to the flames, and presto we have a Ramos Mejia and a Susini to establish a cremation association in Buenos Aires. The arguments used by the advocates are somewhat blasphemous if we may judge by the articles and correspondence appearing on the subject in the *Sud America* and other liberal and man-burning newspapers. The so-called liberal wits of Buenos Aires are nothing if not blasphemous. There is a coarse and anti-Christian allusion to the Supreme Being, and the phrase 'Remember man thou art but dust,' affords the wretched penny-a-liners an opportunity of making some flouts and jibes at the doctrine of revelation, but their articles generally wind up by seriously informing the public that a 'distinguida dama' and a 'simpatico joven' have given orders to consign their bodies, if not their souls, to the flames on

their departure from this life. The arguments in favor of cremation, both here and elsewhere, are based on utilitarianism.

Inhumation, say the neo-pagans, is an improvident method of disposing of the dead, because it puts deep in the earth that material which would serve to manure the surface.

Sir Henry Thompson, who is largely responsible for the agitation of this subject in England, in his original essay on cremation, enters into a calculation that 5,584,000 pounds of organic matter are wasted by burial in London alone every year, and calls it 'a ceaseless waste of commodity.' He then clinches the argument by showing the amount expended annually on imported fertilizers, and thus establishes a double waste.

As man has naturally a heart and a love for his fellows, and a consequent respect for his dead, that prevails universally save among a few races that have deteriorated almost to the condition of beasts, it is astounding to have such an abominable utilitarianism proclaimed by the intelligent exponents of an advanced civilization. If an atheistic science does believe man to be an elevated species of brute, that is no reason why it should seek to degrade him to his original condition. If it continues its progress in this direction it may, before long, recommend on economic principles the adoption of the Massagetae custom, by which the bodies of departed relatives were entombed in the stomachs of the living. When taken to task on this subject, Sir Henry Thompson replied that, whether we will or not, the dust of the dead does ultimately nourish us, and that even inhumationists have proposed, where land was scarce, to plant the cemeteries, for the double purpose of absorbing the gases generated in putrefaction and of saving the land. But he forgot that the moral element is in the motive and not the mere act. It is one thing to plant the dead for the sake of the profit, and quite another thing to reap the profit that they may sleep in peace.

But the principal argument of the cremationists is derived from sanitary reasons. Gases arising from corrupted bodies infect the air and water, and so tend to spread disease and death, etc. We have not space here to enter fully into this subject or to answer the objections of the Pagan casuists. But we must remember that all nature gradually tenos to corruption and decay. All animal and vegetable life perishes. The lifeless mass is decomposed by the salutary provision of nature, and the gases generated in putrefaction are so thoroughly oxidized and diluted by the constant motion, rising and sinking, and drifting to and fro in sympathy with the wind and rain, above the ground, that it is difficult to believe that they can be much more dangerous than the gases poured out of the chimney of a crematory.

Human bodies are only a small portion of the animal matter which daily sinks into the earth and is decomposed into its primary elements. The city of Buenos Aires is built on a substratum of 'basura.' The camp is often strewn with the unburied carcasses of cattle and sheep, yet we never hear a complaint on this head from the Ramos Mejias or the Susinis. It is only the body of man even when buried deep in the earth that is dangerous. We must divest our minds of our reverence for the dead; we must tear from our hearts the most sacred associations. We must stand callously by while the flesh of a parent, a brother, a sister is being roasted in the fire, and we must sniff in the fumes with our nostrils. A vaunt, foul and unnatural monsters! Your sophistry cannot prevail on us to so far forget the sacred duty of man and the traditions of all time. We shall still put our dead into the arms of their mother earth in the hope that they may rise to a glorious resurrection. The sacred emblem on their tombstone and the flower above their bed will console us in our sorrow and in that world beyond the grave we shall meet them

again in joy and happiness, when the stripe and toil and misery of this life are past for ever.

### A GOOD EXAMPLE.

The Dublin *Freeman* of the 1st of January contains the following telegrams from Sydney, Australia:

'A meeting has been held here in aid of the Irish evicted tenants. A thousand pounds has been subscribed at once. His Eminence, Archbishop Moran, subscribed one hundred guineas and the premier also subscribed one hundred guineas.'

'This is good work being done under the Southern Cross. But the same beautiful constellation shines down upon us in the Argentine Republic, and we boast of the same blood, and we come from the same sacred isle as our brother patriots of Australia. A fierce war is now being waged in Ireland, and the stake is no less than the possession of the land. The question is, who is to be owner—the tiller of the soil or the alien and profligate robber who calls himself the landlord? The Archbishop and premier of Sydney who are both well known loyal subjects of Her Majesty Queen Victoria say that the robber must give way, and that the honest labourer must receive the fruits of his toil. 'Ireland for the Irish' is the cry all over the world.'

We want the land that bore us,  
We'll make that cry our chorus,  
And we'll have it yet,  
Though hard to get:  
By the heavens bending o'er us.

Now is the time for any man who wishes to strike a blow at Irish landlordism. He need not go to Ireland and throttle its representatives nor come within the meshes of British law. He need only contribute according to his means, as the Australian Prime Minister and the Bishop of Sydney have done. A good beginning has been made by some of the Irish residents of Capilla del Señor, and we are certain that all the other districts in the republic in which our countrymen reside will follow suit. The doom of the hideous monster that has so long oppressed our country is sealed. Its destruction is inevitable, and when the day of deliverance arrives, it will be a proud honor for us to be able to say that we also have had a share in the good work.

THE SALESIAN MISSION IN SANTA FE.

Pavon,

Jan. 29th, 1887.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,  
With your permission, I propose giving in this and a following letter a brief account of the Salesian Mission to these parts, together with some particulars about the missionaries themselves, their society, and its founder, which may not be generally known to your readers. But, before proceeding further, I may remark that two causes prevented my writing in time for your issue of last week—the one illness; the other an expectation that an abler pen would have treated the subject with an ability that I cannot hope to command. Medical skill happily having removed the first, and your issue of this week dissipated the second, there no longer exists any valid excuse for further procrastination. So, with thus much by way of preface, I shall now address myself to the matter in hand.

Pursuant to announcement in the *Southern Cross*, Fathers Rabagliati and O'Grady of the Salesian College, San Nicolas, gave their promised Mission here last week and the week before. The little town of Carmen del Sauce had the honor of being the first place, and the Irish of being the first people, to welcome to this province these members of the Order of St. Francis de Sales. I do not mean it to be understood that this was their first visit, or that they were previously strangers amongst us. On the contrary; we have known them for



many years, we have seen them under the most trying circumstances, and their names are as household words in every Irish home in Santa Fé. But this is the first time that they have come amongst us as regular missionaries, and I am sure I but voice the general sentiment in saying that we most earnestly hope it will not be the last.

The Mission opened on the 11th inst. at Carmen del Sauce, and here as well as in other centres, the Rev. Fathers intended giving religious instructions and spiritual exercises, as is the usual practice of their Order. But the cholera alarm not having yet subsided—some 'casos sospechosos' being still spoken of—they were reluctantly obliged to abandon this part of their programme for the time being. Large congregations attended this place while the Mission lasted, and what with carriages, wagons and tilburies moving in all directions, and horsemen everywhere, the little town was actually shaken out of its sage and somnolent propriety. On the last day a funeral mass was celebrated for the repose of the soul of the late Miss Mary Martin. Nearly all the Irish and a great number of the native families of the vicinity assisted, as much from a desire to testify their regard for the living as to pay tribute of respect to the memory of the dead. Mr. Martin and his family are deservedly held in high esteem, both by natives and foreigners, and the large assemblage of persons of all ranks and nationalities that filled the Sauce church on this occasion, might be taken as the measure and complement of their popularity.

Through some mistake or remissness in the transmission of a telegram, Fathers Rabagliati and O'Grady came wholly unprepared for this funeral service; but what would have proved an insuperable obstacle to a less practised hand was made light of by Father Rabagliati who, to the accompaniment of a harmonium chanted the entire mass from memory. The contretemps deprived them, however, of the valuable aid of the Misses Castelli, two very proficient young ladies, whose musical talents could not be brought into requisition owing to the absence of the impressive music.

On leaving the Sauce the missionaries proceeded to the residence of Dr. Leahy, in Pavon Arriba. Here they made but a short stay, for the two-fold reason that their time was most precious to themselves and others, and that the English-speaking people of the district are but few and far between. Those who reside there, however, gladly availed themselves of the opportunity of participating in the graces and benefits of the Mission, and it may be said that not one who could possibly attend was absent. In the afternoon there was ball-playing and other athletic exercises which served to while away the time till evening, when the accomplished Miss Dillon (Mrs. Leahy's sister) treated those who had the pleasure of hearing her to a selection of beautiful songs and pianoforte pieces, culled with refined and exquisite taste from her apparently inexhaustible repertory.

The next places visited were Messrs. Pierce and Mitty's in Pavon Castro. This being the oldest English-speaking settlement in the province may be called, 'par excellence,' the Irish quarter of Santa Fé. It can easily be understood, therefore, how it happened that Messrs. Pierce and Mitty's, though the most spacious houses in the neighborhood, could with difficulty accommodate the large congregations that daily assembled therein. Owing to the hundreds of Irish who reside in this locality it required several days' hard work—if anything came hard to the Salesians—before the missionary labors here could be brought to a close.

On the 9th a marriage ceremony took place, as a kind of happy diversity to the more solemn services of the previous and following days. Mr. John Kehoe, of Sr. Terrasson's estancia, was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Siggins, niece of Mr.

Patrick Cullen, of C. del Sauce. The bridesmaid and best man on the occasion were Miss Hire and Mr. C. Kehoe respectively—is it necessary to add that the usual sacrifice was most devoutly offered to the favorite goddess Terpsichore? As I had not the pleasure of being present at the festival, I take this opportunity of joining the numerous friends of the happy couple in wishing them at least a dozen lustres of unalloyed and unlimited bliss.

After a day's interval, due to inclement weather, Mrs. Grenon's of Pavon Abajo was reached. Any description of what took place here or at Mrs. Garaghan's, the next and last place visited, would be but a tedious repetition of what has already been written. Suffice it, then, to say that what occurred in these places was the exact counterpart of what had been witnessed in others, and that the Mission so auspiciously begun on the 11th in the Sauce was brought to a successful termination at Arroyo Seco on the 22nd. That same afternoon Fathers Rabagliati and O'Grady returned to their College in San Nicolas, after having traversed in all some 60 odd leagues, and administered the Blessed Sacrament to over 300 communicants.

Such is a cursory, imperfect, and eminently prosaic review of the main features of the late Salesian Mission to this province. I hope, however, in my next to make some amends—in the manner, at least, if not in the matter—for the dulness of the present communication.

With an 'au revoir,' then,  
I am, dear sir,  
Yours very truly,  
Fontenoy.

#### MIDDLEMEN.

Mercedes,  
Feb. 1st, 1887.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,  
I see by a recent issue of your paper that at least in one district in the Province of Buenos Aires Irishmen are combining to prevent by every moral force the scandalous trafficking in land and the unprincipled, or at least questionable manner in which some tenants become occupants to the detriment of their neighbors. This is a motive for congratulation for it shows that the Irishmen of San Pedro, having felt that there is an evil amongst them, have the courage to speak out and determine to eradicate it. It requires no little fortitude for one or a few men to undertake to combat the wickedness of land-grabbing in the country, for the grabber has custom and precedent on his side, and the rich man finds it his advantage to encourage rather than deter him in his nefarious doings. I hope, however, that the men of San Pedro will not be left alone in the struggle, but that they will soon have energetic imitators in every partido of the province. Some men will say: 'cui bono?' men of other nationalities are ready to grab when the Irish stand aside. Even so, we will have the satisfaction of knowing that our countrymen are not encouraging a system which must, if continued in, be finally ruinous to the country, and in many districts the Irish only compete with one another, the competitors by their insane rivalry simply succeeding in raising the rent to an exorbitant price. There is an evil which is a curse to this country and which I hope will be taken up by the 'Irish Union' of San Pedro and other unions that may follow it. I mean that of middle-men. I know in a neighboring partido to this an estancia what is rented by the owner to the middle-man at \$100,000 % per league. The middle-man rents it at a profit of about 80,000 % per league and he grinds down the unfortunate tenants until they are reduced to misery and beggary under his cruel and heartless jurisdiction. Supposing that there are a dozen tenants on a league of that land the middle-man in 12 years deprives them of a million paper dollars which might have been theirs but for

his interference. As Father Flannery said of the land grabber 'Let us expose him' and the middle-man to the contempt of his neighbors. Let us do all we can to teach the landlord that it is not his interest to let the land to an interloper whose cruelty reflects on himself. If there is any advantage to be obtained then let the poor man who works on the land have that advantage.

I strongly hope that after this year we shall have no man of the Irish race acting as middle-man or one letting his land to such a person in the Argentine Republic.

I remain, dear Sir,  
Yours faithfully,  
Leinster.

#### RURAL AUTHORITIES.

Governor D'Amico has issued the long expected decree appointing the local authorities of the partidos of the province for the coming year.

In the following list of the partidos and their new authorities, the first name is that of the Justice of the Peace, the second that of the President of the Municipality:

Arrecifes—Juan Avello, Alberto Casares.  
Ayacucho—Estanislao Alday, José M. Blanch.  
Azul—Antonio Plot.  
Bahia Blanca—Teófilo Burdeos.  
Baradero—Julian O'Rourke, Gregorio Fraga.  
Bragado—Carlos Jáuregui.  
Brandzen—Rufino Martinez, Tomas Mahon.  
Cañuelas—Enrique Villaruel.  
Carmen de Araco—Cecilio Martinez, Ramon Muñoz.  
Castelli—Tomas Torres Agüero, Silvano Hernandez.  
Chacabuco—Anacleto Dominguez, Felix Arce.  
Chascomus—Pedro Echavarría.

Chivilcoy—Eleuteria Mujica.  
Campana—Viterbo Melo, Mariano Ponce de Leon.  
Colon—Joaquin S. Martinez.  
Exaltacion de la Cruz—Luis Lizarraga, Eduardo Tormey.  
General Rodriguez—Claudio Rodriguez, Bernardo Peralto.  
General Lavalle—Ricardo Gowland.

Junin—Luis Paulero, Carlos Robbio.  
Las Heras—Paulino R. Speratti, Guillermo Casey.  
Lincoln—Antonio Farrello, Arturo C. Masey.

Loberia—Enrique Torres Agüero, Carlos E. Lastra.  
Lobos—Roberto Murphy.

Lujan—José Maximo Dominguez.  
Maipu—Juan J. Cernadas, Ramon Satuler.

Mar Chiquita—Antonio M. Piran, Lazaro Gomez.  
Marcos Paz—Florentino Soto, Benjamin Paz.

Mercedes—José C. Acosta.  
Monte—Felisardo Kelly, Pedro M. Lopez.

Moron—Alejandro Juarez.  
Navarro—Ramon F. Perez, Felipe A. Cambas.

Pila—Enrique P. Martinez, Juan B. Casalino.  
Merlo—Angel M. Rodriguez, Sebastian Pizarro.

Moreno—Ireneo Rebollo, Ignacio Maldonado.  
9 de Julio—Abelardo B. Parolli, Nicolas L. Robbio.

Olavarría—Arturo Gimenez, Jose E. Grigera.  
Pergamino—Benjamin Nogue.

Pilar—Jose M. Domingo (hijo), Pedro Martinez Merlo.  
Puan—Jorge Montenegro, Romulo Franco.

Rauch—Benjamin Alegre, Tomas Collet.  
Rojas—Juan Oyhanarte, Pedro del Carril.

Ramallo—Felipe A. Olmedo, Jose Quiroga.  
Ranchos—Basilio Martinez, Alejandro Korn.

Saladillo—Jose M. Aldao, Jose Viale.  
San Andres de Giles—Bernardino Rodriguez, Julio Saravi.

San Jose de Flores—Jose M. Barzoba.  
San Nicolas—Francisco Guena.

Salto—Diego Lopez.  
San Antonio de Areco—Jose F. Burguenio, Alberto Casio.

San Isidro—Angel Lopez, Isidro Neyer.  
San Martin—Lisandro Medina, Pedro Ballester.

San Pedro—Facundo B. Quiroga.  
Suipacha—Ramon Baez, Juan de Dios Silva.

Salado—Alberto Dominguez.  
Tres Arroyos—Felipe R. Sanchez, Felix Canet.

Vecino—Jose L. Rodriguez, Enrique Pirano.  
25 de Mayo—Marcelino Davel, Victoriano Abrego.

Zarate—Miguel Covian, Romula Noya.

#### CHOLERA.

##### BUENOS AIRES.

On Monday 9 cases in city and 3 in the Boca.

##### MENDOZA.

The sisters of charity sent to succour patients have returned to Buenos Aires. Many persons accompanied them to the station, and returned them thanks for their services.

Only two or three deaths from cholera, caused by an excessive use of fruit.

##### SAN LUIS.

The order of the authorities to destroy all fruit has been disregarded by the great majority.

8 cases of cholera on Monday.

##### ZARATE.

On Sunday there were 2 new cases of cholera, and on Monday 4 cases and 2 deaths.

Some of those taken ill had eaten water melons.

##### SANTIAGO DE CHILI.

125 cases on Wednesday in San Felipe, Quillota, Andes, and Putaendo and 51 deaths.

The epidemic is decreasing in Santiago.

##### TUCUMAN.

Many 'casos fulminantes' here.

##### SALTA.

People leave the town and fly to the camp.

#### MONTEVIDEAN NEWS.

The English Minister is blamed for offering the use of a British man-of-war to his friend Santos. *El Bien* says that if Mr. Palgrave sends a gunboat to notify Santos that he has been banished and to take him on board, he will be guilty of an intervention in the internal affairs of the country and that his passports ought to be sent to him immediately.

The Government is investigating the denunciations which have been made of the purchase of arms by suspicious individuals. The gunboat General Rivera is to watch the coasts of the Uruguay.

It is proved that Joaquin Santos sent a large party to cause the disturbance on Friday. The gunboat General Artigas will go to Cape Santa Maria to wait for the Matteo Bruzzo.

A pension will be granted to the widow of the assistant surgeon Portillo, who died while attending cholera patients of the 3rd Cazadores.

Quarantine on Argentine vessels will be suppressed early this month.

Colonel Tajés, Gefe Politico of the Capital, is seriously ill.

Another Lazaret is to be established in the centre of the city.

Dr. Isabelino Bosch, the President of the Council of Hygiene has died of cholera.

A body of troops has been sent to Colorado to keep watch on the estancia of Santos.

2000 Remingtons have been stolen from the artillery park by Santistas. Some deposits of arms have been found.

A fellow with a hidden dagger was caught near the house in which Tajés was. The press calls on Tajés to take strong measures.

Vessels coming from Brazil are put in quarantine for 3 days.

The Chamber of Deputies has passed a law giving liberty of the press.

#### GENERAL ITEMS.

Yesterday there were 16 cases of cholera in the city, 8 persons died in the lazaretto.

In San Luis 4 new cases, in Tucuman 3 deaths, in Jujuy several cases in camp districts, in Salta 54 new cases and 17 deaths, in Santiago del Estero 2 cases and 2 deaths.

In Chili there were 99 cases on Wednesday in the valley of the Aconcagua, and 44 deaths.

In Santiago de Chili, including rural districts, 45 cases and 41 deaths. Most of the patients come to the lazaretto in a dying state.

A son of Don Luis Varela attempted to commit suicide last week at Mr. Negrotto's school. The young lad had been reprimanded by his father for some dereliction of duty and feeling that this was degrading to his lofty dignity of a 'joven distinguido' he resolved to deprive the world of his gracious presence. He pawned his watch to buy a revolver from which he fired a bullet through his left lung a little over the region of the heart. Fortunately Dr. Murphy was called in time to save the wretched boy's life. He is now progressing favorably, and as he has escaped the doom of the suicide it is to be hoped that somebody will teach him that his life belongs to God and not to himself.

Drs. Gil, Kyle, Puiggari and Berg have been named by Government as a Committee to decide who is to get the 25,000 dols. premium for discovering real coal in the republic.

The following is the 'Mas-kelyne's' passenger list:

D. A. Shennan, Henry C. Moore, A. H. Richmond, Ernest Grenfell, R. Firbank, Mme. De Joncke and 3 children, M. van de Ryn, Mrs. Levy, Miss F. Levy, Miss A. Levy, Miss R. Kihrwand, T. Frasar, P. Hagarty, J. Hagarty, T. Hagarty, J. Jackson, W. Carruther, A. Levy, C. Levy, A. van der Heggen, Marie van der Heggen, Stephenne vander Heggen, Henry Hansen.

Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Mulhall are returning to this country by the Royal Mail steamer 'La Plata' which is expected here in a few days.

An anti-cremation society is about to be started in this city. The promoter of this society is Don Luis Repetto.

Rev. Samuel O'Reilly, Irish Chaplain, has changed his residence from Mercedes to Chivilcoy. This removal made simply for the sake of convenience and will not cause any change in Father O'Reilly's usual attendance at the different Churches or in his performance of other duties.

We have received for publication a copy of the rules proposed for the Irish Union Society of Arrecifes. If we mistake not these rules have not yet been approved of by any representative gathering of Irishmen, and therefore their publication is premature.

It has rained copiously during the past week in Tucuman. The rivers overflowed their banks and the floods have done considerable damage. Railway bridge over the river Valderrama is broken down.

We regret very much to hear that a child of Mr. Joseph McLoughlin's of Mercedes, has died of croup. Dr. Peacan was telegraphed for, but unfortunately, the telegram did not arrive in time.

Dr. Gill and his assistants have returned to this city from Mendoza.

Whenever you see a man who can tell you all about the weak spots in his neighbor, you will find one who needs as much watching as a south-east wind does in the Boca.

A colleague records the lachrymose fact that thirty-five newspapers have burst up in this country within a few months.

An awful murder was committed on Sunday by a 'vigilante' in a 'convencillo' in Calle Paraguay. The victim was his own wife, who lived with her father, an old Basque, and two sisters, having had to separate from her husband owing to his cruel treatment. The murderer lay in wait for her, rushed suddenly into her room, and plunged a knife several times through her heart. He was arrested.

The death is announced of Mr. David Methven, a Scotch gentleman, who resided at Flores.

It appears that General Lavalle will retain his position as commander of the first division simultaneously with the office of chief of the staff.

The E.P. has accepted the plan of the Engineer Stavelius for a new Hotel on the shore at the place called 'Bateria de 11 de Setiembre.' \$200,000 will be allowed for the construction of the building.

A decree has been issued imposing eight days' quarantine on vessels from Brazil and five on those from Montevideo, until the latter has adopted a similar measure for Brazilian vessels.

Don Augusto Lix-Klett has been appointed Inspector of the disembarkation of immigrants in place of Sr. Granella, suspended. Don Eudoro Diaz has been appointed Vice-Rector and Don Modestino Pizarro, Secretary and Accountant of the National College of Rosario.

Don Manuel Ricardo Trelles has given to the Municipal Intendant a telescope through which General San Martin is said to have peeped. This is supposed to give an extraordinary value to the article, composed of a wooden tube and a few bits of glass. It will be raffled for the sum of \$20,000, and 20,000 idiots are wanted to take 20,000 tickets at one dollar each. 200 ladies have got a commission to seek out these specimens of the 'genus homo' and represent to them the antique virtue of the San Martin quizzing-glass.

Bitter complaints are made throughout the Province of Santa Fé, over the excessive valuation placed by the Contribucion Directa commissioners on all kinds of real estate. As a rule estates are valued 100 o/o higher than they were two years ago.

Advices have been received from Rio Janeiro that the Brazilian authorities will soon order the ports to be opened to vessels from the River Plate.

Don Eduardo Madero, concessionaire of the Buenos Aires port scheme is expected to arrive here very soon.

Mr. A. D. Shennan has returned to this country by the 'Mas-kelyne.'

The Central Entre Rios Railway between Parana and Uruguay will be inaugurated on the 1st of next month.

The new cemetery of La Plata was opened on Monday and the old one at Tolosa closed.

The wooden sheds that were erected barely a month ago at Caballito for poor families of the locality, at a cost of 3000 nats. raised by a concert got up by the ladies of Flores, were burned down the other night, because some of the poor people in them had come from 'convencillos' in which there had been cases of cholera!!

Some 360 Welsh immigrants were brought from Europe to work on the Puerto Nuevo railway, Chuput, and the immigration office paid for their passage from Buenos Aires to Chuput in the steamer 'Vesta' \$35 each. At the same time the Government vessels undertake to carry third class passengers to Chuput for \$12 each, implying a loss of over \$8,000 on the little job. Some of the native papers comment very severely on this transaction.

Three Italian steamers with over 5000 immigrants on board are expected before the middle of this month.

A great medical conference will be held in this city on the 15th February. The capital will be represented by two doctors and each of the provinces by one. What is to be the outcome of their deliberations we know not, but they will receive a splendid reward for their services, 1000 dollars each.

Dr. Posse, Minister of Education has gone on a visit to some of the Provincial capitals with a view to settle the troubles that are daily cropping up in the National Colleges.

#### LATEST TELEGRAMS.

London, Feb. 3.

Panic diminishing. Political question more peaceable.

Discount in Bank of England fallen to 4 per cent.

Paris.

The 3 per cents have fallen to 75.95 francs. Scarcely anything is done on exchange.







CAROLAN  
THE LAST OF THE IRISH  
BARDS.LECTURE BY THE  
VERY REV. CANON J. MONAHAN,  
PP., D.D., BANAGHER.[FROM THE *Midland Tribune*.]

I beg to bring under your notice the following collections which I have made regarding Carolan, one of the bards of Erin—the bards that are gone. In thinking over various subjects on which I might address you on this occasion I came to the conclusion that this one may prove pleasing and interesting; for you are representative children of that Ireland which Pope calls «the fruitful mother of sweet singers» and although a modern minstrel, Carolan was, according to the testimony of highly competent judges, admired as a first-rate musical genius and untaught phenomenon in the cultivation of harmony. He was the last genuine and duly acknowledged representative of the long and highly-honoured Bardic class in Ireland. The professional bard held a very high rank in society, even before the introduction of Christianity into this island. As far back as the third century the office of bard to the king was amongst the highest appointments in his Majesty's gift. A judge, a doctor, a bard, an historian and musician, were held to be indispensable in every royal family. They always followed the court. The judge interpreted the laws and settled disputes amongst the people; the doctor watched over the king's health; the bard celebrated his great deeds; the historian registered his history and genealogy; the musician amused him during his repasts and in his hours of recreation. Such were the customs prevailing amongst our pagan ancestors. And when Peter's barque, laden with its priceless cargo, and piloted by St. Patrick, touched our shores, and the Saint offered the golden and vivifying fruit of the tree of Christian faith and knowledge, already planted and grown up in Rome, to the inhabitants of our land, the bards flocked about him and he adopted them as his own children and became the patron of their profession, and gave to it a new and more exalted direction. It was not long after until Flech and Cronan of Roscrea, both bishops and saints, became celebrated bards. Some writers have given us a most beautiful and touching description of St. Cronan, the bard, sitting with St. Columba and his monks on the picturesque shores of Lough Ce, now Rockingham, Boyle Co., Roscommon, and singing for them according to the rules of the Bardic art. The «Book of Lights»—i.e., of the Monarch of Ireland to tribute and revenues, or taxation—compiled by St. Benin, who flourished about the middle of the fifth century, contains the following statement:—«The learned bards and antiquarians are free from tribute as long as they follow their own profession. They shall be ready to direct the kings and nobles according to the laws; preserve the records of the nation; the genealogies of families; and instruct youth in the arts and sciences known in the kingdom.» The bards were in those days the historians and heralds of the nation, and were prepared by a slow and special training, lasting some times twelve years, before they were formally certificated for their profession. The same «Book of Rights» contains intrinsic evidence that the ancient Irish were governed according to the best principles of Civil Government known and practised in those remote ages. Until the Anglo-Norman invasion, not only the Irish kings, but also the Irish princes, or chieftains, retained a numerous body of bards in their train. As long as the Irish Monarchy lasted, and the Provincial Kings ruled within their respective territories, the bard, clothed in scarlet robes, solemnly sang the inaugural hymn on the day of the king's coronation. He accompanied his royal master, or chieftain, not only in the days of peaceful glory and hospitable

cheer, but also amidst the dangers and troubles of the battlefield; to sustain or stir up his sinking heart and shaking nerves by the memories of the departed heroes of his family or country, voiced on the strings of the harp. It was by such means many of our Irish heroes were nerved on critical occasions to deeds of valour. The history of the Silken Thomas affords a notable instance of this. Such were the social laws governing the higher ranks in this country down to the eleventh or twelfth century. After that a change began—a social revolution was commenced. The bard, the musician, and his harp were gradually brought down. It was a long and slow process, however, to extinguish both, for the Irish people loved them in their hearts and honored them by their external acts. The contest was carried on for centuries with varying success and upon very unequal terms. Our people made great sacrifices and praiseworthy efforts to maintain the institution of the bard and his harp, but, finally, the iron hand of adversity and superior force overcame them, and the Bardic office was interred (may we hope) to rise one day like the phoenix from its ashes. The last celebrated bard that fell in this unequal battle was Turlough O'Carolan—the subject of my lecture. The first of his venerated profession lived centuries before St. Patrick put his sacred feet on Erin's coast. For the bards Amergin and Lugad came over three thousand years ago, and fragments of their writings are still preserved in the Book of Invasions, and described by a learned countryman of our own, Dr. O'Connor. But the last link in this golden chain of heralds and musicians is Carolan, of whom our own Oliver Goldsmith wrote: «Of all the bards this country ever produced the last and greatest was Carolan the Blind. He was at once a poet, a musician, a composer, and sang his own verses to the harp. The original natives never mention his name without rapture; both his poetry and music they have by heart, and even some of the English themselves, who have been transplanted there, find his music extremely pleasing.» Of him Dr. O'Connor wrote as follows: «Favorable circumstances and casual advantages often accelerate the progress of some to the temple of fame, while others must slowly and patiently wait to remove every obstruction in their passage. An Addison, a Swift, and other luminaries of the age in which they flourished had an academical education; the first dawns of their genius prejudiced a discerning public in their favor; they obtained the patronage of the great, and the printing presses were at all moments ready to spread a reputation so susceptible of an increase. Far different was the fate of Carolan. His first entrance into the world was marked by poverty; that poverty, together with a total deprivation of sight with which he was struck at an early age, precluded many opportunities of improvement. The first dawns of his genius were scarcely attended to, nay, the prejudices against a poor, blind harper must be subdued and softened only by those superior powers which late in life he manifested, and which broke forth with such forcible resistance. The language, too, which he made use of, was so unfashionable that among the great to speak it or study it was a mark of vulgarity. Thus was Carolan's merit during his lifetime confined to the narrow circle of his acquaintance without the enlivening prospect that his name after his decease should be held in veneration.» With the advantages of early and high cultivation may we not suppose Carolan would have deserved the highest niche in the temple of fame, having, as we shall see, in spite of the most adverse circumstances reached so high a position in the musical world. The celebrated Dean Swift has translated one of his songs called

O'Rourke's noble fare which will  
ne'er be forgot  
By those who were there and those  
who were not.

Goldsmith, however, observes

that the name and fame of Swift gave to this translation an unmerited importance. His poem on Bishop Harte seems to me more worthy of admiration. I shall read for you the translation of it which was made by Mr. Thomas Furlong:

In this hour of my joy let me turn  
to the road,  
To the pious one's home let me  
steer;  
Aye! my steps shall instinctively  
seek that abode  
Where plenty and pleasure ap-  
pear.  
Dear Harte, with the learned thou  
art gentle and kind,  
With the bard thou art open and  
free  
And the smiling and sad, in each  
mood of the mind,  
Find a brother's fond spirit in  
thee.

To the lords of the land we can  
trace back thy name,  
But a title all bright is thine own  
No lives have been lavished to prop  
up thy fame,  
For it rests on calm goodness  
alone.  
Could they deign in old Rome my  
fond suffrage to hear,  
To that spot for thy sake should I  
roam,  
And high in the conclave thy name  
should appear,  
Known, honor'd, and loved as at  
home.

To thy master in heaven a true  
steward art thou,  
From thy lips his high mandates  
we hear;  
And the young and the aged sub-  
missively bow  
When thy voice comes in peace on  
the ear.  
Oh! good is thy fame in the land  
of O'Neill,  
Kind heir of the race that is  
pass'd,  
Let others, when drinking, still fal-  
ter or fail,  
I'll pledge thee, dear Harte, to the  
last.

This beautiful poem was composed by Carolan in honour of the Right Rev. Dr. O'Hart, Bishop of Aconry, whose hospitality the bard often enjoyed. In passing it may not be inappropriate to observe that the O'Hart's before the Anglo-Norman invasion belonged to Tara, and were chieftains there. «The chieftains of Teamhair (Tara) where are we. Oh-airt, the Noble, and O'Riaghin.»—Four Masters. But they were banished after the invasion and settled down in the Barony of Carbury, county Sligo, where they had castles at Grange, Ard-farnon, and other places. Afterwards they were robbed of their castles and estates because they refused to take the oath of supremacy. Of this Royal—but robbed—family was Bishop Hart. He retained amongst other noble qualities of his fallen family, that one of hospitality. Carolan often shared it under the bishop's roof and, in return, composed this beautiful song of praise and gratitude, prompted by the noblest feelings and nerved to his best performance by the presence of an appreciative and critical audience—such as was to be found in the bishop's parlour. It is very likely, too, that, banished Meath men, they mutually admired and sympathized with each other more than, perhaps, they otherwise should have had. Both Carolans and O'Hart were originally from Meath. Turlough O'Carolan was the son of John O'Carolan. His ancestral tribe lived and ruled for many years in East Breffny, bordering on Westmeath, and, moreover, owned large estates in the neighbourhood of Castlepollard and Kells. Whole tracts of land to this day in the baronies of Fore and Kells are called Carolanstown. But Cromwell and the Puritans came and dispossessed them without any compensation. Our bard was born in 1670 at Newtown, near Nobber, in the county Meath. His father, who was then in possession of the lands called Muff, in the parish of Nobber, was completely stripped of them—was driven out bag and baggage. It reminds one of our own Goldsmith's beautiful description of an eviction—of one of those death sentences pronounced against so many of our race in by-gone days. In his «Deserted Village» he draws a touching picture of an aged father trained to contented toil, hospitable care and connubial tenderness, but now leaning on a staff on one side, and on the other his lovely daughter adorned by nature's beauty in profusion. Hanging on to her pinotore is a younger brother about six years old, fol-

lowed up by her broken-hearted mother, who leans upon the arm of her eldest son sobbing aloud as she is followed by other younger sons and daughters all shedding tears of anguish and accompanied by their faithful watch-dog. But let me read for you Goldsmith's description of this scene:—

Good Heavens! what sorrows  
gloom'd that parting day,  
That called them from their native  
walks away;  
When the poor exiles every pleas-  
ure pass'd  
Hung round the bowers and fondly  
look'd their last,  
And took a long farewell, and  
wished in vain—  
For seats like these beyond the  
western main;  
And shuddering still to face the  
distant deep  
Returned and wept, and still re-  
turned to weep.  
The good old sire the first prepar'd  
to go  
To new found worlds, and wept  
for other's woe;  
But for himself in conscious virtue  
brave  
He only wish'd for worlds beyond  
the grave.  
His lovely daughter, lovelier in her  
tears,  
The fond companion of his helpless  
years;  
Silent went next, neglectful of her  
charms,  
And left a lover's for her father's  
arms.  
With louder plaints the mother  
spoke her woes,  
And blessed the cot where every  
pleasure rose,  
And kiss'd her thoughtless babes  
with many a tear,  
And clasped them close, in sorrow  
doubly dear;  
Whilst her fond husband strove to  
lend relief  
In all the silent manliness of grief.  
[To be continued.]

## A WOMAN'S FRIENDSHIP.

It is a wondrous advantage to man, in every pursuit or vocation, to secure an adviser in a sensible woman. In woman there is at once a subtle delicacy of tact and plain soundness of judgment which are rarely combined to an equal degree in man. A woman, if she be really your friend, will have a sensible regard for your character, honor and repute. She will seldom counsel you to do a shabby thing, for a woman friend always desires to be proud of you. At the same time, her constitutional timidity makes her more cautious than your male friend. She, therefore, seldom counsels you to do an imprudent thing. A man's best friend is a wife of good sense and heart, whom he loves, and who loves him. But, supposing the man to be without such a helpmate, a woman's friendship he must still have, or his intellect will be without a garden, and there will be an unheeded gap even in the strongest fence. Better and safer of course are such friendships where disparity of years or circumstances puts the idea of love out of the question. Middle age has rarely this advantage, youth and old age have. We may have such a friendship with those much younger than ourselves. A true woman's friendship is to man the bulwark to his existence.

## LEARN ALL YOU CAN.

Never omit an opportunity to learn all you can. Sir Walter Scott said, that even in a stage coach he always found somebody who could tell him something he did not know. Conversation is often more useful than books for purposes of knowledge, it is, therefore, a mistake to be morose and silent among persons whom you think ignorant, for a little sociability on your part will draw them out and they will be able to teach you something, no matter how ordinary their employment. Indeed, some of the most sagacious remarks are made by persons of this description respecting their pursuits. Hugh Miller, the Scotch geologist, owes not a little of his fame to observations made when he was a journeyman stonemason and working in a quarry. Soc rates said that there was but one good, which is knowledge, and one evil, which is ignorance. Every grain of sand goes to make a heap. A gold digger takes the smallest nuggets and is not fool enough to throw them away because he hopes to find a huge lump some time. So, in acquiring knowledge, we should never despise an opportunity

however unpromising. If there is a moment's leisure spend it over a good or instructive talking with the first person you meet.

HOW  
TO PUT CHILDREN TO BED.

Not with reproof for any of that day's sins of omission. Take any but bed time for that. If you ever heard a little creature sighing or sobbing in its sleep, you could never do this, their closing eyelids with a kiss and a blessing. The time will come when, all too soon, they will lay their heads upon their pillows lacking both. Let them, then, at least, have sweet memory of a happy childhood, of which no future sorrow or trouble can rob them. Give them their rosy youth. Nor need this involve wild license. The judicious parent will not mistake my meaning. If you ever met the man, or the woman, whose eyes have suddenly filled when a little child has crept trustingly to its mother's breast, you have seen one in whose childhood's home «Dignity» and «Severity» stood where love and pity should have been. Too much indulgence has ruined thousands of children; too much love not one.—*Milwaukee Catholic Citizen.*

## GOOD WORDS.

«Earth produces nothing more wicked,» says Seneca, «than an ungrateful person.»

The best way for a man to get out of a lowly position is to be conspicuously effective in it.

The serpent is the symbol of a slanderer, and the serpent is the only animal cursed by God.

Man's loftiest philosophy has never yet made tangible a cloud, or stayed the hour of death.

A broken reputation is like a broken vase; it may be mended, but always show where the crack was. A saint is simply a man who can act as well on what he sees by his eyes.—*Faber.*

Withhold nothing from God, so that He who gives Himself entirely to you, may also receive you entirely.—*St. Francis.*

How little can we do in honour of Mary, since, if all our members could become tongues, we would still be unable to praise her as she deserves.—*St. Bonaventure.*

Whenever an educated man speaks, give him respectful heed, for he has read the opinions of thousands and they are the ones to whom you are really listening.

No life can be well ended that has not been well spent; and what life has been well spent that has had no purpose, that has accomplished no object, that has realised no hope.

We are full of prejudices and antipathies with regard to God. We love Him little because we know Him badly, and we know Him badly because we love Him little.—*Abbe Roux.*

Life should be our only and great regard; for the first office of wisdom is to give things their true valuation, to estimate aright how much they are worth; and the second is to treat them according to their worthiness.

Life never seems so clear as when the heart is beating faster at the sight of some generous, self-risking deed. We feel no doubt, then, what is the highest prize the soul can win, we must also believe in our own power to attain it.

It is no more possible for an idle man to keep together a certain stock of knowledge than it is possible to keep together a stock of ice exposed to the meridian. Every day destroys a fact, a relation or an influence, and the only method of preserving the bulk and value of the pile is by constantly adding to it.

It is not sufficient to constitute ourselves just men and women that we strictly pay our debts, keep our promises, and fulfil our contracts, if at the same time we are stern where we should be kind, hard where we should be tender, cold where we should be sympathetic, for then we only pay half our debts and repudiate the other half.

It is not always, perhaps not often, that the gravest men and women are the strongest and

most earnest. It is true there is a mirth born of frivolity, whose shallowness is soon apparent, but there is also a joyousness and freedom of heart and manner which bespeak a fulness of life and depth of character, and tell of abundant resources for future deeds.

## WIT AND HUMOUR.

The old chaps who wore arm-mour were the first mail-carriers.

Girls who marry coachmen ought to be stable in their affections.

We want to ask one question: Can a person go round a square?

Why is man in the midst of a dense crowd like a newspaper reporter? He is connected with the press.

When a car is accidentally put off the track now-a-days it is said to be «derailed.» We presume when a man is accidentally put off the car he may be said to be derailed.

A notorious miser having heard a very eloquent sermon, exclaimed: «This sermon strongly proves the necessity of alms, I have almost a mind to turn beggar.»

Why is a small boy like a woman? said a New Hartford man to his troublesome wife. No response. Because he will make a man grown: said the conundrumist.

«Yes,» said Miss Pecker, «I rejected Mr. Henn. Nice fellow, but I could not have the announcement of our marriage appear in the papers under the headline Henn-Pecker.»

The prima donna who «carried away her audience» is earnestly requested to bring it back, as there were several mothers in it who left babies at home who may want something.

A father recently wrote to Harvard University: What are your terms for a year? And does it cost anything extra if my son wants to learn to read and write as well as row a boat?

They call it a romantic marriage in Minnesota when a couple of the neighbors get the bride's father into a back room and sit on him to prevent his interrupting and breaking up the wedding.

Daniel Purcell, the famous punster, was desired to make a pun extempore. «Upon what subject?» said Daniel. «The king,» answered the other. «Oh, sir,» said he, «the king is no subject.»

A pretty but too prudent maiden fell overboard, and her lover leaned over the boat as she rose to the surface and said: Give me your hand. Please ask papa: she said, as she sank for the second time.

During a large dinner-party given by a gentleman, a young braggart, who sat next the poetess Phoebe Cary, chose to deride his host, and said, «Miss Cary, 'tis very true that 'fools make feasts, and wise men eat them.'» «And it is equally true,» responded Miss Cary, «that 'wise men say smart things, and fools repeat them.'»

A Musical Doctor.—A Marseilles physician went to spend a few days in Paris. His first visit was to the Imperial Academy of Music. In the middle of the first act the Southerner whispered into his neighbor's ear: «Who is the singer?» The other told him the name. «Ah!» exclaimed the doctor, «the finest specimen of a cold in the head I ever heard.»

A boy was taken to task by his mother for striking his companion. She told him he must ask forgiveness of the wronged one. He went up to him and whispered through his clenched teeth: «I've got to ask you to forgive me for hitting you, and you'd better speak right out that you do, or I'll give you something to remember.» The victim spoke up.

One of the most witty as well as one of the most brilliant men Pennsylvania has produced was the late George W. Barton, of Philadelphia, who once occupied a seat on the bench. Trying a case before a judge who was chiefly remarkable for obtuseness he took occasion to say that he had often seen a great ass in judicial robes. «You speak from experience, I suppose,» was the angry retort. «Not at all,» replied Judge Barton, «I am speaking directly from observation.»



## SCANDAL-MONGERS.

Do you hear the scandal-mongers  
Passing by,  
Breathing poison in a whisper,  
In a sigh?  
Moving cautiously and slow,  
Smiling sweetly as they go,  
Never noisy—gliding smoothly like  
a snake,  
Slipping here and gliding there,  
Through the meadows fresh  
and fair,  
Leaving subtle slime and poison in  
their wake?  
Saw you not the scandal-monger  
As she sat,  
Beaming brightly 'neath the roses  
On her hat?  
In her dainty gloves and dress,  
Angel-like, and nothing less,  
Seemed she—casting smiles and  
pleasant words about,  
Once she shrugged and shook  
her head,  
Raised her eyes and nothing  
said,  
When you spoke of friends, and yet  
it left a doubt.  
Did you watch the scandal-monger  
At the ball,  
Through the music, rhythm, beauty,  
Light and all?  
Moving here and moving there,  
With a whisper light as air,  
Casting shadows on a sister woman's  
face,  
Just a whispered word or  
glance,  
As she floated through the  
dance,  
And a doubt for ever hangs upon a  
name.  
You will find the scandal-monger  
Everywhere;  
Sometimes men, but often women  
Young and fair;  
Yet their tongues drip foulest  
slime,  
And they spend their leisure time  
Casting mud on those who climb  
by work and worth!  
Shun them, shun them as you  
go,  
Shun them, whether high or  
low,  
They are but the cursed serpents  
of the earth.

## COMMERCIAL.

Gold	February 3.
Cedulas—	126.00
Series A.....	
Series E.....	
Series F.....	
Series G.....	82.00
Series J.....	
Series L.....	91.50
National Bank Shares.....	238
Banco Constructor.....	242

The Wool Market is unchangeable. Prices are good but holders will not sell at current prices. Many lots are going into deposit. Wheat rose to-day 40 cents per fanega. Hides are also at a high price. The prices of wool in Europe are very good, but buyers here are not disposed to invest in the article in accordance with the European rates.

Advices from Rosario announce the movement in shipping there unprecedented. There are upwards of 100 steamers in port at present, and nearly a quarter of that number in Santa Fe, besides innumerable sailing vessels, all taking in cereals.

Circulars of the Banco Constructor were handed round this week announcing the opening of the subscription list for the new emission of 5 million dollars. Shareholders will have 15 days' preference, and payments are to be made in instalments, 10 o/o cash and 10 o/o per quarter, all to be paid up in two and a half years. The shares are highly considered in the market now, so the lists will fill rapidly. The dividend will be payable from February 15, being a share of \$100 and 10 o/o in cash.

The new speculating house called the Bolsa Argentina will business from 9 to 11 p.m. These are also the favorite hours of other gambling establishments in this city.

At the liquidation of Bolsa transactions at the end of the past month, the amount was not as usual noted on the board. This omission was made with a view to cheat the authorities out of the new tax on speculation.

It is said that the number of unprotected bills in the Provincial Bank amounts to one million and a half. This money, it is supposed, was all given for election purposes! It is in contemplation to take proceedings against the parties who are guilty in the matter.

A new Telephone Company has been started in La Plata with a capital of \$100,000 m/n in shares of 50 m/n. Don Manuel M. de Urquiza is the initiator of the society, and the Board of Directors are: Messrs. S. N. Casares,

Gmo. Walker, P. Nocetti, P. Lary Storch, B. del Castillo, A. Ugaide, T. Bradley, N. B. Carbonell, L. Goyena, M. Rocha.

We hear of a most important contract made by the Government of the province of Salta with Mr. Wileman, representative of an English syndicate of capitalists, and well known in this market. Mr. Wileman proposes with a capital of \$300,000 to irrigate by means of canals, etc., certain departments known as Capital, Cerillos, Rosario de Lerma, Chicomana, San Bernardo, Guachipas and Molinos in the province of Salta, the Government guaranteeing an interest of 7 o/o per annum, or in case of expropriation 20 o/o on the total amount expended.

The following important sales are reported:  
Two leagues of estancia in Lobos at \$246,000 m/n, being about 80 m/n per square, to Don Gregorio Soler, who will devote his new purchase to fattening the stock raised on the Sauce Corto property.

14 1/2 leagues in Villa Mercedes, with frontage of a league on Rio Negro, nine leagues being fenced, for \$100,000 m/n—\$25,000 cash and rest at dates; buyer Don Juan Forba, seller Don Carlos M. Escalada. \$50,000 have since been offered the purchaser on the transaction and refused.

We hear of an important purchase made by Mr. C. Dunzelmann, of the estancia La Cubana in Bragado, about a square league, for \$40,000 m/n; also 1500 sheep, Lincoln cross, at \$1.40 m/n. The seller is Mr. J. B. Dowling.

Mr. Acevedo, who bought some months ago 15 leagues of the Arrascaeta lands at \$11,000 m/n per league, has just sold 'boleto' for \$20,000 m/n. Mr. Dunzelmann broker.

Dr. Gaspar Creaghe has sold to Mr. and Mrs. Scappuzza 11 by 37 yards of land in Calle Uruguay, Rosario, for \$1800 m/n.

We hear of large transactions of lands in Bahia Blanca, the purchasers are English and the price fixed per league is \$25,000 m/n. The sellers will make a profit of 400,000 m/n.

The Diario says that a merchant of Santa Fe has made an important sale of 50,000 bags of flour at \$5.80 put on board, purchased by an importing firm in Buenos Aires.

The Government of Paraguay has sold six lots of yerbaes to Juan Navarro for the sum of \$330,000.

The London and River Plate Bank has increased its capital in the Rosario branch with \$200,000 gold, and reduced 2 per cent on advances in account current, and will charge 10 per cent from the 1st February.

It is said that the Santa Fe Government is about to increase the rate of patents for all industry 25 per cent.

An important contract for supply of 2,000 tons of alfalfa is reported, Messrs. Perez and Cueto sellers. The alfalfa comes from the well-known Escalada Chacra at Martinez Station; and the price is 13.06 m/n. per 1,000 kilos.

The rails of the new railway are now laid on to Palomar, Monte Caseros.

The statutes of the Espartillar Estancia Company, of which we announced the formation some time ago, have been laid before Government by Mr. J. H. Higgins for its approval. The capital is £120,000 sterling in 12,000 shares of £10 each.

Mr. James Kehoe, of Pergamino, sold his wool in this market at \$102 1/2, old currency, per arrobe.

Terrason has bought several lots of wool from \$90 to 100 m/n for wool in Pergamino and San Nicolas. The same spirited buyer is paying \$2 m/n for capons.

The following are the last prices for produce in the Cordoba markets:

Hides (winter) entire, per 10 kilos 3 42 m/n.  
Do (summer) do do 2.20 m/n  
Do do (epidemia) do 2.20 m/n  
Do goats, not exceeding 27 lb per doz 6 10 m/n do do  
Do do heavier 4.35 m/n do do

Do desechos and he-goats 3.05 m/n do do  
Kids 2.10 m/n per doz  
Do desechos 0.60 m/n do  
Do nonatos 0.12 m/n do  
Wool 1.90 per arrobe  
—Rosario Reporter.

The following commercial telegrams have been received:

'Liverpool, Jan. 29.  
Buenos Aires merino and mestiza wools No. 1, of 30-32 o/o yield, 7d. per lb.  
Camp merino sheepskins of 65-85 lbs. per doz. at 6 1/2 d. Matadero do of 90-100 kilos at 6 1/2 d. Salted ox hides 63 lbs, 7d. per lb. Stock about 3000 hides. Salted horse hides 30lbs, 13s.3d. to 13s.6d. each. Stock about 3000 hides. Beef tallow 27s-28s per cwt. Stock of beef and mutton tallow about 4000 pipes. Maize 4s. 6d. per 100 lbs. Wheat 7s. 3d. per 100 lbs. R. Plate Bones £4 14s to £4 16s per ton on shore; Bone-ash (over 70 o/o) £3 18s-£4 per ton on shore. Linseed 39-40s. per 416lbs.

'Havre, Jan. 31.  
During the last fortnight transactions in River Plate wools have been done at firm prices.

Buenos Aires old clip (special for Havre) 33 per cent yield, is quoted at fcs. 1.65-1.70 per kilo. Stock about 3000 bales. River Plate beef tallow fcs. 32-33 per 50 kilos.

Dry matadero ox hides of B. Aires 14-15 kilos fcs. 112-115 per 50 kilos.  
Salted horse hides fcs. 53-56 per 50 kilos.

Salted matadero ox hides of Montevideo of 28-29 kilos fcs. 72 to 73 per 50 kilos despatched. About 2000 barrels of sugar have been exported during the last fortnight for B. Aires.

'Rio Janeiro, Jan. 31.  
River Plate jerked beef 360-480 reis per kilo. Stock about 90,000 kilos.

Price in Bahia for Rio Grande beef 500-580 reis; stock about 800,000 kilos.  
In Pernambuco for same 200 to 520 reis; stock 500,000 reis.  
Exchange on London 22d.

## CORRALES DEL SUD

PRECIOS:  
Primeros apartes, muy buenos, 10 y 15.  
Apartes generales 12 11 10 y 9.  
Segunda apartes, 7 8 y 9.  
Flaco 7 y 9.  
Terneros 2 3 y 4.  
Cueros de novillos 6 6.50 y 7.  
Cueros de vaca 5 y 4.50.  
Mantanza de vacas 860.  
Id terneros 81.

## STOCKS AND SHARES.

Provincial roads and bridges	65.00
LaCurumalan shares of \$10000	
each	20 o/o Pm
Belgrano Tramway Shares	Nominal
New Bolsa do	160 do
Gas Primitivo do	140 do
Gas Argentino	200 o/o
Roads and Bridges (1884)	96 o/o
Catalinas's Wharf & Deposits	200 o/o
National Bank Shares	241-50
Lloyd Argentino do	par
Italian and River Plate Bank	50 gold
Central Railway	229
Banco Constructor de la Plata	\$242
Banco del Comercio	1120
Treasury Bills	1000
National Bonds (1881)	66
Do (1884)	70
Do (1883)	100
Do (1876)	88
Municipal Bonds	68
Foreign Debt, gold	94
Riachuelo Port Works	92
Southern Railway Works	Nominal
Northern do	
Campana do	
Propiedad Hygiene	50 do
City of B. A. Tramway	do
Barracas Road	50
National Bank Certificates	147 (90 o/o paid).

## THE PLAZAS.

Wool.	Per 10 kilos
Superior	3.90 m/n
Good	3.00
Regular	3.00
Bellies	2.00
Borrega	3.50
Black Wool	
Hides	
Good camp	7.00
Midding	4.20 m/n
Cow hides	4.80
Horse hides	5.40
Nonatos	3.40
Calfskins	3.60
Sheepskins	
Matadero	per kilo 3.20 mils.
Pelados per doz	1.80 mils.
Corderitos r/g	0.25
Wheat.	
Coast	4.60 m/n
Salado	3.70
Candael	4.90
Linseed	0.50
Maize.	
White, shelled	10 kilos 2.38 m/n
Yellow, in grain	2.15

CONSTITUCION.	Per 10 kilos
Wool.	4.30 m/n
Superior	3.65
Good	3.65
Regular	3.65
Borrega	4.00
Bellies	2.10

Hides.	
Good camp	4.60
Sheepskins sap	3.70 mils.
Matadero	
Corderitos	0.50
Hair	5.80
Horse hides	1.80
Cow hides	4.40
Maize, white shelled	—

## DEATHS.

On January 5th, in the city of Mercedes, Buenos Aires, at the residence of his sister, Thomas Naughton, fortified by the rites of the Catholic Church, aged 79 years. Native of county Westmeath, Ireland, for many years a resident in this country. May his soul rest in peace.

On Thursday morning, at the British Hospital, Patrick Leyden, of Saladillo, of disease of the lungs. R.I.P.

## OVEJAS A MEDIAS

Se desea dar a medias unas cuatro mil ovejas que están en el partido Pergamino. Ocurrir a

Don Juan J. Murphy

o a Don Enrique Larden

MELINCUE

j11f12

## FOR SALE

A SMALL FLOCK 1200 of fine-wooled Sheep partly of the negrette and ram-bouillet class; also 12 good saddle HORSES, some Portos and a few Maros. Corrales, Chiqueras, and all the appurtenances of a sheepfarmer.

Apply to the undersigned on the Fuerte Estancia, joining John B. Dowling's, Carmen de Areco.

Mateo Grace.

d26f26

## TO BE LET

To let, in the house of an elderly widow lady, nice rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board. The house is situated within 2 squares of the Passionist Church. A most desirable place for those wishing to remain a considerable while in town. The house stands in a beautiful quinta commanding a view of a large flower garden. Prices very moderate.

For particulars apply to this office.

115f15

## Adolfo BULLRICH Y CA.

## RESUMEN DE REMATES A EFECTUARSE

## FEBRERO

14—en Olavarría, de un gran molino hidráulico con su paradería con maquinarias completas. Base 40,000 ps. m/n, en Alsina 78 a las 2.  
7—Propiedad Florida 400 y 402. Base 65,000 ps m/n, a las 4 p.m.  
8—Castia Buen Orden 659 y 661. Base 2500 ps m/n. a las 4.

## 78-ALSINA-78

## NOTICE

Mrs. Macken begs to announce that her School will open on Feb. 1st 1887.  
Calle Jujui 181

## NOTICE.

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

Miss KILLION'S,

328-Calle Lavalle, Buenos Aires, N.B.—Particular attention paid to emigrants.  
se 8—pm

## ESTUDIO FOTOGRAFICO

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## 74-FLORIDA-74

## Familia que no consuma

## HESPERIDINA

debe consultar con aquella que siempre tiene a mano

## UNA BOTELLA

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

ES UNA NECESIDAD CASERA

21 años de éxito lo prueba.

M. S. BAGLEY y Ca.

## The London HOSIERY STORE



## Gath &amp; Chaves

Sole Agents for

## HENRY HEATH'S

PRIZE MEDAL EXHIBITION

## HATS

OF WORLD WIDE RENOWN

## GENTLEMEN'S UNDERCLOTHING

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EVERYTHING AT REASONABLE PRICES

## GATH &amp; CHAVES

151-PIEDAD-153

Between Florida & San Martín

j4ff

## NEW

## SPRING

## AND

## SUMMER

## GOODS

## MACCALLUM &amp; CO.

20-PERU-20

Are now showing their New Assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, which on account of the great fall in gold are offered at very Low Prices. Parties from the camp visiting Buenos Aires are requested to inspect our prices and variety.

## MACCALLUM AND CO.

IMPORTERS AND RETAILERS

## 20-PERU-20

Between Victoria and Rivadavia

o12pm

## L. GARRAHAN Y HNO.

## CONSIGNATARIOS

DE

## FRUTOS DEL PAIS.

ESCRITORIO:

180—SAN MARTIN—180

## Ricardo Eastman

BROKER & AUCTIONEER

151—SAN MARTIN—151

j28—pm

## SUMMER DRAPERY

We beg to inform our patrons and the English speaking public in general, that we are now showing an excellent assortment of summer dress goods, consisting of thin wool materials, canvas cloths, muslins, ginghams, a great variety of prints in the newest designs, fast colors, from 16 cents per yard. Laces of many makes and colors from one inch to a yard wide. Sunshades for ladies and children from 1 nacional each. Lace mitts and silk gloves in black and colors. Ladies' linen collars, white and colored. A variety of lace collars, collarettes, ruffles, etc. New frillings, embroideries, corsets, linen and fancy aprons, ribbons, stockings of cotton, thread, and silk. Ladies' under-clothing, well made, and at low prices. We have always in stock reliable makes of calicoes, sheetings, table linens, towings, and other household draperies.

An early call respectfully invited

## BRADFORD, REYNOLDS

AND CO.

104-CUYO-104

Between San Martín and Reconquista—3m

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## NEWS AGENCY

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PLAZA CONSTITUCION

Escritorio—San Martín 82, Pieza No. 13

PLAZA 11 DE SETIEMBRE

245 Primera Catamarca

Union Telefonica 1088

BUENOS AIRES

m19pm

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MILLINERY GOODS, DRESSES, MANTLES AND FANCY GOODS

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