

# THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

VOLUME XIII, No. 5.

BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1887.

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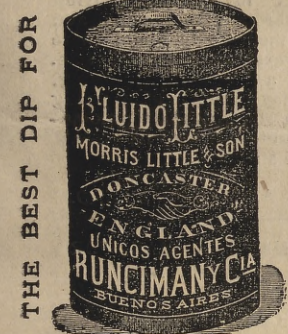
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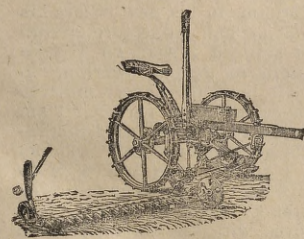
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PATRICK ON THE CRISIS.

FROM THE  
Pall Mall Gazette.

Oh, bad luck to coercion,  
And every new version  
Of old Acts of Parliament written  
in Frinch!  
Sure if Edward the Third  
Could rise up—on my word  
He'd laugh in his sleeve at those  
apes on the Binch.

But it isn't the thief  
That will now come to grief,  
Nor the Captain that 'meets you by  
moonlight alone,'  
But the dauntless men  
That are lifted a pen  
To explain to the world that our  
own is our own.

Did you hear of the way  
They got on in Loughrea  
When without any warrant they  
pounced on the pelf,  
When each limb of the law  
Put his 'orderly' paw  
On the money that didn't belong to  
himself;

Sure it isn't Re-pealers  
That's pickers and stealers;  
'Tis Peeters that's teaching us how  
to be rogues.  
But if I was John Dillon  
I'd collar each villain,  
And plant him in gaol, or I'd eat  
my own bragues.

Oh, we read of the sly ways  
On highways and byways  
That men like Dick Turpin could  
plunder and rob,  
But for impudent blusher  
A paid filibuster  
Beats Richard all hollow at doing  
the job.

Now to wind up my tail  
(Ere I'm hauled off to gaol,  
To be hanged, drawn and quar-  
ter'd for speaking so plain),  
May we never say 'Stop!'  
But we'll make them all hop  
For the blunder they made in  
their 'Plan of Campaign.'

NOTES FROM IRELAND.

Dublin, Jan. 6.

Although the party called the  
Liberal Unionists has not been in  
existence quite 12 months, yet its  
break up seems imminent. Mr.  
Goschen has accepted the  
position of Chancellor of the  
Exchequer in the Conservative  
administration, and Mr. Cham-  
berlain has consented to meet  
Mr. Gladstone, Sir Wm. Har-  
court and Mr. Morley in an in-  
formal conference to discover,  
if possible, the basis of a Liberal  
union on a policy of Home Rule  
which he can accept, and will at  
the same time meet with the ap-  
proval of Mr. Parnell. The peo-  
ple's Joseph is only too glad to  
snatch at the chance of being re-  
admitted to the Liberal fold, and  
in a few days we may expect to  
hear that he has made his peace.  
There is no other course open to  
him. He has become thoroughly  
unpopular with the people, and  
out of Birmingham there is not a  
Radical constituency in the Uni-  
ted Kingdom that would accept  
him. I have it on reliable autho-  
rity that a few Liberal Unionists  
sitting for divisions on the north

of the Thames are in quest of an  
excuse to change their attitude,  
but the hon. member is, I believe,  
ready to prove that if he is  
pressed on the point he was al-  
ways a consistent Home Ruler,  
and it was rather against the  
principle of one man power than  
the measure he voted. The *Pall  
Mall Gazette* in an article on the  
proposed conference expresses  
itself as very hopeful of a satis-  
factory solution of the difficulty  
being arrived at, and says Mr  
Chamberlain would never have  
left the Cabinet only for the  
twenty-four clauses of the Home  
Rule Bill being persisted in.

The plan of campaign still  
puzzles the lawyers. One of  
that ilk writing to the *Times* says  
that according to the *Law Jour-  
nal* the object of handing over  
the money to Mr. Dillon and his  
associates by the tenants, is to  
defeat or delay his creditor the  
landlord so it is, *per se*, an act of  
bankruptcy. The landlord may  
therefore at once make him a  
bankrupt, and the trustee having  
notice of that will be utterly de-  
fenceless against the claim for  
the money. These proceedings  
would also have another advan-  
tage against the tenant, for under  
the bankruptcy his stock and  
tenancy may be seized and sold.  
He thinks if this course were  
resolutely adopted on one or two  
large estates the plan must soon  
collapse. Another correspond-  
ent writing in the *Pall Mall Ga-  
zette*, suggests that the tenants  
should consent to have their  
cases submitted to arbitration  
before they have recourse to the  
plan. The Irish landlords may  
well cry out save me from my  
friends.

MONTEVIDEAN NEWS.

The gunboats General Artigas,  
Generals Suarez and Fortuna and  
the despatch steamer Uruguay  
left last night to station them-  
selves at the entrance to the  
river, in order to prevent Santos  
from landing. The attaché of the  
Italian Legation goes in the Ar-  
tigas, to deliver to the Italian  
Minister a telegram from his Go-  
vernment warning him not to in-  
terfere on behalf of Santos. It is  
not true that the English Mini-  
ster has offered a gunboat for  
Santos's use.

The last telegram sent by San-  
tos to his family was as follows:  
'I have ordered Tajés to suppress  
quarantine, because I wish to  
land immediately on arriving.'

The Carnival diversions have  
been prohibited.  
General Sandalo Gimenez has  
left for Maldonado with orders to  
collect the forces of that depart-  
ment to resist any attempt of  
Santos to land.

Six cases of cholera have oc-  
curred in the 3rd squadron of  
cavalry at Fray Bentos.

The squadron of gunboats is  
cruising about off Cape Santa  
Maria.

The extraordinary sessions of  
the Legislature are closed. The  
Assembly has been convoked to  
ordinary sessions on the 15th.

No fear is entertained here of  
any disturbance of public order.  
General Tajés is supported by the  
people and he has sufficient  
forces at his command to sup-  
press any subversive movement.

The doctors advise Govern-  
ment to abolish quarantine for  
Argentina and have only 2 days'  
observation.

Several prominent Santistas  
have gone over to Fajes, bag and  
baggage.

Tomas Gomensero will be Sen-  
ator for Flores and Peter Busta-  
mente for Minas.

4 fresh cases and 2 deaths  
from cholera in this city, and 11  
cases amongst the troops at Fray  
Bentos.

General Tajés has sent a circu-  
lar telegram to the 'gefes politico-  
cos' in the country, denying the  
reports published in the news-  
papers of supposed conspiracies  
and movements of military forces.  
He declares that no one has at-  
tempted to disturb the public  
peace, which will be maintained  
by the Government at all cost.

The meeting of the Colorado  
party has not taken place, the  
police having forbidden any  
meeting of more than 50 per-  
sons.

Some officers of the disbanded  
5th of the line have been ar-  
rested.

There is a rumor that the  
'Bruzza' was spoken off Rio and  
that Santos is very ill.

CHOLERA.

BUENOS AIRES.

On Monday there were 5 cases  
in the city.

Mrs. Sophia Davis and her  
family, consisting of 11 persons,  
were living in calle Caseros 836  
when the cholera broke out  
among them and two of the  
family died. Their household  
furniture and effects were burnt  
by order of the director of public  
assistance, and the family, now  
reduced to nine persons, are  
living in a single room contain-  
ing nothing but a mattress upon  
which they all sleep. This seems  
to be a case upon which the Na-  
tional Aid Society might well  
bestow a part of the proceeds  
of the Colon concert.—*The Her-  
ald*.

SAN NICOLAS

On the 6th one case of cholera  
and 2 fatal cases of diphtheria.

ZARATE

On the 6th there were 2 cases  
of cholera.

SAN LUIS

On the 7th one death and 2 new  
cases of cholera.

SANTIAGO DEL ESTERO

There were 7 new cases on the  
7th.

MONTEVIDEO

Only 2 or 3 cases in the city.  
The epidemic is prevalent in  
Fray Bentos.

There have been 40 cases among  
the cavalry stationed there.

TELEGRAMS.

London, Feb. 5.

There is a panic in the share  
market. There are more sellers  
than buyers. Prices are falling  
rapidly, especially American se-  
curities.

Stocks and shares continue  
flat, with a falling tendency.

Pa-nell, by medical advice,  
will go abroad to restore his  
health when the debate on the  
speech from the throne is over.

The Parnellites will oppose any  
alteration of the Liquor Act.

A member of Parliament and  
distinguished officer of the Bri-  
tish navy says that the squadron  
in North American waters will  
be increased to protect Canada  
from the North American pirates.

Dublin, Feb. 7.

Yesterday afternoon a man  
named MacCarthy was ejected.  
The house was pulled down by a  
mob.

Belfast, Feb. 7.

Two persons have been ar-  
rested as rioters. The mob tried to  
liberate them and the police were  
obliged to use their firearms.  
One man was wounded.

Paris, Feb. 5.

The *Journal des Debats* has re-  
ceived a telegram from St Peters-  
burg stating that the Emperor  
William, in a message to the  
Czar, declares that Germany has  
no intention to attack France.  
Prince Bismarck has sent a tele-

gram of the same tenor to M de  
Giers, the Russian Minister of the  
Interior. A copy of this telegram  
was sent to the French Ambassa-  
dor at St Petersburg. The Mini-  
ster of Foreign Affairs has de-  
clared in the Cabinet that inter-  
national affairs were pacific.

M. Freycinet said that the  
sentiment and political feelings  
of France were of a pacific nature  
and that further explanations  
were unnecessary both politically  
and financially and he added that  
he was persuaded on undeniable  
authority that the panic caused  
on the Exchange was merely a  
speculation movement.

The *Temps* says that Prince  
Bismarck has been able to form  
an alliance between Austria,  
England and Italy against Rus-  
sia. Germany will also join it, if  
France should support Russia.

Herr Bleichroder, says the  
*Evening*, declares on his word  
of honour that Bismarck told him  
he had in no way inspired the  
recent article in the *Berlin Post*,  
adding that he was sorry M. Ferry  
was not in power, as Germany  
had always been able to get  
along well with him. The Prince  
concluded by saying that Ger-  
many would never attack France.

The Spanish Republican exiles  
in France have decided to form a  
volunteer corps of 2000 men for  
France in case of a war with Ger-  
many.

The Deputies last night unani-  
mously sanctioned votes of credit  
of 86 million francs for army and  
100 millions for navy, to increase  
the efficiency of the forces.

Rome, Feb. 4.

The *Republique Francaise* pub-  
lishes a telegram received from  
Suez, stating that in two battles  
which were fought on the 25th  
and 26th ult. between the Aby-  
ssinians and Italians, close to Mas-  
sowa, the Abyssinians captured all  
the guns belonging to the Italians  
and that of the 1380 Italian  
soldiers who went into the fight  
only 50 escaped. The Italians  
have evacuated all their advanced  
positions. The Abyssinians at-  
tacked and carried the first line  
of entrenchments outside Masso-  
wa.

The Senate has approved of the  
credit solicited for sending troops  
to the Soudan. The Chamber of  
Deputies approved of the credit  
on Saturday.

The Pope will recall the Nuncio  
at present in Paris, and will  
name in his place M. Ferrata,  
who is now in Brussels.

A telegram from General Gené  
announces that the Abyssinians  
wish to negotiate.

After a warm discussion, the  
Chamber approved by 317 against  
120 votes the credit of five mil-  
lion of liras asked for by the  
Minister of War for the African  
expedition. A vote of confidence  
in the Ministry was also passed.

Sr Depretis, Prime Minister,  
announced to the Chambers the  
resignation 'en masse' of the  
Cabinet.

Madrid, Jan. 7.

The frequent violent and bloody  
attacks on people in the streets  
cause great alarm.

The Carlists are organising  
electoral clubs in the provinces.

Berlin, Feb. 7.

The Ministerial newspapers  
publish a letter from the Pope  
advising the Catholic electors to  
vote for the Government candi-  
dates.

At an electoral meeting, Herr  
Windthorst declared that the  
Centre will vote for the rejection  
of the seven years' military ser-  
vice, notwithstanding the advice  
of the Pope.

The reaction is so great among  
the Catholics in favour of the  
seven years' service that Dr.  
Windthorst will have to vote in  
favour of it or else cause a divi-  
sion in the Centre, and he will

see a great number of his own  
party support Government. The  
Catholic papers consider that the  
Vatican has at last acquired an  
organic revision of the May laws.  
Herr Krupp has received impor-  
tant orders from Government for  
field artillery.

Vienna, Feb. 5.

At a bail the Emperor said that  
the military measures just taken  
were necessary on account of the  
insufficient military budget of  
former years and in order to  
raise the Austrian army to a level  
with those of other Powers.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 4.

The French Government has  
made large purchases of Russian  
horses for the use of the cavalry  
battalions and has chartered several  
steamers for taking the oats to  
French ports.

At Bako, the centre of the pe-  
troleum district, the inhabitants  
are greatly alarmed by subterra-  
nean noises and the eruption of a  
volcano 10 miles off. Great dam-  
age has been done. The volcano  
vomits a column of mud 600  
feet into the air, the mud al-  
ready on the ground is 14 feet  
deep for every mile of it.

Milan, Feb. 6.

Verdi's new opera of *Othello*  
was produced, last night, in the  
Scala Theatre. The house was  
full. Tamagno, Maurel, and  
Pantaleoni were greatly applaud-  
ed. Verdi was called before the  
curtain twenty times.

Boston, Feb. 5.

A terrible accident has hap-  
pened to the Montreal express  
night train with a full number of  
passengers. The train ran off the  
rails into the river and the car-  
riages took fire. It is supposed  
that 50 persons were drowned.

New York, Feb. 4.

The steamers Republic of the  
White Star line and the City of  
Chicago of the Cunard line, have  
been obliged to postpone their  
sailing owing to the strike. The  
situation generally is improved  
and steamer traffic is more ac-  
tive.

The strike continues. The  
ocean steamers have been delayed  
for a week. At a meeting of the  
strikers it was said that the sis-  
ters of the Orphan Asylum had  
paid a visit to one of the princi-  
pal strikers and informed him  
that the children were suffering  
very much from the want of coal.  
37 dead bodies have been found  
among the debris of the White  
River accident, but it is positive-  
ly known that 42 persons  
perished.

The Reading Railway has lost  
over 20 million dollars in the  
coal business. The prices leave  
no profit.

It is thought the strike will  
soon end. The strikers admit  
they are beaten.

Lima.

The atheists are once more  
agitating for the expulsion of the  
Jesuits. There is great poverty  
here on account of the closing  
of the ports. Attempts at rebel-  
lion against the Government  
have been made in Arequipa.

The prefect arrested 50 gen-  
tlemen who took part in the move-  
ment. The prefect issued a pro-  
clamation ordering citizens to  
keep the peace. The Bishop of  
Arequipa issued another procla-  
mation, saying that the president  
of the prisons is ruled by Free-  
masons.

Yellow fever is making great  
havoc among the inhabitants in  
Guayaquil (Ecuador).

The Hon. J. Pakenham, H.M.  
Minister Plenipotentiary, has  
sent a note of thanks to the  
Argentine Foreign Office for the  
assistance rendered by the coast-  
guard at Tierra del Fuego to the  
crew of the British barque 'Inca'  
recently wrecked down there.



THE WORLD-FAMED  
**PEERLESS DIP.**



**SNELL & CO.,**

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THE INTERIOR.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Santa Fé,  
Feb. 7, 1887.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

The efforts made through the instrumentality of the Catholic Association to establish Catholic schools in this city are meeting with the most encouraging success and the first of these institutions is very shortly to be opened, under the direction, I believe, of the Very Rev. Canon Echague. A strong School Board has likewise been formed, under the presidency of Sr Dn Severo Basavilbaso, and thus it may be hoped that the rising generation may not be deprived of that instruction which is the basis and groundwork of all education properly so called.

On the other hand, the Government of this Catholic city has just voted \$230,000 for the public (exclusively secular) schools of this city, which must be paid by the people at large, including those who are compelled from conscientious motives to go elsewhere for their instruction.

The cholera has all but disappeared from this Province, though, of course, there are isolated cases here and there which serve to admonish us that it is no time for trifling with health nor for indulging in excesses of any kind. What I say of Santa Fé in general in this connection, applies as well to Rosario, where I regret to hear there have been several very sudden and fatal cases during the past week.

The wheat crops here, and wherever throughout the country wheat is sown, are turning out splendidly. The railway is taxed to its very utmost in order to carry all the grain awaiting shipment to the port of Colastine, where there are at present twenty-two ocean vessels loading wheat and linseed. Prices, as far as I am able to ascertain, continue firm at last quotations, with no prospect of a fall.

The net gains of the railway to the Colonies for the year ending December, 1886, amounted to \$200,000 m/n, and there can be no doubt but they must increase yearly for some time to come. I have no hesitation in saying that this is destined to become one of the best paying lines in the country. The English and Spanish crews of boating-men at Rosario measured each other's success on Wednesday, in common boats borrowed for the purpose. There was so much inequality, however, in the boats that it was impossible to award the palm to either side; thus each obtained and each claimed a victory, but on both occasions it was rather a victory for the boat than for the crew. I hope to see the day come soon when with proper racing boats these young men may have a fairer chance to show what stuff they are made of, and I have no doubt but the Rosario Regatta Club will soon make for itself a glorious name and reputation. The English crew is composed of Messrs Bisson, MacCallum, Keenan, Boland and Van Oppen, and they make as tidy a team as one could expect to see in any

part of the world. I take this opportunity to wish the new Club all the success that its pluck and enterprise deserve, and I have no doubt but my hopes in this regard will be fully realised.

CORDOBA.

The good news is announced that the cholera has completely disappeared from this city. Business in every direction, but particularly in real estate, is reviving accordingly, and it is hoped to see things as lively as possible ere the present month ends.

Governor Olmos has returned from his trip to the Central Pam-pa and resumed charge of the Executive.

The difficulty of doing business under the usurious conditions imposed by the banks here is becoming more apparent every day. It is as if these institutions instead of aiding wished to hinder business by all the means in their power. The same thing is felt in Santa Fé, Rosario, and as far as I can learn wherever there are banks established. This is a matter that should be pressed upon the attention of the central board of directors, so that they may adopt the necessary measures to ameliorate the situation. What with increased patents and other taxes on the one hand, the extortions of the banks on the other, and the lasting effects of the late epidemic all round it, as much as merchants can do to live, and that in a season of apparently extraordinary prosperity.

ENTRE RIOS.

Ex-Governor Racodo has left for the federal capital, and must ere this have arrived at the end of his triumphal journey thither. The most flattering and obsequious demonstrations of regard have followed him out of this province, seeming to portend future honors in store for him, and evidently speaking of the high appreciation he is held in by most of the people in this province.

It has been decided to postpone the opening of the general exhibition announced to take place at Paraná till the 1st of October, by which time it is hoped everything may be in readiness to make it the success it ought to be. Some are of opinion that it were better to postpone it for a year or two, but we shall see when October comes, and doubtless be ready to speak with greater certainty on the subject.

As soon as the railway reaches Uruguay sufficient gravel is to be brought for the macadamising of the streets at Paraná. This will be a great improvement, and I have no doubt but it will give that city the best streets in the Republic. The Uruguay gravel is without exception the best material for roads I have ever seen.

SAN LUIS.

The cholera is the all-absorbing theme in all circles and among all classes of men. A popular commission has been formed, and the Red Cross Society is hard at work relieving the sick and aiding the poor. Doctors and medicines likewise have been forwarded to Renca, where the epidemic has appeared with extraordinary violence. On the whole the arrangements made for fighting the epidemic reflect great credit upon all concerned, and it is to be hoped that they may be speedily crowned with success.

MENDOZA.

The cholera is rapidly disappearing from this province, but on the other hand the horizon is covered with the lowering clouds of financial distress. The epidemic has all but killed the cattle trade with Chili, that was one of the chief stays of the market here, and things are looking as bad as possible for the wine trade.

The vineyards, with few exceptions, are in splendid condition, but owing to one cause and another the demand for grapes has fallen off so notably that it does not by any means cover the supply, and the consequence is that prices have run down to starvation point. This ought to read a lesson to those unscrupulous dealers who have brought discredit upon the native wines

through adulteration, and to teach them that the only way to make and keep a trade is by supplying a really good and pure article, such as Mendoza can supply on a par with any country in the world.

The late rain has done considerable damage in the wheat fields in the neighborhood of the algarrobal and elsewhere, where large quantities of cut wheat have been soaked and rendered worthless.

Thus, through one cause and another, we see that the path of the Mendocinos is not strewn all over with roses.

TUCUMAN.

It may be safely said that the cholera has taken its departure from this province. At all events the few cases that are reported here and there are all such as might occur at any time under similar circumstances. And now we have to see what lessons the epidemic has brought with it. One very certain thing is that it has rated us soundly on the subject of cleanliness. Let us hope that it may have done so to some effect. Again, it has shown up the religious orders in their true light. The average 'Liberal' mind has been unable to appreciate the moral courage requisite to go about in the garb of a despised 'fraile,' to be scoffed at, and used as a term of reproach by the very dregs of society, but they have been unable to close their eyes to the heroism displayed under the reign of King Microbius. Hear what a Liberal paper of this city has to say on the subject:

«The Friars: We are no friends of such religious institutions, but we love justice too much to fail to do it when the occasion for so doing offers.

«If the invasion of this province by the cholera has given place to acts of unheeded cowardice, if there have been parents that have abandoned their children, families that have suffered their members to sicken or to be left rolling in filth on the floor at the mercy of any chance; we have beheld, on the other hand, acts of self-denial and heroism, sublime sacrifices which we must bear witness to, to the honour of Tucuman and its inhabitants, and by way of compensation for acts unworthy of any civilised people. Why should we not say so, though we are not of those who go striking their breasts in the churches, that the friars of Tucuman have lost no opportunity to fulfill their sacred mission?

«Franciscans and Dominicans have left on record examples of the loftiest self-denial and virtue, attending the sick with the greatest solicitude by day and at all hours of the night, in the centre of the city and in its remotest suburbs, in the sun and in the rain.

«All honour, then, to them all! «They were Franciscans who shut themselves up in the celebrated lazaret-house at Sr Palacio's quinta, when the house was regarded with horror by a terrified people that would not venture near it on any consideration, considering it the abode of death.

«They have subsequently been found ready to go to the hospitals and wherever cholera patients were to be found, and there have been times in which they had not a moment's rest, day or night, such was the number of the dying who required immediate attendance. In every case they have fulfilled their mission like good men, and we have pleasure in bearing this testimony. All honour once, and a hundred times to the Dominicans and Franciscans of Tucuman!»—*La Razon*.

Such testimonies speak for themselves, but after all, what do they say that we were not already aware of? So no more for the present from

Yours truly,  
*Pacificus.*

THE  
IRISH UNION OF ARRECIFES.

Arrecifes,

Feb. 1st, 1887.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,  
The meeting for inaugurating the Irish Union Society of Arre-

cifes was held here on the 20th of January.

From an early hour could be seen horsemen and traps coming into the town, all making for the rendezvous. The morning was bright and cheery, and every Irishman as he alighted at Mr. Cronin's hospitable door looked the same. Hope and confidence shone from their bright countenances, for never does man look so well as when he has performed or is going to perform some good work. The company being assembled proceeded to the parish church, where the Rev. Father Flannery was waiting. After mass they returned to Mr. Cronin's, where they partook of a sumptuous breakfast. This over, the business of the day was commenced by voting Mr. Thomas McCabe to the chair and Mr. Wm. Ganley secretary pro tem. Mr. Cronin explained the object of the meeting and also the objects of the Society. Then the Rev. Father Flannery took up the theme, and very nicely pointed out the numerous benefits to be derived from unity. He said that he felt happy to see so many countrymen together for such a laudable purpose, but proposed that the inauguration should be postponed till the 20th inst. in order to give greater publicity to the movement and, moreover, that dread monster (cholera) having made its appearance suddenly in this heretofore most healthy town, that as the day looked as if it would rain, and the people would probably have to remain in town, he thought it was better to defer the inauguration till the above date. This point was discussed, almost all were for the inauguration on that day, Messrs. T. J. Kearney, W. Cormick, Ballesty and others, spoke, and on consideration it was deemed prudent to defer the inauguration till the 20th inst. The Rev. Father Flannery promising to attend. The code of rules was then read and discussed, after which and a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting adjourned to the third Sunday of this month, when the Irish Union of Arrecifes will be duly inaugurated. All who are disposed to identify themselves with the movement, and in particular our friends of the San Pedro Union, are invited to attend on that day.

I remain, dear Sir,  
Yours faithfully,  
*Unionist.*

RULES  
OF THE IRISH UNION SOCIETY  
OF ARRECIFES.

1st. This association is to be called «The Arrecifes Irish Union.»

2nd. The object of this Society is: To consider, promote and defend the interests of its own members in a legal way, and, as far as is in its power, against unjust abuses and arbitrary measures coming either from private individuals or public functionaries, of which at any future time they may become victims.

3rd. To instruct them in the rights and privileges which belong to them as residents and citizens of the Argentine Republic and in conformity with the constitution of the nation.

4th. To encourage and assist all charitable and laudable institutions, with a view to the general good, but in particular to the advancement of our people in this country.

5th. To aid and encourage the efforts made by our countrymen at home nobly struggling to re-obtain the social and political rights of which they have been robbed by a selfish, unjust and despotic government.

6th. That the moral influence as well as the material resources of the Society be used for the purposes mentioned in Art. 2nd of these rules.

7th. The Union to be represented by a committee elected yearly consisting of president, vice-president, treasurer and secretary, with seven «vocales» to fill up any vacancies that may occur, and that seven out of the eleven always form a quorum.

8th. That nobody but Irishmen and their descendants be admitted as members of this association.

9th. That meetings be held every three months (it were better every month if possible) and one general meeting to be held on New Year's day; all outgoing officers, having discharged their duties honourably and to the satisfaction of the Society, to be eligible for re-election for three terms of office, after which they are not eligible for one year.

10th. The managing committee to have power to call at any time an extraordinary meeting with a view to consider any matter or matters of general interest to the society.

11th. That any member having a grievance to complain of or wrong to redress or a good cause to advance, can give notice to the secretary, who will immediately advise the managing committee, and, if of a nature sufficiently serious, have it brought before the entire body of the association.

12th. The managing committee to have power to expel or suspend any member whose character and conduct are calculated to throw discredit or dishonour on the society (this also is applicable to applicants for membership), these persons in turn have the right to ask and insist on having their case discussed at an ordinary or extraordinary meeting, with a view to vindicating their character and blot out the stigma that might otherwise be attached to them.

13th. Any resolution proposed at a meeting, and seconded in the ordinary way, if not amended or put to the vote, to be considered as carried, by general assent.

14th. That any member retiring from the Society give notice to the secretary (manifesting a reason), so that his name be erased from the list of members.

15th. That a full report of every meeting of the committee be recorded in a minute-book kept for the purpose and signed by the president and secretary; and a full statement of the accounts of the Union be presented at the end of each year.

16th. The fee of membership to be, for labouring men and third owners \$2 m/n, for flockmasters \$5 m/n, and proprietors of land from \$20 m/n up, according to position and Irish generosity, payable in advance for one year.

17th. All boys of Irish descent under 17 years of age can attend the meetings, etc.; after passing that age they either retire or become members.

18th. All the rules, etc., sanctioned at the inaugural meeting, to be binding in the fullest and strictest sense of the word, for the term of one year from date.

19th. That the funds belonging to the Society and deposited to its account in the bank cannot be used for any other purpose under any pretext than those specified in the 2nd Art. of these rules, except by wish of a majority resolved at a general meeting.

NOTES FROM THE SOUTH.

Fe.rari, Brandzen,  
Feb. 2nd, 1887.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,  
As it is not often you have a correspondence from the south, while not a week passes but you have lots of them from the northern and western partidos, I venture to forward you a few items of news from this partido. To begin with, the cholera has confined itself to the little town and has not ventured to attack the camp as yet, and it is to be hoped we shall be left unvisited. Our good Irish Chaplain, Father Purcell, has been amongst us

lately, attending to the work of the Master, in giving missions, hearing confessions, and giving us the great and priceless benefit of assisting frequently at the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass. It was consoling to witness the number of those who during the days of the good priest's stay frequented the Sacraments; all the men and women, old and young, may be said to have attended, and even those who used to be considered heedless or careless availed themselves of this opportunity.

I hear of the marriage of a young Irish lady to a young native gentleman, but do not know the particulars, so cannot give you an account of the event. Mr. Charlie Wilson was married a few weeks ago to Miss Anita Browne of Olavarria. There are a good many more matches spoken of as about to be shortly realised.

I am informed that Mr. Michael Mahon has established a school in his estancia at his own expense, and secured a competent teacher for the benefit of the children of his puesteros. This is an example which might well be followed with advantage by other estancieros; but, unfortunately, there are few who give a moment's thought to this very important duty of their position.

The camps are in excellent condition, cattle and sheep fat; and though the Samborombon is nearly dry, yet that wicked arroyo Abascal is still wild and turbulent.

There are some sales of capones made at 1.75 m/n, but there are no buyers of wool, though there is still a goodly portion unsold. By the way, in the connection of sales, I may mention that Mr. Michael Gardiner, one of our most enterprising as he is also one of our model Irish-Porteños, is, and has for some time past been doing a good business in horses, buying them through the camp and selling them in La Plata, where he always finds a ready sale. This is a thing worth knowing, as it may stimulate other young men to start on their own account and 'go and do likewise.'

I am, dear sir,  
Yours very truly,  
W. N. D.

«A MAN'S A MAN FOR  
A THAT.»

Carmen de Areco,  
Feb. 2, 1887.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,  
I feel very grateful to your Suipacha correspondent for conferring such a high honour on me, by comparing my literary production to the maiden speech of a member of the House of Commons. I am at a loss to know the similarity one bears to the other—a written letter and a verbal speech. Your correspondent harps greatly on the words «degrading» and «humile», without pointing out their meaning or misapplication; degrading, humble, low, as well as many others in the English language, are synonymous words, and the best of authors have differed in their opinion as to their proper application. Your correspondent must be an author, a second Aristotle, I presume. Should he inform me in his next where his academic hall and lecture ground are situated I shall go to take lessons in logic; according to him I need them very much to render my style perfect. I am not aware to have hurled anathemas at «Schoolmaster's» cranium or I should have broken it to fractions, but by some means or another I set it in motion, as it moved with the rapidity of a comet to Palestine, where, he affirms, King Saul drove asses, then to France, where, he asserts, Louis Philip drove swine, and lastly, like an electric spark, across the Atlantic to the United States, where he states Abraham Lincoln drove wood. What erratic syllogisms he coins to prove the correctness of his argument. These men of ancient and modern times have long since been ferried by Charon across the River Styx. They never moved in the



sphere of life your Suipacha luminary moves in, therefore he should confine himself to his own territory and not invade other people's hunting ground.

Your correspondent also invaded the estancia's territory and jumped into their potro boots they wore some twenty years ago kicking round the saladeros. All honour to their stalwart frames, the pioneers of Irish industry in the River Plate; did they not accumulate such riches they would not be owners of those large tracts and fine estancia houses which greet the eye of their brother exile with gladness in his first tour through the pampas, the fruits of their hard toil and honest industry, and where they give employment to hundreds of their countrymen as shepherds, mayordomos, bookkeepers, etc.

The familiar stanza he quotes from Burns would be very applicable to a person under the influence of drink, from which it might have had its origin; not to the subject under discussion.

The editor is always good enough to reprove a fault or correct a mistake which may occur in manuscript, with affability and gentleness. None are infallible. We are all prone to error. My clap-trap about the prejudice that exists between Englishmen and Irishmen won't be swallowed by the majority of Irishmen in the River Plate. How is it that the leader of the Home Rule party recommended it as one of the means of attaining our legislative independence? Is your correspondent a clever politician than he? How many men in England to-day of high social standing sympathise with the cause who in former years were tantamount prejudiced against it? I am, dear sir,

Yours truly,  
P. C.

[Ed. Note—This discussion must end here.]

#### CHARACTER IN HAND-WRITING.

There are persons who claim to read men's characters from their writing. As the writing of every nation is distinguished by certain strong national peculiarities, it is easy for an expert to determine to what nation a writer belongs. Having settled that, certain large characteristics which are common to all men, but in a different degree, can be seen in every handwriting. A certain number of men are calm, even-lived, sensible and practical. Men of that class are almost certain to write plain, round hands, in which every letter is distinctly legible; neither very much slanted forward nor tilted backward; no letter very much bigger than its neighbour, nor with heads much above nor tails much below the letters not so distinguished; the letters all having about the same general uprightness and the lines true to the edges of the paper, neither tending upward nor downward. Exact, business-like people will have an exact handwriting. Fantastic minds revel in quirks and streamers, particularly for the capital letters, and this quality is not infrequent in certain business hands, as if the writers found a relief from the prosaic nature of their work in giving flourishes to certain letters. Firm, decided, downright men, will be apt to bear on the pen while writing, and to make their strokes hard and thick. On the contrary, people who are not sure of themselves, and are lacking in self-control, press unevenly, and are anxious-looking, scratchy hands. Ambitious people are apt to be overworked; they are always in haste and either forget to cross their t's or dot their i's. They are apt to run the last few letters of every word into an illegible scrawl. Flurried, troubled and conscience twinged persons have a crabbed and uneven handwriting.—St. Nicholas.

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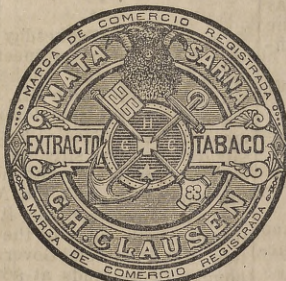
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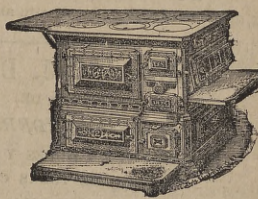
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### THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1887.

Another of our worthy Irish estancieros has passed away. Mr. Owen Lynch of Marcos Paz expired on Monday evening after a brief illness. His remains were interred on Wednesday in the cemetery of General Rodriguez, many friends having left town to be present at the funeral. The

deceased was a man of highly cultivated mind and great business capacity. He labored hard in life; God blessed him with great wealth and prosperity, and he had an open heart and a hand for any good cause at all. Mr. Lynch died after receiving all the consolations of our holy religion. We deeply sympathise with his bereaved family.

In last week's issue of the *Southern Cross* we mentioned the fact of a child of Mr. Joseph McLoughlin of Mercedes, having died of croup. We have been since informed that deceased child was a fine little boy, aged 7 years and 7 months. He was the delight of his parents and his sisters, and at his early age gave promise of high intelligence and all the qualities adapted to a profitable and meritorious life. It is sad to see him cut off at the time when reason was just beaming on his soul, and yet how few are the men who have encountered the storms of life that would not wish their fate was the same. The words of the Eastern poet recur to our memory:

The morn that ushered thee into life,  
Saw thee in tears while all around thee smiled.  
When summoned hence to thy eternal sleep,  
Oh, thou didst smile, while all around did weep.

May our Lord comfort Mr. and Mrs. McLoughlin in their affliction.

Mr. John McLean died on the 4th inst. at the fine old age of 80. We beg to offer our sincere condolence to the members of his family.

We are very happy to welcome Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Mulhall on their return to the River Plate. Mr. M. G. will now take the reins of the *Standard* in his firm grasp and Don Eduardo will take his 'otium cum dig,' which he well merits after long continued labor and perseverance.

We have received a very long letter from W. J. T., of Salto, in which he reviews the aim and objects of the San Pedro Union and gives very urgent reasons why the Union should take an interest in Irish politics and be non-sectarian. W. J. T. may make his mind easy on that score, as the Union will certainly satisfy his most patriotic and religious aspirations on these two points. They have declared already that one of their objects is to assist their countrymen at home struggling for liberty, and as nobody has for a moment even hinted at sectarianism there is no need of fighting against it. Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof. The San Pedro Union know their own business and are doing it well.

We have received a copy of the second part of the series of English Grammars which Messrs. Pressinger and Munro are compiling for the use of schools. The new book is intended for pupils of the second year's study in the National College. We understand that any defects there may be in the first part are carefully corrected in the second. The exercises are shorter. The rules are as simple and comprehensive as possible. The reading pieces are very select, while they are not at all too difficult for boys in the second year's study. The book contains an English-Spanish and Spanish-English vocabulary, and on the whole we consider the work well adapted for the purpose for which it is intended.

We note that a portion of Robert Emmet's dying speech is quoted in the 23rd exercise. It is a pity that the source from which it is taken is not quoted therein.

«Unionists» of Arrecifes is displeased because of the remark which we made last week, that the publication of the rules of the Irish Association which is being formed in Arrecifes was premature. If «Unionists» will judge

us fairly he will have no reason to complain. The rules of an association cannot be said to exist until they have been approved of by the members of the association at a general meeting; just as an act of Parliament is not an act until it has passed the Lords and Commons and received the sanction of Her Majesty. «Unionist» himself admits that, though the rules have been discussed at the last meeting, they will only be approved of by the meeting which will take place on the 20th inst. That meeting will have a perfect right to add or take from or otherwise modify the rules. It is, therefore, why we remarked that their publication is premature. We publish elsewhere the particulars of the last meeting, which we are glad to hear was a great success. «Unionist» deserves every praise for his efforts to unite the Irish residents of his neighborhood, and we wish him God-speed. At his request we also publish today the code of rules which he has sent us.

*La Nacion* of Wednesday had a long letter from engineer Silveira, commenting on the purchase of land which Mr. Casey made of the Provincial Government in the Boca. Engineer Silveira is very silly to write such a letter at this late hour of the transaction, and the *Nacion* should not comment on it until it heard both sides of the question. The Provincial Government bought these lands at \$600,000 m/n for the purpose of establishing a maritime station there, fearing that it was going to turn out a 'clavo' they cast about for somebody to buy it. Mr. Casey undertook to purchase it to recoup the Government in their losses and to carry out their original contract. The sale was made and Mr. Casey then established an Argentine company with a capital of \$3 million gold to turn the ground into a central depot into which the railways of the country will converge. The Government have the option of building the mole if they choose. Mr. Casey did good work by rescuing the Government from a predicament and establishing a great centre of trade and *La Nacion* and engineer Silveira should be grateful to him, as the country certainly will be.

The returns of the City Library for January reveal the painful fact that trashy novels—not English, which are comparatively pure reading, but French, Spanish and Italian which are not—form the great majority of the books asked for. The figures for the month were: novels 3033; history 244; science 122; law 43. No wonder the rising generation is so frivolous and ignorant. Even in the tramways now young men and women may be seen devouring the wretched mental poison. Novels are like dirty linen, and ought to be kept at home, but best not keep them at all.—*Standard*.

The Rosario *Observer* says: «The Very Rev. Father Brizuela of Catamarca, being on a visit at Guacama, was called to administer the Sacraments to some sick persons on the very day he purposed returning to his home. He soon discovered that they were suffering from cholera, and without saying anything to spread the alarm, he deferred his departure, set about attending personally upon the patients, and is there yet working in the double capacity of priest and nurse with the most praiseworthy self-forgetfulness. It is not our practice to praise men for doing their duty, but this is an example well worthy of being held up for imitation.»

The «Mateo Bruzzo» with Santos on board, was expected to arrive off Montevideo yesterday. The generalissimo arrives with the expectation of receiving an ovation and making a triumphal march through the city. It is said that he has written to Tajés to suspend the quarantine orders so that his nobility may land

without any obstruction. «Viene tras lana y vuelve trasquilado.» The Government has sent out a gunboat to advise him that he must not land. It would be as good as a play to see the face the vainglorious gaucho will assume when told he must not touch the land which he had long regarded as his own private property.

Dr. Peacan, who, it will be remembered, got charge of a separate ward in the lazaretto in order to prove the efficiency of his great remedy for cholera, has sent a note to the president of the Asistencia Publica, giving an account of the success of his treatment. Dr. Peacan says:

«Of the 20 patients placed under my treatment, 6 are out of danger and in way of recovery; 2 will leave the ward quite recovered to-morrow, and the other twelve who died entered the hospital in such forlorn condition and symptoms of impending collapse that 2 succumbed half an hour after arrival, 1 in 4 hours, 4 in 6 hours with intestinal hemorrhage, 2 in 7 hours, 1 without treatment, and the last 2 in 4 to 6 days from the effect of a persistent uraemia.»

«The practical results of my short experience in the Casa de Aislamiento, where I saved 40 o/o of the patients in the acute stage of collapse, and of my practice, where I have cured 90 o/o of cases, more or less serious, have convinced me that the treatment I advise is nearly an infallible cure when applied in the first and second stages of cholera, when the organism of the patient still possesses vital elements capable of producing a salutary reaction under the stimulative and curative action of the medicine; and I certainly do not regard as an unfavorable result the fact of saving 8 patients in the most serious stage of the disease, especially when I consider that all known treatments that are applied in that stage are powerless to overcome the progressive collapse of an exhausted organism yielding the last vestiges of vitality.»

Our esteemed correspondent «Dragan» sends us the following piece of welcome news:

«In connection with the Saladas I am happy to inform you that the owners of Trejo's estancia, taking into consideration the present poor out-look have generously reduced the rents all round from \$14,000 to \$11,000 old currency, thus giving their tenants the substantial reduction of 124 nats per annum on each tenant's rent.» And our correspondent expresses a wish which we hope he shall see realised. He says: «Would that some of our rich Irish estancieros could be induced to follow this noble example! Would that the good thought could enter into the hearts of those Irishmen who have already made their 'pile' to have some little consideration for their poorer and less fortunate countrymen!»

Tramway and carriage fare in Buenos Aires are the dearest of any in the world. Hackney coach still cost \$1 for a short drive, and the Municipality look on calmly while the public are fleeced. A drive on a tramcar through the centre of Rio costs only 5 cents, and the price is even less in Montevideo. In this latter city one may make a journey on a tramcar equivalent to the distance from Plaza Victoria to Flores, for 6 cents. The same journey here will cost 2 cents. Then, again, they have in other cities an «imperial» on the roof, of which the poor may avail themselves. In Santiago de Chile and Valparaiso an inside seat in a tramcar costs 5 cents, and an outside seat 2 cents, to any part of those cities, and a drive in a hackney coach costs only 10 cents.

### THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT AS A LANDLORD.

The education of our rulers in this happy Republic is very defective in many matters connected with Government. In the administration of the criminal law

they are in the same situation as their ancestors were when the Goths crossed the Pyrenees, before Count Julian invited the Moors across the straits of Gibraltar to avenge the insult offered to his family by Don Rodrigo. In political economy it would seem as if they had never read or heard of the theories of Adam Smith, such is the persistency with which they tax the native industries, while rival nations offer a protecting hand to their producers and are thus enabled to compensate by their skilful management for the advantages which we possess in the fertility of our soil and the salubrity of our climate. But there is no part of the Government education more neglected than that which refers to the tenure of land. In this respect we may be said to go backwards instead of advancing. In the very infancy of the Republic, before yet Argentina had a constitution, some excellent laws were passed for the adjustment of land tenure. As far back as 1813 the Legislative Assembly laid down the principle that land should not be kept in the possession of Government as long as there were people to occupy it, and in 1819, Congress resolved that the title-deeds of the land which each one had occupied should be granted to him. The country made rapid strides during the intervening six years and the frontiers were pushed out to a limit never dreamt of previously. We need not review the impolitic legislation that upset this order of things and paralysed the vital energy of the nation. Suffice it to say that the question of land tenure is more unsettled than even in the days of the old Spanish colony. We have whole codes of legislation on the most trifling affairs in life but we have none, at least none that is useful, on the tenure of land. The commodity from which all our wealth is derived, on whose proper distribution the happiness of the country will inevitably depend, is the one about which Government takes no care. An intelligent costermonger is guided by some principle in the sale of his apples, but the Government of Buenos Aires would seem to have no guiding principle in the sale and letting of land. With the example of ancient and modern times before them, with the example of North America and France and Ireland, and even Russia, they still are deaf to the call of duty and common sense. Rome was convulsed by the agitation for land in the very zenith of her glory. The privileges of the classes and the slavery of the masses in France a century ago, brought about a revolution that deluged the Gallic fields with blood. The Irish peasants are just now in deadly grapple with the feudal despots that rob them of the soil and the fruit of their labor. Even the one-man Government of Russia has liberated the serfs and made them the owners of the land they till but the Argentine Government is in no way influenced by what has happened or is happening, and sells and rents land to-day without any regard to its own reputation or the future prosperity of the nation. We are led to these reflections by the publication of a law by the Provincial Government for the letting of land, which might have been compiled by Tamerlane in ancient, or Namancuru in modern times, but which it is hard to conceive has emanated from the brains of the legislators and rulers of a civilised nation. The law offers to let all the fiscal lands, and competition is encouraged by putting them up to the highest bidder. The occupant will get a lease only of five years, and if in the meantime his cattle should be swept away by a pampero he shall receive no compensation whatever. After five years the occupant may be thrown on the roadside. To secure the Government the rent must be paid beforehand and no allowance whatever will be made for improvements. This is a frank and brutal warning that no man should improve the lands in his possession. It is a refined piece of barbarism by which many private individuals will be guided in their dealings with



their tenants. It is needless to say that nobody will rent the lands offered on these terms, but the very promulgation of such a law is a mischievous precedent. The following are the articles of the law:

Since it is necessary to regulate and carry out the law of August 11th, 1886, the Government decrees:

Art. 1. The Land Office shall rent the fiscal lands.

Art. 2. Auctions shall be called and the lands rented to the highest bidder, who shall pay 10 o/o of the rent when signing the auctioneer's vouchers.

Art. 3. The lessee shall sign the rent contract within a term of 10 days after the auction, and pay one year's rent in advance, otherwise he shall forfeit his 10 o/o guarantee at the auction. Rents must be paid in anticipation in the first 60 days of each year.

Art. 4. In case the lessee gets the land in the middle or near the end of a year, he shall only pay a proportionate part of the annual rent. (Muchas gracias.)

Art. 5. The Land Office shall publish notices in two papers in the capital of the Republic, in two in La Plata, and in one in each of the following districts: Dolores, San Nicolas, Mercedes, Bahia Blanca, and finally in a newspaper (if there be any) published in the section where the land to be rented is situated.

Art. 6. The auctions shall come off in sections, beginning with the 11th.

Art. 7. The auction level price of the rent shall be \$200 m/a per league, payable in advance. In case of non-payment, the lease shall be cancelled and the land again put up for auction.

Art. 8. The lease shall be for five years.

Art. 9. Lots to be divided in two square leagues each.

Art. 10. The lessee can lay no claim for improvement of the land.

Art. 11. Rents may be paid into the Provincial Treasury, the Provincial Bank and its branches.

Art. 12. The Bank shall immediately telegraph to the Ministries of Finance the amounts paid in for rents.

Art. 13. Let this be communicated.

E. ENCISO.  
D'AMICO.

#### THE SCHOOL.

The summer vacations are now terminating, and the children are returning to school to commence their studies for the new year. A word of advice to parents and guardians may not be out of place. In the first place it is almost unnecessary for us to say that any parent who has any regard for the spiritual or corporeal welfare of his child should insist on a religious education. This is the more incumbent on us in proportion as the bonds of religion and morality are the more relaxed in the school education of the country in which we reside. It is commonly said by some who pretend to be Catholics, but who are really infidels at heart, that religion can be taught at home, and that the school-house is only intended for secular education. Those who make this crafty plea are well aware that the adoption of this principle will inevitably lead to the banishment of all religion from the mind of the child, and we have lamentable proof in the youths who have within the last few years graduated in the State schools. For to 99 out of 100 of them the name of God is only a myth. His mysteries a mockery, and His laws a matter of convenience. They keep up the proud traditions of their Spanish ancestors, and call themselves Catholics, but they know not even the elements of the Christian doctrine, and it is to be feared that without the miraculous interference of God, as they grow older they will become more perverse, and the light of faith and hope and charity will be blotted from their souls forever. Religion in the schools is, therefore, a necessity, if we would not have our children

practically renounce the worship of God and the doctrine of Christianity.

But we are far from believing that when a religious education is secured, all is secured. We would cultivate the heart, but in doing so there is no need to sacrifice the head. This is, unfortunately, an infidel age, but it is also, in a worldly sense, a pre-eminently practical age. Our Catholic boys must keep pace with the times or they will be left far behind, and their principles will be derided by the educated philosopher and scoffer. The man who preserves the faith of Jesus Christ may save his own soul, but if he be ignorant when he might be intelligent, his faith will not be honored as it ought to be, and his ignorance will be pointed to as a reproach to the religion to which he belongs. The Catholic boy should, therefore, become early initiated in all the science and progress of the age. The purity of his early training and the lofty aim of his principles, should raise his mind and heart and aspirations above the low, grovelling materialism by which he is surrounded. He should be able to meet and rebuff the arguments of the sectarian and the unbeliever. His soul should burn ardently for the acquisition of knowledge, and on leaving school he ought to show, by his examinations, that his parents' care and time and money have not been thrown away. The Catholic boy of the present day should have a sound knowledge of his history and geography. In whatever position of life he be placed he will require to write a good hand and to have at least an elementary knowledge of book-keeping and arithmetic, particularly the weights and measures and the monetary system of this country, old and new. If he is a farmer he should learn in some agricultural school the scientific principles of farming. If a merchant he should know the trade of the world and the general principles of commercial business. The education which does not open the boy's mind and fit him for the position of life for which he is intended is always an imperfect education, but the education from which religion is excluded—the education in which the greater glory of God is not set forth as the first object of our existence—is no education at all.

#### SUBSCRIPTIONS IN AID OF THE POOR IN IRELAND.

Carmen de Areco,  
Feb. 7th, 1887.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,  
A meeting was held yesterday at Mr. Edward Kenny's to decide as to the promptest way of sending money to relieve the poor in Ireland. The chair was taken by the president, Mr. Thomas Maguire. There were present, besides the president, the vice-president, Mr. Laurence Wheeler; the treasurer, Mr. Martin Gillen; the secretary, Mr. James Lawless; Father Victor and several others. It was proposed and seconded to send immediate assistance to the poor in Ireland, Father Victor has kindly promised to co-operate with us and collect subscriptions among the Irish people of Salto. It was resolved to send at once, through Mr. Edward Kenny of Buenos Aires, 1200 national dollars, or the equivalent to £200, to His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin. Father Victor was instructed to communicate at once with Mr. Edward Kenny on the matter.

We have collected in the town of Carmen de Areco the sum of 800 national dollars. This does not include the sums of various collections which are being made throughout the partidos, which when presented will be a considerable amount. The balance we intend to remit after the 27th of this month, as on that date we close our list. Any person collecting funds for the aforesaid object would oblige very much by remitting them to Mr. Edward Kenny, Carmen de Areco, before

that date. We shall send the list of subscriptions when complete.

Yours respectfully,  
Thomas Maguire,  
President.  
James Lawless,  
Secretary.

#### SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN MAILS.

London, Jan. 2.

Mr Gladstone, it is thought, will soon resume the reins of Government, as the parliamentary forces of the present Government are utterly demoralized and playing at cross purposes with regard to the Irish Bill. The *Standard* confirms these rumours and states that Mr Gladstone is at present engaged studying reforms in his original Home Rule Bill.

The following story is told on authority of a well-known peer: «The mode of Lord Randolph's resignation has excited a good deal of comment, but it is not the first time he has done an eccentric thing. On the occasion of a former political difference we are told, on good authority, he not only called out Lord Hartington, but also sent a formal challenge to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, which invitation was in both cases very decidedly declined.»

Of course peers cannot lie, otherwise, (says the *Pall Mall Gazette*) we should characterise this story as an incredible fib.

Owing to a judgment against Mr. O'Connell, the present occupant, who is unable to meet a debt, Derrynane Abbey, the home of Daniel O'Connell, the furniture, personal effects, and even the library of the Irish Liberator, will probably be sold by the auctioneer shortly. To prevent this, an appeal is made in Dublin to Irishmen of all classes and creeds. Bishop Higgins has subscribed £50, and Irishmen are asked not to allow the home of the Liberator to be desecrated and polluted by the bailiff's touch for the paltry matter of a few hundred pounds.

[Ed. Note.—We should like to subscribe to this fund but only on condition that the property be handed over to somebody more worthy of succeeding Daniel O'Connell than any of his descendants are.]

Dublin, Jan. 2.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin entered upon a second year of office on New Year's Day and for the first time in living memory and probably since the creation of the office the usual show was dispensed with. His lordship and the members of the Council, including Mr. T. Sexton M.P., the new Sheriff of the City, went in carriages to the City-hall in solemn order without even a band, and the populace who assembled to witness the usual holiday show were much disappointed. After the Aldermen and Councillors had assembled the Lord Mayor took again the prescribed declaration and was re-invested with the robes of office.

Alderman Meagher then moved a vote of thanks to his lordship for the manner in which he had discharged his duties during the past year. Mr. Dennehy, in seconding the vote, said the decline of this country was due to the miserable mismanagement by the English Government. Alderman Moyers, representing the Conservative side of the assembly, congratulated his lordship on his re-election and expressed a hope that the gloom referred to by Mr. Dennehy would be dispelled and a happier state of things be opened this year.

The Lord Mayor, returning thanks, reviewed the events of the past year in the city, and said that with the exception of one commercial failure there was nothing to raise unpleasant memories. There had been considerable excitement in the city, but no disorder and little crime. A period of distress had occurred in the early part of the year which had been met with promptitude and spirit. All creeds and classes had joined in the move-

ment for relief, and they could never forget the assistance they received at that period from the Earl of Aberdeen. The money raised amounted to about £7,000 and was not spent in doles of charity, but laid out in wages for honest work done.

The trial of Jasper Tully for publishing boycotting notices in the *Roscommon Herald* was resumed at Sligo. The identity of the paper produced by the constable with those originally produced by him was proved. The Lord Chief Baron said he should leave to the jury the question whether the defendant published the boycotting notices knowingly and wilfully, and what was the meaning and intent of the notice. The jury returned into court and stated that they were unable to agree. The Chief Baron sent them back for half an hour; but at the end of that time, being still unable to agree, they were discharged, and the trial was postponed to the Roscommon Assizes, in March next.

Mr John Dillon delivered a splendid speech in Arklow to the Coolgreany tenants of Mr Brooke. Thus, all bail bonds and Castle proclamations to the contrary, Mr Dillon has carried out his threat which he made to Judge O'Brien's face that he would go in his course as long as he had the breath of life. This looks well for Saxe-Weimar.

About three hundred head of cattle belonging to tenants on the Leader estate, who had been served with writs, were sold at Mallow. The tenants had adopted the Plan of Campaign, and were served with writs on Christmas Day. They decided to sell their cattle, in order to avoid seizures for rent. After the auction, the police in the most unconstitutional manner, arrested Mr. T. Barry, P.L.G., and Mr. John Slattery, Cork, both of whom received rough treatment from their custodians.

Dr. M'Cormack, Roman Catholic Bishop of Athenry, in a letter to the *Freeman's Journal*, protests against the exclusion of Catholics from juries in recent trials, and asks does the Crown think that a deep-dyed insult to a creed can make people loyal to the Crown.

Cork, Jan. 2.

The installation of Alderman J. O'Brien as Mayor of Cork took place at the Court-house on Saturday. The Court-house was crowded and frequent cheers were given for Mr Parnell. The Mayor, in returning thanks, declared himself a follower of the policy of the great Irish Parliamentary party, led by a leader who in any other country would be looked upon, and was looked upon by the Irish people, as a liberator. He endorsed every one of the actions of the party. If they had nothing to hope for in the representation of the country in an alien House of Commons, they had great reason to look forward with confidence to a bright future brought on by the policy and the acts of their leaders.

#### WASHINGTON MAILS.

Jan. 2

President and Mrs Cleveland, surrounded by the Cabinet Ministers, conducted the usual New Year reception in the White House at Washington yesterday, receiving the Diplomatic Corps, the Government officials, the military and naval officers, and members of the general public. Twelve thousand visitors called, and the President, who is still suffering from the effects of rheumatism, was quite fatigued. Mrs. Logan's fund, which receives continued additions from all parts of the country, now amounts to \$40,000.

#### GENERAL ITEMS.

Mr. Patrick Gannon is a passenger by the steamer 'Maske-lyne' which sails to-day. We wish him a happy voyage.

Mr. Edward Casey has returned from a trip to Curumulan. He reports camps in the south in good condition after the late heavy rains.

Yesterday there were 3 cases of cholera in the city and 5 in the Boca.

In Santiago de Chili 95 cases and 53 deaths.

In Santiago del Estero cholera is decreasing. In San Luis it has disappeared.

In Olavarría there are several cases. In Martin Garcia there were yesterday 3 new cases.

The Hogarth has brought dates from London to the 8th inst.

The 'La Plata' brought to this country 130 passengers, who came ashore on Wednesday.

It is now positively asserted that the immigrants who were ill on board the 'Apolo' were not suffering from cholera.

A man named Gimenez hardly escaped being drowned while swimming in Mar del Plata on Tuesday. He got a cramp in his limbs. The swimming master attempted to save him but failed, and he was finally rescued by two sailors, who brought him out more dead than alive but still not entirely dead.

It is reported that Mr Madero finds it very difficult to secure the loan for his port scheme in the London market.

Ex-President Roca drove through Curumulan on Monday morning, stopping a short time at Sauce Corto, en route to his estancia La Larga, 20 leagues of land in the 9th section, the munificent donation of the Buenos Aires Government to the General after his successful Rio Negro campaign.

Another gambling-hell was discovered by the police on Tuesday evening, and all found within, patron, pueblo, plata and roulette, were carried off to gaol.

A concert for a charitable object was given in the Colon Theatre on Tuesday evening, at which the elite of the city were present. The theatre was gaily decorated; the stage and boxes were elegantly decked with wreaths and garlands. From the arch of the proscenium hung a floral design forming in large letters the word 'Caridad.' There was a good orchestra which played some excellent selections, but the singing and pianoforte-playing was left exclusively to a Mrs. Silva, who enchanted the audience. The proceeds of the performance must be very large as the spacious theatre was nearly full.

The Intendant has ordered 350 more benches to be fixed in the plazas de Mayo, San Martin, 6 de Julio, and Lavalle. The carts are to clear out from plaza Constitución and the stone deposited there is to be removed so that the garden may be completed.

Paraguay has imposed 2 days' observation on vessels from Bs. Aires and 3 on those touching at Corrientes.

A telegram reported a few days ago a collision between two English vessels off Maceio, with the loss of 304 lives. It appears that the collision occurred at a distance of 500 miles from Maceio, at 2 o'clock in the morning. [The day is not stated, the telegram which we received was dated Bahia, February 1.] The vessels were the 'Ada Melmore' bound from Coquimbo for England, and the 'Kapunda' from Plymouth for Australia with immigrants. Eight persons were saved in a boat which arrived at Bahia on Jan. 31.

In San Luis there is a well organised gold mining company at work for English capitalists, and they have found rich rock which assays a sum per ton far in excess of the paying point, and the managers are quietly pushing ahead to see what they have. There is every reason to think that the results there will be such as to encourage other companies to take up the work of developing the mineral wealth of the country, which is far greater than most are aware, but it will not be found at Cape Virgin.—*Herald*.

Mr. Lapish has taken the contract for macadamising the Palermo road. To break the stones he makes use of a crushing machine, which is a slight improvement on the old fashioned hammer.

Our exchanges by the Maske-lyne announce the death, at Arundel, Sussex, of Mrs Pauli, widow of the late Commander William B. Pauli, R.N., formerly Her Majesty's Consul in this city.

The masquerade Carnival balls at the Progreso Club will come off on the 20th, 22nd and 26th of this month.

The death is announced of Dr Bortolazzi, a physician of great eminence in this city. He had invented a powder to cure diphtheria, and when blowing it into the throat of a little child last week caught the infection and never rallied.

Mr Edward Casey has been chosen Chairman of the Electoral Commission which is to certify to the election of Maximo Paz for Governor.

At the estancia Florida, at the north of Santa Fe, several murders have been committed by bandits who assaulted the place. The murderers have all been caught.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt in San Juan on the 31st December. The motion of the shock was from east to west.

The following is the list of directors of the Co-operative Telephonic Society:

Titulares — Carlos Zorraquin, Diego Ramsay, Antonio Bianchi, (Carmaní y Cia), Matias Marti (Melara y Marti), Remigio Tome, Francisco P Bollini, Hector C Quesada.

Suplentes — Paulino Llambi Campbell, Alberto Ortiz Basualdo, Felipe Schwarz, Jose M. Olmedo. Comision de Cuentas—Titulares: Benjamin Bohm, Henrique Nuttall. Suplentes: O. S. Tudor, Juan Drysdale.

As the society is now constituted and these gentlemen authorized to begin operations at once, we may expect to see the society in full working order before long.

The fine steamer 'Mensagero' of the Platense line has resumed her running from Rosario to Asuncion and, all intermediate ports, charging the usual rates for passengers and freight.

General Racodo entered into office on Monday as Minister of War and Marine. Immediately on taking office he appointed General Levalle Chief of the Staff. General Donovan will still hold the post of General of the first division of the line.

On Monday three nuns of the Sacred Heart Order left for Paris, Mesdames Bergmann, Gesell and Home. They were accompanied to the mole by a crowd of friends and Mr. Mulhall and Mr. King saw them on board.

A new plaza was opened in Floresta on Sunday. The Archbishop was there to give his blessing, and Dr. Quintana made a roaring speech. There was the usual supply of horse-racing, sortijas, rockets, 'vino del pais,' and 'carne con cuero.'

A terrible accident is reported from Montevideo. A locomotive of the Eastern railway ran into a tramcar full of passengers, and hurt many of the occupants, two of them dangerously.

The fund for the relief of the cholera patients and their families now amounts to \$176,000 m/a.

Large numbers of tourists are still visiting Mar del Plata, and the principal hotel there is so crowded with passengers that there is no further accommodation.

Don Juan E. Clark paid over to the National Government on Monday 2 million dollars, being the first instalment of payment for the Andine railway.

#### LATEST TELEGRAMS.

London, Feb. 10.

The Cabinet meeting held today lasted 3 hours. The members of Government are all disagreeing amongst themselves. Lord Salisbury has accepted the resignation of Lord Dunsen.

Goschen has been elected M.P. for the district of St. George, Hanover Square.

New York.

The strike is nearly terminated.



# BANCO NACIONAL

93—RECONQUISTA—93

Horas de oficina: de 10 a.m. a 3 p.m. y los Sabados hasta a 4 p.m.

Desde la fecha y hasta nuevo aviso a tasa de interes sera como sigue:

## ABONA

Sobre depositos en cuenta corriente 3 o/o a plazo de 60 dias y arriba..... 5 o/o cuyo saldo pasa de \$1 200,000..... 1 o/o en caja de Ahorros despues de 80 dias Desde \$5 hasta a 1000..... 6 o/o Desde \$1001 en adelante..... 5 o/o en oro a 60 dias... 2 o/o en oro a 90 dias... 3 o/o

## COBRA

Por descuento de Pagares de comercio y de Letras de pago integro o cuya amortizacion no baje, en ningun caso, de 25 o/o trimestral..... 7 o/o Por descuento de Letras con amortizacion menos de 25 o/o... 8 o/o Por adelantos en cuenta corriente 9 o/o

Buenos Aires, Agosto 1 de 1885  
M. A. MAXWELL  
Secretario

# BANCO CONSTRUCTOR

## LA PLATA

Oficina en Buenos Aires calle San Martin, núm. 86. Id en La Plata calle 6 y 45.

Capital autorizado y suscrito \$ 4,000,000 m/n

Fondo de reserva \$ 32,492 83 m/n  
Compra, vende, edifica y alquila propiedades. Toma y da dinero y interes.

CAJA DE AHORROS Y DEPOSITOS SE ABONA

Pos depositos en caja de ahorros despues de 30 dias desde \$m/n 1 hasta 1000..... 7 o/o Desde \$m/n 1001 en adelante..... 6 o/o En cuenta corriente o a la vista..... 4 o/o A plazo fijo de 30 dias..... 5 o/o Id id id 60 id..... 6 o/o Id id id 90 id..... 7 o/o A otros plazos..... convencional

## SE COBRA

A industriales con garantia real a plazo fijo..... 12 o/o

## HORAS DE OFICINA:

De la 10 a.m. a 4 p.m. Los Sabados de 10 a.m. a 5 p.m. Los Domingos de 10 a.m. a 2 p.m. para la caja de ahorros.

CARLOS M. SCHWEITZER

Director Principal  
86 pm

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Our Extract contains 7 o/o of Nicotine according to the certificate of Dr. P. Arata, City Analyst. A large number of Certificates are in our possession, and can be seen on application

SOLD BY

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158—MAIPU—158

BUENOS AIRES n26 f26

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First Class Boarding School

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FOTOGRAFO

208 Florida

j2pm

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OF THE

## RIVER PLATE, (LIMITED)

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MONTEVIDEO.

117-Calle Misiones-117 AND PYSAANDU.

Authorized Capital..... \$1,500,000  
Subscribed Capital..... 1,000,000

Commercial and other Current Accounts opened.

Deposits received at sight and for Fixed periods.

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Also, every description of Banking business transacted on liberal terms.

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

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

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

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## Deposits in "oro se ado"

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

Fixed deposits 60 days... 3 do

## Charged—

Overdrafts in Current Account Gold or Paper.... 10 1/2 per ann.

Discount according to arrangement.

T. H. JONES,

Manager.

Buenos Ayres, January 2, 1886.

# ENGLISH TIMBER-YARD.

John E. Turner & Co.,

335—Calle Mendoza—335

BOCA.

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

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

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

335, Calle Pedro Mendoza.

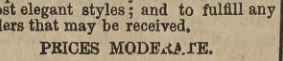
81 pm

# WENK BROS., WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS ENGRAVERS.

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Workshops on the Premises for Manufacturing and Repairing.

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PRICES MODERATE.  
26—CALLE RIVADAVIA—26

# MOLY CROSS COLLEGE

595—CORRIENTES—595

BUENOS AIRES.

—:0:—

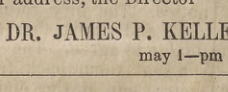
Boarders, Half-Boarders, and Day Scholars received daily.

—:0:—

For further particulars apply to, or address, the Director

DR. JAMES P. KELLEY.

may 1—pm



Wm. A. Isard, SURGEON DENTIST.

224—CANGALLO—224

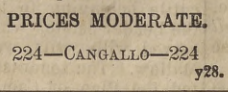
ARTIFICIAL TEETH supplied.

Gold Fillings executed with the aid of the Electro-magnetic Mallet. All the Latest Improvements.

PRICES MODERATE.

224—CANGALLO—224

y28.



TO CAMP MEN.

MAKE A NOTE OF IT, and don't forget to pay a visit

A LAS 3 BOLAS

30—CALLE CUYO—30

Large assortment of Second-hand clothing, recados, saddles, boots, oil-skins, etc.

Suitable for camp use.

Cheap!! Cheap!! Cheap.

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' underclothing, well made, and at low prices.

We have always in stock reliable makes of calicoes, sheetings, table linens, toweling, and other household draperies.

An early call respectfully invited

BRADFORD, REYNOLDS AND CO.

104—CUYO—104

Between San Martin and Reconquista —3m

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PLAZA 11 DE SETIEMBRE

245 Primera Catamarca

Union Telefonica 1088

BUENOS AIRES m19pm

# MRS. SUTOR

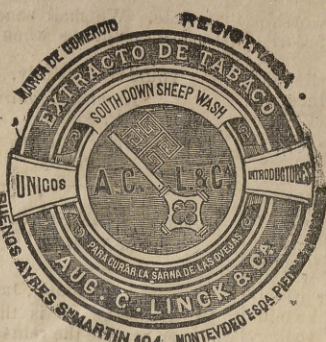
MILLINER

293—SAN MARTIN—293

MRS. SUTOR begs to inform her friends and former patrons that she has arrived from London and Paris with a beautiful assortment of

MILLINERY GOODS, DRESSES, MANTLES AND FANCY GOODS

293—SAN MARTIN—293 n16f16



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SOUTH DOWN SHEEP WASH

VIRGINIA & KENTUCKY

NICOTINA

For Curing SCAB in Sheep

The only and cheapest remedy approved and adopted by all sheep-farmers in the River Plate

Can be used with hot or cold water—one gallon to be mixed with 150 gallons of water

Sole Agents appointed by the Italian Government's Company

AUG. C. LINCK

AND CO.

104—SAN MARTIN—104

TIETJEN AND CO. ROSARIO

# EARTHENWARE CHINA GLASS

# ELECTRO PLATE

# HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN UTENSILS

A Select Stock of the above Goods

AT THE

# BAZAR INGRES

C. R. SIMONS & CO.

189--FLORIDA--189

# IS SINGER EVER UNRIVALLED

NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT THIS TRADE MARK



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

# NEW SINGER OSCILLATING SHUTTLE MACHINE

THE MOST SILENT—THE SWIFTEST—THE MOST PERFECT STITCHER—AND WILL OUTWEAR ALL OTHERS COMBINED

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

OSBORNE AND CO.—CHACACUCO—63

sep 4—pm

# PRIOR PARK, BATH

COLLEGE OF

SS. PETER AND PAUL



Prior Park Bath

PRESIDENT:

The Very Rev. Monsignor Canon WILLIAMS, D.D.

Students direct from the College have recently been successful at the examinations of the London and Oxford Universities, as well as at those for admission into the Military College at Sandhurst and the 1st Class Civil Service

The Class now reading for Woolwich and Sandhurst is under the direction of a professional Army Tutor of many years' experience

N.B.—For further information with regard to the College apply to

Mr. JOHN O'CONNOR, Reconquista 185, Buenos Aires j19f19f7

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MURRAY & SEEDORF

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS

84—CALLE RECONQUISTA—84

BUENOS AIRES m1—pm

# PATRICK HAM

WOOL & PRODUCE BROKER

176—SAN MARTIN—176 m26pm

# MRS. PEARSON'S

ENGLISH BABY LINEN

ESTABLISHMENT

59—CALLE CANGALLO—59

Between San Martin and Reconquista pm

# ENGLISH DRAPERY & CLOTHING

ESTABLISHMENT

ALBERT GEBBIE

DEFENSA, Nos. 47, 49 & 53.

One square from PLAZA VICTORIA

I have always in stock goods suitable for camp use, such as Woollen Blankets, Quilts, Wincies, strong and serviceable Dress Goods, Corduroy and Moleskin, Flannels, Crimean and large Cotton

Shirts, Woollen and Cotton Shirting, a large assortment of Hosiery, Stays, etc.

All articles kept of good quality. Also an assortment of useful Crockery.

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DE

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74-FLORIDA-74

# BRIDGER & FARRAN

GENERAL CAMP BROKERS & PRODUCE CONSIGNEES

175-RECONQUISTA-175 m10—pm

# Dr. Klappenbach

LAWYER

759 - ALSINA - 759

Business attended to in La Plata.

11 m—pm

# HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

This great household medicine ranks amongst the leading necessities of life. These famous pills purify the BLOOD and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the

LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS and BOWELS, giving tone, energy and vigor to those great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in all cases where the constitution from whatever cause has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to females of all ages and as a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE are unsurpassed.

# HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its Searching and Healing Properties are known throughout the world. For the cure of BAD LEGS, Bad Breasts,

OLD WOUNDS, SORES AND ULCERS

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the neck and chest, as sat into meat, it cures SORE THROAT and even ASTHMA. or Glandula Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas,

GOUT, RHEUMATISM

And every kind of SKIN DISEASE it has never been known to fail.

The Pills and Ointment are manufactured only at

78 NEW OXFORD STREET, LONDON,

and sold by all Vendors of Medicines throughout the Civilised World, with directions for use in almost every language.

Purchasers should look to the label on the Pots and Boxes, if the address is not 78 New Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

an 26—pm

# CARLOS A. DAVIS, CONTADOR PÚBLICO

LA PLATA, CALLE 57, Entre la 8 y 9.

BUENOS AIRES—CANGALLO 55.

# NANDUBAY DEPOSIT



SUBSCRIPTIONS  
IN AID OF THE POOR IN  
IRELAND.

Carmen de Areco,  
Feb. 1st, 1887.  
To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,  
I send to you for publication the names of those gentlemen to whom circular letters were posted, and which were sent to the towns of the respective partidos in which they reside.

Buenos Aires—Messrs. Thomas Duggan, Edward Casey, Edward Kenny, Patrick Ham, John J. Murphy, Michael Dinneen, and M. G. Mulhall.

Mercedes—Messrs. William Cleary, John Gahan, James Murphy, John Coughlan, Thomas Naughton, Thomas Kearney.

Lujan—Messrs. John Browne, Lawrence Casey, William Casey, Peter Ham.

Giles—Messrs. Edward Morgan, Peter Kenny, Joseph Maxwell, John Ham, Santiago Kelly.

San Antonio de Areco—Messrs. George Morgan, John Duggan, Julian Kelly, Nicholas Clancy.

Capilla del Señor—Messrs. Thomas Gainer, Patrick Lyons, Mateo Dillon, Edward Dillon.

Arrecifes—Messrs. Mateo Brown, Patrick Doherty, John Harrington, Eugene Killmurry, James Kenny, James Bannon, Dr. Denis Harrington, Michael Mullen.

Salto—Messrs. James Ham, John J. Kenny, William J. Murphy, Thomas Ledwith, Bernard Martin, Patrick Maguire.

Rojas—William Mullally, Patrick Thompson, John Hughes.

Suipacha—Messrs. Thomas Gahan, James Maguire, Thomas Maguire, Patrick Stafford, Thomas Dillon.

If the other partidos are not mentioned it is for the want of time, but the Irish residents therein will, we hope, kindly respond to this object of charity.

We have the pleasure to sign ourselves,

Yours respectfully,  
Thomas Maguire,  
President.  
James Lawless,  
Secretary.

P.S.—Our president desires me to convey to Mr. Thomas Gahan, Suipacha, through the medium of the *Southern Cross*, the committee's most sincere thanks for the urbanity and promptitude of his reply, as he is the first gentleman to answer our communication. Hoping that God will soon restore to him that health and vigor that he so richly deserves.

J. L.

## SUBSCRIPTIONS, ETC.

	\$m/n
Previously acknowledged	553.50
Patrick Maxwell	20
Patrick Murphy	5
Michael O'Brien	5
Peter Rourke	5
Mrs. Cormack	5
William Barry	2
John Lennon	2
Daniel Mullen	2
Lawrence Carrigue	5
John O'Brien	5
Jeremiah O'Connell	5
John Egan jr.	2
Nicolas Hugalde	2
William Partridge	1
Patrick Ward	1
Patrick Dunne	4
John Rourke	4
Hugh Kelly	1
John Fallon	2
Total	631.50

CAROLAN  
THE LAST OF THE IRISH  
BARD.

LECTURE BY THE  
VERY REV. CANON J. MONAHAN,  
PP., D.D., BANAGHER.

[FROM THE *Midland Tribune*.]

[CONTINUED.]

A victim and outcast of those Puritanical laws and practices—imported by the invaders—Carolan's father was obliged to migrate from his native Meath. Providence, however, raised up a friend in the benevolent lady Mrs. St George of Carrick-on-Shannon—a countrywoman of his own—

and under her patronage he settled down at Carrick-on-Shannon. This amiable and generous lady died soon after he had taken up his residence there, and thus new difficulties arose. However, Providence raised up another friend equally good and generous—at this time our youthful bard was a comely and interesting boy of sweet and amiable manners—Madame McDermott Roe of Alderford House, close to the little town of Ballyfarnon, Co. Roscommon, used to visit Mrs. St George at Carrick-on-Shannon, and through her became acquainted with the youthful Carolan. The misfortunes and amiable disposition of the boy attracted her attention, and after some time she adopted him in a qualified sense. She had him instructed with her own children, and treated him as the families of the old Irish chieftains (for the MacDermott Roe was an old Irish chieftain of the MacDermott sept) used to treat their proteges. Through this good lady he became acquainted with another great and distinguished family of the royal line—namely, the O'Connors of Balinagare, Co. Roscommon. This acquaintance afterwards grew into intimacy and friendship, ending only in death. The O'Connors had been expelled from their estate by the Cromwellian and Puritanical settlers and their laws and so Denis O'Connor, the representative at that time of this good old Royal Family, was obliged to leave the residence of his kingly ancestors and settle down on a small farm at Knockmore, near Ballyfarnon. Here this respected and venerated scion of an eminent and noble line of kings took up his abode with a sad, but by no means broken heart. He faced his misfortunes with a calm, resolute, humble and true—preserving spirit. He relied on himself on his own good conduct, the observance of the Faith and religion in which God in His great mercy had caused him to be born, and he relied moreover on his own persevering industry and integrity in the new and fallen position to which he had been reduced. A venerable and great writer, who flourished in the first half of the first century of the Christian era—Seneca—tells us in one of his works that adverse fortune seldom spares men of the noblest virtues. And the same distinguished writer tells us in his second book on Providence—'That a brave man—hand in hand with adverse fortune—is a spectacle to which God may worthily turn His attention.' Such a man was Denis O'Connor, the evicted from Ballinagare. In his new home, on his small farm, he lived and laboured according to his state in life. He handled and followed the plough, and by word and example taught his growing family lessons of humility, moderation, industry and contentment with one's lot in life. We read of a Roman Emperor who was called from the plough to govern the empire, and he sustained his unexpected elevation with becoming moderation and wisdom. We read too of fallen kings and emperors who bore themselves with becoming patience and submission, but history presents few instances of the representatives of fallen greatness who bore their reverses with greater patience than did this fallen scion of the house of O'Connor. Denis O'Connor used to say, betimes, to his children, 'although I am the son of a gentleman you are only the children of a ploughman.' Another instance may be here cited of such lessons having been inculcated upon children in those penal times. O'Connor's fallen fortunes, doubtless, inclined him to sympathy with Carolan the younger—the victim of similar oppression. Be that as it may, the acquaintance brought about by Madame MacDermott Roe soon grew into a friendship which lasted as long as life between Denis O'Connor and Carolan. To our youthful bard he gave useful books of instruction and other proofs of attachment. But a circumstance now occurred which, unfortunately, terminated Carolan's book studies. He was seized with small-pox of a bad type, and it resulted in total blindness. He was entirely de-

prived of his sight; his eyes sank, migrated, into his ears, and this fact fixed his destination for life; he was now bound to be a bard and a harper. After having convinced himself of the permanency of his melancholy and unseeing state he expressed a desire to learn the harp; and his amiable, true, generous friend and patroness, Madame McDermott, engaged a competent master to instruct him. His progress was rapid and astonishing. Having finally decided to adopt it as a profession his benefactress presented him with a saddled horse and an attendant. He visited the neighbouring gentry. He was a welcome visitor in every home of the descendants of the old kings and chieftains, and was assigned an honoured place at their tables. Goldsmith tells us that whenever any of the original natives of distinction were assembled at feasting or revelling Carolan was generally to be found there with his harp celebrating their praises. He was in fact in Ireland what Homer's Demodocus was in Greece at the court of Alcinoos performing before Ulysses. On the occasion of one of these visits an accident made him a poet, or more correctly speaking, developed the hidden gift of which he had been so far unconscious. Horace tells us in his Art of Poetry that a poet is born and is not made. The great Roman orator, Cicero, in his imperishable speech in defence of the poet Archias, tells us: 'I have always learned from the noblest and wisest of men that knowledge of other things is acquired by learning rules and art, but a poet derives his power from nature herself—that the qualities of mind are given to him. If I may so say, by Divine inspiration. Wherefore, rightly did Ennius regard poets as under the special protection of Heaven, because they seem to have been delivered to us as a beneficent gift from the gods. Let, then, Judges, this name of poet which even the very savages respect be sacred in your eyes, men as you are of the most cultivated mind. Rocks and deserts re-echo their voice. Even the wildest animals turn and listen to the music of their words. Shall we who have been brought up to the noblest pursuits not listen to their words.' These noble words were written and spoken about nineteen hundred years ago. It was at Letterfian, near Drumshambo, Co. Leitrim, this divine gift showed its first signs in Carolan. He was at that time the guest of George Reynolds, the representative of the old chieftains of that name, who lived and ruled over that part of Leitrim for many centuries. Having heard Carolan's exquisite touches on the harp—'the harp of our native land that lived anew'—neath Carolan's master hand—and having asked the bard whether he had attempted poetry, and being answered negatively, he playfully observed, 'Perhaps, Carolan, you might make a better hand of your tongue than of your fingers.' Mr Reynolds then told him of a great battle that had been lately fought between the Gentry or Fairies of two neighbouring hills, Sigh Beg and Sigh More, and suggested it as a fit theme for a poem. So it was in this sense—the subject was wholly imaginary. There is no foundation in fact for the existence of these fairies and their castles; for the raths, duns or forts of our land—their supposed habitations—are the remains of the residences of the better class of the inhabitants of the island before and contemporaneously with the sad and robbing incursions of the Danes. Mr Reynolds left home for a few days, and Carolan had a quiet and undisturbed repose during his absence. The inspiration of poetry was within his brain, and now it would come out. It had been pent up long enough; now it had been touched as if by a magician's wand, and out it must. Carolan could not sleep—could not rest. These recounted battles between the fairies seized his brain. He had himself conducted to a fort or moat close by, and there 'his listless length at noontide did he stretch.' After some time he suddenly started

up as if in a fit of ecstasy, and requested to be conducted home, and called for his harp, ran his fingers over it for some time. After a day or two he brought forth the words and music of his celebrated 'Fairy Queens.' On the return of Mr Reynolds Carolan sang and played his first poetic effusion for him. His generous friend and patron predicted the future celebrity of Carolan, and presented him with a horse for his *calet*. Carolan was pleased and encouraged in that he felt the dormant faculty of poetry had been aroused and appreciated, and now he set himself to woo the muse in downright earnest. Homer did not set himself down to compose his immortal Iliad, and recount the siege of Troy, the taking of the beautiful captives, Cryseis and Briseis, and the consequent exploits of Agamemnon and Achilles; nor Virgil his Aeneid; nor Shakespeare his Hamlet; nor Milton his Paradise Lost; nor our own Goldsmith his Deserted Village, than did Turlough O'Carolan to bring forth his Planxty Reynolds, his Bridget Cruise—'the object of his earliest and tenderest affections'—which he himself played and sang. The following is the first or a few stanzas, addressed by Bridget to O'Carolan. It is amongst Hardiman's collection:—

Oh tempt not my feet from the straight path of duty,  
Love lights a meteor but to betray;  
And soon wouldst thou tire of the odorless beauty  
If grew not esteem upon passion's decay.  
Then cease thee! Ah, cease thee! to urge and to plain,  
I may not! I cannot! Thy suit is in vain,  
For filial affections a daughter restrain;  
And worthless were she who had slighted their sway.

Noble words—springing from the generous and religious heart of a high-minded, virtuous Irish girl—pure as the fresh breezes that fan our native hills or sweep along our sea coasts. Of many such girls our country can truly boast—glad to say. The cultivation of such domestic affections as those expressed in these verses, has made many happy homes, whilst the neglect of them has brought misery and affliction into many an otherwise respectable family. Carolan's fame now began to increase considerably and, as usually happens, his friends and admirers increased likewise. Viscount Burke, Viscount Dillon, indeed, all the families of high place and distinction beyond the Shannon sought his society, the music of his harp, and a niche in his temple of poetry. These he honored by his presence and pleased by his poetry and music, but he stuck most to his first and old friends, the MacDermots, O'Connors, Reynolds and O'Kellys. Thus he lived and roamed through Leitrim, Roscommon and Galway, played upon his harp and dictated verses. Verses according to the greatest poet of ancient and refined Greece, who, like him, was blind, until over a hundred highly prized poems came forth from his fertile and teeming brain. Mr. Hardiman in his valuable book on Irish Minstrelsy gives over 80 of Carolan's poetic effusions. The time at my disposal forbids me to make more than a passing allusion to them. Amongst these highly valued productions are 'Eileen Aroon,' of which Handel said he would rather be the author than of any of his own most exquisite compositions.

[To be continued.]

## DOMESTIC

To take peach stains out of table napkins moisten the spot with boiling water, and hold it in the fumes of a lighted brimstone match.

A fine polish for cabinet ware is made as follows:

Half-pint of linseed oil, half pint of old ale, the white of an egg and one ounce of spirits of salts (muriatic acid). Shake well before using. A little to be applied to the face of a soft linen pad and lightly rubbed for a minute or two over the article to

be restored, which should first be rubbed off with an old silk handkerchief. It will keep any length of time.

A CHEAP CONSERVATORY.  
This is from the *American Housekeeper*—

'Any person, whether inhabiting the most humble or the most splendid dwelling, provided it be freely exposed to the sun's light, has it in his or her power to raise and cultivate a miscellaneous collection of plants, to enjoy the beauty of their appearance, and to watch their progress through all the stages of their growth, at an expense so insignificant as to be within the means of every person in very moderate circumstances. To do this must be provided an apparatus consisting of a box with a glass case over it, of a size according to his desires and means, from the capacity of a small trunk to that of an ordinary closet. We shall suppose he wishes one of a small size to stand at a window in an apartment of limited dimensions. Procure a strong wooden box three feet in length, one and a half feet in breadth and nine or ten inches deep; no toy is wanted; it should be painted or otherwise prepared to resist damp. Two small holes for corks to be made in the bottom. The ledges should be covered with lead or zinc and slope inwards. Over the box is placed a glass case resembling a garden forcing frame in shape, it should measure eighteen inches high up to the sloping top, and then the top or roof should slope inwards on all sides to meet in the centre. This case must be framed with lead or zinc, whichever be the metal employed for the ledges of the box. Difference of metal may cause a galvanic action injurious to the plants. When great elegance and durability are required brass is used, and the box is made of mahogany. The case must be made to fit with nicely upon the ledges of the box and in such a way that moisture will flow down the inside of the case into the box. The case should have a door on one side to open and shut at pleasure, but also to fit as nicely as possible: there must, in short, be no crevices to permit a free interchange of air betwixt the room and the interior of the case. The glass panes in the case should be fitted with care and the putty well painted, to preserve it from the action of the moisture. The finer the glass is the better will be the view of the plants. When we add that the box, with its cover, is to be placed on a four-footed stand or low table in front of a window which is exposed to the sun during several hours of the day, the entire fabric of the apparatus has been described.'

Cream sauce—Put a tablespoonful of flour into a little cold water, add a very small quantity of good vinegar, pour into it a quarter of a pint of thick sour cream, put the mixture in a saucepan and let it boil, stirring it all the time. Just before serving stir in the yolks of two eggs. This sauce is excellent with roast veal or asparagus.

Tapioca and apple pudding—Take seven good sized apples, pare and core them. Boil one cup of tapioca in one quart of water until it is thoroughly dissolved (about one hour). add half a cup of sugar, one teaspoonful of salt, a little butter and nutmeg, beat two eggs and one small cup of cream or milk, mix with the tapioca. Stew and sweeten with the apples slightly. Put in a pudding dish and pour the tapioca over them. Bake 15 minutes, to be eaten with sweetened cream.

## WIT AND HUMOUR.

A Landseer—an earthquake prophet.

A woman with a silvery laugh often exposes gold plate in her mouth.

'Have you ever seen a ghost, Pogkins?' 'No, Snippitt,' was the spirited reply, 'and I never expect.'

Many a girl thinks she can do nothing without a husband, and when she gets one finds she can do nothing with him.

What are pauses? asked the teacher of a primary class. 'Things that grow on cats,' piped the small boy at the foot.

'I have gained three pounds in one day,' said Robinson.

'How do you account for that?' 'Effect of the climate, I have put on all my heavy clothes.'

On a first glimpse of the sea.—'Astonishing! Who would have thought that there could be as much water as that?' True; and remember you only see what's on top.

A couple of countrymen went into the General Post-Office to send a telegram, without having any clear idea as to how it would be transmitted. The message was taken, and just as the pair were leaving, the big bell of St. Paul's struck one. Whereupon one of the rustic gave a jump, saying: 'By jingo, there it goes, Jim!'

Paterfamilias: What is included in your curriculum? Young hopeful: Our what, pa? Paterfamilias: The curriculum of your college. Young hopeful: Well, to tell the truth I don't know. You see, being the stroke oar and the first eleven captain, I have not much time for botany.

What horrid weather were—ah—having, Gowdige remarked one dude to a brother dude as he met him yesterday. Ba Jove, yaas, replied the other, 'and don't chew know, when I went out this morning, I—ah—didn't know it was so beastly cold, and I took my summer cane and caught a horrid cold y'er know.'

A journalist writes:

'When you come to think of it, is it so surprising that so many newspaper men write so that no one but an expert can read it? The rapid and voluminous work, especially of journalism, knocks the beautiful business college penman, as a rule, higher than a kite. I still have specimens of my own handwriting that a stranger could read.'

AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFECTING  
NUMEROUS CLASSES.

THE disease commences with a slight redness of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints, but if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted. Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling, attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky mucus gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pain in the side and back? Is there a fullness about the right side as if the liver were enlarging? Is there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly coloured, with a deposit after standing? Does food soon ferment after eating, accompanied by flatulency or a belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dreadful diseases progress. If the case be one of long standing there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended after a time by expectoration. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered with a cold, sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys become more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unsatisfactory against this latter agonizing disorder. The origin of this malady is indigestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipency. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will affect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite is returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effective remedy of this distressing complaint is 'Seigel's Curative Syrup,' a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 27, Farringdon Road, London, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

## TESTIMONIAL.

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

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



## COMMERCIAL.

Gold .....	February 10.	127.50
Cedulas—		
Series A .....		96
Series E .....		82.50
Series F .....		93
Series G .....		83
Series I .....		93
Series J .....		92.40
National Bank Shares .....		236
Banco Constructor .....		—

We are glad to announce a very decided improvement in the prices of wool. Many lots sold out of deposit. The advance on last week is from 20 to 30 cents per 10 kilos. A sale of 240,000 kilos was made to-day in the Once at 4.40 per 10 kilos.

There is no doubt that the rise in gold has influenced the wool market. For one buyer last week, there are now ten in the market. Wheat also is carrying a high price.

At the last meeting of the Provincial Bank board a resolution was adopted allowing on gold deposits at 60 days the same interest as on paper, no interest at all being allowed on gold accounts current. A resolution was also passed allowing private banks, which hitherto enjoyed no interest whatever, 1 o/o on deposits, it being understood that they can only draw at sight for a sum less than \$200,000, over that and under \$500,000 at 3 days' sight, and over \$500,000 10 days' sight.

The statement of a native colleague that the Provincial Mortgage Bank is far from being in a stable condition caused no little sensation in town this week. The issue of cedulas now amounts to nearly 100 millions and yet the bank is unable to pay the interest of the money borrowed from the Provincial Bank during the last 15 years.

The Mortgage Bank published a notice last week advising debtors that if they did not at once pay up the interest on their mortgages, their properties will be sold at auction. Some believe that this is owing to the pressure brought to bear by Sr Cambaceres, who is resolved that all out-standing accounts with the Provincial Bank must be settled. If the Mortgage Bank is unable to meet its liabilities the consequences will be serious indeed.

Our colleague *Sud America*, reports arrived from 20th Jan. to Feb. 5th, 10,825,000 kilos wool, 75,200 doz. sheepskins, 20,300 lambskins, 4610 calfskins, 3060 nonato skins, 5923 horse hides, 25,860 cowhides, 13,500 bags maize, 1050 bags turnip seed, 6015 bales hay and 20,000 bags wheat. Exports are equally stupendous, being for a period, say, from the beginning of the harvest in March, 1886, up to present, 2,616,882 bags maize, of which 9279 bags have been shipped since Jan. 1st. During same period were also cleared 9279 bags linseed, 3257 bales sheepskins, 22,605 bales wool, 117,355 doz cowhides and 3624 bags flour, the latter being sent forward as an experiment.

The Agents in Buenos Aires for the introduction of the 'Sarnifugo Sata Rosa' have caused to be prepared and published a small volume containing instructions for the conversion of Argentine weights and measures into those of the decimal metrical system and vice-versa. It also contains a number of tables which will be found very useful.

A meeting will soon be held by some of the Spanish merchants of this city with the object of establishing a Spanish Chamber of Commerce.

Our evening colleague *El Diario* announces a most important sale of lands in South Barracas, belonging to the Harilaos family, and known as the Reloj Saladero, to Mr E Nougier in representation of a syndicate, for \$550,000. Alfalfa is being largely exported from this country.

The National and Provincial Banks will continue discounting as usual this month; both Banks will shortly commence drawing on Europe, receiving paper at gold rate.

We have received a table containing the data estimated sufficient for the taking of the Census

of the Province of Santa Fe, from which we extract the following interesting figures. It is estimated that there are in this province 230,000 inhabitants, 2,294,060 head of cattle, 3,302,475 sheep, 423,879 horses, etc., and 93,802 swine. Its extent is 4,697 square leagues, scattered over which there are 84 towns and villages. Rosario's share in the above is put down as follows: 59 square leagues of land, 3 towns and villages, 74,480 inhabitants, 118,850 head of cattle, 759,000 sheep, 14,300 horses and mares, and 7,130 swine.

The *Live Stock Journal* says that Sr Serantes has purchased all the Bates short horn cattle from one of the principal cabanas in England.

The second list of subscribers to the 2nd edition of \$5,000,000 for the Banco Constructor de La Plata was published yesterday, the total amounting to \$1,202,400.

\$948,000 have already been subscribed towards the new edition of the Banco Constructor de La Plata.

The following comparative table of killings in saladeros of Buenos Aires province, Rio, Montevideo, and Rio Grande is most interesting, showing the movement from 1884 to 1887:

	1887.	1886.
Buenos Aires ..	3,200	47,500
Rio .....	25,900	110,400
Montevideo ....	59,900	111,000
Rio Grande ....	78,000	58,000
Total .....	159,500	335,500
	1885.	1884.
Buenos Aires ..	45,800	21,200
Rio .....	82,800	10,670
Montevideo ....	110,000	146,000
Rio Grande ....	85,000	80,000
Total .....	293,600	257,870

Messrs Bullrich & Co sold yesterday the splendid house property in calle Florida 400-402 to Mr Carlos D'Alkaine for \$85,500 m/n. The property belonged to the late Mr Charles Jackson and is most valuable on account of its splendid situation. The upset price was \$65,000.

There are three steamers and two sailing vessels loading grain at San Lorenzo at present. At the port of Colastiné there are 22 vessels of different descriptions taking in wheat and flour for Europe.

There are 25 coasting and 9 sea-going vessels, including a steamer, at present in the port of San Nicolas.

The 'Buffon' sailed on Tuesday evening with 1320 bales of wool. The departure of the 'Maskelyne' has been postponed till 3 p.m. to-day.

A fraction of camp in Giles, measuring 100 squares, was sold yesterday to Mr J Charvillat at \$103 m/n per square. It is situated in the 4th Cuartel.

There have been various lots of new wheat sold for exportation, prices fluctuating between \$4.20 and 4.40 per 100 ks on board. In Rosario and Santa Fe some important contracts have been made at \$3.50 to 3.80 per 100 kilos.

330 squares of good agricultural land has been sold in Las Heras at the rate of \$4000 m/n per square.

Mr Bulnes sold 159 squares of camp close to Zapiola station for \$50 per square; buyer Uribilareta.

The sale of 50,000 bags flour is announced from Santa Fe, at \$5.80 per bag placed on board.

The following sales of real estate are reported:

A league of land in Tres Arroyos for \$21,800 m/n. Seller, M. Seijo; buyer, Mr. L. Garcia.

A 'suerte' of camp in Balcarce for \$20,000. Seller, Mr. Gomez Azola; buyer, Mr. J. Cazanera.

From Rosario a large sale of stock is reported, the property of the late Ramon Casas: the herd of cattle, with Durham bulls and novillos, at 7 1/2 per head, some 400 mares at \$4 m/n, and 70 oxen. Buyers, Farapar, Paz and Ortiz Bros., Belleville. Also 350 novillos of 2 years and upwards for fattening, at \$12 m/n, to Zenon Rivera, and 8000 arr. wool at

\$3.300 per 10 kilos put on board duties to buyer, free of bellies, to Mr Terrason of San Nicolas. Sr Paraje was broker in the transaction.

The *Standard* says that \$16,000 per league has been offered for land in Venado Tuerto and refused.

In a few days there will be negotiable on the market one of the oldest establishments north of Cañada de Gomez, Las Algarrobas, belonging to Agustin H. Johnstone, 5 1/2 leagues of first-class land, in a great part 'campo tierno,' with splendid wells and box troughs throughout different parts of the camp. There are very substantial fences. 7000 cattle, etc.

Mrs Isabel Gomez de Alzola sold a camp in Balcarce measuring 17,370,000 sq metres for the sum of \$29,700 m/n.

Messrs Luro's saladero in Ajo has commenced working.

The well-known Domselaar estancia Santa Ana close to Domselaar station is to be sold at auction by Messrs A. Bullrich and Co. on the 1st of March. The valuation is \$140,000 m/n.

Messrs. Roca and Co have sold 2000 salted ox hides at \$22 gold per 100 kilos.

A merchant of Dolores has made large purchases of wheat in the Russian colonies in Olavarría. He has already sent out 10,000 empty bags to commence transporting. It is said that the crop of wheat in Olavarría is magnificent and the best in the province.

Messrs A Bullrich and Co sold 10,000 hectares of land in the 9th section, letter B, lot 23, for the sum of \$4000 m/n per league.

The following commercial telegrams have been received:

'Liverpool, Feb. 4.  
Salted ox hides (light) 6 1/2 d. to 6 1/2 d.; do (heavy) 6 1/2 d. to 7 d. Beef tallow 27s. 3d.; mutton do 29s. 0d. Bones per cargo at \$5 to \$5 2s. 6d. per ton. Bone-ash \$4. Salted horse hides 12s. 3d. R. Plate wheat 7s. 7d. per 100 lbs. Maize 4s. 7d. Linseed 39s.

'London, Jan. 14.  
National Bonds (1881) ... 99 1/2.  
Do. (1884) ... 85 1/2.  
Province of Buenos Aires (1882) ... 91 1/2.  
Treasury Bills, 90 o/o ... 88.  
Hard Dollars, 6 o/o ... 77 1/2.  
British Consols. ... 100 1/2.  
Silver bars at 47d. per oz.  
Bank rate of discount 4 o/o.  
Ex. on Paris fcs. 25. 35 cts.

'Hamburg, Feb. 5.  
Salted ox hides at 12 50.

'Havre, Jan. 31.  
Buenos Aires wool of 30 o/o yield, are quoted to-day as follows:

Superior wool fcs. 1.60-1.62 1/2 per kilo; medium 1.42 1/2-1.45; second do fcs. 1.37 1/2-1.40 1/2; second do 1.37 1/2-1.40. Stock of R. Plate wools about 13,000 bales.

Dry matadero ox hides of 29-30 lbs. Spanish at fcs. 116-120 per 50 kilos.

Salted saladero cow hides under 20 kilos fcs. 62-64 per 50 kilos. Stock of R. Plate hides about 140,000.

Exchange on London at 3 months' at fcs. 25.37-38 per £ sterling.

The exports of sugar during the last fortnight were: From this port about 300 barrels, Hamburg 2000 do., Bremen 1100 do.

'Antwerp, Feb. 4.  
Salted ox hides (light) 20-25 ks fcs. 66.50; heavy do. 32-30 ks 62.50. Beef tallow 67.50; mutton do. 65.50. R. Plate wheat 19.50. Maize 12.00. Linseed 25.25.

'Bordeaux, Feb. 4.  
Auctions of R. Plate sheepskins have taken place; prices show a rise of 10 o/o on December sales; about 3000 bales sold of 5000 which were offered.

The quotations were as follows: Long wool fcs 142-145 per 100 kilos; half wool, fcs. 120-122; borregas fcs. 107-100. Stock of River Plate about 5000 bales.

Dry hides mixed with desechos fcs 100-105 per 50 kilos.

Horse-hair, south, good mixed, fcs. 120-125 per 50 kilos.

White and yellow aize average price fcs. 12-12.50 per 100 kilos.

United States wheat, the price of which regulates the market, generally quoted fcs. 2 over that of the River Plate, is quoted today at fcs. 18-18.50 per 100 kilos.

Special wine cargo for the R. Plate fcs 4-70-4-80 per ton of 4 bordalesas.

CORRALES DEL SUD  
PRECIOS:

Primeros apartes, muy buenos, 12 13 14 y 15.  
Apartes generales 11 10 9 y 8.  
Segundos apartes 7 6 5 4 3 2.  
Terneros 1.50 2 2.50 3 3.50.  
Capones 1 1.50 2.  
Cueros de vaca 4.50 5 5.50.  
Cueros de novillos 7 7.50 y 8.  
Mantanza de vacas 755.  
Id terneros 135.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Provincial roads and bridges	65.00
La Curumalan shares of \$10000 each	20 o/o Pm
Belgrano Tramway Shares	Nominal
New Bolsa do	160 do
Gas Primitivo do	140 do
Gas Argentino do	200 o/o
Roads and Bridges (1884)	96 o/o
Catalinas's Wharf & Deposits	200 o/o
National Bank Shares	236
Lloyd Argentino do	par
Italian and River Plate Bank	50 gold
Central Railway	\$29
Banco Constructor de la Plata	\$243
Banco del Comercio	1100
Treasury Bills	100 1/2
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	—
Campans do	—
Propiedad Hygienica	50 do
City of B. A. Tramway	do
Barracas Road	50
National Bank Certificates	147 (90 o/o paid).

THE PLAZAS.

Wool.	ONCE.	Per 10 kilos
Good .....	4.45	
Regular .....	3.20	
Bellies .....	2.00	
Borrega .....	3.50	
Black Wool .....	—	

Hides  
Cow hides ..... 4.20 m/n || Horse hides ..... | 1.80 |
Horse Hair .....	5.40
Nonatos .....	3.80
Calfskins .....	3.50

Sheepskins.  
Matadero ..... per kilo 3.30 mls. || Pelados por doz ..... | 1.50 mls. |
| Corderitos reg ..... | 0.25 |

Wheat.  
Coast ..... 4.70 m/n || Salado ..... | 4.45 |
Maize.	
White, shelled .....	10 kilos 2.50 m/n
Yellow, in grain .....	2.45

CONSTITUCION.

Wool. Per 10 kilos  
Good ..... 4.60 || Regular ..... | 4.20 |
Borrega .....	4.10
Bellies .....	2.00
Superior black .....	5.00

Hides.  
Sheepskins sap ..... 3.30 mls. || Matadero ..... | — |
Corderitos .....	0.50 cts
Hair .....	—
Horse hides .....	1.80
Cow hides .....	4.30
Maize, white shelled .....	—

BIRTHS.

On January 13th, at Rosario, the wife of Dr. Creaghe of a daughter.

On January 6th, at the quinta Limeña, San José de Flores, the wife of Michael Carroll of a daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 4th February, at Venezuela 1010, Mr. John McLean, aged 80 years. R.I.P.

Newcastle and Berwick-upon-Tweed papers please copy.

On the 4th February, at Defensa 39 James Patterson, aged 14 months.

On the 1st February, the infant daughter of Dr. Creaghe, at Rosario.

On the 2nd February, at his estancia San Julian, Carmen de Areco, Hugh Mullen, aged 81, fortified by the rites of the Church. R.I.P.

Deceased came from county Antrim, Ireland, and had been settled in this country over 40 years, of which more than 30 were spent in Carmen.

On the 3rd February, in the partido of Giles, Catherine Kirwan de Vidal, aged 50 years. Native of Liverpool, England. R.I.P.

Liverpool papers please copy.

On the 7th February, at his estancia, Moreno, Mr. Owen Lynch, aged 60 years. R.I.P.

On the 3rd February, of crop, John, son of Joseph McLaughlin of Mercedes, aged 7 years and 7 months.

At Zapiola, on the 6th February, at the residence of his sister in law, James Lawler, aged 65 years. R.I.P.

Deceased was a native of Moyvore, co. Westmeath, Ireland, and for many years resident in this country.

## FOR SALE

For sale in Suipacha 4000 fine Sheep, half of them are of a very fine quality.

Apply to—  
EDWARD KENNY  
126 Reconquista, Bs. Aires  
f10m16

## 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 Mares. Corrales, Chiqueras, and all the appurtenances of a sheepfarmer.

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

Mateo Grace.

d26f26

## SHEEP FOR SALE

2000 superior fine Sheep for sale.

Apply to

Laurenzo Kenny

Alberti

or to

Eduardo Kenny

Reconquista 126

f8m5

## CAMP TO LET

In the Guardia del Monte, 841 hectares (about 500 squares) Apply to

John HUGHES

41 Piedad, Bs. Aires

or to

Dr. DILLON

Guardia del Monte

f7m7

## 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.

f5m15

## 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

## 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

j11m2

## 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.

17—300 cuadradas cuadradas de campo en Mercedes, en Alsina 78 a las 3. Sin base.

25—1500 vacas al corte, del establecimiento El Quemado en Saladillo, en Alsina 78 a las 2.

MARZO

1—Establecimiento de campo en la estancia Domselaar, denominada Sta. Ana. Base 140,000 m/n, en Alsina 78 a las 2. Se compone de una legua cuadrada con arboles frutales, sauces, paraísos, diste solamente 30 cuadradas de la estancia Domselaar, F.C.S.

78-ALSINA-78

## Familia que no consume

## HESPERIDINA

debe consultas con aquella

que siempre tiene a mano

UNA BOTELLA

de este sano tónico-lícor,

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 & Chaves

Sole Agents for

HENRY HEATH'S