

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

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BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1887.

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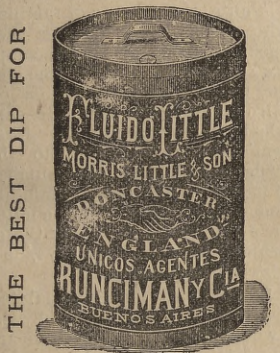
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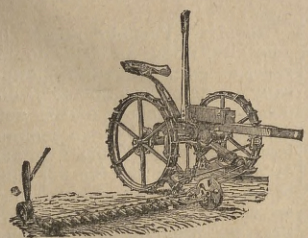
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MEETING OF
THE ARRECIFES IRISH UNION
ON THE 27th ULT.

March 2nd, 1887.

To the Editor of the *Southern
Cross*.

Dear Sir,

At the meeting held by the
Irish Union of Arrecifes on the
27th ult., Mr Thomas J. Kearney
in the chair, Mr William Mc-
Cormick proposed, and Mr Wm.
Ganley seconded—

‘That a vote of thanks be ac-
corded to Mr Laurence Flannigan
(member) for his generous
and patriotic donation of one
hundred dollars (100 m/n) to-
wards purchasing an Irish flag
for the benefit and use of the
Society; and that same be for-
mally recorded in the minutes
of the Society.’

Resolved—
‘That with a view the better
to promote the spirit of organi-
sation amongst our people, and
also to explain any of the rules
adopted at the inaugural meet-
ing, and which may not be pro-
perly understood by the general
body, we hold an extraordinary
meeting on the 20th inst. at the
Chapel on Mr Maguire's land, or
at the estancia of Mr Michael
Gardiner, who has kindly offered
his hospitality for the occasion.

We remain, dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
Thomas J. Kearney,
President.

E. S. Cronin,
Acting Secretary.

P.S.—The managing commit-
tee will attend Mass on above-
mentioned day at said Chapel.

LETTER
FROM CAPILLA DEL SEÑOR.

March 1st, 1887.

To the Editor of the *Southern
Cross*.

Dear Sir,

It is cheering to see the good
Irish ship in 1887 so gallantly
sailing ahead. She never before
reached her present measurable
distance from the coveted harbor.
Her trusted pilot stands serenely
on the bridge, having surmount-
ed the gravest danger to his
enterprise—the sullen stubborn-
ness of English prejudice. Her
crew have skilfully steered her
through that menacing whirl-
pool which she never crossed be-
fore and she is now swamping
the landlords' luggers that vainly
strive to impede her course. Al-
ready her success has brought to
the ears of her crew encouraging
cheers, many of whose tones ad-
monish them of the presence of
some newly-found countrymen.
They know the value of such
help, though they expected it
long before, and like wise and

generous men they respond with
lusty voices and then again fix
their glances forward. Perhaps,
Mr Editor, you will think I am
long enough at sea, so I will try
my hand at land; but it will be
Irish land, which does not seem
to be like any other land on the
habitable globe, for the more the
people work and till it the less
they get from it. Now this will
seem a puzzle to many of your
Porteño readers, and for them a
little explanation is necessary,
particularly as they have been
often asked to subscribe in order
that the Irish peasant may be
able to find the means of living
securely in his island home.

The land of Ireland has long
been bought and sold by unscrup-
ulous speculators, and no stock
gambler on your Bolsa ever
evinced a keener desire for pro-
fits than did those men who traf-
ficed in the land of Ireland. The
tenants have always been looked
upon by the new land gambler as
a safe source from which to draw
a double and a treble interest on
his capital. When he has made
wealth in this manner he sells
out to another voracious land
shark, who comes to add an ad-
ditional weight to the already
bowed back of the tenant. Is it
any wonder that the tenants
should strike against such in-
human tyranny? ‘But, then,’ it
will be asked, ‘why do they stipu-
late to pay so ruinous a rent?’

Ireland has been so well cared
for by her dear sister, England,
that her population to-day are
mainly dependent on the imme-
diate produce of the land for sup-
port. In England, with her busy
hives of industry, the discontented
tenant farmer can turn to find
employment for himself and
family. In Ireland the oppressed
tenant has no such alternative,
and in his unhappy island people
do not search far away, as they
do here, for new abodes; for the
very simple reason that landlord
South is as great a rascal as land-
lord North. Traffic in land as a
mere speculative concern where
hundreds of thousands have al-
ready made their homes has been
the chief cause of the present
strike against the payment of an
unjust rent in Ireland. This land
business is a rather dry study and
the more one enters on it the
more he finds his ideas clash
with established customs; but
no one can doubt that the cause
of the discontent and impoverish-
ment of the Irish tenantry was
the uncontrolled possession of
the land by a non-productive
class, since England had to dis-
possess them of the faculty to
levy what rent they liked on their
own estates.

The Plan of Campaign had a
very promising beginning and
Westmeath has been the first to
enjoy the privilege of bringing a
landlord to a proper sense of his
duty. Captain Dawson's tenants,
of Naughaval, were willing to
pay their rents if the Captain
would knock off 15 per cent. This
he refused to do. They then
lodged their rents in safe keep-
ing, to be given to the Captain
when he would come down from
his high horse; but this time they
determined that 25 per cent re-
duction must be obtained. The
Captain came down and imme-
diately accepted the terms, and
in some cases where the poorer
tenants had to borrow to pay the
rent he was induced to give a
clear receipt at a further reduc-
tion of 50 per cent. It may be
asked: ‘How would it end if the
Captain chose to remain in the
saddle?’ In that case all the
tenants could be turned out of
their homes, and as they have
been preparing for this Campaign
for some time back, the Captain
would find very little to seize on
there, and months must elapse

before he would have cleared all
out; besides, he would have to
bear the brunt of all eviction ex-
penses, legal and otherwise, and
after all this no new tenant would
be found to rent his land, as
some landlords have already
found to their cost whose land
has remained idle these last five
or six years, with the old tenants
living close by in wooden huts
and supported by generous grants
from the National League. This
certainly is a desperate state of
things to be found in any coun-
try; but when a doctor finds
that a treacherous cancer is slow-
ly but surely consuming a pa-
tient's life he does not hesitate to
perform a desperate operation to
eradicate it. It is to sustain
those tenants and to fight the
basest landlords on earth that
money is pouring into Ireland
from the United States and else-
where and for the same cause Mr
J. Fitzgerald has headed the
American list with a subscription
of 3,000 gold dollars.

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

MONTEVIDEAN NEWS.

Quarantine will be imposed on
vessels coming from Brazil.

A committee of advocates has
been appointed to report as to
the validity of the port contract.

The Government will, if neces-
sary, pay a compensation to re-
scind it.

It blew a heavy gale in the
port on the 28th ult. A boat of
the barque ‘Royal Victor’ was
capsized and two sailors were
drowned. The Italian brig ‘Asia’
was driven ashore and badly
damaged.

Santos is very ill in Isla Gran-
de lazareto, which he will not
be able to leave till Saturday.

The electric light contract will
be rescinded at a cost of \$90,-
000. The contracts for the Gas
and Water Works are being in-
vestigated.

Luis Moncayo will have the
choice of 6 months' imprisonment
or banishment.

TELEGRAMS.

London, March 1.

It was stated in the newspapers
that the Government had re-
solved to prosecute Archbishop
Croke for recommending the
Irish people not to pay their
taxes. In the House of Commons
Mr Johnson, the leader of the
Orange party, asked the Chief
Secretary for Ireland what the
Government intended to do in the
matter. Sir M. H. Beach
declined to say more than that
the question was occupying the at-
tention of the Government.

Mr Howell, Liberal M.P. for
Bethnal Green, asked Govern-
ment to appoint a committee to
enquire into expenses for bribe-
ry paid by the London Muni-
cipality for supposed meetings.
He had documents to prove that
£20,000 sterling of the public
funds were spent in opposing the
investigation he demanded. Mr
Gladstone said it was a serious
matter, and he would vote for
investigation with the hope that
it would bring to light the inno-
cence or guilt of the Corporation.
Smith, First Lord of the Treas-
ury, consented to grant the in-
vestigation. It is believed the
Government were opposed to it,
but they feared a defeat.

No lives were lost in the wreck
of the steamer ‘Valparaiso’ of
the P.S.N.Co. near Vigo. There
are still some hopes of saving the
vessel. Several other vessels
have gone to her assistance.
The Imperial Government has
notified to the Governor of New-
foundland that it cannot allow

the law referring to fisheries to
come in force during the present
season, as it would be prejudicial
to the French fishermen. The
memorial sent to England by the
Government of Newfoundland
has caused a profound sensa-
tion, as it is almost equivalent to
a declaration of independence.
The Newfoundlanders say boldly
‘We are the owners of the fish-
eries, we will not tolerate any
French or American interference,
nor will we pay any regard to
the opinion of the Imperial Gov-
ernment.’ Two members of the
opposition have gone to London
to announce the threatening
tone of the press and people in
discussing the benefits of annex-
tion with the United States.

The garrison of Silistria has
risen in revolt against the Bul-
garian Regency.

The steamer ‘Valparaiso’ with
200 passengers from Liverpool
for Valparaiso was wrecked near
Vigo. The passengers and mails
were saved.

Government has asked Parlia-
ment for an additional vote of
\$250,000 for the navy.

Colonel Browning, the Chief
Accountant at Chatham, has been
found guilty of defalcation; sen-
tence was deferred.

Paris, Feb. 28.

The budget has been sanction-
ed by both Chambers.

Monte Carlo and Marseilles
are crowded with fugitives from
the earthquake districts, Cannes
is resuming its normal aspect.
The Government architects re-
port that the public buildings
are not much injured.

Flammation and other astro-
nomers predict more earth-
quakes, but of less serious a
character.

In Nice and Cannes the panic
has diminished; the inhabitants
who were camping out have re-
turned to their houses. The
shock destroyed the arches of
the cathedral of La Conception.

At Genoa the inhabitants slept
by night in the open air. Many
went on board the vessels an-
chored in the port and 20,000
fled by railway.

A ball was taking place in a
house near Diano Mariana when
the earthquake occurred, and
the house fell down and killed a
large number of the dancers.
A party of soldiers exploring the
ruins found Judge Rossi still
alive under a mass of bricks, etc.
In trying to save him a beam fell
and killed the Judge and injured
a soldier.

An explosion occurred in a
coal mine at St. Etienne, and it
is feared that hundreds of miners
have perished.

Later reports state there were
104 men buried beneath the
16 have been found dead and 33
were saved.

Rome, Feb. 28.

Gen. Robilant has informed
the King that he is unable to form
a Cabinet.

Cardinal Jacobini died at 1
p.m. on Saturday.

The Ministerial crisis contin-
ues and it is probable that Parlia-
ment will be dissolved.

Subscriptions are being raised
all over Italy for the victims of
the earthquake.

The earthquake was felt on
the high sea. The church at
Castellaro fell and many persons
were killed. Soldiers have been
sent to the villagers to assist in
burying the dead.

At Bussana, a village of 800
inhabitants, nearly all the houses
fell and one-third of the inhabi-
tants were buried without any
possibility of assistance. Not
one of the 106 districts of Porto
Mauricio escaped injury.

Two slight shocks of earth-
quake were felt at Nice and
Cannes on the 27th, but no in-
jury to life or property occurred,

shocks were also felt in Parma,
Turin and Cosenza. Oscilla-
tions have been noticed at Cata-
nia at the foot of Mount Etna.

The negotiations for a re-
newal of the alliance which ex-
pires in May between Italy, Ger-
many and Austria have termina-
ted satisfactorily.

Another slight shock of earth-
quake has been felt at Diana
Marina.

Count Robilant and Messrs.
Biancheri and Farini have all
declined to form a Cabinet.

The Genoese have contributed
20,000 dollars for the relief of
the sufferers by the earthquake;
20,000 persons are deprived of
house and home

Berlin, Feb. 25.

It is said that three officers
implicated in the military con-
spiracy recently discovered have
been hanged. The Russian Gov-
ernment is very reserved about
the conspiracy.

The opinion gains ground that
there will be a rupture of the
coalition between the Liberals
and Conservatives when the sep-
tennate bill has been passed. The
Emperor intends to open Parlia-
ment in person.

The Conservative press propo-
ses Herr Benningsen as presi-
dent. He is opposed to the mo-
nopoly in tobacco and spirits.

The Lower Chamber of the
Prussian Parliament has passed
the budget law on the second
reading without discussion. At-
tempts are being made to form a
party strong enough to resist the
Chancellor.

Nice, Feb. 25.

The excitement caused by the
earthquake is diminishing. Va-
rious fires broke out but were
soon extinguished. The destruc-
tion of the bakehouses will cause
a scarcity of bread.

Charleston, Feb. 27.

A slight earthquake was felt at
6 p.m. yesterday.

Toledo, Ohio, Feb. 27.

This morning the largest pe-
troleum well known was dis-
covered in Brown County. Its
yield is at the rate of 6000 barrels
a day.

Vienna, March 1.

The treaty between Austria,
Italy and Germany which has
just been renewed, stipulates
that Italy shall assist Austria
with 200,000 soldiers in case of a
war with Russia and shall give
the same assistance to Germany
in case of war with France.

New Orleans, March 1.

The Morgan docks have been
burned, and 4000 bales of cotton
deposited there. The fire contin-
ues.

It began in a lighter loaded
with cotton. The ‘Lone Star’
was completely destroyed, and
six lighters were burnt. Thir-
teen firemen had a narrow es-
cape from being burnt to death,
they were wholly surrounded by
flames, when a tug-boat going at
full speed opened a way through
the burning mass.

Chicago, Feb. 28.

Mr Robert Nelson, a master
workman of the Knights of La-
bor, has been named as candi-
date, for the mayoralty by the
convention of the workmen,
whose assembly counts more
than 25,000 votes.

Boston, Feb. 28.

The yacht ‘Mayflower’ is pre-
paring to go to England to com-
pete for the Queen's Cup with the
‘Arrow,’ which has held it for 30
years.

Rio Janeiro, Feb. 28.

The Emperor is suffering from
a slight fever.

The police visited several lot-
tery agencies last week, and na-
tionalized a large number of
tickets found in the houses, 25
de Mayo 15 and Cangallo 57.

THE WORLD-FAMED

PEERLESS DIP.



SNELL & CO.,

203. Rivadavia 203

ROSARIO.
PROVINCE OF SANTA FE.

[OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

February 27, 1887.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

Carnival has come and gone since my last without leaving any reminiscences worthy of record, saving, perhaps, a few that may linger in tender and youthful hearts after the fashionable balls at the Clubs, which, I understand, were very creditable affairs from beginning to end.

Besides these, there were some very pleasant little gatherings at the houses of different leading citizens, and two or three 'comparsas,' without masks but with capital music and very fanciful costumes, paraded the streets and made calls upon their friends, who, as a rule, hospitably entertained them. The two best of these were the 'Marina' and the 'Chichones.'

Among the lower strata of society (is that correctly put?) the season of revelry was kept at the 'pulperias' and drinking-dens about the outskirts, where neither Dunville, nor Jamieson, nor the renowned Garnkirk is known, and where copious libations to Bacchus were made in 'ginebra del pais,' a villainous decoction that must have made the jolly old deity blush for his votaries. The consequence was, as might be anticipated, a rich harvest of crime. As a local paper put it the next day: 'Hubo de todo: puñaladas, palizas, asesinatos, peleas, robos y suicidios,' and more than two or three bully boys from the 'corrales' will have to spend Lent in the public prison, with plenty of leisure to think of amending their lives.

Among the English-speaking people there was not much that was out of the common to write about. Mr Charles Jewell and a number of his friends, including the families of Messrs Jewell, Talbot and Perkins, the Misses Greenwood, Boardman, Baines and Jones, and Messrs C. Jewell, Puleston, Towse, Pentreath, Day and Thompson went to one of the islands on Tuesday, in a little steamer, and spent the day very pleasantly, picnicking *a la Robinson Crusoe* after he got on shore from the wreck of his ship, with a good hamper of the captain's 'fizz' under his wing. The weather was perfectly delightful for such a purpose, and it only surprises us that the example of the merry party was not followed by many others.

I regret to announce the death of Mr McKensie, a Scotch gentleman, who had been ill at Mr Keenan's hotel for a long time. Deceased had the benefit of the best medical advice, together with the continual and most careful nursing of Miss Young, one of the nurses of the Infirmary, who watched him with true sisterly solicitude, but his disease had taken too firm a hold upon him and he succumbed on Saturday morning, very greatly to the regret of his appreciative friends.—R.I.P.

You will be sorry to hear that a trusted peon of Mr Kemmis' has absconded from Cañada de Gomez, taking with him a number

of blood colts and fillies representing a small fortune. There can hardly be any doubt but the thief will be taken and made to give up the animals, but in the meantime his disappearance must be the occasion of great anxiety to the popular proprietor of 'Las Rosas.'

The annual examinations at the National College in this city have commenced and will probably be over next week. Those at the Normal School began on the 1st inst.

Large quantities of wheat and linseed are being shipped at all the ports of this province, and up to the present very fair prices have been obtained. Advices from San Lorenzo, however, report a tendency to weakness in the market, and I would not be surprised to hear of the same being the case elsewhere.

The municipal elections, for which voters have been registering during the last two or three weeks, are likely to be pretty much of the same pattern that elections (?) usually are in this country.

The people may be divided into two great classes here. The one is too fraudulent to keep away from the polls where votes can be realized upon at two or three dollars each; and the other is too respectable to go near them or have anything to say in the matter. The strangest part of it is that the respectable do-nothings are the first to complain afterwards that things have been mismanaged and that the wrong persons have got into office. The fact of the matter is that we are not half ripe for self-government yet, and that we are too fond of having things done for us instead of doing them ourselves. Thus the 'election' is likely enough to pass off peaceably, simply because there is no opposition, and not because the droves of voters who are marched up to the registration tables by sinister-looking individuals would scruple to knock anyone on the head at a moment's notice, and in consideration of an extra dollar. Under these circumstances the wonder is, not that we have jobbery and corruption in the administration, but that there is anything decent to be found there.

The interesting young Italian widow Rosa Rollero de Cassinelli, whose mysterious disappearance and supposed suicide were reported and caused so much anxiety here a few weeks ago, has been found by police Commissary Ratti, living and safe and sound in a room in his district. She wished her friends to regard her as dead, so that she might indulge her melancholy and wear her weeds in seclusion, and this accounts for the letters she left expressing the intention of drowning herself.

There continue to be from three to five or six cases of cholera reported here every day, but the victims are almost without exception colonists who came here sick from outside; or who may trace their sickness to excesses committed after their arrival in town.

It is announced here that Mr. Kelton has succeeded in selling the concession he held to build a railway in Tucuman, to an English company for 20,000 m/n. The works of the new line are to be commenced immediately.

There being nothing further to tell you for the present,

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

W.

THE
SALESIANS OF SAN NICOLAS:
THEIR SOCIETY AND ITS
FOUNDER.

Pavon,

Feb. 22nd, 1887.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

In my last I left Don Bosco, the theme of all tongues and cynosure of all eyes, in the most licentious and infidel Metropolis of Europe. His name and fame had preceded him, however, and the élite of Parisian circles crowded the churches at which he preached during his week's sojourn in the

capital. The entire press of every shade of opinion extolled his virtues, eulogised his work, and regretted his departure. *L'Unita Cattolica* of that date says: 'The papers these days are almost all occupying themselves with Padre Bosco, but what we most admire is that those journals that systematically combat religion have for this once abandoned their old ways to applaud without exception the venerated name of Don Bosco.' The *Petit Moniteur*, one of the most important papers of Paris, filled its whole leading page with encomiums and laudations of the man and his work, and ended by calling on the Government to lend him all the aid in its power towards establishing his educational Institutes throughout France. It concluded its editorial with the following truism: 'Tels enfants, tels hommes; et tels hommes, telle société'—a proposition as old as it is irrefutable.

Some idea may be formed of the overwhelming labor accomplished by Don Bosco when we consider that besides the great amount of time given to his Oratory, he still managed to exercise his sacred ministry in the prisons, hospitals and various other places of Turin. He also compiled a great number of school books and wrote various other works, many of which found such favor with the public that they rapidly passed through numerous editions and were extensively used in other establishments besides those of the Salesian Order.

'Don Bosco's method of teaching is simple and most efficacious, and is now adopted by many colleges and educational houses. The classical books he has written are also perfect models. In regard to moral training, the children in the Salesian houses are governed by the preventive method; that is, every effort is made to prevent their committing faults, to avoid the necessity of punishing. The priests educated in Don Bosco's schools excel in the application of this method; thoroughly impregnated with the pure spirit of St. Francis de Sales, they know that to love the children and to win their love is the best method of governing them. The secret of this method is comprised in the words of St. Paul: 'Caritas benigna est, pateris est; omnia suffert, omnia sperat, omnia sustinet' ('Charity is kind, is patient; beareth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things'). The teachers always endeavor to win the hearts of the pupils and make every effort to prevent the slightest distrust, and in their relations in which affection replaces constraint, a word, a simple glance, is sufficient reproof. The Salesian houses are above all particularly distinguished for the path of Christian perfection in which the children are carefully trained, and the enormous good resulting therefrom. The children are scarcely ever left alone, all the young ecclesiastics and priests, after presiding at the classes, remain with the children, joining most heartily in their games. 'Do whatever you like,' said St. Philip Neri, 'I will be satisfied if you do not commit sin.' Formerly Don Bosco himself joined in the games with incredible zest. At one time he could not appear in the streets of Turin without attracting a following of children.

Of the Salesian 'Co-operators' and the 'Daughters of Our Lady, Help of Christians,' space will not permit me here to speak. All I can say at present is, that in 1874 His Holiness Pius IX definitely approved of the rules of the former Association as submitted to him by Don Bosco, and at the same time had his own name inscribed at the head of the list of Co-operators. He also issued a Brief establishing the Society in the Third Order, and commanded the Congregation of Rites to grant to said Co-operators all the indulgences that may be gained by the Tertiaries of the most favored Orders. As soon as Leo XIII was raised to the chair of St. Peter he immediately wished to become, like Pius IX, a Salesian Co-operator. 'Being inscribed as Co-operator,' said he,

'I wish to be the first operator; and he has never failed to encourage and bless the work. So we find that by all classes alike, the prince and the peasant, the believer and the unbeliever, Don Bosco and his work are equally prized and equally esteemed. That the same man and the same work should be eulogised by the Popes of Rome and the 'Liberals' of modern Italy, is something truly amazing; but when we remember what this modern Italy really is, then the thing seems truly phenomenal. The Italy of other days, the classic seat of Catholicism, that drank the blood of Peter and Paul and numerous other martyrs, what is she today? The Italy where by a providential decree was erected the throne of the Vicars of Christ, and that, according to the most impartial historians, owes her arts and letters and very life to Catholicism what kind of appearance does she present to the gaze of civilised nations now? Here the Vaican, there the Quirinal; on one side the Consistory of Cardinals, on the other the Legislative Chambers; on the right hand images of Saints, on the left likenesses of Mazzini and Garibaldi; the temple here, the lodge in front; the voice of prayer mingling with the shout of blasphemy; her literature and arts and grand historical monuments all rapidly sinking to decay—such is a picture of modern and 'Liberal' Italy. And yet even in such an Italy as this, Don Bosco lives admired, beloved and venerated. What more need be said? What more can be said? The tree is known by its fruit, so we need not follow Don Bosco further.

We may now leave the old world and briefly trace the growth of the Salesian Society in this southern hemisphere. On Nov. 11th, 1875, the first Salesian priests set sail for South America, under the guidance of Don Cagliero, and landed at Buenos Aires on the 14th of December. That is but 11 years ago, and one cannot help being struck with astonishment at the magnitude of the results obtained in so short a time. There are now more than forty Salesian houses scattered over this continent from Brazil to Chili—and it must not be forgotten that the work may be said to be still in its infancy. In 1876 the Salesians founded in Buenos Aires a modest School of Trades and Arts, capable of receiving 25 pupils only. Their house in Almagro can now accommodate over 300 interns, to say nothing of the externs, and is fitted up with the most modern machinery and other appliances in its workshops, printing establishment, etc., etc.

In June, 1883, a new Chapel, the 'Auxilium Christianorum,' was solemnly blessed and dedicated to Our Lady Help of Christians. This Chapel is attached to the College of the Salesian 'Hijas de Maria Auxiliadora,' an institute in which 300 girls are at present receiving a good education and an exemplary moral training. The Archbishop preached an eloquent sermon on the occasion, beginning with the following words: 'Cabame el honor de asistir a una fiesta extraordinaria, sobrehumana y sobrenatural.' Having deduced numerous proofs in support of the truth of this opening sentence, he concluded thus:

'For my part, I should like to do something for this Association, which I bless with all my heart. May it increase in numbers and sanctity, may its well-wishers and protectors multiply, and in the world to come may its merits be found to be incalculable.'

Canon O'Gorman officiated at 9 o'clock Mass, and at 11.30 the Very Rev. Monsignor Dillon, preceded by a number of clergy, arrived at the altar to offer the Blessed Sacrifice, in the midst of a numerous concourse of the faithful. Mrs Elortondo acted as sponsor, and presented to the church a magnificent picture worked by her own hands. 'El cuadro al mismo tiempo que honra el talento y exquisito gusto de su autora, la señora Isabel A. de Elortondo, madrina de la iglesia, proclama eloquentemente la piedad de esta generosa da-

ma Argentina.' The lady here referred to is the daughter of an Irishman, the late Mr Thomas St. George Armstrong, and it will thus be seen that on this occasion the Irish element was as prominently represented as it generally is at all such ceremonies in every part of the world.

I now come to the Salesian College of San Nicolas, of which, after all, I shall not have much to say. The reason is that to speak of its internal affairs, its curriculum, method of teaching and so forth, would be superfluous, as I have already alluded to those matters in another place, and as all the Salesian houses are governed by a uniform system. The establishment is ably directed by P. Domingo Tomatis, with whom are a number of young priests and ecclesiastics whose varied talents and perfect training admirably fit them for the class-rooms.

At the Almagro celebration Father Tomatis was one of the preachers, and *La Union* of that date thus refers to him: 'The orator was erudite, eloquent and moving, and a revelation to the audience who did not previously know him. Of fluent and facile speech, the professor proved a consummate literati, and notwithstanding that he spoke in a language foreign to his own, no one would have suspected without knowing beforehand that he was an Italian by birth.' *La Voz de Iglesia* also speaks in most flattering terms of the erudition and eloquence with which Father Tomatis captivated and edified his hearers.

Pre-eminent among his ablest coadjutors and professors are Fathers Rabagliati and O'Grady. Of the former, as regards his connection with the San Nicolas College, I regret to say I must henceforth speak in the past tense. He left for Buenos Aires on the 15th inst, on his way to Santiago de Chili, where he goes to take charge of the first Salesian house established in those parts. Father Rabagliati's many amiable qualities had greatly endeared him to the Italian colonists of San Nicolas and the Irish community of this province; and by these, but more especially by his former pupils and confreres, his departure will be sincerely and most profoundly regretted. I had the melancholy pleasure of bidding him farewell the day before he started, and ever since I find myself constantly repeating the poet's beautiful lines:

Let us hope, when this life and its sorrows are gone,
We may meet in some world of more permanent bliss.
For a smile, or a grasp of the hand hastening on,
Is all we enjoy of each other in this.

In the Sept. number (1885) of the *Boletín Salesien*, the French edition of the Society's monthly annals, I find a letter from Father O'Grady to Don Bosco, in which he highly praises the tractableness and docility of the Irish boys of the San Nicolas College, and expresses a hope that the institution may one day become the Hiberno-Argentine Seminary of the Republic. He also refers to that year's St. Patrick's Day festival in Pavon, and to Father Tomatis's eloquent panegyric of the Saint having been published in the English Catholic journal received by all the Irish residents here: 'Ce discours très remarquable a été publié par le Journal Catholique Anglaise (the *Southern Cross*), que regoivent tous les Irlandais résidents ici.'

So it seems Don Bosco has been learning something of our doings on these American plains, and the information has not unlikely suggested the reflection that go where he will the Irish Catholic remains a faithful Catholic still. As to the Hiberno-Argentine Seminary, all that I can say is that, considering the marvels they have already wrought, there is nothing that the Salesians could essay or accomplish that ought to be matter of wonderment or surprise to any one. Their establishment in San Nicolas is daily becoming more important. Hiberno-Argentines at present form a large percentage of its alumni, and in every respect it is one of the most progressive houses the Society pos-

sesses on this continent. Whether it shall ever become a Hiberno-Argentine Seminary remains to be seen, but there is one thing certain, that if energy, ability, assiduity and perseverance can command success, Father O'Grady need not despair of seeing his hopes one day realised.

I remain, dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
Fontenoy.

NOTES FROM THE SOUTH.

«WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH OUR BOYS?»

Ferrari, Brandzen,
Feb. 27th, 1887.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

Your comments in last week's *Cross* on the scarcity of Irish mechanics in Buenos Aires must be held responsible for my inflicting upon you and your readers this effusion.

Among the many Irishmen who arrive here yearly there must be many who have learned some trade (for I presume you include skilled workmen of every class among the 'mechanics'), yet, as you remark, they give up their trade and 'go to the camp.' The reason of this is evident. The Irish- or English-speaking tradesman is handicapped here, for he does not know a word of the language of the country, and of English-speaking employers of skilled labor, practically speaking, there are none. The immigrant, as a natural consequence, goes to where he can make himself understood, and where he probably has many relatives and acquaintances.

'What shall we do with our boys?' is a question which greatly troubled the English farmer a short time ago, and which still continues to trouble him. As the younger sons are being shipped off to Canada, Australia, the Cape, Buenos Aires, any where to get them out of the way—I think it is about time the question should be brought up here amongst us. Consider, just for a minute, the number of families who to-day with one or two flocks of sheep on rented camp, are barely able to live; consider the number of families' half or third owners of a flock of sheep, who have likewise to pay a 'grass rent' (a vile invention) to the owner; and, also, the number of men who are merely monthly peones, and many of these latter have families. To all of these, 'what to do with their boys,' is a very important question.

In the more thickly populated districts of the north and west, I would venture to say there are some hundreds of lads growing up with no better prospect before them than that of becoming peones on some estancia, if they do not grow into 'matreros' and thus become useless members of society—weeds, in fact, in the garden of humanity.

Would it not be advisable that these boys should be made to learn some useful trade, at which they might earn an honest living and be useful both to themselves and to their species? The Irish-Porteño has not the difficulty of the Spanish language to master, he has rather an advantage in being able to speak two languages and understanding the customs of the country. But I may be told that Irish people do not like to see their children leaving them; of course they don't, but what future can the rack-rented and ground-down class to which I refer offer their boys?

The Irish-Porteño reared in your city, when he comes to the years of doing something, naturally enough drops into some office as junior clerk, and so gets on until by-and-bye we see him having an office of his own and doing business for himself; but of lads reared in the camp there are very few who take to a town life, there are, however, I believe, a few of them to be found in some of the principal stores of Buenos Aires. But of the many others: what of them? Were they given a trade, whether as blacksmiths, hatters, saddlers, shoemakers, car-

penters, tailors, bakers, coopers, compositors, any trade whatever, they were always sure of making a decent living. That of a compositor is a trade which I think would suit many an intelligent young lad I have met during my residence in this country, and it is certainly one of the best paying, for I daresay your monthly bill will be able to tell you what a steady English compositor can earn?

Looking at the question in this light, I am led to consider that it is not only advisable that parents should bring their children up to some trade or handicraft but that it is their bounden duty to do so. Here, not like at home, it is not necessary to pay a fee in order to have a lad taught a trade. He would probably have to give a month or two of his time gratis, but in a short time he would be in receipt of some salary, enough to keep him probably if his tastes were not too fastidious; and before long he would find himself in the proud position of being able to do something useful.

This old idea of 'keeping the family together' where there is no prospect of anything beyond mere drudgery in the future, no chance of advancement, nothing to count on, smacks strongly of a certain sort of pride to which our Irish people are said to be subject; and it is just as well that the thing should be mentioned in a friendly manner, for I believe that any man who takes the trouble of thinking it over will agree with me as to the justice of my remarks.

There is a brilliant prospect before the young Irish-Porteno who learns any trade, no matter what. How many men do we meet, who regret from their souls not having learned a trade to which they might have turned when epidemics wiped out the last tail of their flocks and they themselves were compelled to start again as peons? It would be as well to impress this on the minds of those for whom it is intended, and I only regret that some one more competent than myself has not taken the matter up before now. Still there is time to consider the pros. and cons. of the question, and you, yourself, Mr. Editor, I think will agree with me on the main point, as you have more than once advocated the idea.

There is nothing new here since I wrote you last; except, indeed, that on Thursday, 17th, we had a glorious fall of rain, and the camps are once more delightfully fresh and green.

Carnival in the camp is a one-horse affair, any way, but it was most decidedly dull this year though I hear there were races at Cuatro Ojos on Sunday. It is over, however.

I remain, Dear sir,
Yours respectfully,
W. N. D.

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The *Pall Mall Gazette* discussing recent proceedings in Sligo, says:

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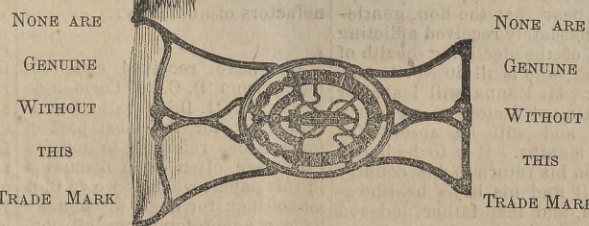
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THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1887.

Yesterday was the anniversary of the coronation of Leo XIII, and the Christian world turned their eyes with ardent love and veneration towards the See of Peter. Millions of faithful hearts poured to Heaven their fervent wishes that it may please God to prolong the life of the Vicar of Christ on earth, that so he may continue for many years to enlighten his children and to bless them as he has hitherto done by word and example. We should be unworthy of the position we occupy if we did not also offer the humble tribute of our homage to the great pontiff who is the light on a mountain, the centre of saving truth in an age of apostasy and corruption. We place ourselves in imagination at the foot of his throne and we pray that he may not pass from his pilgrimage here below until he sees the complete triumph of those principles for which he has so patiently toiled, and the redemption of the Church from the slavery to which her enemy would subject her.

The Hon. Mr Hanna, American Minister, has been raised to the rank of Plenipotentiary of his Government to the Argentine Republic. We regret very deeply to hear that the hon. gentleman has lately received afflictive news of the declining health of his son, who is ill in North America. Mr Hanna will leave for the United States at an early date, and will be absent for some months. It is to be hoped that on his return to his country he will find his boy's health restored, and that father and son may have the happiness of embracing with the hope of not being again separated by disease or death for many long years.

The cases of cholera in the city are now few and far between. In Santiago del Estero the Government officially declared the disappearance of cholera. Pity they did not decree its exclusion before it crossed the frontier. Mahomet ordering the mountain to approach was not more ridiculous than the official order of the high and mighty Government of Santiago that the microbes should take their exit. We shall see whether the microbes will obey.

Two balls are announced to take place very soon among the English community at the Boca, one by the Good Templars and another by the anti-Good Templars. We suppose the anti-good means bad. If the Good Templars are all Saints the Bad must be all sinners. It would be curious to know on what principle one lot of Britons classify themselves among the elect and another among the reprobate. We suppose it is what the natives call 'eccentricidad Inglesa que siempre raya en locura.'

It was hoped that the English-speaking community of Buenos Aires would be favored with a visit by some English dramatic company during the approaching season, but those who hoped so are doomed to disappointment, if we may judge from a letter by Mr Denstone published in one of the daily papers this week. Mr Denstone thinks that the expenses of a meritorious company for four months would amount to £2000, of which sum one-third should be paid beforehand. Moreover, he states that all the theatres of the city are engaged, and not one would now be available for an English company. Mr Denstone also mentions other difficulties, which appear to render it impossible for any manager to put a company on the boards this year, but under favoring circumstances it is his intention at the end of the year to issue an appeal for promises and subscriptions to bring out an English dramatic company in 1888.

We recommend to our readers the perusal of the able articles, of which we publish the second to-day, on Don Bosco and the Salesian Community, by our clever correspondent 'Fontenoy.' And apropos of the Salesians, we learn with great pleasure that the Government of Ecuador, which appears to be the only one in South America that retains even a vestige of Christianity, has voted with the sanction of the Congress of that Republic the magnificent sum of one million dollars for the establishment of a school of arts and trades in the city of Quito. The Bishop of Quito was officially sent to confer with Don Bosco on the matter, and he soon consented to send some members of his Order to commence the work and to labor in the instruction of the rising generation in Ecuador. In this country, with limited resources, the sons of Don Bosco have done wonders. They have charge of the children of well-to-do parents in San Nicolas. They take the little waifs and strays and castaways from the streets of this city, and make them useful and intelligent members of society by teaching them a trade in their college at Almagro, and they preach the Gospel to the poor savage on the Rio Negro and far beyond the Rio Negro on the wild steppes of Santa Cruz and the forests of Tierra del Fuego. All honor to these sturdy laborers in the vineyard, true followers of Christ and benefactors of humanity.

We have received excellent letters from 'P. C.' of Carmen de Areco, and 'J. D.' of Salto, but as they treat for the most part of generalities referring to matters that have often been discussed in this paper, we fear we cannot make room for them. When we have a superabundance of correspondence we must select that which will interest our readers most.

Dr Ramos Mejia and Alvear after having triumphed over the cholera have commenced to quarrel about the spoils. The Intendant made some charges against the doctor of inefficient work and want of organization in face of the common enemy. The doctor replies by showing that the Municipal hospitals are inadequate to meet the demands on them. Patients in San Roque are sometimes lodged in the corridors; nurses are sometimes obliged to give up their beds to the sick. There was no lazaretto when the cholera broke out; the Casa de Aislamiento was no more than a wooden hut. The general hospital for a city of 400,000 inhabitants has only 250 beds. The doctors and their assistants who have fought against the cholera are unpaid, and the doctor clinches the argument when he reminds the Intendant that the Municipality of Buenos Aires, which cannot pay the employees, can afford to have numerous grottoes and other unnecessary appendages. This was the unkindest cut of all, but it did not prevent Alvear from striking back, and next day he removed Ramos Mejia from office with the stroke of his pen. Such is life in South America.

Among the first works in which the new Governor should engage is that of overhauling the Municipalities of the camp. The well-authenticated cases of corruption, terrorism, fraud, and favoritism are innumerable and of the worst character, and probably never in the history of the province worse than now. Robberies ride rampant, and to be in the ring is to get rich.—*The Herald.*

We hold over for our next issue a letter from 'W. McC.' of Arrecifes, in reply to the letter of 'Benevolens' which appeared last week.

SIGNS OF PROGRESS.

It needs only half an eye to see that there is a great revival of national feeling among the Irish residents of the River Plate. Associations are being formed and collections of money are being made in several districts. The San Pedro and Arrecifes Unions are cemented in a bond of social and patriotic co-operation which we hope nothing can break. In Carmen de Areco and Salto very large sums have been collected to assist the poor at home. Mr Michael Murphy has opened a tenants' defense fund in Capilla del Señor, and we have sent forward to the secretary of the National League a draught for the first instalment. At the meeting of the Irish Union of Arrecifes a Parliamentary fund was opened, and a respectable sum was subscribed. In San Pedro several patriotic supporters of the same cause have appealed to our countrymen, and we are rejoiced to hear that they are subscribing liberally. In other partidos we are informed that many Irishmen and Portenios are anxious to follow the noble example given them, and only await some influential persons to begin the work. These are cheering signs of the times. The fierce light that beats on the banners of our countrymen at home is reflected on our little community here. Irish nationality is advancing with giant strides, and Irishmen are giving the world a brilliant example of patriotism and disinterestedness. The country that has such children deserves to be free.

ARCHBISHOP CROKE IN THE DOCK.

If we may believe the telegram via Galveston which was published on Tuesday, there was a rumor in England that Archbishop Croke is about to be prosecuted by the English Government for recommending the non-payment of taxes, which is only another name for unjust rents. Johnson, the raw-head and bloody-bones patriot of Ballykilbeg, the howling dervish of Orangeism, had put a question on the subject in the

House of Commons with a view to whet the crooked beak of Michael Hicks Beach, and to set the ban-dogs of Castle-reagh, the descendant of the artery-cutter, on the track of the illustrious Archbishop of the south. But we do not believe that either Hicks Beach or Castle-reagh will undertake the ungracious task. Hunting Irish Bishops and paying £5 for their heads was formerly a favorite pastime of the English Government, but times are greatly changed since the day when Cromwell's troopers murdered the Bishop of Ross, and the saintly Oliver Plunkett paid the price of his devotion to faith and fatherland on the block. Even the government of the cowardly and perfidious Stuart did not dare try Plunkett in Ireland; he was dragged before an English Star Chamber and foully done to death. Dr Croke is not in the claws of the English war-hawks, and please God he never will be. His person is deservedly held sacred by the millions whose cause he has so successfully advocated, and any injury done, or even the slightest insult offered to him would be avenged with torrents of blood. Whatever Dr Croke's guilt may be against English law, we and all the world know that he is incapable of saying or doing any thing which is not dictated by the highest sense of justice; he is as safe from indignity in his palace on the rock of Cashel as Queen Victoria is in Windsor. She sits upon a rickety throne, but his throne is the love and veneration of a grateful and warm-hearted nation.

DEATH OF CARDINAL JACOBINI.

The death was announced by telegraph here this week of Cardinal Jacobini, Secretary of State to his Holiness Leo XIII. Deceased was at the same time an eminent ecclesiastic and one of the ablest of European diplomats. He was born in Albano on the 6th May, 1832. Having studied with distinction he received holy orders and in 1862 he was appointed by Pius IX one of the household prelates and secretary of the Propaganda on matters referring to Eastern affairs. In 1867 he was named one of the committee to propose a list of subjects to be treated of at the Vatican Council. In 1874 he was raised to the high office of Apostolic Nuncio in Vienna, and was consecrated Archbishop of Thessalonica 'in partibus infidelium.' He exercised his talents in bringing about a better understanding between Austria, Russia and the Holy See, and was very successful therein, having, among other good works, consolidated the new ecclesiastical arrangements in Bosnia and Herzegovina. In 1880 he was appointed by Leo XIII Secretary of State, in succession to Cardinal Nina. Since that time he has acted a most prominent part in the politics of Europe, particularly in their relation to the Holy See. Under the supreme guidance and direction of the Pope he smoothed away the difficulties with Germany until he succeeded in having the Falk laws revoked and a friendly understanding with Germany established. It was through his instrumentality that the difficulty about the Carolina Islands, which had well nigh produced an open war between Spain and Germany, was amicably arranged. Cardinal Jacobini was an ardent advocate of the restoration to the Pope of the temporal power, but he was entirely opposed to extreme measures in compassing that end. He reasoned with his opponents and his reasons were generally irresistible. He hoped that the natural course of events and the conviction of the injustice effected by Victor Emmanuel and persisted in by his successor would at last assert themselves and would once more establish an equilibrium, and in that he was not mistaken, as the feeling in favour of the temporal power is to-day much stronger than it was at the accession of Leo XIII. Cardinal Jacobini was small in stature, but his influence over all

who approached him was very great. He was most austere and simple in his deportment and not even his enemies ever dared to cast the slightest suspicion on him, and on this subject we may remark that Leo XIII persistently refuses to employ any man on whose private character there is the slightest stain. Speaking to the Portuguese ambassador, he said: 'I will have all my followers to be like Caesar's wife.'

Cardinal Jacobini only allowed himself a slight relaxation from his severe labor. In the summer time he paid a visit to his beautiful villa at Genzano, on the border of Lake Nemi, where he spent some pleasant hours with his intimate friends. He was held in high estimation by the sovereigns of Europe, particularly the Emperor and Empress of Austria, and it is supposed to be at his suggestion that Francis Joseph refused to return the visit of King Humbert. The deceased Cardinal was a most exemplary Christian, a faithful Minister of the Holy See and a man of great refinement and talents which enabled him to fulfill an arduous and delicate task with the applause even of those who did not belong to the religion which he professed and of which he was an able and successful defender.

THE IRISH UNION OF ARRECIFES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Arrecifes.

Feb. 26, 1887.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

At the inaugural meeting of the above Union, held at Mr Cronin's Hotel, in this town, on Sunday, the proceedings were marked no less by a thorough earnestness and sincerity of purpose than by unanimity, which, in your correspondent's opinion, augurs favorably for the future success of the Club.

The present body reckons amongst its members some well-known names, who, in everything they undertake,

'Put their creed into their deeds
Nor speak with double tongue.'

They are now afforded ample scope for work, and we shall not be surprised to hear from time to time of their unceasing efforts and unalterable resolve to never lay aside their pens, nor let their voices be still, until those gross and glaring evils for which this partido has become notorious shall have been removed. Opposition they will be certain to meet, yet they should not be discouraged, but unite together into a solid phalanx, and thus become irresistible. History records not the conquest of any country in which the inhabitants, however few, were united, by any other nation, however potent. As with nations, so with individuals. It is high time then that certain classes in this country should rouse themselves from their lethargic slumbers to combat abuses which, hitherto, have been heaped upon them, but to which they should no longer mutely nor tamely submit. No matter how widely they differed on other questions, they should join with one accord to denounce the evil and pernicious system of land-grabbing and regard the land-grabber as the greatest enemy to their prosperity and a deadly foe to tenants in every country.

Faving to act in the double capacity of press correspondent and secretary *pro tem*, the present writer's notes must necessarily be imperfect. He consequently craves the indulgence of any speaker who may not be fully and correctly represented; and seizes the present opportunity of tendering on behalf of the San Pedro Irish Union, his choicest thanks for the regal reception accorded the few representatives of that Club who attended this meeting—he and his companions being fully sensible of their own inferiority, are not silly enough to imagine that the kindness and courtesy they met on every side was shown to the individuals and not to the entire body, of which they are but mere units.

Amongst those present were:

Father Flannery, Messrs T. J. Kearney, W. McCormack, E. S. Cronin, L. Flanagan, C. Ryan, William Ganley, P. Keoghagan, Edward Casey junr., Thomas Jordan, M. Ballesty, M. Kiernan, P. Murray, L. Hoare, O. Wade, T. Claffey, J. Noonan, P. Giblin, W. Murphy, A. Ballesty, J. Gardiner, B. Robbins, M. Gardiner, Thos. McCabe, J. Bannou, A. Harrigan, R. P. Kehoe (V.P. San Pedro Irish Union); J. F. Corry (San Pedro), M. Bannon, J. O'Reilly, T. G. O'Shea, B. Roan, P. Keane, James Nally, Thos. Gouk, Sheehy, McGivney, etc., etc.

The code of Rules for the guidance of members having been read:

Mr. Cronin said that the gentleman by whom they were drafted not being infallible, his work, as a natural sequence, must be imperfect; yet, such as it was, if those present were of opinion that it met the aim and objects they had in view, namely, their own elevation and prosperity, he saw no reason why the rules submitted should not be adopted and the meeting formally opened. There would be ample time thereafter to amend or modify wherever deemed necessary. Every beginning was weak, and as every club must have something to begin with, he thought under these circumstances the most prudent course to pursue would be to adopt these rules as they stood. He needed no eloquence to convince them that the beginning of that mighty movement across the Atlantic, in their motherland, was one of the weakest ever started, when that single-handed patriot, Michael Davitt (loud applause), with a few compatriots, proclaimed from a ridge of the Galtees his Land League duly formed (loud applause). It would be a mere waste of time to tell them to what that weak beginning had reached (hear, hear).

One-third of the land and property—he spoke from practical experience—in the partido was held by Irishmen, and notwithstanding all that amount of capital how were they, Irishmen, represented? They had no individual representation, but he hoped they would not be long so (applause). This was a matter which affected them more deeply than some there present had any conception of. It was one of the first matters that would be taken up by their society.

The speaker after some pertinent remarks touching other matters affecting Irish interests, made a vigorous and most successful appeal to all present to enrol under the banner of the Arrecifes Union. He then moved and Father Flannery seconded that

Mr Keoghagan be called to the chair and that

Mr Corry be requested to act as secretary to the meeting.

CLUB RULES.

A member whom we did not recognise suggested that the consideration of the rules be deferred to next meeting, so as to afford every member an opportunity of thoroughly digesting them.

Messrs Cronin, Kearney, McCormack, McCabe and others objected to this mode of proceeding. They believed there was not a member present who had not every facility given him of becoming conversant with the rules from the extensive publicity given them in the several papers of the city. They considered the present most opportune for considering them.

The rules were then discussed and with some slight modifications were adopted.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Mr McCormack said he felt much pleasure in proposing for their president a gentleman whom they all knew and deeply respected. He knew of no other in the partido whose appointment would give more universal satisfaction, nor one whom he felt convinced would give a greater impetus to the movement. He referred to Mr T J Kearney (applause).

Here several members rose simultaneously to second the motion but were anticipated by Mr Thomas McCabe. — Unanimously agreed to.

Mr Cronin proposed and Father Flannery seconded the appointment of Messrs W. McCormack, vice-president; William Ganley, treasurer; and Edward Casey, junr., secretary.

This proposition equally with the preceding one seemed to give general satisfaction, judging from the rounds of applause which greeted each name.

The succeeding vocales were then chosen by unanimous assent.

Messrs P. Keoghagan, O. Wade, C. Murray, J. Murray, J. Bannon, M. Ballesty, J. Gardiner, and Thomas McCabe.

Mr Kearney on assuming office thanked his fellow-countrymen for the great honour conferred on him and assured them that at the close of the year he would be prepared to render them such a satisfactory account of his actions during his term of office as would, he firmly believed, meet with their hearty approval (hear, hear). There was no sacrifice, however great, which he was not prepared to make; nothing in his power which he would leave undone towards contributing to the success which he believed in his heart awaited their efforts (much applause).

Messrs William McCormack, vice-president; W. Ganley, treasurer; and Edward Casey, junr., also returned thanks in suitable terms.

APPOINTMENT OF DELEGATES.

Mr O. Wade said he held a resolution in his hand which when read for them he was much mistaken or they would receive it rapturously.

Resolved: 'That with the view of drawing more closely the links of friendship which bind us to our fellow-countrymen of other Unions and thus cementing the bonds of Union, which as Irishmen and fellow-workers in the same cause, exists amongst us, we depute delegates from our ranks to meet others from the San Pedro and any other Unions which hereafter may be established, to discuss matters of common interest and co-operate for the advancement of the general movement.'

Mr E. Casey seconded the resolution.—Adopted.

An order was next made to have the rules of the association and cards of membership printed, after which

The meeting adjourned.

I am, dear sir,

Yours faithfully,

X.

A MILD REBUKE.

Salto,

February 27, 1887.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

Excuse me for taking exception to your extreme courtesy and good nature in shielding the *Standard* from the deserved rebuke of your correspondent. By the unanimous approval and choice of the Irish contingent in this country you are the sentinel placed on the watch-tower to guard the interests dearest to them—their faith and their fatherland.

This is not a time to condone the indecision of a paper that owes its existence to those whom its London correspondent vilifies. First a stab and then a plaster may be meet pabulum for its bigoted English clientele, but its editors must be mistaken if they fancy their old Irish readers have not taken the standard of the *Standard*. Let us have fair criticism by all means, but picking out bogus scraps from the London press and putting down distinguished Irishmen as Englishmen, and as of 'an old English family,' won't do. The heads of Irish families in this country labor under extreme difficulties in educating and giving a conscientious direction to the opening intellects of their children, and as the newspaper is now a powerful factor in that connection, Irish parents at least will discriminate between those writers with a pure diction and those compounded of slang. You have hinted that this paper is about turning over a new leaf—it needs it—and unless its tone is considerably raised all the ad-

vantages of having the financial department downstairs will scarcely suffice to draw Irish subscribers to it.

I am, dear sir,

Yours faithfully,

Pater Familias.

GENERAL ITEMS.

Cholera may be said to have disappeared from the River Plate. No case here or in Montevideo yesterday.

The dismissal of Dr Ramos Mejia from office has caused a very strong feeling of indignation against Alvear. It is said that the Municipal Council will take Alvear in hands, and at once 'suspend' him—not, we hope, from a sour apple-tree.

In Chili the cholera is still carrying off numerous victims. In the capital of that country there are about 100 cases daily, and about half that number of deaths.

Dr Lopez of Tucuman, editor of a newspaper called *El Deber*, was assaulted on Monday by two men and left for dead.

Nothing can surpass the enthusiasm of the Irishmen of Arrecifes in support of their new association. Mr Lawrence Flanagan, for example, has made the splendid donation of \$100 for the purchase of an Irish flag.

Mr Denstone desires gratefully to acknowledge the following contributions received in response to the appeal for assistance for the widow of Mr Charles Witte: Anon. \$50, W. H. Taylor \$10, Logan Beatty and Co. \$10, J. H. \$5, W. H. D. \$5, sums below \$5, \$28, total \$108. The money has been handed to Mrs Witte, who left for Montevideo.

Diaz Station, on the Sunchales Railway, was the scene of a frightful occurrence the other day. A maniac who was about to be taken to Buenos Aires, was on the platform, his arms being tied, in charge of the persons who were to accompany him. The unfortunate man evaded the vigilance of his keepers and threw himself before the train, which put an end to his unhappy life.

Fathers Rasore and Fonticelli, parish priests respectively of the parishes of La Merced and Monserrat, have been raised to the dignity of Canons of the Cathedral. The same honour has also been conferred on Father Secarelli, P.P. of San Nicolas de los Arroyos.

The Committee of the Jockey Club have reconsidered their former resolution, and now resolve that Mr Casey's horses be admitted in the coming autumn races. 'Second thoughts are wisest,' the sporting gentlemen seem to think.

Sr Ramon Lista has made his report on his visit to Tierra del Fuego. He visited the bay of Buen Suceso, which he recommends as the best place for establishing the subprefecture now at Ushuaia, which is too far from the route at Cape Horn, while Buen Suceso is distant only 7 miles from Cape St. James and 20 from Staten Island, and the subprefecture would there render great assistance to the 800 vessels which annually pass through Le Maire Straits. He also recommends an adjutancy to be established in Thetis Bay and a lighthouse to be fixed at Cape St. Vincent. Buen Suceso has good and abundant water and excellent pasturage, with good timber for building purposes and an abundance of firewood. There is good anchorage and shelter for vessels. Sr Lista could not land in Aguirre Bay on account of a storm, but it seemed to be a barren region, and the bay is open and the south-east wind causes a terrible sea.

In a few days General Roca will leave for La Paz estancia in the province of Cordoba, and will return to the city at the end of the month to prepare for his voyage to Europe in the steamer which will leave on April 7th. Dr Martin Garcia Merou will accompany him as secretary and Col. Gramajo as adjutant.

An arrangement is being made between Mr Clark and the directors of the Provincial Railways for making a branch line from

Flores to join the Pacific line, thus enabling the Western trains to come to the Central Station. The line can be completed by the end of the year.

A terrible crime has been committed on one of the 'puestos' of the estancia La Belgica, Ayacucho. José Pavon, an Argentine 20 years of age, having in the absence of the master of the 'puesto,' Robustiano Leguizamon, murdered Leguizamon's wife and three of her children, aged respectively 8, 7 and 5 years. The eldest boy was dangerously wounded but escaped. The murderer then carried off everything of any value in the house.

Santa Fé province had 90 agricultural colonies with 64,504 settlers two years ago; now it has 105 with 80,000 souls, and 15 new colonies in course of creation. The area of the colonies in all is 720,000 squares, of which 290,000 are under the plough.

The Chief of Police, in a letter to Messrs Gomez and Zorraquin, acknowledges the receipt of a gold medal and six silver and 12 copper medals and \$531, the result of a subscription raised to present a testimonial from the merchants of Buenos Aires to the officers and men of the Fire Brigade. A day will be named for the presentation of the medals.

A Company is being formed at the Boca, on the co-operative principle, for establishing a line of omnibuses between the Boca, Barracas and the city. The charge is to be eight centavos.

It is proposed to raise a statue to the memory of the distinguished educationist Don Marcos Sastre, lately deceased.

The Veloce Steamship Company intend building four new steamers of the size and speed of the Matteo Bruzzo for the River Plate trade.

Brazil has prohibited the free passage across the frontier of cattle.

Dr Posse, Minister of Justice and Worship and Instruction, has returned from his trip to the provinces and has once more taken charge of his portfolio.

Communications with Chile are now open through the pass of Uspallata.

The Boulevard is on the tapis again. On Saturday the case of Don Juan Antonio Fernandez's claim for 400,000 nats for his house in calle Peru, ordered by Judge Ugarriza to be paid to him, was before the Supreme Court. Dr Belaustegui, for the Municipality, opposed the payment of such a large sum, on the ground that it was excessive. The Court will deliver judgment in a few days.

Dr Carlos Reisig, on behalf of a syndicate, has asked for the concession of a railway from the port of La Plata, through Las Heras, Chilivcoy, Lincoln, Gainza to Villa Maria in the Province of Córdoba. The cost is estimated at \$14,000 per kilometre. Sr Reisig asks for four manzanas of land in La Plata for the station, etc. The line would be completed in four years.

The following proposals were presented to the Municipality for the supply of 1000 tons of alfalfa: M. Panelo at \$18.43 per ton, J. Gutierrez \$22, David Arata \$18.50.

The new French Bank of the River Plate has taken the premises occupied by Mr Catoni in calle Piedad, close to the Bolsa. The bank will be opened to the public on the 1st of April.

The French colony will commence their annual St. Cloud fetes on the 13th inst.

The following exciting telegram comes from Rojas:

This morning T. Urquiza was seriously wounded by two shots fired at him by a clerk in the Comisaria. Afterwards the J.P. and the ex-president of the Municipal Council had a fight, with walking-sticks, in the public street.

Telegrams from Valparaiso this week state that steamers from the Plate with cargo are not accepted, and without cargo the quarantine is eight days.

A conference took place, on Monday, between Dr Del Campo, on behalf of the firm, and Dr

Bunge, on behalf of the creditors of Carminati and Co., with the view of taking this affair out of bankruptcy and settling matters in an amicable manner. Dr Del Campo required, as the first step, that the order in bankruptcy should be annulled, and Dr Bunge agreed to this, subject to approval by his clients.

Doña Anna Rossi de Garolla is the latest victim of the famous, or infamous confidence trick. She was induced to give \$5,325 as a security for a parcel alleged to contain 50,000 francs which she was to distribute among the poor. Of course, the parcel, when opened, was found to contain nothing but waste paper. This thing has been done so often in Buenos Aires that it is hard to understand that persons so simple as Doña Anna can still be found.

We are glad to hear that our distinguished colleague Don Jose M. Estrada is rapidly recovering from his recent attack of fever.

The Bolsin Argentino in calle Victoria will be inaugurated on the 28th.

The Co-operative Telephone Company has approved the proposal of Messrs Rufino Varela, Jr., and Co., to locate the wires in the city. Mr Varela leaves shortly for Europe to send out all the materials.

The following is the list of candidates for the new Committee of the Jockey-Club: Eudoro J. Balza, Carlos Pellegrini, Eliseo Ramirez, Roberto Cano, Osvaldo Rocha, Emilio N. Casares, Eduardo Casey, Mariano M. Benites, Jose Marcos Malbran, Mariano H. Alfonso, Francisco B. Bosch, Federico R. Cibils, Andres Gibson, Estevan Castaing, Alberto Casares.

It appears that the report of Mr Kemmis's thoroughbred horses having been stolen was a 'canard.'

The Queen's gift to His Holiness the Pope on the occasion of his Jubilee will be a copy of the Vulgate, gorgeously bound. All the sovereigns of Europe are preparing the most costly presents for the Head of the Church.

Engineer Villanueva telegraphs from Mendoza that a surveying expedition has left that city to draw up the plans of a railway from the capital of the province to the village of San Rafael. This new line will be surveyed for account of the National Government and will form a southerly branch, along the foot of the Andes, of the Andino R.R. San Rafael is 180 miles south of the city of Mendoza and has a population of 2000 souls. It is the most southern department of the province, extending to the north bank of the Rio Colorado. This new railway line will open up a very picturesque and fertile country.—*Standard*.

During the month of February there were registered in the capital the births of 1097 children of whom 139 were illegitimate, 628 of the children were boys. There were 222 marriages and 871 deaths (males 511) which, assuming the population to be 400,000, gives a death rate of 26 per 1000 per annum. 100 of the deaths were from cholera.

There have been a few cases of cholera in the Boca during the week. In Salta cholera has increased, owing as it is believed to the people returning from the camp.

The R.M. steamer Tagus is expected on Saturday.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

London, March 3.

The German Reichstag was opened. The Emperor's message announces that all he wants is peace. He thanks the Pope for his intervention in favor of the 7 years' military law.

The political situation is serious for the Tory Government. Lord Salisbury has summoned a council to discuss Irish Affairs.

Santiago de Chili, March 3.

Yesterday 63 cases of cholera and 47 deaths in Santiago and in Valparaiso 9 cases and 3 deaths.

Rome, March 3.
Sarraco asked by King Humbert to form a Government but refused.

BANCO NACIONAL
93—RECONQUISTA—93

Horas de oficina: de 10 a.m. á 3 p.m. y los Sabados hasta las 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 5 o/o
cuyo saldo pasa de \$1 300,000 1 o/o
en caja de Ahorros despues de 80 dias Desde \$5 hasta á 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 ó 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
DE
LA PLATA

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

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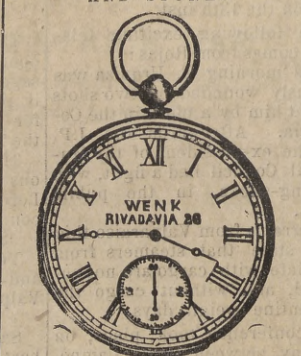
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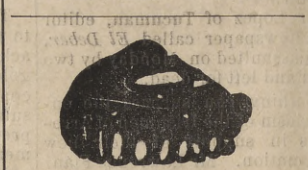
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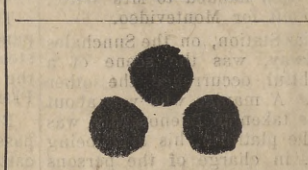
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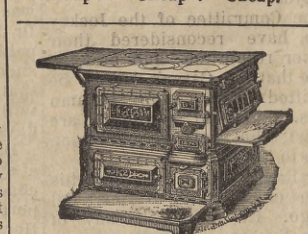
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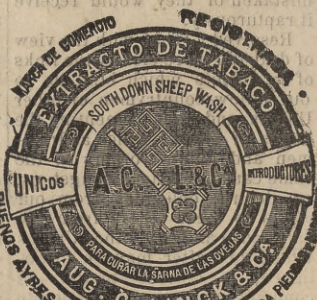
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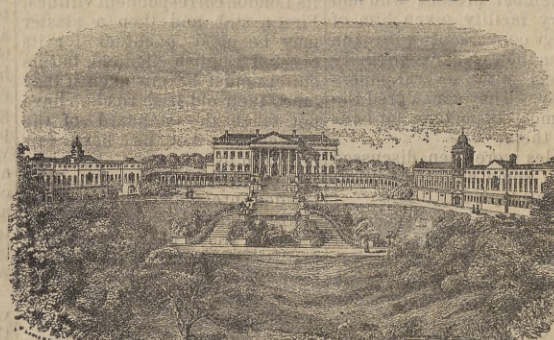
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THE PRACTICAL GIRL.

She, with a milk pail on her arm,
Turns aside with her young
cheeks glowing,
And sees down the lane the slow,
dull tread
Of the drove of cows that are
homeward going.

'Bessie,' he said; at the sound she
turned,
Her blue eyes full of childish
wonder—
'My mother is feeble and lame and
old;
I need a wife at my farmhouse
yonder,

'My heart is lonely, my home is
drear,
I need your presence ever near
me;
Will you be my guardian angel,
dear,
Queen of my household, to guide
and cheer me?'

'It has a pleasant sound,' she said—
'A household queen, a guiding
spirit,
To warm your heart and cheer your
home,
And keep the sunshine ever near
it.
But I am only a simple child,
So my mother says in her daily
chiding;
And what must a guardian angel
do
When she first begins her work
of guiding?'

'Well, first, dear Bessie, a smiling
face
Is dearer far than the rarest
beauty;
And my mother, fretful, lame and
old,
Will require a daughter's loving
duty.
You will see to her annals, drops
and tea,
And talk with her of lungs and
liver;
Give her your cheerful service,
dear:
'The Lord he loveth a cheerful
giver.'

'You will see that my breakfast is
piping hot,
And rub the clothes to a snowy
whiteness;
Make golden butter and snowy
rolls,
And polish things to a shining
brightness;
Will darn my stockings, and mend
my coats,
And see that the buttons are
sewed on tightly;
You will keep things cheerful and
neat and sweet,
That home's altar-fires may still
burn brightly,

'You will read me at evening the
daily news,
The tedious winter nights beguiling;
And never forget that the sweetest
face
Is a cheerful face that is always
smiling
In short, you'll arrange in a general
way
For a sort of sublimity heaven;
For home, dear Bessie, say what we
may,
Is the highest sphere to a woman
given.'

The lark sang out to the bending
sky,
The bobolink piped in the nod-
ding rushes,
And out of the tossing clover-blossoms
Came the sweet, clear song of the
meadow thrushes,
And Bessie, listening, paused awhile,
Then said, with a sly glance at
her neighbor,
'But John—do you mean—that is to
say,
What shall I get for all this labor?'

'To be nurse, companion, and serv-
ant girl,
To make home's altar fires burn
brightly;
To wash and iron and scrub and
cook,
And always be cheerful, neat and
sprightly;
To give up liberty, home and
friends,
Nay, even the name of a mother's
giving,
To do all this for one's board and
clothes;
Why, the life of an angel isn't
worth living?'

And Bessie gayly went her way
Down through the fields of scent-
ed clover,
But never since that sunny day
Has she won a glance from her
rustic lover.
The lark sings out to the bending
sky,
The clouds sail on as white as
ever,
The clovers toss in the summer
wind,
But Bessie has lost that chance
forever.

—Julia M. Dunn in *Philadel-
phia Ledger*.

It often happens that the great-
est surprises come from the most
unexpected sources. 'Blessings
in disguise' is no fiction of the
imagination; for our best ben-
efactors often come in that way.
A cloud has a threatening aspect
to look at, but it holds a genial
shower that will both refresh and
invigorate.

SOME INTERESTING IRISH
STATISTICS.

Mr Michael Mulhall is one of
the best living authorities on
statistical matters. He has
lately drawn up from official re-
turns a very clear summary of
statistics bearing on the con-
dition of Great Britain and Ire-
land during the last ten years.
Taking the Irish figures only, we
find that in the period from the
end of 1875 to the end of 1885 the
death-rate in Ireland was 18.4
per thousand; the birth-rate,
24.8; thus giving an increase of
population equivalent 6.4 per
thousand, the surplus of births
over deaths. This increase, how-
ever, disappears when we take
into account the emigration re-
turns. These have risen enor-
mously within the last few years.
From 1871 to 1880 the annual
emigration was about 54,000;
since 1830 it has averaged 80,000
a year. In all, since 1870, Ire-
land has sent out 940,000 emi-
grants, or about 20 per cent of
the population. And it must be
remembered that emigration
drains away from a country not
the old and feeble folk, but some
of the most vigorous elements of
the population. It is the result
of this terrible exodus that the
decrease of the Irish home popu-
lation continues, although all the
physical conditions would secure
a steady increase. The Irish
death-rate is 8 per cent lower
than that of England or Scotland;
the Irish average of life three
years longer than that prevailing
in Great Britain. Irish families
are more numerous than English,
four Irish marriages producing
as many children as five in Eng-
land. Yet with all this the popu-
lation decreases. The number of
marriages each year in a country
is usually taken as a fair index of
the prosperity of its people. The
marriage rate in Ireland is the
lowest in Europe. In the five
years 1876-1880 it was only 4.56
per 1,000 inhabitants yearly; in
the period 1881-1885 it fell to
4.34. The birth-rate per thou-
sand is also the lowest in Europe.
The number of marriages is kept
so low partly by emigration
carrying away so many of the
young people, partly by manifold
misery at home, making marriage
impossible for many. Mr Mul-
hall puts this plainly. 'It would
appear,' he says, 'as if agricultur-
al depression and the exaction
of landlords had so far ruined the
people they could not marry.' The
death statistics tell, too, a
terrible story of the results in the
old system that is now so rapidly
being broken down. It was the
fashion in 1878 and 1879 to talk
of the statements made by the
speakers and writers of the Land
League as exaggerations, and the
very existence of famine in the
West was denied. Mr Mul-
hall, with the mortality tables for
Ireland before him, writes: 'During the years 1878-79-80,
when distress prevailed in Donegal
and other parts, the Irish
death-rate rose, the mortality
over and above the ordinary rate
amounting to 25,200, which may
therefore be assumed as the
number of deaths from famine
and suffering.' Here we have
one more justification of the
position taken by the League
leaders; one more terrible fact
to strengthen us in our determi-
nation that such things as these
should not be again in Ireland.—
Freeman's Journal.

FOREIGN NOTES.

In the magnificent palace of
Madrid, built a century and a
half ago from the designs of the
Italians Abbé Jubarra and Gi-
ambattista Sacchetti, the young
King of Spain was baptised re-
cently. The font used was that
in which St. Dominic was bap-
tised, the water was specially
brought from the River Jordan
in Palestine, and the celebrant
was Cardinal Pava y Rico, Arch-
bishop of Compostela. The names
given to the infant are Alfonso
Maria Francisco Antonio Diego.

Munkacsy, the great Hungari-
an painter, says that the White
House at Washington is one of
the most beautiful buildings in
the world. Our home critics
who have been in the habit of

sneering at all American archi-
tecture must revise their opin-
ions since a foreigner has given
his approval. Mr Blaine, who is
more American than America
herself, says that Munkacsy is
right, though he privately thinks
that the Executive mansion could
be improved by a change of in-
habitants.

India has been thrown into tu-
mult because of the adulteration
of butter. Ghee, or the native
clarified butter, enters into the
composition of every kind of
cooked food used by all classes
of natives, so that its adultera-
tion with beef or pork fat means
loss of caste to Hindus and de-
filement to Mohammedans. So
great has been the panic that the
wealthier natives are importing
ghee from Persia, and the poorer
have been abstaining from cook-
ed food. The Bengal Council
has passed a bill to prevent the
adulteration of food, and the su-
preme government is discussing
the advisability of passing a sim-
ilar act.

The late Francis Davis, 'The
Belfastman,' on whom Mr Thomas
Sexton, M.P., recently delivered
an eloquent eulogy, though long
a resident in Belfast, was a native
of County Cork, having first seen
the light in Ballincollig. From
the cradle to the grave his path
was a thorny one, made tolerable
by a spirit of resignation pos-
sessed by but few on whom the
stamp of genius has been set.
Early adversity made a weaver of
Davis, and as a weaver he migra-
ted to the neighborhood of that
Divis Mountain, on which he so
loved to ramble, and about which
he so loved to sing. Davis was
an ardent lover of his country,
and at a very early period of his
life was wielding a very powerful
pen in her cause. He was in all
things innocent as a child, and
died as he lived, at peace with
the world, which treated him in
anything at all but a kindly way.
A monument in Milltown Ceme-
tery is the tribute to his memory
paid by the Young Ireland So-
ciety of Belfast, and it was to aid
in getting together the funds
necessary to defray the cost that
Mr Sexton gave his services so
recently.

The Irish-Australians are pre-
paring to hold an Irish National
Convention in Sydney, New
South Wales, similar to the one
which they held three years ago
in Melbourne, during the visit of
Messrs J. E. and William Red-
mund, M.P.s. The venerable pa-
triot, Dr Kevin Izod O'Doherty,
who was at that time elected
president of the Central Execu-
tive of Australia; and who, in
the general elections of 1885,
was chosen to represent Meath
in the British Parliament, is ac-
tive in preparing for the pro-
posed convention. It is hoped
that some prominent members of
the Irish Parliamentary party
can be induced to attend the
Australian Convention. A special
desire is manifested for the pre-
sence of Justin McCarthy and Mi-
chael Davitt.

WHAT A WIFE OUGHT TO
KNOW.

Very few men have the time or
the patience to make a shilling
go as far as it can—women have.
Especially a woman whose one
thought is to save her husband
from having burdens greater
than he can bear; to help him
by that quiet carefulness in
many matters which alone can
give easy mind and a real enjoy-
ment of life; to take care of the
pennies; in short that he may
have the pounds [free] for all his
lawful needs, and lawful plea-
sures too. Surely there can be
no sharper pang to a loving wife
than to see her husband staggering
under the weight of family
life; worked almost to death in
order to dodge 'the wolf at the
door'; joyless in the present,
terrified at the future; and yet
all this might have been averted
if the wife had only known the
value and use of money, and been
able to keep what her husband
earned; to 'cut her coat accord-
ing to her cloth,' for any income

is 'limited' unless you can teach
yourself to live within it; to
'waste not,' and therefore to
'want not.' But this is not al-
ways the woman's fault. Many
men insist blindly on a style of
living which their means will not
allow; and many a woman has
been cruelly blamed for living at
a rate of expenditure unwarrant-
ed by her husband's means, and
which his pecuniary condition
made absolutely dishonest, had
she known it. But she did not
know, he being too careless or
too cowardly to tell her, and she
had not the sense to inquire or to
find out. Every mistress of a
household—especially every
mother—ought to find out what
the family income is, and where
it comes from, and thereby pre-
vent all needless extravagance.
Half the miserable or disgraceful
bankruptcies never would hap-
pen if the wives had the sense
and courage to stand firm and
insist on knowing enough about
the family income to expend it
proportionately; to restrain, as
every wife should, a too lavish
husband; or, failing that, to
stop herself out of all luxuries
which she cannot righteously
afford. Above all, to bring up
her children in a tender careful-
ness that refuses to mulct 'the
governor' out of one unnecessary
halfpenny, or to waste the money
he works so hard for in their own
thoughtless amusements. — By
the author of 'John Halifax,
Gentleman,' in the *Contemporary
Review*.

GOOD WORDS.

The reflections of a day well
spent furnish us with joys more
pleasing than ten thousand tri-
umphs.

We should give as we receive,
cheerfully, quickly and without
hesitation, for there is no grace
in a benefit that sticks to the
finger.

Chinese proverb: Only correct
yourself on the same principle
that you correct others, and ex-
cuse others on the same princi-
ple on which you excuse your-
self.

No one need hope to rise above
his present situation who suffers
small things to pass by unim-
proved, or who neglects, meta-
phorically speaking, to pick up
a farthing because it is not a
shilling.

Ah, how much good we may
do each other by a few friendly
words, and the opportunities for
them are so much more frequent
than for friendly deeds. We
want people to feel with us more
than to act for us.

Temperance, says Franklin,
puts wood on the fire, meal in the
barrel, flour in the tub, money
in the purse; credit in the coun-
try, contentment in the house,
clothes on the bairns, vigor in
the body, intelligence in the
brain, and spirit in the whole
constitution.

The end is the trial; the world
passes; it is but the pageant
and a scene; the lofty palace
crumbles; the busy city is mute;
the ships of Tarshish have sped
away. On the heart and flesh
death comes; the veil is break-
ing.—Cardinal Newman.

Work every hour, paid or un-
paid; see only that thou canst
not escape thy reward. Whether
the work be fine or coarse,
planting corn or writing epics,
so only it be honest work, done
to thine own approbation, it shall
earn a reward to the sense as well
as to the taste. No matter how
often defeated, you are born to
victory. The reward of a thing
well done is to have it.

In this life there is no purga-
tory—it is either hell or para-
dise; for to him who serves God
truly every trouble and infirmity
turns into consolations, and
through all kinds of trouble he
has a paradise within himself
even in this world; and he who
does not serve God truly, and
gives himself up to sensuality
has one hell in this world and
another in the next.—St. Philip
Neri.

The modest virgin, the pru-
dent wife, or the careful matron,
are much more serviceable in
life than petticoated philoso-
phers, blustering heroines, or vi-
rago queens. She who makes

her husband and her children
happy, who reclaims the one
from vice and trains up the
others to virtue, is a much great-
er character than ladies describ-
ed in romance, whose whole
occupation is to murder man-
kind with shafts from their
quiver or their eyes.—Gold-
smith.

Do not expose yourself, in the
hope of pleasure, to the gratifi-
cation of a desire or some tem-
poral benefit, and thus permit
your soul to fall away from God,
but by holy charity, that is by God
Himself, I pray ye despise and
reject as completely as possible
the cares, occupations and trou-
bles of the world, so as to serve
God, to love and honor Him with
a heart and soul perfectly pure,
because this is what God requires
above all else.

Cardinal Bellarmine observes
that we may well believe that the
souls in purgatory pray and ob-
tain graces for us, since the rich
man in hell prayed for his broth-
ers, although he suffered much
more than they suffered in pur-
gatory. The practise of praying
for the souls in purgatory has
been in use since the time of the
Written Laws, as we see in the
History of the Machabees, and
we learn also from the Holy Fa-
thers and from the old liturgies
that it was religiously observed
in the time of the Apostles.

DOMESTIC.

A little petroleum added to the
water with which waxed or po-
lished floors are washed improves
their looks.

In using cloves for pickles or
preserves the blossom end should
be removed, as this darkens the
liquid with which it is cooked.

The taste of fish may be re-
moved very effectually from
knives and forks by rubbing
them with fresh orange or lemon
peel.

If roses are withered before
they can be placed in water, im-
merse the ends of the stalks in
very hot water for a minute or
two, and they will regain their
pristine freshness.

A little bag of mustard laid on
the top of the pickle jar will pre-
vent the vinegar from becoming
mouldy if the pickles have been
put up in vinegar that has not
been boiled.

Kerosene oil and knife brick
are excellent for removing rust
from flat-irons and making them
smooth. Dip a flannel cloth into
kerosene, then into pulverised
knife brick; apply it to the irons,
after which rub them thoroughly
with a clean cloth.

WIT AND HUMOUR.

Children of the Sea—Harbour
buoys.

Internal improvement—artifi-
cial teeth.

Nature's most becoming dress
—The close of day.

When is a man like frozen
rain?—When he is hail (hale).

A genuine counter-irritant is
the woman who shops but does
not buy.

What is it gives a cold, cures
a cold, and pays the doctor's
bill? A draught.

Eating meat with a silver fork
when the butcher is not paid is
the real thing in gentility.

If a man borrows money he
does not care to have it talked
about. He wants to be quietly
let a loan.

The strongest kind of a hint—
A lady asking a gentleman to
see if one of her rings will go on
his little finger.

'A good man never dies,' says
a philosopher. If that is the
case we shan't waste any more
money on physicians.

It is asked: 'Can a man lose
anything he never owned?' Most
assuredly. Didn't you ever lose
a train?

'What is water the best remedy
for?' asks a temperance orator.
If we might be allowed to answer,
we should say dirt.

A placard posted up through-
out the town of Dundee once an-
nounced the opening of the
Theatre Royal, 'under the ma-
nagement of Miss Godard newly
decorated and painted.'

Brown—'Hello, Jones, how's
your wife?' Jones (a little deaf)
—'Very blustering and disagree-
able again this morning.'

'Soldiers must be fearfully dis-
honest,' says Mrs Partington, 'as
it seems to be a nightly occur-
rence for a sentry to be relieved
of his watch.'

'And how do you people take
the death of your grandfather,
Mr Fogg?' 'Oh, very hard, Mrs
Puff, very hard. You see this is
the first time grandfather ever
died.'

In a recent issue of a contem-
porary is an article entitled 'how
to pack a trunk.' The easiest
way to pack a trunk is to sit
down in an easy chair and watch
your wife do it.

This is one of the achievements
of a writer in a high-class mili-
tary weekly: 'At twelve o'clock
the guns commenced firing a
royal salute and afterwards gave
three hearty cheers.'

A betting man sat and watched
with interest and excitement the
petrification of a violin and piano
duet. 'A dead heat, by Jove!' he
exclaimed, as both instruments
wound up at the same time.

Shopping in the country.—'No,
ma'am; those are two articles
we don't keep; but the oysters,
I think, you will find at the Post-
office, and bananas you can get
across the way, at the barber's.'

At a lecture on the decline of
literature the eloquent orator
shouted: 'Where are the Chau-
ciers, and Shakespeares, and Mil-
tons, and Spensers, and Macau-
lays? Where are they, I say? And
a voice answered sadly from the
gallery: All dead.'

They belonged to the same
theatre, had the same dress-
ing-room, and were the dear-
est friends. 'Talking of ages,
dear, how old are you?' 'Oh,
I have given up telling my age.
I am just as old as I appear to
be.' 'Really, I always imagined
you were so much younger.'

AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFECTING A
NUMEROUS CLASS.

THE disease commences with a slight
irritation of the stomach, but, if neg-
lected, it in time involves the whole frame,
encompassing 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 dis-
ease is often mistaken for other complaints,
but if the reader will ask himself the follow-
ing questions, he will be able to determine
whether he himself is one of the afflicted:
Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breath-
ing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feel-
ing, attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes
a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky mucus
gather about the penis and testis in the
mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable
taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pain
in the side and back? Is there a fulness
about the right side as if the liver was en-
larging? Is there costiveness? Is there vir-
tigo 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, pro-
gress. If the case be one of long standing,
there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended
after a time by expectoration. In very ad-
vanced stages the skin assumes a dirty
brownish appearance, and the hands and feet
are covered with a cold, sticky perspiration.
As the liver and kidneys become more and
more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and
the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing
against this latter agonizing disorder.
The origin of this malady is indigestion or
dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the pro-
per medicine will remove the disease if
taken in its incipency. It is most important
that the disease should be promptly and pro-
perly treated in its first stages, when a little
medicine will effect a cure, and even when
it has obtained a strong hold the correct
remedy should be persevered in until every
vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the
appetite is returned, and the digestive organs
restored to a healthy condition. The surest
and most effective remedy of this distressing
complaint is 'Seigel's Curative Syrup,' a
vegetable preparation sold by all chemists
and medicine vendors throughout the world,
and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited,
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 suf-
fered 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.
may say that on no account would I re-
main without this remedy and I will be
glad to receive a box of the same.

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

COMMERCIAL.

Gold	March 3.	131.60
Cedulas—		
Series A		—
Series B		—
Series C		79
Series D		—
Series E		—
Series F		93 10
Series G		236
National Bank Shares		110
Banco Constructor		—

Wool market continues firm. Prices steady and many operations done, though there are few buyers still. The Germans, for reasons best known to themselves, are keeping out of the market. Frenchmen on the other hand are buying actively. Several lots taken out of deposit, but nothing approaching a general clearance. Northern wools bring from 3.50 to 3.80; western good wools from 3.80 to 4.50; and middling wools 3.70; southern superior 4 to 4.80.

We hear of the sales of 1200 fat sheep by Mr Doyle, San Pedro, at \$2 per head, and of a number of fat novillos by Mr Kennedy, San Pedro, at \$21 each.

Mr Denis Austin, of San Pedro, sold his wool on the estancia at \$3.94 per arroba. Mr Michael Riordan sold a lot at 90%, belly wool half price.

Dr Domingo Frias has sold from his cabana Santa Catalina in Mercedes the Durham bull Prince Patrick for the sum of \$1400 m/n; buyer Dr Francisco Ramos Mejia.

The Russian colonists of Olavarria have harvested the heaviest and best crop of wheat in their history; the aggregate amounting to fully 250,000 fanegas in these two colonies alone, and from actual test the fanega has given nine arrobes sixteen pounds of pure wheat. These Russian colonies are clean, thrifty, and are rapidly getting a sound competence. They were sent there to starve, but they are an example to the shiftless.—*Herald.*

According to the balance-sheet of the Provincial Bank the La Plata government owes the Bank nearly 16 million dollars. The finances of the province will be the great difficulty with which the new Governor, Mr Paz, will have to cope.

Wool men state that the rise in the northern markets of France is about 25 per cent since last December and 30 per cent in our plazas.

Gold on Monday rose to 33 and closed at 32.50.

Trade is very brisk in all the river ports. In Campana alone there are no fewer than 12 vessels loading cereals; at every port of the province of Santa Fe there are scores of vessels taking in wheat and linseed. A leading shipbroker has received orders to charter every available sailing-vessel to load wheat. We may add that the maize crop promises to be the most abundant ever known in the Republic.

Land-surveyor M. Cabot has notified the Provincial Government that he has discovered an iron mine on the camp known as Cerro Paulino in the partido of Balcarce.

The railway line between Galvez and Rafaela stations on the Snchales extension will be opened to the public within a few days.

A San Pedro correspondent writes us that rain fell steadily all day on Saturday, which was most welcome to agriculturalists, as it was the means of saving maize sown at a late season and which exhibited a dry, drooping appearance. He mentions the sale by Mr Doyle, estanciero, of 1200 capones at \$2 per head, of 600 by Joaquin Galito at same figure, by Pedro Loncan 200 at \$2, and Pedro Igoian 300 at \$2. Several sales of old sheep at from \$1 to \$1.35 have also been effected.

Mr Edward Kennedy has disposed of a large troop of very fat novillos at \$21 each.

The steamer Meath will leave with passengers and a large cargo of frozen meat on the 15th March. The numerous friends of Captain Ormiston, her commander, will regret to hear that this

is his last trip to the Plate, as the contract of the steamers Meath and Wexford with Messrs Houlder Bros. has expired.

The Custom House receipts for the months of January and February were \$5,462,397. For the corresponding two months last year they amounted to \$6,028,668. The total receipts for exports and imports in 1885 was \$30,754,279, and in 1886 \$34,343,586. The export duty last year amounted to \$1,945,522, and in 1885 \$2,375,815.

There is a rumour that 40 leagues of camp in Cordoba, near Carlotia have been purchased in London at the high price of £4000 sterling per league.

The valuating committee of the Santa Fe Government have fixed the value of lands between the Arroyo del Medio and Melincue at \$1,600,000 m/c. The valuers think that the three southern sections of Santa Fe will exceed an official value of two million dollars.

The loss of the Canadian barque Annie C. Maguire is confirmed. She ran ashore and went to pieces.

From Messrs Pico and and Gomes circular we take the following camp sales effected during the last fortnight:

Partido 9 de Julio, the establishment known as Laguna del Cura, measuring 10,800 hectares, for \$11.15 per hect., buyer P. A. and C. A. Costa.

Partido Flores, two lots of eight hectares each at \$1500. Loberia, 1350 hectares at \$20 each.

San Isidro, nine hectares at \$550 each.

Chascomus, 414 hectares at \$32.87 each.

Lincoln, 10,800 hectares, part wired in, for \$12.03 each.

The National Hypothecary Bank in this city has issued \$5 millions in cedulas since the opening of the establishment in December.

Mr George Mackern will erect a spacious store, warehouse and printing establishment at the corner of calle Piedad and San Martin.

The well-known estancia, Santa Ana, belonging to Doña Maria Van Domseelaar de Frers, was sold at auction by Messrs A. Bullrich and Co., to Don Juan Frers, one of the heirs, for \$140,000 m/n, which was the upset price.

The sale is announced of an estancia in Rojas, adjoining Pergamino, 2 1/2 leagues land, for \$120,000 m/n, Mr John Fox seller; Mr Honorio Acevedo buyer. Broker Mr Richard Jacobs.

At the Bolsa liquidation on Saturday the failure of some brokers of great fame was announced.

A new banking company has been formed in this city called 'Caja de Descuentos,' with a capital of one million dollars m/n, divided into 10,000 shares. The provisional committee is composed as follows: President, Fernando Machain; vice-do., Pedro Sadores; secretary, Antonio Lanusse; treasurer, Antonio Carrera; vocales, Anselmo Villar, J. M. Amenedo, Juan B. Mignatuy, Juan Spinetti, Modesto Cartabio, Martin de la Torre, Fernando Marte and Adolfo Richard.

The new firm of Hill Bellamy and Co. has been established in this city as importers and commissioners, Mr Henry A. Snell being appointed manager.

The Rosario Reporter says:

The market is absolutely flooded with notes of the Provincial Bank of Santa Fe, and 50 cent notes of the National Bank, which latter are not received by the Bank itself, thus commerce is doubly handicapped and serious losses and inconveniences which need to be experienced in order to be fully appreciated, are the order of the day. Large notes, or even dollar notes of the National and Provincial Banks of Buenos Aires are hardly ever seen and the demand for them, owing to the usurious rates charged by the branch Banks for remittances, is so great that we would not be surprised to see them at a premium. The Banks ought to put an end to this state of things by acknowledging and

taking their own notes whatever their face value may be, and by granting every possible facility to persons desirous of remitting money to Buenos Aires.

Messrs Unzué sold part of the wool from the estancia El Potrero in Entre Rios at 4.50 m/n per 10 kilos to a French firm. There is an offer of 5 m/n for the balance of this wool but we hear that the offer has been refused.

Messrs Perez and Cueto have refused 4.60 m/n for the wool from Francisco Oliveros estancia in Alvear. This lot has been in deposit since the 8th February.

Mr Simosa sold 2200 kilos of wool from the north at 3.50 m/n for which 3.10 m/n was offered in February.

67000 kilos of wool from Sauce Corto have been sold at 3.50 to 3.60 m/n for which 3.10 and 3.20 m/n were offered some time back.

The rural fair in Chascomus was opened on the 1st instant. The animals on exhibition are 76 horses and mares, 66 bulls and cows, 487 rams and ewes, 17 pigs, during the first days show animals to the amount of \$3200 were sold privately.

Mr Fco Bulnes sold 85 squares of wired-in camp in Merlo for 3700 m/n.

The export of wool from this port from the 15th to the 28th ult. amounted to over 18,000 bales, that of cereals exceeded one hundred thousand bags. The steamer 'Federation' is at present loading 1500 bales in this port and will take 1200 from upriver. The 'Canadian' will load 4500 bales of wool. At this rate the wool clip ought to be shipped before the end of April.

Maize of 'morocha' quality for consumption in this market has advanced. Several parcels were sold at 2.55 to 2.60 m/n per 100 kilos. Maize has been shipped from this market in such enormous quantities that we need not wonder if the stock run short for a time. The coming crop, however, will give a fabulous yield according to the statements of consignees in the plazas.

The following commercial telegrams have been received:

'Havre, March 1.

During the last fortnight very little has been done in River Plate wools. That from Buenos Aires old clip is slack, special for Havre, of 33 o/o yield, is quoted at fcs 1.60-1.65 per kilo. Stock about 4000 bales. Beef tallow from the River Plate fcs 32-33 per 50 kilos. Dry matadero ox hides of B Aires 14-15 kilos fcs.118-121 per 50 kilos.

Buenos Aires salted horse hides at fcs.53-56 per 50 kilos. Saladero salted ox hides from Montevideo of 28-29 kilos fcs.74 to 75 per 50 kilos despatched.

Small transactions at easy prices have been done during the fortnight. Stock of River Plate salted hides about 25000 kilos. The exports of sugar to Buenos Aires during the fortnight were about 700 barrels.

'London, Feb. 26. National Bonds (1871) 103-104 Do. (1881) 101-102 Do. (1884) 87-88 Hard Dollars 71-72 Province of Buenos Aires (1882) 93-94 Treasury Bills 89-90 British Consols 100 1/4-101

'Liverpool, Feb. 26. Buenos Aires merino and mestiza wools of 30-32 o/o yield, 7d. per lb. Camp merino sheepskins of 65-85 lbs. per doz. at 6 1/4 d. per lb. Matadero do of 90-100 lbs. at 6 1/4 d. do. Stock of cow hides about 1500. Salted horse hides of 30lbs., 14 1/4 s. to 14 1/2 s. each. Stock about 3000 hides. Linseed 37-38s. per 416 lbs. Maize 4s. 6d. per 100 lbs. Wheat 7s. 3d. per 100 lbs. Bones from the R. Plate £4 14s to £4 16s per ton on shore. Bone-ash (over 70 o/o) £4 to £4 2s. per ton on shore.

PRICES OF GOLD
Saturday.....130.00
Monday.....131.40
Tuesday.....131.30
Wednesday.....131.60

CORRALES DEL SUD
PRECIOS:

Primeros apartes, muy buenos, 13 14 y 15.
Apartes generales 11 10 y 9.
Segundos apartes 8 7 6 5.
Para inviernar novillos 13.00.
Terneros 4.00 5.00.
Capones 1.50 2.
Cueros de vaca 6.00 y 6.20.
Cueros de novillos 8.00 y 8.50.
Mantanza de vacas 690.
Id terneros 83.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Provincial roads and bridges	65.00
LaCurumalan shares of \$1000 each	20 o/o Pm
Belgrano Tramway Shares	Nominal
New Bolsa do	160 do
Gas Primitivo do	135 do
Gas Argentino	200 o/o
Roads and Bridges (1884)	96 o/o
Catalinas' Wharf & Deposits	230 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	\$110
Banco del Comercio	1100
Treasury Bills	100 1/2
National Bonds (1884)	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

THE PLAZAS.

Wool.	Per 10 kilos
Good	4.80
Regular	4.20
Borruga	4.35
Bellies	2.25
Superior black	—
Hides.	
Sheepskins consumo	3.50 mls.
Corderitos	0.55 cts
Hair	6.20
Horse hides	2.10
Cow hides	4.40
Maize white shelled	—

ONCE.

Wool.	Per 10 kilos
Good	4.77
Regular	3.50
Bellies	2.10
Borruga	4.50
Black Wool	5.00
Hides	
Cow hides	4.30 m/n
Horse hides	2.00
Horse Hair	5.70
Nonatos	2.70
Calfskins	3.60

Matadero.....per kilo	3.20 mls.
Pelados per kilo	1.80
Corderitos reg	0.25

Wheat.	
Candael	5.20 m/n
Coast	4.87
Salado	4.60
Maize.	
White, shelled	10 kilos 2.50 m/n
Yellow, in grain	2.20

BIRTHS.

At San Pedro, on the 20th February, the wife of Mr John Young of a son.
On the 20th February, the wife of Mr Patrick Fennon of a son.
At San Pedro, on the 26th February, the wife of Mr W. P. Lloyd, sec. of S.P.L.U., of a son.

DEATH.

On the 24th February, at his home in Navarro, Andrew Cormack, of cancer, in the 58th year of his age. Deceased had a long and painful illness, which was borne with Christian resignation. He died fortified with the rites of the Church.
R.I.P.

FUNERAL MASS.

There will be a Funeral Mass for the repose of the soul of the lately deceased Owen Smyth, in the Chapel of the Salesian Fathers, San Nicolas, on the 10th of next March, at 9 a.m. Friends are requested to attend.

FUNERAL MASS

A Funeral Mass will be celebrated in Marcos Paz on March 7th, at 11 a.m. for the repose of the soul of Owen Lynch. Friends are invited to attend.

TO BE SOLD

120 head of tame cattle and a flock of sheep. Apply to—
P. WALSH
Navarro
f16m16

FOR SALE

300 head of very good cattle 'al corte,' including 25 o/o novillos from 2 year old to 4, with 2 years' calves, descended from short horn bulls bred.
For further particulars apply to the owner at the estancia
Veinticinco de Mayo
Costa del Salado, within six leagues of Chivilcoy,
Owen KEENAN
f22m22

TO RENT

To rent, near Suipacha, a run for a flock of sheep. There is a small flock for sale also, if required. Apply to—
Don José COLLADO
or to
Mr. Mark BROWNE
On the Camp
f17m17

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

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
f17m7

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

Res Non Verba

MENSAJERIAS
FLUVIALES A VAPOR
Nuevo Itinerario
Desde Abril 10, 1886

Salidas de Buenos Aires:
PARA MONTEVIDEO A LAS 5 P.M.

Balizas interiores
Los Lunes Vapor Cosmos
Los Miercoles... " Juniper
Los Jueves..... " Olimpo
Los Sabados... " Saturno
Los Domingos... " Sillex

PARA EL SALTO Y ESCALAS
A LAS 10 A.M.
Balizas interiores

Los Martes Vapor Saturno
Los Miercoles... " Sillex
Los Jueves..... " Cosmos
Los Sabados... " Juniper
Los Domingos... " Olimpo

SALIDAS PARA BAHIA BLANCA Y PATAGONES

Saldrá el 28 de cada mes el vapor nacional

MÉRCURIO
De la Boca del Riachuelo a las 5 del día
Recibe carga, encomiendas y pasajeros

CARRERA DEL PARANA
Hasta SANTA FE

Haciendo 3 viajes directos semanales con los vapores

PINGO Y

VILLA DEL SALTO

SALIDAS: Martes, Jueves y Sabados

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

CARRERA COSTA SUD

Para Bahía Blanca y Patagones, gran rebaja de Precios, vapor nacional Mercurio saldrá de la Boca el 28 de cada mes.—La agencia se encarga del embarque y des-embarque de carga, así como despachos de Aduana.

Comunicacion con el Teléfono Gower-Bell y Pan telefono.

PEDRO RISSO, Agente
Reconquista y Cuyo
j28-pm

Familia que no consume

HESPERIDINA

debe consultar con aquella que siempre tiene a mano

UNA BOTELLA

de este sano tónico-bicor,
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

PRIZE MEDAL EXHIBITION

HATS

OF WORLD WIDE RENOWN

GENTLEMEN'S UNDERCLOTHING

Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Hosiery, Perfumery, Travelling Bags, Umbrellas, Walking Sticks, &c.

Latest Novelties from London and Paris

EVERYTHING AT REASONABLE PRICES

GATH & CHAVES

151-PIEDAD-153

Between Florida & San Martín

NEW

SPRING
AND
SUMMER
GOODS

MACCALLUM & CO.

20-PERU-20

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

MACCALLUM AND CO.

IMPORTERS AND RETAILERS

20-PERU-20

Between Victoria and Rivadavia

o12pm

L. GARRAHAN Y HNO.

CONSIGNATARIOS

DE

FRUTOS DEL PAIS.

ESCRITORIO:

180—SAN MARTIN—180

Ricardo Eastman

BROKER & AUCTIONEER

151—SAN MARTIN—151

j28-pm