

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

VOLUME XIII, No. 9.

BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1887.

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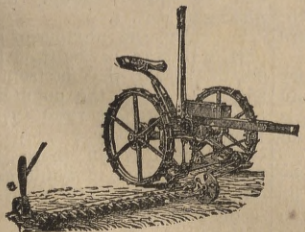
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LOSS OF THE KAPUNDA
AND 300 LIVES.

Particulars of the loss of the
iron steamer 'Kapunda' have
come to hand.

The 'Kapunda,' which sailed
from Plymouth in December
bound for Western Australia,
came into collision with the 'Ada
Melmore,' a British barque, off
the coast of Brazil, south of Ma-
ceio, on Sunday the 30th of Janu-
ary. Both vessels sank. It was
at 3 o'clock in the morning. The
brief telegrams of the disaster
announced that it was 'impossi-
ble to lower boats.' Thus 298
souls were lost in the darkness
in the Atlantic. The captain of
the 'Kapunda' went down with
his vessel, but the first mate was
one of only 16 survivors picked
up by a French barque. The
'Kapunda' left Plymouth on De-
cember 18th, and the voyage
usually occupies 90 days. It is
observable that the 'Kapunda'
was nearly twice the size of the
ship by which she was run down.

The position of the vessels at
a latitude a little to the south of
Maceio and within a compara-
tively short distance of the coast.

The 'Kapunda' was chartered
by the Crown agents for the con-
veyance of emigrants to Western
Australia, and was an iron ship
of 1095 tons register; she was
built on the Clyde in 1875. She
left London on December 11th
and called at Plymouth, being
bound for Fremantle, Western
Australia, having, it is stated,
four cabin passengers, 268 steer-
age passengers, Dr Bentham (the
surgeon in charge) and a crew of
40. She was commanded by
Captain John Masson, who had
been a number of years in the
service of the owners. The ves-
sel had about 500 tons of general
goods on board and 300 tons of
stone ballast. She was lightly
loaded, drawing only 15 feet 2
inches. Most of the passengers
were of the poorer classes, includ-
ing a number of Scotch and
Irish peasants who were going
out to Western Australia in the
hope of bettering their fortunes.

The 'Ada Melmore' was an
iron barque of 591 tons, built at
Glasgow in 1877, and owned by
Messrs W. Porter and Sons, Bel-
fast.

Most of the emigrants had taken
passage under what is known as
the nomination system, which
has almost entirely superseded
the granting of free passages to
the Australian colonies. By this
system persons living in the
colonies may nominate their
friends at home, who if in good
health and otherwise qualified
are granted passages at greatly
reduced rates. Some 30 of the
emigrants were proceeding to the
colony under the auspices of the
West Australian Land Company,

which was recently formed to
work the concession to construct
a railway from Beverley to Al-
bany (King George's Sound),
over 200 miles in length. By
the terms of their concession the
company is bound to settle a
certain number of emigrants in
return for large grants of land.

The 'Kapunda's' passengers
were drawn from all parts of the
kingdom, but chiefly from the
agricultural districts in England
and Scotland.

It was only by accident that
the list of the lost was not aug-
mented by about 70 other names
of servants who should have
been booked by a servants' home
in London for Western
Australia by this vessel, but
at the last moment they were
transferred to another ship sail-
ing later. On comparing the
list of saved with the corrected
list of passengers and crew it
will be seen that the actual num-
ber of souls missing is 298.

JOTTINGS BY THE WAY:
TOULON TO NICE.

Nice,
January 30, 1887.

To the Editor of the *Southern
Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

In my last* I gave you a brief
account of our journey from Bor-
deaux to Toulon, and if you find
it sufficiently interesting for
your readers you may publish
this continuation of our jour-
ney.

On leaving Toulon the railway
strikes inland, and you soon find
yourself in the very heart of old
Provence, the land of the Trou-
badours of past times. The
country is rich and well cultiva-
ted, vines, wheat and olives be-
ing abundant. The most re-
markable feature is the number
of ruined old castles of the Mid-
dle Ages, which appear here and
there on the summits of hills.
They generally have a small vil-
lage at the foot of their walls, a
fact which serves to illustrate
the danger that existed in being
in the open country in the 'good
old times.'

Armed bands then roamed
about at will, and the poor
peasants were obliged to cluster
for safety around the walls of
some Baron's castle, who gave
them his protection in exchange
for half the produce of their
farms. The same custom exists
here at the present day (minus
the armed bands), for most of the
landlords of Provence still re-
ceive from their tenants half the
produce instead of rent.

On approaching Trejus the sea
again comes in sight, in fact this
was a seaport in the time of the
Romans, but now the sea has re-
ceded a good distance. The old
Roman port is still to be seen,
with its pier and lighthouse
standing useless in the midst of
cultivated fields. There is also
an amphitheatre and an aqueduct
in ruins, which show that this
was an important place in Ro-
man times.

After passing Cannes and An-
tibes one gets in view of Nizza la
Bella, sometimes called Fidelis
on account of its devotion to the
House of Savoy until 1860, when
it was annexed to France as com-
pensation for the sacrifices made
by the French in the campaign of
Magenta and Solferino.

At the back of Nice are seen
the Alps with perpetual snow,
which form a barrier that com-
pletely cuts off the north wind
and give it that climate so justly
celebrated.

Nice was founded by the Pho-
ceans about 500 B.C., who gave it
the name of Nihê (Victory) in
commemoration of their victory
over the natives when they first

established their colony. The
Phoceans were a maritime peo-
ple, and had founded Marseilles
a hundred years before. They
came from a Greek colony in
Asia Minor.

When the Romans annexed
these countries, they founded a
city called Cemenelum on a hill
close by, now known by the
name of Cimiez. It was an im-
portant place and the capital of
the province, its population must
have been about thirty-two
thousand, judging by the size of
the amphitheatre, the ruins of
which are still existing, as also
those of the temple of Apollo and
the Governor's palace.

It was in this amphitheatre
that the martyrdom of St. Pons,
a noble Patrician who had em-
braced the Christian faith, took
place. He fled from Rome to es-
cape the persecution of Decius,
and found refuge in the house of
a relation in Cimiez. But having
been discovered by some spies
he was brought before Claudius
the Prefect, who was seated in
the amphitheatre, and who thus
addressed him: 'Ecce proximum
venerabile Apollinis templum,
accede et sacrificia.' Upon his
refusal he became a victim of the
arena.

The ruins are all that now re-
main of the once flourishing town
that was burnt to the ground by
Alboin, King of the Lombards.
The crowded streets are now re-
placed by wheat fields and olive
trees, and a peasant may be seen
sowing potatoes within the walls
of the temple of Apollo.

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

Veritas.

*The letter alluded to never
reached this office.

MONTEVIDEAN NEWS.

March 10.

The Brazilian Government will
not open the ports to vessels
from Montevideo until 20 days
have elapsed after the official
declaration that cholera has
ceased.

Santos has told Minister Mo-
reno that he will not issue any
manifesto, because everyone
knows that he has been treated
unjustly. Baron Cotegipe and
the Minister of Justice visited
him. The English Minister, Mr
Palgrave, on his way to Europe,
will stay at Rio in order to visit
Santos.

The surgeon Honoré, who ac-
companied Santos, writes from
Isla Grande that Santos suffered
frantically during the voyage
from an abscess in the face
which had to be opened; a for-
eign substance was found in it
which will have to be extracted.

The officers who were impris-
oned in the fortress of Cerro on
the charge of conspiracy have
been released.

There have been four cases of
cholera at Rosario, Colonia.

TELEGRAMS.

London, March 9.

The *Standard* says that the
proceedings of Parliament will
become a scandal if a Government
or party be not found, capable of
curing the infirmity the House of
Commons suffers from.

Sir M. H. Beach has resigned
the Chief Secretaryship for Ire-
land and Mr Arthur Balfour,
Secretary of State for Scotland,
succeeds him.

In a letter to the *Times* Sir
Vernon Harcourt says that the
disturbances in Ireland have
arisen through the enforcement
of rents which the Land Commis-
sion declared it was impossible
for the tenants to pay. The Con-

servatives have not fulfilled their
promise to Mr Parnell that, if he
could prove that the rents were
such as declared in the Bill, the
Government would try to find
some means of relief. Instead of
this they have resorted to coer-
cion.

The natives at the Cameroons
have carried off the British Vice-
Consul. A gunboat has been
sent to liberate him.

The Portuguese have captured
the Tungi forts. The natives are
plundering the stores and private
dwellings. The Portuguese gun-
boats will remain to re-establish
the authority of Portugal. Three
British cruisers have arrived at
Tungi to protect British subjects.

The debate on Mr Parnell's
amendment to the address will
close tomorrow. Mr Bright re-
fuses to take part in the negotia-
tions between the Radical Union-
ists and the Gladstonians and
protests against the separation
of the Unionists from Lord Har-
tington. Mr Bright is entirely
opposed to any plan for an Irish
Legislature.

Mr Balfour, it is rumored, is
disposed to present a coercion
bill if Hicks Beach approves of it.

Limerick, March 5.

Several incendiary fires have
occurred, and many houses and
farms have been burnt. In all
cases, they belonged to people
who had paid their rents.

Berlin, March 5.

Professor Von Treitschke,
Prussian historian, closed yester-
day a series of public lectures on
Political History in the Universi-
ty. His observations were rather
significant. He referred in clear
terms to the prospect of a war in
Europe, and said that probably in
autumn many of those who were
students would be carrying arms
in defence of their country. The
present times were dangerous,
and whether in weeks or in years,
war was inevitable.

The Government is occupied in
considering the state of Alsace
and Lorraine. One newspaper
suggests that they should be
constituted into a province under
a President with a provincial
council. This means the sup-
pression of the present Councils
General and the establishment of
an urban and rural administra-
tion. The result of the elections
in Alsace has strengthened the
war party in France. The an-
nexed provinces would be pri-
marily responsible for the war,
if it should break out, and their
franchises would certainly be
withdrawn.

The alarming rumours respect-
ing the Emperor's health are
attributed to inventions of the
French press.

A telegram to the *North Ger-
man Gazette* states that the
Bremerhaven fishermen confirm
the report that Russian and
French men-of-war have been
seen near Heligoland.

The Reichstag has approved,
on the first reading, of the Sep-
temnate Bill.

Rome, March 6.

Sr Depretis and his colleagues
had a conference yesterday and
resolved to obey the King's order
to resume their post.

Florence, March 5.

Rev. Father Becks, head of the
Jesuit Order, has expired at the
advanced age of 90 years.

Brussels, March 5.

An explosion has occurred in
the Guaregnor coal mine near
Mons, and 140 miners are im-
mured in it. The relief work is
slow and difficult.

Rutshchuk, March 4.

The revolt of the military has
been put down with only one
death, that of the commander
who had become master of the
city. The leaders were sentenced
to be shot.

Ten officers, eleven subalterns,

and six private individuals, the
leaders of the late revolt, have
been tried by court martial, and
all confessed their guilt and were
condemned to death. All the
foreign Consuls were present at
the trial. The crowd assembled
outside the Court applauded the
sentence and threatened to kill
the prisoners if the sentence
should be commuted.

Philippopolis, March 7.

The officers of the army are
endeavoring to secure the elec-
tion of Prince Ferdinand of Saxe
Coburg as Prince of Bulgaria.

St. Petersburg, March 8.

The Russian press is very in-
dignant at the severity shewn
towards the Bulgarian rebels and
urges the Czar to intervene in
order to prevent the executions
from being carried out.

Vienna, March 5.

The Military Council, at which
the Emperor presided, has re-
solved to appoint several officers
for superior commands in case of
a war. The fortresses are being
armed and provisioned. The
construction of a strategic rail-
way has been hastened.

New York, March 6.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher
had an attack of apoplexy and
died.

Chicago, March 7.

A great meeting of Socialists
was held to discuss the bill pend-
ing before the Illinois Legislature
and which punishes the authors of
subversive or incendiary speeches
or writings. After a speech from
a journalist attacking the capita-
lists, the press and the army, a
resolution protesting against the
bill was passed. Other speeches
were delivered in English, Ger-
man and Bohemian. Curtin, the
editor of the *Arbeiter Zeitung*
advised his hearers to procure
and carry arms.

The president, Holmes, an
Englishman, declared that the
Socialists have the right to preach
treason and the upsetting of so-
ciety, and that, rather than per-
mit the bill to pass, they would
take up arms and preach a revolu-
tion in which they would all
become determined rebels. These
speeches were frantically ap-
plauded by the crowd.

Ottawa, March 5.

A telegram from the British
Minister in Washington states
that President Cleveland has
signed the Reprisal Law.

It is said that great excitement
prevails in Newfoundland be-
cause the British Government
disapproves of the fishery bill,
and that two men of war will be
sent to suppress a rising if such
should take place, which appears
almost inevitable.

Rio Janeiro, March 7.

The Emperor has recovered
from his illness.

Santos has arrived at Petropo-
lis. He was received by the
Oriental and Argentine Ministers
and by the Brazilian authorities.

Para (Brazil), March 5.

New difficulties have arisen be-
tween Imperial troops and police.
Order is now re-established.

Yellow fever is gaining ground
here.

Valparaiso, March 4.

The Deputies have voted a
guarantee of six per cent for the
Transandine Railway via Antuco,
by 27 to 18 votes. Also a guaran-
tee of five per cent on five mil-
lions for the line via Uspallata,
by 28 to 11 votes.

Bombay, March 4.

Telegrams from Lahore con-
firm that the Emir of Afghanistan
is raising a new army. The son
of a fanatical Dervish has raised
another army and proclaimed
himself sovereign of Afghanistan.
He threatens to attack the Emir
at once.

The rural fair in Olavarria will
take place on the 25th, 26th and
27th instant.

THE WORLD-FAMED

PEERLESS DIP.



SNELL & CO.,

203, Rivadavia 203

THE INTERIOR.

[OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

Santa Fé.

March 6.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

Mr Robt Day, one of the brothers of the late Mr George Day who was killed by a mob during the cholera in Tucuman, has gone to that province in order to collect evidence and conduct the prosecution of the murderers. As you may imagine this is no easy task, the mob that killed Mr Day and his helpless companions was composed of hundreds of persons, any one of whom might have fired the fatal shot, whilst many others may have been innocent of any murderous intention. It were therefore the greatest injustice to punish the innocent either with or for the guilty, and no amount of sympathy for the victims of the tragedy can make me think otherwise. Again, the ringleader of the movement is said to have been a police commissary whom the authorities for some reason best known so themselves do not intend to punish, and who I fear must be left unmolested notwithstanding all that the friends of the deceased may do to secure his punishment.

To the lover of 'lex talionis' this is doubtless hard, and a way moreover that in these provinces of the interior, at all events, the country is in no special hurry to change or reconsider. Mr Day being an Argentine citizen by birth can have no foreign representative to help him with his claims for justice, and being a Porteño it is not likely that he will be overburdened with sympathy on the part of the Tucumanos, the best of whom are rum fish and very jealous of their dignity and all that sort of thing. Mr Day's trip came very near costing him his life the other day through his exhibiting a trait which also characterized his lamented brother in an eminent degree, and which is made of stuff less stern than vengeance. Riding along the banks of the river he saw a poor woman with a baby under one arm whilst with the other she made frantic efforts to keep her head above water and to reach her horse that had broken loose from her and was making for the shore. Mr Day at one glance took in the whole situation, and plunging his horse (a splendid animal) into the river, reached the strugglers just as they were about to sink, seized the baby with one arm, and taking the woman by the hair he returned with the greatest difficulty to the shore, and landed the mother and her charge safe and as sound as such an adventure could leave them.

Business is reviving everywhere since the disappearance of the cholera, and I only regret to say that things are too truly falling into their old ways again. In many places, alas, the severe lessons read to us by the epidemic will have been of no avail.

It is expected that the beginning of the works for the new

railway (the Kelton concession) which was to begin immediately if not sooner, will bring a good deal of money into the province and in some measure make amends for the losses sustained through the epidemic.

Advices from Cordoba report a great revival of activity in business circles. Transactions in grain are numerous, and prices up to the present continue very well sustained.

The Government has framed a new law on education, providing for the establishment of several new schools under trained teachers, at which special inducements will be offered to lads wishing to be trained as public schoolmasters. It is provided that the religious instruction in these establishments shall be imparted either by the directors of the same, by the parish priest of the district in which the school is situated, or by some person approved of for the purpose by the parish priest.

Business is very brisk in Santa Fé, and the prices of cereals remain firm notwithstanding expectations to the contrary. It is found however that the means for transportation and storing offered by the different railways are utterly inadequate for the demand that exists, and must continue to exist to the end of the season. Already I hear of an action for compensation brought against the railway to the colonies of Santa Fé for several wagon loads of wheat dumped down on mother earth and left during a rainy night without shelter. Of course it was all spoiled, and it is but just that the railway company should pay the piper.

The Santa Fé Building Bank scheme (Banco Constructor Santafecino) bids fair to turn out a great success. Already the whole of the first series (A) of the shares has been taken up, and there is a brisk demand for series B. The terms of payment are very easy, and the business to be carried on by the Bank is at once perfectly safe for itself and at the same time highly advantageous for the share holders and investors. It is presumed that the concern will soon pay forty per cent per annum to the shareholders. Besides buying, selling and renting lands and houses, the bank will do all kinds of banking business, including that of a savings' bank, at which deposits receiving six per cent interest will be taken for any sum between five and 1000 national dollars. I hope to be able to give you some further information respecting this very promising institution, at an early date and show how greatly to the advantage of campmen it would be to invest in shares, and endeavor to become their own landlords on the easy terms proposed by the directors.

Owing to the poor state of the public health in this province the Bishop has suspended the Lenten fast, to the extent of allowing the use of meat every day excepting Holy Thursday and Good Friday, though the prohibition of fish at the same meal remains in force as heretofore.

I think Buenos Aires might lend Rosario people one of its swell preachers for this season. The church-going people of that piously named city complain that they never hear a sermon, and that there is no difference there between Lent and high Carnival.

I am sorry to hear that the cloven feet of fraud and malpractice are becoming visible in connection with the so-called Municipal elections throughout this province, and though there are good and tried men willing to serve and to do their best in the public service the chances are that they will be crowded out by unscrupulous election agents, whose ideas of popular suffrage correspond pretty nearly to those generally entertained respecting robbery with violence.

The new law on 'patentes' in this province is the occasion of much dissatisfaction. I am sure I do not know how people are expected to make an honest living under the heavy burden of taxation that is imposed upon them, merely for the permission to

work. Fancy a bullock cart working at the Custom House at the rate of 50 cents per load, having to pay \$80 m/n per annum taxation! A man owning eight cabs and a hearse tells me he has to pay \$650 m/n per annum for his 'patente,' and in every other branch of industry the same thing is noticeable. The owners of carts and carriages have applied for a reduction in these rates, but they are not likely to get any satisfaction unless they can afford to strike for a month or so.

A curious and very troublesome complaint, the symptoms of which are not unlike those of cholera, has appeared among the horses at Rosario, and the greatest difficulty is experienced by the managers of the tramways to get suitable horses for their work.

The saladeros at Entre Rios have begun work for the season and the cattle are in splendid condition—in fact the gloomy prospects that threatened this province only a few months ago have all disappeared to make way for an era of almost unprecedented prosperity. The plantations, the vineyards and the cattle are thriving splendidly; there is confidence in the new government, and the different public works inaugurated under the late administration are all progressing satisfactorily.

Recent advices from Concordia report the shipping from that port of \$40,000 worth of posts and half posts for Buenos Aires and Montevideo in the course of the last fortnight. The prices of wools, sheepskins and cereals are reported firm.

Owing to the enormous number of fat animals in the market prices are hardly as satisfactory as they might be expected to be, but they are certain to improve as work becomes more general at the saladeros. The camps throughout the province are in splendid condition after abundant rainfalls, and there is plenty of grass for the numerous flocks and herds that represent so important an item in the country's wealth.

I think I am safe in saying that the cholera is dying out in all the provinces. At Rosario there has been no fresh case during the past week, and the same is true of Santa Fé, Cordoba and other parts. At Mendoza the people have banqueted the president of the municipality and some of the leading medical men as a token of their appreciation of their arduous and effective labors during the prevalence of the epidemic.

Hoping to have something of interest to tell you in my next,

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

Pacíficus.

A PLEA FOR TOLERATION.

Arrecifes,

March 1, 1887.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

In your issue of the 25th of February, under the heading 'A Plea for Toleration,' 'Benevolens' of Salto favors the readers of the *Southern Cross* with a specimen of his lubrations anent the Arrecifes Irish Union.

He finds fault with Rule no 8, because it excludes himself and some others from 'instructing ignorant Irish' in the way they should go.

According to 'Benevolens's' own showing he loves Irishmen and believes they are the 'Chosen people of God.' Then why does he desire to see their Union contaminated by contact with the 'profane'? But perhaps he is an admirer of the happy results of the Union in the old country.

He inveighs with great acrimony against Irishmen in general, because as he says, 'They loath and detest the very sight of an Englishman.' Since he has discovered this mare's nest why does he want to join their Union? It is a strange anomaly.

Perhaps he thinks the spirit of

grace is contagious, and that he might imbibe some in contact with Irishmen and become less detestable in consequence.

'Suum Cuique' gets into a vicious circle in the Buenos Aires *Herald* of the 25th March by leveling his mighty shaft at the Union through 'Unionist,' and at 'Unionist' through the Union.

In conclusion, I beg to inform 'Suum Cuique' and 'Benevolens' that I think their objections to rule 8 of the Arrecifes Union are very ill-timed, as neither of them ever put in an appearance at any of the preliminary meetings, where they could have brought forward amendments and defined their objections in a friendly way, since they know very well that rule 8 is not immutable.

As it is their squibs seem only the vaporings of jealous minds, and will serve as a lever to stimulate Irishmen to enrol and unite—'To be not like dumb driven cattle, To be heroes in the fight.'

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

W. McC.

CELEBRATION ON ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

San Nicolas de los Arroyos,

March 5, 1887.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

It appears that the Feast of our beloved Patron, St. Patrick, is to be celebrated here this year with great solemnity. The very estimable and much respected P.P., Monsignor P. B. Ceccarelli, is, I am told, issuing an invitation, through the *Southern Cross*, to all the Irish of the surrounding districts to come and assist on the occasion and join in celebrating it in a manner worthy of their great Saint and worthy of themselves. He on his part is determined, I believe, to make the celebration a grand success, at least as far as the religious portion of it is concerned. This is extremely kind of Mgr. Ceccarelli, it must be admitted, and I am happy to say that it is not the first act of kindness shown to our people here by that excellent priest. All the Irish who know him are well aware that he is, and has invariably been, a warm lover of Ireland and the Irish. He has of late shown his love and esteem for our people and for our great Apostle by consecrating or dedicating one of the many beautiful altars in his magnificent church to St. Patrick. He has, at considerable annoyance, trouble and expense to himself, procured from Paris a most beautiful statue of the Saint for the same, and which, on the 17th inst., he intends to bless and lay in its appropriate place. He wishes to commemorate and solemnize this occasion by a high Mass, select music, with orchestral accompaniment, and a panegyric of our Saint by an Irish priest. This is a grand and most favorable opportunity offered our people to shew their spirit of patriotism and Catholicity and it remains to be seen how our Pavon and Ramallo friends and those of the neighboring districts will avail themselves thereof. I sincerely hope for their own sake, for the honor of Ireland and Ireland's faith, that they will respond generously and unanimously to the Very Rev. P.P.'s offer and invitation. I trust, and I firmly hope that their assembly on the 17th will be large, representative of the whole north-west, and thus creditable to themselves and worthy of our glorious Apostle and Patron. If things turn out as there is reason to expect, the celebration of the 17th will deserve to be chronicled in a few columns of the *Southern Cross*, as I hope it duly will. Indeed there is no reason why it should not be so. Communication between town and camp is comparatively easy now. There might, therefore, be a large gathering and splendid demonstration of our people.

Meanwhile I beg you will accept, dear sir, the assurance of my esteem, and of my best wishes

for the success of your excellent paper.

I am, dear sir,

Yours faithfully,

Irishman.

P.S.—I would suggest that the 17th would be a favorable day for the forming of some organisation such as already exists amongst our Irish friends of San Pedro and Arrecifes.

LETTER FROM THE ARCHBISHOP OF CASHEL.

The following letter has appeared in the *Dublin Freeman's Journal*. As may be seen, the little sum collected by 'Corkonian' in Giles, arrived in good time and has been devoted to a most worthy purpose.

The Editor of the *Freeman*.

The Palace, Thurles,

January 21.

My dear Sir,

Enclosed you will find cheque for £16 18s 6d, of which sum £5 are my personal subscription to the fund for the poor homeless outcasts of Glenbeigh, the remainder, as you will see by the accompanying letter, which I pray you to publish, being the aggregate contributions of a few Irishmen resident in South America and placed at my disposal.

I cannot trust myself to write what occurs to me in connection with those dreadful doings in Kerry that are sending a thrill of indignant horror through every Christian heart in and out of the Empire. Only think of the shameless hypocrites who turn up their eyes at the supposed enormities and immorality of the 'Plan of Campaign,' and gloat over the ruins and conflagrations of Glenbeigh! How long is civilisation to be outraged by such barbarities, and what is to be thought of a Government that not only countenances, if it does not positively commend them, but is actually framing a coercion act for their safe conduct and continuance?

I remain, my dear Sir,

Your very faithful servant,

T. W. Croke,

Archbishop of Cashel.

Most Rev. Dr Croke.

Office of the *Southern Cross*,

336 Calle Florida,

Buenos Aires.

May it please your Grace—

A few Irishmen residing in this province humbly request your Grace to take charge of the enclosed little sum and have it distributed as you may think fit. It was collected in the district of Giles by one who signs himself 'A Corkonian,' for the relief of the poor and distressed in Ireland.

Your Grace's obedient and humble servant,

Michael Dinneen.

P.S.—The amount enclosed is £11 18s 6d.

ADMINISTRATION IN SANTA FE

Mr Carrasco, the Census Commissioner, has been going the round of the province, taking notes prior to the final operation, which we hope will result in giving us a fair knowledge of the population, industry, wealth and capabilities of Santa Fé. Mr Carrasco is giving some of his experiences to the press, and they afford some statistics anent the way the government attends to the necessities of the camp.

Villa Casilda—A pretty town. The offices of the authorities are like a hen house.

San José de la Esquina—A very important centre, which should have a sub delegado. As it is there is no authority at all, or none that are visible.

San Urbano—A pretty chief town of a department. It has no school. The people have built a church, but there is no priest to officiate in it. The same is to be said of the towns of Esquina, Theodolina, Venado Tuerto, and other centres. San Urbano at one time possessed a force of 28 policemen; as the population increased the police decreased; there are now only 12, a number altogether inadequate to the wants of the department.

Venado Tuerto—Has an insignificant little school, a nice church and no clergyman.

Theodolina—Two schools in a lamentable state of misery.

Villa Constitucion—Head of a department; its 12 policemen have been reduced to six, and the Justice of the Peace has no secretary. As this town is near the frontier line of Buenos Aires, for want of proper vigilance, a deal of smuggling is going on.

Cañada de Gomez—The wretchedness of the office of the authorities in this large and flourishing centre inspires compassion. The 'gefeturia' has two or three dirty pine tables and half a dozen old chairs. The Juez de Paz has no assistant.

Armstrong—A town with 100 houses and surrounded with farms; the authorities consist of a Juez de Paz and one ragged policeman. They have nothing in the shape of arms or conveniences. There is no public school.

Tortugas—There are 200 children and no school; a teniente Juez without an assistant.

Bustanza—Has 80 houses, a number of commercial houses and a church. There is no priest and no school for girls. The aspect of the Juzgado is repugnant. Mr Carrasco wanted to write there and they had to send out and buy a five cent bottle of ink. There is no post office.

Santa Teresa—Also a little flourishing village of 80 houses and centre of a populous colony. It has a church without a Cura, no post office and no school for girls.

Serodino—On the Sunchales line, with 40 houses. From the top of the water tank Mr Carrasco counted 230 stacks of wheat, worth a quarter million of dollars. Here there is no authority of any kind and no school.

Correa—On the C. A. R., has 65 houses, and surrounded with population. In the Budget there is no mention of this place, consequently, although there is a Juzgado de Paz, it is only in name. There is a good building for a school, but no furniture of any kind, although repeatedly asked for.

All these centres we have mentioned are in the southern departments of the province. We do not know if the Commissioner intends to publish similar data of the large number of towns in the northern half of the province; but if these are as wretchedly neglected as the one just described, why then General Mitre was perfectly justified in saying: 'The Province of Santa Fé is governed by Pampa Indians.'—*Observer*.

IRISH EMIGRATION.

Mr Lix Klett communicates a very amusing article under this title to our colleague the *Diario*. He urges the propriety of rescuing the Irish people from their present condition of poverty by giving them land-grants in Patagonia, and alleges the following reasons:

1st. That 60 per cent of the Irish people are paupers.

2nd. That the workhouses last year had 700,000 inmates.

3rd. That the Viceroy has offered the farmers a reduction of 15 per cent, which they decline.

Now we may remark in the first instance that the poorest pauper in Ireland would not accept a land-grant in Patagonia, and we should strongly advise him against it.

Secondly, the number of paupers in Ireland varies from 106,000 to 110,000, that is from 2 to 2 1/2 per cent of the population, being a much less ratio than in England.

Thirdly, if even there were 700,000 paupers it would not be 60 per cent, but only 14 per cent of the population.

Fourthly, the Viceroy has nothing to do with raising or abating rents, since the tenants do not hold from the Crown.—*Standard*.

Prosperity is proper, and I have seen people so proper, that their prosperity was all that was proper about them.

NOTES FROM IELRAND.

Dublin, Feb. 8.

The cause of Irish nationality has won another signal triumph in South Donegal, where Mr Swift McNeill, a Protestant, has been elected by a majority of over four to one against a Unionist Catholic, Mr Musters. Mr McNeill, as Mr Parnell remarked when recommending him, has been a consistent upholder of the principles of Irish nationality for many years.

The evictions on the estate of Mr Lymmat Glenbeigh, co. Kerry, have aroused the horror of the whole civilized world. Women and children were dragged from their homes like wild beasts from their lairs, and the agents of the Government stood by and superintended the atrocious work. The ruffians of the law burned down the cottages of the poor tenants and huddled them and their little ones on the roadside. Some of the more vigorous members of the outcast families made a brave but ineffectual resistance to preserve their homes and shelter their aged parents from exposure to the severe frost of winter. But in vain; the diabolical work was carried out and some 23 young men were placed under arrest for resisting the police and sheriff's officers. This villainous proceeding has been made the subject of a warm debate in the House of Commons and several English as well as Irish members of Parliament have protested in strong terms against the inhumanity practised.

Mr and Mrs Davitt have arrived at Queenstown. Speaking at a great demonstration in the city, Mr Davitt said during his absence from Ireland he had been reading of the splendid fight that Messrs Dillon and O'Brien had been making in the Plan of Campaign. He would pledge himself to do his best to make that Plan a success, or any other plan that had for its object the destruction of Irish landlordism.

Sir Charles Russell, speaking at Bury, Lancashire, said the Act of Union was passed against the will of Irishmen. He ridiculed the fear of intolerance on the part of the Catholics in Ireland. The report of the Belfast Commission showed that the only intolerance was that practised in the north east of Ulster. The history of the relations of Ireland since 1800 showed the state of things was intolerable, and it behooved statesmen to deal with it in a spirit of justice, apart from party considerations.

An application to Judge Boyd, made by Mr Healy, in the Land Judges' Court, revealed the existence of an instructive state of affairs on the estate of Colonel A. L. Tottenham in the county of Leitrim. Mr Healy's application was for an abatement of rent, and Mr Moore, speaking for the mortgagees, said that their mortgage amounted to £75,000, with interest in arrear amounting to £15,000. It would, therefore, said Mr Moore, take £3,900 a year to meet their charges; whereas the gross rental was only £3,543, the net rental being £2,943. How is this condition of affairs to be met? Are tenants to suffer because the landlord's property is flooded with mortgages? The Lord Lieutenant, in granting an abatement of 15 per cent to his Irish tenants the other day, said that, after making an allowance to that extent and meeting other charges, he would not have a shilling for himself. The case of Colonel Tottenham is even worse than this, for obviously his estate cannot meet the charges. And yet there are people to be found who would maintain landlordism in Ireland!

The Sydney papers contain a report of a great Home Rule gathering in that city at which Dr Kevin Izod O'Doherty, and three members of the Colonial Parliament were present. A subscription of 100 guineas was announced from Cardinal Moran. Resolutions were adopted thanking Mr Gladstone, Mr Parnell and the Parliamentary Party for their services to Ireland, and the announcement was made that it was intended to forward £1,000 for the relief of the Irish evicted tenants.

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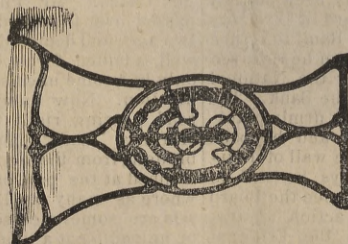
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THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1887.

We have received from the Secretary and Treasurer of the Dublin National League an acknowledgement of receipt of £31 6s 8d forwarded from this office for the Irish Parliamentary Fund.

We have also received from his Grace the Archbishop of Cashel an acknowledgment of £11 18s 6d for the relief of the poor in Ireland, and his Grace requests us to express to those who subscribed to the fund his deep sense of gratitude for their kindness and charity. 'Corkonian,' who collected the money, will be glad to hear that it has been sent to relieve the unfortunate evicted tenants of Glenbeigh. There are not probably in the world greater objects of pity just now.

Sir Michael Hicks Beach, commonly known as 'Mickey the Botch' or 'Petroleum Mickey,' has resigned the office of chief exterminator of Irish tenants and chief burner of Irish cabins. It appears that he is suffering from cataract, and it is not at all surprising, as the glare of burning houses would have affected even stronger visual organs than his.

The office of Chief Secretary for Ireland is not a congenial one for Englishmen. Forster thought he could govern the country by buckshot, and he failed most miserably and died in despair. Trevelyan, after defending such monsters as French, resigned office a disgraced and ruined man. John Morley was the first Irish Chief Secretary who resolved to rule Ireland in accordance with Irish ideas, and he is the only one of those who held that office who preserves a high reputation as a public man. The present occupant of the office, Arthur Balfour, is a descendant of the Cecils and nephew of Lord Salisbury. The tenure of office of uncle and nephew is not likely to be long, but whether long or short Balfour will have a hard way to travel as Chief Secretary for Ireland.

Judge Ortiz has been politely invited by the Board of Directors of the Provincial Bank to return \$200,000 of the sum he received as go-between for the National Government and the Bank. The Judge, with his foot firmly planted on the ground and his back leaning against the wall of judicial procedure, says he will do no such thing. Hence the Board have brought an action against the Judge before the Criminal Court, and Dr Basavilbaso has been instructed to conduct the proceedings. We think the Board are wrong in this matter. It is not he who received the money but those who gave it that should be punished. We remember the story of the scarecrow of Yankee manufacture,

whose appearance so frightened the crows that not only did they not injure the corn-field thereafter, but some of them were so scared that they actually brought back the corn they had previously stolen. It is hard to expect so much from a public man in Judge Ortiz's position, but the law sometimes takes strange turns in Buenos Aires, and he need not yet feel secure of his reward of public services.

Some wag from San Pedro had a good-humored fling at 'Suum Cuique,' the southern correspondent of the *Herald*, and that redoubtable hero of the pen replies by calling his assailants 'mules.' We are sorry that our esteemed contemporary should allow its columns to be soiled by the use of such unparliamentary epithets. Only this week we received a communication which denounced 'Suum Cuique' as 'a most egregious ass,' but of course we refused to publish it, not through any respect for 'Suum Cuique,' who is most intrusive and impertinent—afellow, in fact, who in spite of his 'nom de plume,' 'Suum Cuique,' 'mind your own business,' is constantly minding every man's business but his own and bobbing his head into his neighbors' domestic concerns, but through respect for our paper, which cannot be made the medium of scurrilous abuse, even though the shafts are well pointed and aimed at the head of one who well deserves them, as the 'busybody' thanks from Olavarria evidently does.

La Nacion has entirely lost its peace of mind over the sale of a piece of land to Mr E. Casey by the Provincial Government. It is not now for a moment pretended that the transaction was not a fair bargain between two contracting parties, but, on making a calculation it comes to the conclusion that Mr Casey, after handing over the lands in question to the syndicate of the company formed to purchase them, makes a clear profit of one million dollars. If this be true, there is reason to rejoice at it rather than shed useless tears as *La Nacion* is doing. Our colleague forgets that the Government also made a good profit on the transaction. So that there is just cause for congratulation on all sides.

IRISH IMMIGRATION TO THE RIVER PLATE.

The Government of Juarez Celman, with a view to stimulate immigration to this Republic, has appointed agents in most of the countries of Europe, whose principal duty it is to make the advantages of the River Plate known to their countrymen and to encourage intending emigrants to steer their barque towards this land of plenty.

Agents for France, Spain, Belgium, Denmark, Germany and England have been already commissioned, and it is expected that some two or three agents for Ireland will be named before many months are passed. This last appointment will be left to Don Lucas Gonzalez by the National Government, and it is said that he is in communication with Mr Murietta of London, in the hope of securing cheap or gratuitous passages and a grant of land on favorable terms in the immense district which Mr Murietta owns in the north Santa Fe Chaco. Mr Philip Callan passed over this land a year or two ago, and declared that it was well adapted for a colony if it only had some means of communication. Now there is a railroad passing right through the Murietta lands, and produce brought from there can be easily shipped at the port of Colastine, where as many as 15 or 20 vessels are sometimes seen loading or unloading at a time.

We have often asked ourselves why it is that the very mention of Irish immigration to this country excites such a strong feeling of bitterness and discontent among certain persons. The sending of agents to other countries is a matter of indifference, but the moment the name of Ireland is

mentioned as being likely to supply a contingent of population to the River Plate there is a shout of horror as if the heavens were about to fall or some great revolution in nature were anticipated. Italians, French, Spaniards, Germans and Russians come here by every steamer that puts into Buenos Aires. Even a ship-load of Welshmen turns up now and again, and as sure as they come they 'are enveloped in friends and welcomed on 'change' by a genial English contemporary, though it casts its frown on the poor visitor from Ireland and advises him to stand off. The strong prejudice existing against Irish immigration is very ably and vigorously expressed in the letter of our countryman 'W. N. D.,' who writes from Brandzen, and his motives may be classed under three heads. 1st. There is no security for life or property. 2nd. Our countrymen of late years do not prosper here. 3rd. Any number of emigrants leaving Ireland will be a corresponding diminution to the strength of the National party. In reply, we say that 'W. N. D.'s' alarms about life and property are greatly exaggerated if not unfounded. Thousands of our countrymen own property in this country, and they remain in undisturbed possession of it to the end, and if a robbery is now and then committed, why it is just what occurs in other countries, what occurs in the backwoods of North America, in the bush of Australia, as well as in New York and Melbourne, in the centre of civilised London and sometimes even in the Island of Saints. It is surely the wildest fiction to assert that not a week passes by that an English-speaking person is not murdered in this country. For many months we have not heard of a single English-speaking person being murdered here, except Mr Day in Tucuman, and that was in a popular tumult arising from the ignorance of the lower classes of the nature of cholera. Similar tumults have taken place in France, Italy and England with similar results.

But Irish immigrants coming here during the past few years have not been very successful. Granting this, will 'W. N. D.' prove to us that those who have emigrated to other countries have done better? We have seen many letters from Father Riordan of Castle Garden, exhorting the people to stay at home rather than face the miseries they were likely to meet in the streets of New York, and we have had some gloomy accounts from the Cape, Australia, and other English colonies. It is a fact that no able-bodied man or woman need be in want of food or raiment in this country if they are only disposed to work. Unfortunately, our people cast all their hopes on the sheepfarming business, and that having proved a comparative failure for some years past has caused many disappointments, especially to the late arrivals. But are there not other works of industry in the Argentine Republic? Let our enormous increase of trade, commerce, railways and public revenue answer. Let the vast export of cereals from the colonies answer. Let the hundreds of joint-stock companies as well as private individuals who have grown rich in a few years, answer. Let all our ports crowded with shipping answer. Let the hundreds of purchasers of sites of houses in the city, who have earned the money by the sweat of their brow, answer. Let the thousands of leagues waiting for the hand of man to till them answer. We laugh at those who say that Irishmen are not good laborers, and that this climate is not adapted to them. They plough the rugged hills of Manitoba, where the snow is nine months upon the ground, and they build the docks in New York when the thermometer is 100 degrees and more in the shade. They are accounted the best farm-laborers in the United States and Canada. Why should they not hold their own here, where there is every variety of climate and a most prolific soil? Why should not the Irishman live where the Italian and Basque chacrero prosper? 1

The last objection of 'W. N. D.' will require very few words in reply. Irish immigration will weaken the cause of nationality at home. Aye, but the emigration, unfortunately, has gone on for years and will go on for years to come, in spite of anything we may do to stop it. Let those who can live in Ireland by all means remain and work out the salvation of their country, but for those who cannot live there or provide the necessities of life it were a thousand times better for them and their country that they should leave it. One word more and we are done. About 70,000 Irishmen leave their country every year. We do not believe that any inducements offered by Mr Murietta or the National Government will ever tempt even two per cent of this number to come to the Argentine Republic.

EVICTIIONS IN KERRY.

Perhaps no event since the evictions by Scully in Tipperary has caused such a thrill of horror throughout the United Kingdom as the recent crimes committed in Glenbeigh by order of the land-thief Wynn. We give below the comments of some of the English journals.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: «It is the old, old story, and it will have the old, old results. It is sheer nonsense to say that the National League or agitators are stirring up the people of Glenbeigh not to pay their debts. A man needs no persuasion not to pay what he has not got. It is an entirely different case to that of the men of Woodford, where their holdings had a money value many times in excess of the rent due. The miserable hovels in which the Glenbeigh cotters huddle have a very small money value, but they are none the less to them the only shelter they have on God's earth. When the torches are set to the thatch of their humble dwelling it is a greater shock to them and a far greater hardship than if the Duke of Westminster was turned out of Eaton Hall or Lord Salisbury were to be compelled to stand sullenly by while incendiaries reduced Hatfield House to ashes. Lord Salisbury could take the train to London and be safely housed in Arlington-st.; the Duke of Westminster could take shelter in Grosvenor House; but these poor peasants of Glenbeigh when the crowbar has levelled the houses which, with an industry and masonry not unlike that of the swallows, they have built with earth and straw, what are they to do? It is winter time; the nights are long and friends with house accommodation to spare are few. The lurid glare of their blazing huts will be the last fire at which some of them may be able to warm themselves for many a long day to come. Who can wonder if, as the Glenbeigh peasant wanders homeless around the charred and blackened stones of the house in which his children were born, and in which he had hoped to breathe his last, vengeful thoughts should enter his mind which may deepen into a murderous resolve? If, as has happened before, and will happen again many times before the entangled soil is all unravelled, he should 'set wrong to balance wrong, and physic woe with woe,' who can wonder? In his eye, when he goes moonlighting with rifle or revolver, he is but levying war upon an enemy whose ruthless ferocity is none the more tolerable because it is cloaked in the garb of the law. He argues to himself that he is at war, and who that has realised the full meaning of that grim and ghastly scene when aged men and helpless children were carried out swooning or crying lest they should perish in the flames kindled by the agent and his myrmidons, can doubt that this is war, and war in its most merciless guise. The English press had resounded with denunciation of the immorality of the tenants' Plan of campaign, which is purely defensive and directed solely towards the attainment of a necessary reduction of an impossible rent. But will any one assert that the landlords' Plan

of Campaign is not a thousand times more likely to be fatal to the prospect of peace and tranquility in Ireland.»

The Northampton *Daily Reporter* (Radical) in a leading article on the Glenbeigh evictions says that:

«The heartrending stories will bring down upon the scoundrels who are responsible for this devil's work the fiercest execrations of every Englishman who is not blinded by partisan prejudice. Perhaps if the landlord had been a free agent he would have shown some pity to the tenants, but improvidence has given him over to the Jews, and these Shylocks have insisted on their pound of flesh, and have moreover found an agent whose heart is as hard as granite—the sort of a man who would revel in the butcheries of the court of Dahomey, and who would have inspired the admiration of King Theebaw. He has not been satisfied with evicting tenants, he has added torture to sentence of death. We have no doubt what sort of feeling the recital of this story will arouse in the Liberal ranks, but we want to know what Lord Hartington, Mr Chamberlain and the rest of the Unionist crew who refused to support Mr Parnell's eviction bill, have to say now. Let Englishmen who love their country say 'hold' to tyrant landlords, for as surely as there is a God in heaven his wrath will visit us.»

The London *Echo* says:

«The evictions in Glenbeigh and its neighborhood continue. There was a heavy downpour of rain, but the Crowbar Brigade is not to be stopped by a trifle of that sort. We do not gather from the reports that any more houses were burnt—perhaps the thatch was too wet—but there was plenty to make any spectator but a land agent or an Orange parson wince without that. In one case the bailiffs found that the tenant's child, an infant, was dying. The mother pleaded for a respite; it was refused; then for a shelter, if only for the night; again she was refused. Money or hut—that was the demand; and as there was no money, out on to the dreary hill side went the woman and her child. Fortunately there was a pig-sty near by, and to the pig-sty the mother took her dying child. It is not every one who can get even a pig-sty to lie in in Ireland. But this poor woman, mother-like, was not content. She would have straw for her child to lie on, and so went among her neighbors until she got litter enough to make her infant a bed. In another hut the evictors found an old woman in her last agony. One child supported her head while the others stood around awaiting the approach of death. What was to be done. Public opinion is so flabby in these days that there might be an outcry if a few minutes were refused in which the old wretch might die: and so the agent, the sub-sheriffs and the staff of bailiffs 'at once formed themselves into a medical council,' and having, presumably, convinced themselves that the woman was really dying, left her. So the work of eviction goes merrily on, and Englishmen marvel greatly that able and honest Irishmen like Mr Dillon should be found to lead the crusade against landlordism, and that in the eyes of the Irish people 'clean' crime is no crime.»

A L V E A R.

Dr Ramos Mejia having made another attack on Intendant Alvear, *La Tribuna Nacional* replies in a vigorous article, in which it enumerates the principal works done by Alvear during his term of office. *La Tribuna Nacional* says:

«To begin at the south end, look at Plazas Constitucion, Moreno, Concepcion, Monserrat and the great southern park of 100 acres near the Convalecencia, besides the projected plaza on the site of the Men's Hospital. Then we have the Mercedes Hospital, that of Incurables for 300 patients, that of San Roque, and the Lazaretto covering 20 acres of ground. Look at the boule-

vards of Brown, Belgrano, Independencia, San Juan, Caseros, Rioja and Entre Rios! We have also a contract for 500 cuerdas or miles of paving in the Boca and thereabouts. We have water supply laid on to the Boca.

«We have demolished the Recoleta, improved the great square and front of the Cathedral, and begun the grand Boulevard by levelling a house in Plaza Lorea. We have paved Calle Rivadavia to the Western Railway terminus and converted Plaza 11 de Setiembre wool market into a blooming park. We have run out the Alvear boulevard to Palermo, and made grottoes and cascades at the Recoleta for ornament and public health.

«The Beggars' Asylum has been quite transformed and 300 people can now dine in it. The Cemetery and Plaza de Recoleta have likewise been remodelled; the former has now a Pantheon for Argentine celebrities. A new Women's Hospital has been founded, the Municipality contributing \$200,000; also two temporary Homes for the Destitute, and bids for workmen's dwellings have been called for.

«A grand new cemetery equal to any in North America has been opened; Engineer and Analyst offices have been established, 600 squares have been opened to traffic, and the grand avenues (30 yards wide) of Callao, Santa Fé, Cordoba and Corrientes have been opened, paved and planted with trees. Port San Martin has been widened. Nearly all the city is lighted and the streets properly levelled.

«Compulsory vaccination and free medical aid have been established, the city markets remodelled and the Limpieza service also; the floating debt has been consolidated, the old debt paid, the revenue quintupled (at the expense of the rate payers). In 1880 it was \$891,000, it is now four millions.»

NOTES FROM THE SOUTH.

Ferrari, Brandzen,
March 6th, 1887.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

By the *Standard* of to-day just to hand I see that a movement is being made to encourage, promote, induce or seduce a large tide of Irish immigration to the Argentine Republic, and that Dr Lucas Gonzalez has got a commission to drum up the business. Dr Gonzalez is no doubt a very good man in his own place and has succeeded in carrying out some very important enterprises, but if I may be admitted to hint that I know the spirit of the Irish people at this present moment, I will not hesitate to predict that his mission will be a failure, and I may add that I most sincerely hope so.

Your colleague the *Standard* feels bound to warn our countrymen against the scheme. This is a good deal for the *Standard* but it is not quite enough. Let us look at the existing state of affairs here, and calculate the chances of bettering his condition which the Irish immigrant finds on his arrival here. In the first place, the columns of the daily press show us the dire want of protection for life and property, and scarcely a week passes but we hear of some foul and wanton murder unpunished. This fact is so notorious that the *Standard* not unfrequently boldly enough advocates Lynch law. Nor is that the worst feature of the 'look out.' Of the many Irishmen who during the last 14 years landed on our shores, how many of them have acquired, with all their labor and natural capacity, even a decent competence? I am in a position to state that not 15 per cent of them are one whit the better in the goods of this world (to say nothing of the possible loss of faith) than the day they left Ireland; while many have become heart-sick in the struggle, and given it up for a bad job. Your agents and friends in the different partidos can tell you how many they know of those who arrived within the period I mention have ever got further than a third-ownership in a flock of sheep—a posi-

tion to-day not a very enviable one.

But there is another side to this question, and perhaps it would not be difficult to find out the quarter from which this proposed scheme of Irish immigration emanates.

The Irish people to-day are strong in their native land, and under the guidance of the gifted Parnell must soon win all their social and political rights. Any turning aside of the people's attention to their own business might weaken the power of the National Party, and for this reason it is incumbent on every man who can do so to oppose anything which might imperil the proximate emancipation of our nation. This is all the more a duty when there is no preparation made here to advance the immigrant.

I am glad to see that the San Pedro and Arrecifes Unions are now duly formed and I think it will be the duty of both these associations to give their opinion on this subject. The time is opportune, and they, as representative bodies, have a duty to fulfill in letting their countrymen know what they may expect when they arrive here. Let them give expression to their thoughts and sing a note of timely warning, lest the curses of their duped countrymen should be invoked upon them, for by being silent they would but acquiesce in their being deceived. Enough on this subject, for the present.

There is very little fresh from about here. The Municipality of Ranchos have voted four thousand dollars towards repairing the parish church, and it certainly was not through pride, for the state of the church was a disgrace to the partido. We shall see, however, how the funds will be employed. I remember when they built a Municipal school there that a person who was connected with some of the local authorities built himself a splendid residence from the materials intended for the school—and I believe the mason's bill was paid in the same way. Things may be better this time, but I have a doubt about it.

The 'Asociacion Sarmiento,' of the same town, have voted 150 dollars to be expended in clothing and shoes for the poor children of the town; so that they might be able to attend school. In the 3rd cuartel of the same partido the body of an unknown man was found the other day. It is supposed a case of suicide, but I have not heard the particulars of the death.

Your readers may remember that Don Lorenzo Laborda was named one of the municipales of this partido in the beginning of this year. Don Lorenzo is one of our strongest merchants; but he declines the honor and very modestly asks that his son, Don Hilario, be named in his place.

Dr Urdapillera, Juez de Crimen in La Plata, has sentenced Martin de Ambrosio to six years' imprisonment for the murder of Don Pedro Spadin. Just fancy, six years!! The same upright Judge has given Juan Andrade two months' imprisonment for wounds inflicted on José Garcia in Lomas de Zamora. Both criminals have been let down very easy.

The railway from Buenos Aires to Magdalena is to be inaugurated shortly and the Municipality of the latter town have coolly asked the Provincial Government to grant two thousand nats towards defraying the expenses of the holiday. Don't they wish they may get it.

The fisherman of Chascomus are doing a famous business in this time of Lent. The great lake of Chascomus seems to hold an interminable supply of fish and many hundreds arrobes are sent in to Buenos Aires every day. I believe the business is a monopoly.

In some places the maize is quite ripe and as high as 40 cents is being paid for pulling it.

Father Purcell attended at Mahon's chapel to-day, and, as was expected, an unusually large congregation attended. The Rev. gentleman gives a station at Mr. P. Wallace's, Altamirano, tomorrow.

I expect to go outside a bit, pretty soon, and if I strike on any news I shall be happy to send it to you.

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

FUNERAL MASS FOR MR. OWEN LYNCH.

[COMMUNICATED.]

A solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated on Monday last, the 7th inst, at Marcos Paz, in memory of the late Mr Owen Lynch, of Rodriguez, and there are few who were present at the ceremony but will remember it for many years to come. The Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Fernandez, assisted by fourteen priests, and the whole ceremony was of the most impressive character, the music in particular being very beautifully rendered by the best artists procurable in Buenos Aires. The greatest credit is due to Father Gallotti for the highly creditable manner in which the whole proceeding was conducted, the greatest pains having been taken to render the ceremony as grand and as beautiful as possible. An immense circle of friends and relations crowded the church to offer their last act of homage to the memory of the departed, whose kind, genial heart, unbounded hospitality, and straight, upright ways had won for him the sincere friendship of all who were fortunate enough to know him, and also to tender their deepest sympathy to the bereaved family who are suffering from his loss. A kind, good husband, a loving, gentle father, and a staunch friend, his death has left in the hospitable house he was once master of, a blank which can never be filled, and it is not to be wondered at that so many flocked together from all parts to bear testimony to the sterling qualities which shall keep his memory green in their hearts for many years to come. The family wish to express their sincere gratitude to all those kind friends who attended the ceremony.

GENERAL ITEMS.

Telegrams from Dublin announce that the State trials in Limerick were suspended because the juries acquitted all the prisoners.

Latest telegrams announce that cholera is decreasing in Chili. Yesterday there were in Santiago 56 new cases and 20 deaths. In Valparaiso 16 cases and 15 deaths.

The premium on gold rose on Wednesday to 35.50 and fell yesterday to 33.80.

Sr Madero has at last overcome all difficulties in the way of arranging the port scheme. Only a slight modification is made in the agreement come to with the Executive Government and which the Government has already accepted. The engineers to carry on the work are expected here at an early date. The steamer *Illos* leaves England on the 15th March, bringing machinery, etc. The board of directors in London are George Drabble, W. R. Gilmour and Sir Edward Thornton, and the directors in Buenos Aires will be Dr V. F. Lopez, D. Gallo and J. A. Ocanté.

Alvear was summoned before the Municipal Council on Monday to answer for his behaviour. Several charges of mismanagement and neglect were preferred against him, but he boldly defended himself. At the conclusion of the session there were hisses and cheers for Alvear. A committee, consisting of Messrs Aleu, Dupont and Bollini, was appointed to examine the Intendant's account-books. There were demonstrations and counter-demonstrations in the street when Alvear left the Council.

A young Indian, Juan Manuel Namuncurá, son of the celebrated King of the Pampas, was confirmed by the Archbishop on Friday, in the barracks of the 1st

battalion of the 6th regiment. The boy is a very promising pupil in the School of Corporals and Sergeants.

An ordinance has been issued by which all carriages plying for hire in the streets are subject to the regulations in reference to carriages in the plazas, etc.

Mr Bianchi's friends have refused to give bail for him on the conditions proposed by the Judge. If Carminati should arrive here most probably he will also be placed under arrest, but in all probability he is not such a fool as to land in Buenos Aires until he sees the coast clear.

Our readers will recollect that at the end of last December a robbery was effected in the room occupied by Sta. Torri, one of the principal ballet-dancers in 'Excelsior,' of a quantity of valuable jewels belonging to her. Through the skilful conduct of Sr. Socas, the commissary of the 1st section, and his subalterns, the thieves have been captured and some of the jewels have been recovered, as well as jewels which had been stolen from other persons. The chief delinquent was Domingo Saporita, an Italian, who was the servant of the Italian Consul and in whom Sta. Torri had implicit confidence, Saporito having attended her when she was suffering from small pox.

The hackney coachmen are now being summoned and fined for infringing the law. It was nearly time, for their persistence in demanding exorbitant prices should be tolerated no longer. They are not friends to themselves nor to the public.

José Pavon, the murderer of Mrs Leguizamon and her children, in Ayacucho, was arrested last week in the partido of Flores. We shall now see what punishment will be meted out to this red-handed ruffian.

The Spanish actor Valero will join Mr Reig's company in May. He is to receive \$2,000 a month and a free benefit.

By order of the Municipality a Protestant chapel is to be erected in the new cemetery at the Chacarita.

The Prefect of Marine has received a dispatch from Bell Vista announcing that the Indians of San Antonio de Obligado, in the Chaco, have risen in insurrection and killed Major Piedra and several colonists; they also plundered all the merchants' houses; Major Piedra was an Indian in the National service.

The Gefé Politico has left Bella Vista with 30 men to assist in suppressing the insurrection.

The Ministry of Public Works in La Plata has authorised the Great Southern Railway Company to form a new town in the partido of Bahia Blanca; the Company has given the necessary lands for public buildings, etc.; and the name of the new town is to be New Liverpool.

The Buenos Aires and Rosario Railway Company are authorised to open for goods' trains the branch line between the stations Galvez and Rafaela.

7009 persons entered this city from Europe and Montevideo during the month of February. About 5000 of these are declared members of the Catholic religion; 269 belong to different sects, and the remainder—'quien sabe?'

Don Gabriel Reboledo has been appointed Inspector of the National Hypothecary branch banks.

The Paraguayan Government has opened the ports to vessels coming from Argentine ports with clean bills of health.

A correspondent writing from Zarate states that during the few months that cholera prevailed in that partido there have been 70 persons ill of the epidemic and 40 deaths.

On Sunday morning, when there was a very heavy sea at Mar del Plata, a fishing smack founded, and two of her crew, father and son, were drowned. The third man managed to get ashore on a plank.

Captain Manton and Mr Otto Straube have got a concession for a telephone line from Rosario to San Nicolas.

M. Vigneau, husband of the well-known milliner, has got a concession of land for a colony in the Chaco.

We read in the Cordoba papers that Messrs Bouquet, Cordero, Roldan and Centeno have bought the tramway in that city for 100,000 nats.

The President of the Republic, accompanied by General Roca, Don Maximo Paz, Colonel Cuenca, Sres Gregorio Torres, Gregorio Soler and others, visited La Plata on Saturday. The Governor and his three Ministers and the Director General of Provincial Telegraphs met them at Tres Esquinas station, and on arriving in La Plata the whole party left in carriages for the estancia of Sr Torres. The Supreme Court has appointed the Juries for Press cases in the current year in north and central departments. The inquiry respecting the bill for \$10,000 with fictitious names distributed by the Provincial Bank has concluded and the persons implicated are to be prosecuted. Sr Cirilo White has resigned the post of Fiscal Procurador for the southern department.

Dr Villar has resigned his post of Municipal doctor, and Dr Torino has written to the *Nacion* to clear himself from the charges which Sr Alvear made against him as administrador of San Roque Hospital.

The following gentlemen have been elected to form the Committee of the Jockey Club:

E. J. Balza, C. Pellegrini, S. Luro, F. B. Bosch, R. Cano, E. Castaing, I. Correas, C. P. Rodriguez, S. J. Mugnf, P. Chapar, E. Ramirez, E. N. Casares, E. Casey, J. M. Malbran and M. H. Alfonso.

The Catholic colleges of Salvador and San Jose resumed their studies this week. We are told that applications were unusually numerous for places for boarders in both establishments. Over 600 boys were refused admittance for want of room.

José Flasco, who was condemned to 20 years' imprisonment 'for various homicides,' has been released after 15 years' imprisonment by the Provincial Government. We shall hear of Jose again no doubt.

The Italian tenor singer Stagno writes to say that he expects to be in La Plata in the month of April with an opera company, which will sing in the Olimpo Theatre in that city during the wonted season. Stagno will receive a large subsidy from Government.

The Misiones Boundary Commission left this city yesterday for their destination. They will meet the Brazilian commission on the supposed frontier.

There was a case of cholera in Rosario in the beginning of the week and another in Villa Mercedes.

The rural fair in Ayacucho was inaugurated on the 6th. The number of animals exhibited was large and of a fine quality, including 325 rams and 27 ewes of Rambouillet, Lincoln, and Negrette breed, two English stallions, 42 Durham bulls, Hereford cows, etc. About \$2000 was obtained during the second day's sale.

Ferrari has offered the singer Massini \$24,000 for 40 performances in the Colon this season. The man asks \$28,000. This is the age of raving.

The branch railway from La Plata to Magdalena will be inaugurated during the month of April.

A rural fair and exhibition will be opened in Lobos on the 20th instant.

The unfortunate man, Monjes, who struck General Roca a blow of a stone is still in gaol. Drs Fernandez and Aravena were asked their opinion about his sanity, and after nearly twelve months' study they have come to the conclusion that the man is not mad but only epileptic, which, of course, was known to everybody from the beginning. The Judge will now probably take twelve months more to pass sentence on Monjes, and at the end of that time he will be declared 'libre de culpa y carga.'

THE CHILIAN AND ARGENTINE BUDGETS.

We have before us the budget of the Argentine and Chilean Republics for 1887, a comparison of which is rather instructive than amusing. The population of the two countries is nearly equal, the expenditure very different, since Chili has no Provincial Governments with heavy taxes as we have in this country. Moreover, in Chili no matter what party may be in power some effort is made to protect life and property. The figures stand thus:

	Argentine	Chili
Interior...	8,900,000	10,366,000
Foreign Affairs...	483,000	1,356,000
Justice and Schools	5,834,000	5,881,000
Finance & Debt...	17,111,000	10,127,000
Army....	7,747,000	4,558,000
Navy....	3,030,000	2,356,000
	43,105,000	34,644,000

The province of Buenos Aires has an annual expenditure of 12 millions, and the other 13 provinces make up an aggregate of something over 8 millions. In fine, our expenditure is more than double that of Chili, the Chilean dollar being worth only 50 cents of hard money, the Argentine 75 cents.—*The Standard*.

MICHAEL DAVITT.

HE TAKES UNTO HIMSELF A FAIR BRIDE FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Thursday last Michael Davitt, the Irish patriot, was married to Miss Mary Yore in Oakland, a suburb of San Francisco, occupying the same relative position towards the former city which Brooklyn does to New York. There is a large Irish population in Oakland, several very patriotic Irish priests, and the event which was solemnized last Thursday morning has been a prominent social topic for some time. The marriage ceremony took place at the residence of Mr J. Canning, uncle of the bride, the Rev. Father McSweeney, pastor of the Church of St. Francis de Sales, a very popular clergyman, officiating. None but the most intimate friends of the bride and groom attended the marriage ceremony, which took place at 10.30 o'clock. Miss M. O'Brien, of Oakland, attended the bride, while Captain Stackpool, a San Francisco citizen, prominent in Irish National affairs, and an old time Fenian, acted as groomsmen. The bride was attired in white satin trimmed with lace, pearl ornaments, orange blossoms and tulle veil. The bridesmaid wore pink satin with a corsage bouquet of tea roses.

Mrs James Canning, the bride's aunt, was attired in black silk, trimmed with chintilly lace, the ornaments being cameo.

After the ceremony at the church, breakfast was spread at Mr Canning's Oakland residence, and during the afternoon a reception of all the notable persons connected with Irish affairs in San Francisco and Oakland was held. Mr Canning's handsome parlors had been elaborately decorated with Irish patriotic mottoes and quotations from Celtic bards, interwoven in wreaths of Smilax and all the flowers and evergreens of California growth. The parlors were thronged during the afternoon by friends desirous of congratulating the bride. A number of congratulatory telegrams were received, among which were those from John Fitzgerald, President of the Irish National League, and Sabina Davitt, sister of the groom, and Mr and Mrs Alexander Sullivan. Among the costly presents was a complete silver service from friends of the Irish cause in San Francisco. Mr and Mrs Davitt left for Montgomery and remained till Monday on the coast. Then they left for the East, where Mr Davitt is to lecture two or three

times before he sails for Ireland. Mr and Mrs Canning are extensive property-owners, and Mrs Canning makes no secret of her intentions to leave her estate to Mr and Mrs Davitt. The latter was educated at the Convent of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart in Oakland. She has been principal soprano of Father McSweeney's church since the parish of St. Francis de Sales was established.—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

FACTS FOR THE CURIOUS.

The first railroad was built in England on Sept. 27, 1825; second, in Austria, Sept. 30, 1828; third, in France, Oct. 1, 1828; fourth in the United States, Dec. 28, 1829; fifth, in Belgium, May 3, 1835; sixth, in Germany, Dec. 7, 1835, and seventh, in Cuba, in 1837; and eleven years after, Oct. 24, 1848, was built the first railroad in Spain.

The famous Dick Turpin, the highwayman, once resided at 31 Broadway, Westminster, London; that is a well authenticated fact. In pulling the house down recently, it was discovered that there was a broad space between the room walls and the main walls, from top to bottom, as well as other artful devices, no doubt arranged to enable the wily and historical Dick to dodge the police, or, as they were called in his day, the 'runners.'

The Sultan of Morocco is fond of tricycling, but too lazy to work the pedals himself, so he has had a gorgeous machine constructed, propelled by slave labor. He sits cross-legged upon an embossed couch, curtained and canopied with silk and silver and gold. At his right hand is a clock and at his left a compass, in order that when beyond the reach of the muezzin's call the faithful Mohamedan may observe the exact hour of prayer and the exact direction in which his orisons are to be addressed.

A new industry has sprung up in Delhi. Some enterprising natives, the London *Graphic* says, are taking advantage of the government offer of two annas for every snake killed to trade on the old traditional tree and serpent worship. August 4 is the great serpent-worshipping day, and every Tuesday the pipal tree is worshipped by Hindoo woman. Taking advantage of the reverence paid to snakes, a large number of men have set to work catching these reptiles. Then, taking them into the streets where pious Hindoos most abound, they announce that they are on their way to claim the reward, but that they are quite willing for a piece or two more to release the reptiles, and so save themselves from the sin of snake murder, which their poverty would otherwise drive them to commit. The appeal is invariably successful.

A carpet merchant of Vienna has a curious collection of ancient woollen and linen cloths, including more than three hundred specimens. Many of them have been taken from tombs, and are stretched on folios of cardboard to preserve them. Some of the fragments are only a foot square, but the larger ones make up an entire Roman toga, which is said to be the only one in the world. There are a great many embroidered dresses, and a deal of knitting and crewel work. Double chain stitch seems to have been as familiar to the Egyptian seamstress, sewing with bone needles, as it is to modern women. There are some very quaint and unusual designs in the old collection of cloths, but there are also some very common things. It is curious to find that the common blue check pattern of our dusters and work-house aprons was in general use among the Egyptians more than 1,000 years ago.

Dr C. A. Packard of Bath owns a fine dog named Flash, who, though not having had a special training or attained high rank in any dog college, is remarkably intelligent. He has long been in the habit of accompanying the doctor on his professional visits, sometimes dashing through the streets crowded with carriages at great speed. One day his foot, or rather a toe of one foot, was

caught under a wheel, in consequence of which the claw commenced to grow out, and became extremely painful. The doctor examined the wound, and remarked 'o him in a business way, 'I think, Flash, you'll be obliged to have that claw cut off.' The dog, who was then lying on the floor, looked up knowingly and wagged his tail. A day or two after, the dog, suffering a great deal, and lame, followed his master into his office, and deliberately placed the wounded toe upon the doctor's knee and submitted to a very painful surgical operation without a twinge.

FOOD AND DIET IN HEALTH AND DISEASE.

Sir Charles Cameron, City Analyst of Dublin, recently lectured on 'Food and Diet in Health and Disease.' In the course of his interesting and able address he gave a lucid description of the composition of matter and the part which different elements played in the mineral, vegetable, and animal kingdoms. He also explained the composition of different classes of food, and described the substance which entered into the formation of the body. Having given an account of the process of digestion in the human body, he said that the best time to take the substantial food of the day was in the early part of the day. Our condition of health and, he might say, of our vitality might be to some extent measured by three tests—the strength of our respiration, the force of pulsation, and the action of the heart. He found that these three functions were maintained best in the early part of the day. Respiration, pulsation, and the action of the heart were strongest in the morning, and toward the end of the day we always found that our respiration was not so deep or profound, that our heart was beating more feebly, and that the pulse was not so strong. This was the reason why so many people die late at night, and why greater attention should be given at that time to those who were ill. If we eat our food early in the day when our vital functions were strongest we would be able to digest it better. It was, therefore, true economy for the workman to take his food early. It was a great mistake not to eat until a long time after rising in the morning, and it was bad to take long walks before breakfast, as many people did under the impression that it was wholesome. They all knew that dining very late was not a good practice. Men who dined at 7 or 8 o'clock in the evening could not digest their food as well as if they took a good meal in the early part of the day and a light dinner later on. We should dine not later than 6 o'clock if we could, and if so late, a substantial lunch should be taken early in the day. It was injurious to sleep after taking food, for sleep suspended the digestive functions to a very considerable extent. With regard to the quantity of food that should be taken, an ordinary man would require about 6 lbs of liquid and solid food during the day, and of these about 3 lbs or 4 lbs should be fats. Butter was the most easily digested fat, and therefore butterine, of which so much was heard at present, was not physically a substitute for butter. He believed that people, especially children, should not be asked to eat anything they did not like. Our own instinct was the best guide in that matter. He recommended parents to give their boys and girls plenty of butter, for it was a so easily digested fat. Butter, however, when cooked lost its digestive quality. But some people were too fond of fats, and the disease of obesity arose from this. The best way to get rid of superfluous fat was to take plenty of fresh air. For this purpose a good deal of exercise should be taken, and some kind of work should be done, because the effect would be that there would be increased breathing, and more air would be taken into the lungs, and there would then be more oxygen to burn up the carbonaceous tissues of the body on which the fat depended.

The only way to keep the body in health was to burn up the old tissues and replace them by new ones. He was glad to say that health among the people was improving, and that our longevity was increasing.

AGRICULTURAL.

Many Dakota farmers this year raised flax for fuel, a ton of flax being considered more valuable for heating purposes than a ton of soft coal.

Col. F. D. Curtis suggests 'lees below zero' for cattle running down in winter. Moreover, he adds in the *Farm Journal*, 'Warm water and a warm stable will double the milk as compared to barnyard protection.'

Dr T. H. Hoskins reminds those whom it may concern that the milk now is not only diminished by bad treatment of the cow—as striking with fist or stool or foolish yelling—but also by handling by inexperienced milkers.

As one sows so will he reap. Foul seed will usually bring fouler crops. With clean seed it will require some little time to get the land clean if it is full of foul stuff, but it can be done, and you will be more than paid for your trouble.

The common red cedar has greater possibilities in the way of being made to do exactly as you want it than perhaps any other of our commoner forms of evergreen. Its dense foliage and its very considerable variety of colors makes it a valuable tree for group planting in the form of fences, screens or wind-breaks.

A contemporary says it is easy to get rid of black ants. Open a hill with a hoe, scatter on a handful of salt, sprinkle on a quart of water, and the ants will leave immediately. A few days ago the house was over run with insects. The correspondent found eleven ant-hills within two rods of his building. After the above application not an ant was to be seen about the premises.

Professor E. W. Stewart, writing to the *Country Gentleman* on the right way to feed roots, advises running mangolds through a pulper and mixing with grain or ground feed and cut hay. Four quarts of this pulp given twice a day, is sufficient to accomplish the great benefit for which roots should be fed—to cleanse the stomach, prevent constipation and act as a digester for other foods. Fed alone and in large quantity roots are poor food, but as a small part of the ration they have an important office.

In the hands of careful persons breeding turkeys is very profitable, but it is absolutely essential to success that they have plenty of range; unlike other poultry turkeys require perfect liberty, and cannot brook confinement. On grass and grain farms raising turkeys cannot help being profitable, for they have plenty of ground to stroll over, and there is but little they can injure while they help materially in keeping down insects. On a fruit farm, where grapes, strawberries, etc., are grown, turkeys, ducks, geese and chickens are destructive to fruit unless kept within prescribed limits. Many a farmer's wife, and daughters too, know that most of their pocket money depends on rearing a large lot of turkeys, and there are many others who rear a large flock each year. In commencing get a pair or trio of the best, irrespective of breed, though the bronze breed seems to be the leading and most popular one, and deservedly so, for they are hardy, grow to a large size, and invariably demand paying prices. Young turkeys are hardy after they get a full suit dress of feathers, but are very frail and tender before that time, requiring great care in feeding and housing, dampness being fatal to them.

THE FIRST GLASS.

Charles Lamb, one of the brightest spirits extinguished by drink, wrote mournfully, looking back upon his childhood: 'Could the youth to whom the

flavor of his first glass was delicious look into my desolation and be made to understand what a dreary thing it is when a man feels himself going down a precipice with open eyes and passive will, to see his destruction, and not to have the power of will then to stop it, and yet to feel it all the way emanating from himself, to perceive all goodness emptied out of him, and yet not be able to forget the time when it was otherwise, how he would avoid the first temptation to drink.'

USEFUL RECEIPTS.

Grape pie—Pop the pulps out of the skins into one vessel and put the skins into another. Then simmer the pulp a little and run it through a colander to separate the seeds. Next put the skins and pulp together and they are ready for jugging, or for pies. Pies prepared in this way are nearly as good as plum pie, and that is very good.

Dried apple cake—Two cupfuls of sweet dried apples, soak over night and chop, two cupfuls of molasses, and let it simmer over two hours, when cold add one cupful of sugar, two eggs, one half cupful of sour cream, sour milk and butter, two teaspoonfuls of butter, four cupfuls of flour, four teaspoonfuls of cinnamon, one teaspoonful of cloves and one nutmeg.

Preserved quinces—Use the orange quinces. Wipe, pare, quarter, and remove all the core and the hard part under the core. Take an equal weight of sugar. Cover the quinces with cold water. Let them come slowly to a boil. Skim, and when nearly soft put one quart of the sugar on top but do not stir. When this boils add another part of the sugar, and continue until all the sugar is in the kettle. Let them boil slowly until the color you like, either light or dark.

GOOD WORDS.

Of all human virtues none is so difficult to compass as that of full and frank forgiveness. No word is as often said, and nothing is more seldom done, and no gap between the word and the thing is more carefully concealed. Friends fall out, and 'I forgive you' ends the sorry drama; but the assurance is rarely solid—the sound strikes the ear, but the echoes die away before they reach the heart, and the breach is thinly covered for show not service. 'I forgive but I cannot forget' is also a favorite phrase with those who try to serve two masters. But not to forget is not to forgive, in the true sense. When we thoroughly forgive we do not remember, nor do we wish to remember, the wrong done.

It would be a poor result of all our anguish and our wrestling if we were nothing but our old selves at the end of it—if we could return to the same blind loves, the same self-confident blame, the same light thoughts of human suffering, the same frivolous gossip over blighted human lives, the same feeble sense of the unknown toward which we have sent forth irrepressible cries in our loneliness. Let us rather be thankful that our sorrow lives in us as an indestructible force, only changing its form as forces do, and passing from pain to sympathy—the one poor world which includes all our best insight and our best love.

We get accustomed to mental as well as bodily pain, without for all that losing our sensibility to it; it becomes a habit of our lives, and we cease to imagine a condition of perfect ease as possible to us. Desire is chastened into submission; and we are contented with our day when we have been able to bear our grief in silence, and act as if we were not suffering. For it is at such periods that the sense of our lives having visible and invisible relations beyond any of which either our present or prospective self in the centre, grows like a muscle that we are obliged to lean on and exert.—George Eliot.

WIT AND HUMOUR.

Smith, with effusion? Hello, Brown, is that you? I heard you were drowned.

Brown, with sadness: No, it was my brother.

Smith, thoughtfully: what a pity.

Sarcasticus and his wife don't agree very well. The other morning he discovered that she had appropriated his only neck-tie.

Sarcasticus: What in thunder are you wearing my cravat for?

Mrs S.: Because I haven't any of my own.

Sarcasticus, gloomily: Oh! I see it is the only tie there is between us.

Jones: That Dr Sawbones is a great miser I hear. It's a wonder to me that a man with such a reputation is so popular.

Smith: Why it's his reputation for being a skinflint that makes him so popular.

Jones: You don't say?

Smith: Of course. He's so miserly he never gives anything up, not even a patient.

A TRIUMPH OF WESTERN JOURNALISM.

We begin the publication of the *Roccy Mountain Cyclone* with some phew dipiculties in the way. The typographers whom we bought our outfit for this printing office phailed to supply us with any ephs or cays, and it will be phour or phive weeks before we can get any. The mistake was not phound out till a day or two ago. We have ordered the missing letters and will have to get along without them till they come. We don't like the looks of this variety of spelling any better than our readers, but mistax will happen in the best regulated phamilies, and iph the ph's and c's and x's and q's hold out we shall ceep (sound the c hard) the *Cyclone* whirling apther a phashion till the sorts arrive. It is no joke to us—it's a serious aph-phair.

AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFECTING NUMEROUS CLASSES.

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

TESTIMONIAL.

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

JOHN BROWN,

Estancia Floresta,
Estacion Altamirano F.C.S.

July 19, 1884.

COMMERCIAL.

Gold	March 10.
Cedulas—	133 80
Series A	—
Series B	—
Series C	—
Series D	—
Series E	—
Series F	—
Series G	—
Series H	—
Series I	—
Series J	—
National Bank Shares	236.50
Banco Constructor	—

The wool market is firm. The changes in gold have not at all influenced the market. Prices are very strong, with little difference from last week's rates. Several lots have been sold both from camp and deposits. Hides also are firm from \$4.15 to 4.35 per 10 kilos. Sheepskins of this season bring 20 cents per kilo.

Several lots of wool have been sold in Pavaon at good prices. Mr Hammond sold at 100 m/c, belly wool included, Mr N. Hogan 4 m/n, Mr Mitty 4 m/n, Mr Mackay 100 m/c.

Mr Nicholas Hogan sold 15000 sheep 'al corte' to Sr Terrassan at 33 m/c each.

The wool from General Roca's estancia, La Larga, in the district Guaminí, has been sold in the Plaza Constitución at \$3.90 for the fine, heavy qualities, and \$4.90 per 10 kilos for Lincoln qualities.

Messrs Perez and Cueto sold 30,000 kilos of wool from Mr Guerrero's estancia Guancho at \$3.60 m/n per 10 kilos. Messrs Llamazares and Benitez sold a fine lot of Saladillo wool at \$4.77 m/n, bought by a French buyer.

Messrs Sanchez and Moreno sold two leagues of land in the district of Bahia Blanca, with frontage on the sea, at 9000 m/n per league. The buyer is Don Teodoro Serantes, the well-known estanciero.

The first day's sale of Chaco lands took place on Wednesday in the National land office in calle Salta. The amount sold was 250,000 hectares, divided into lots of 10,000 hectares, and prices ranged from \$1.05 to 2.60 per hectarea. Buyers: Barre, Laborde, Penet, Bullrich, Moreno, Olmedo and Franco.

The Rosario Reporter says: 'The produce market is reported weak.'

'We hear of sundry sales of good wool at Concordia (Entre Rios) at \$4.50 and 5 per arrobe.'

'At Villaguay they are selling new wheat at \$8 per fanega.'

Belly wool is bringing a large price in the market.

In future all 'graseras' and soap-boiling establishments must be located at a respectable distance outside of this city. This is a most salutary measure and we hope to see it rigidly enforced.

The estancia 25 de Mayo, in the partido de Salto, was not sold this week. There was only one offer of \$105 per square, which was not accepted. The camp will probably be sold privately.

We see by the London papers that Liebig's Extract of Meat Company (Limited) have declared an interim dividend of 2 1/2 per cent, payable on the 10th inst.

Advices from Concordia state that the season in that part of Entre Rios has been most favorable. Heavy rains have fallen and the camps are covered with soft grasses. Agricultural farmers have reaped a splendid crop and wheat has given an exceptional yield. Fat animals are numerous, but owing to the snag-up of the saladeros there is no market for them.

Mr Monson's wool is reported sold at \$5.60 to 5.70 m/n per 10 kilos.

The Reporter gives the following particulars of the Santa Fe Building Bank:

'The capital of the concern (which may be increased hereafter), is one million Nationals divided in 10,000 shares of \$100 each, viz., 2000 each of series A, B, C, D and E. The whole of series A and about half of series B have already been placed, and the balance of the latter is now in the market, in the hands of the founder of the bank, Sir A. G. Gomez, Mr Lett and Messrs MacLean Hermanos, of 92 calle Cordoba. When these are taken

up, series C will be placed, and the remaining series D and E will be reserved for the present. The terms of subscription for series B are as follows: '15 o/o payable on subscribing. '15 o/o 60 days thereafter, and the remaining 70 in 7 monthly payments of \$10 each.'

Mr E. F. Powers, who has so long identified himself with telephone progress in the River Plate and figured as managing director of the Gower-Bell Telephone Company, leaves next week for Europe.

Mr F. Meeks sold through Messrs Sanchez and Moreno, 3 bulls on Monday, at \$1000, 800 and 1200 m/n per head. Buyers, Messrs Villar, Biais and Zara-Condeguy.

Messrs Unzué have sold in their deposits fifty thousand kilos of wool at \$5 to 5.20 m/n per 10 kilos for fine qualities. These are splendid prices and embraced principally fine kinds and crossed Lincolns.

Mr J. Ramsay has sold the crossed Lincoln wool of the Bell estancia in the south; price supposed to be \$5.80 m/n. These are extraordinary prices and show the demand for light Lincoln qualities.

Messrs Ruiz de los Llanos and C. H. Herera have bought from Mr J. Carballo, the shares and rights to thirty leagues of land in the province of Santa Fe at the rate of \$5000 per league.

The British steamer Teviotdale took in the following frozen meat cargo at San Nicolas: 14,368 wethers, 2,500 quarters, 22,850 kidneys and 12,850 tongues.

The Post Master General has applied for the necessary permission to authorize the American Bank Note Company to supply two million two cent, two million four cent, five million eight cent, two million twelve cent, and two million twenty-four cent stamps, one million eight cent envelopes, one million one cent wrappers, 300,000 postal cards of two cents and 300,000 of four cents.

From Bahia Blanca we hear that the camps in that partido are in splendid condition. On the 5th it rained steadily for three hours.

Messrs Buhigas and Co. have proposed to the Government to construct a dock in the River Parana de las Palmas on lands which form part of the Arsenal in Zarate, the dock to be 125 metres in length, 22 in breadth and nine metres deep. The cost amounting to \$543,781.87 m/n.

It was reported on the Bolsa on Saturday that the Emperor of Germany was dead. Though the report was false it had the effect of raising the price of gold.

The Tribuna Nacional published the following important telegrams:

Tourcoign, March 3rd — No fluctuation in the price of combed wools. Here, as well as in the five principal markets in the north of France, the situation of the article is—the same as last week. A rise in prices is imminent. All the factories are actively at work.

Lille, March 3rd—Cereals are firmer. River Plate maize is quoted here and in Dunkirk at 12 1/2 francs.

Paris, March 3rd—Protectionists will probably carry the day in the discussion on Customs dues. A duty on maize is imminent and that on wheat will be increased.

The Royal Mail steamship Tagus arrived at Montevideo on the evening of the 6th, and her mails came up on the 7th. She brought 1000 tons of cargo, 26 cabin and 80 steerage passengers.

Two well-known saladeristas have begun buying fat novillos in the market.

The saladeristas Messrs Santiago Rocca and Co and Lazaro Repetto have commenced their purchases of cattle in the Corrales. The former purchased 650 novillos at \$9 and 14 per head and the latter 570 at \$14 and 13 per head.

The highest price paid for the Chaco lands sold on Wednesday was \$2.60 and the lowest 1.05 per hectarea.

The San Fernando dock is being reconstructed with thoroughness and rapidity and in a few weeks it will be the best dock for its size in the Plate, if not in South America. It is much needed and will be well patronised.

To the surprise of everybody gold suddenly rose on Tuesday to an alarming height and closed at 34.30. This was probably owing to the fact that the State Banks refused to do any business in discount.

A London correspondent writes:

The first cargo of frozen meat direct from Texas is now being sold in London, the wholesale prices obtained being 3d to 3 1/2 d per lb. for the mutton and 2d to 3 1/2 d for the beef, or 1d to 1 1/2 d less than the best lots of New Zealand and Australian meat sell at, and 1/2 per lb. less than the prices of River Plate meat. This can scarcely pay the exporters.

A very large sale of land in South Barracas is reported, near to the new Riachuelo market. The seller clears on the business \$110,000 m/n. He bought the land only a few months ago, 54,000 square varas, and sells it now at \$6 m/n per vara cuadrada.

A large steam flour mill is now being constructed on the Curumulan estate, at the Pigue station. The mill will turn out 1000 arrobes of flour per day and will be a great convenience to the colonists and the agriculturists of the surrounding districts.

The sale of some 40 leagues of land near Carlotá, Cordoba, made in London at £4000 sterling per league, is confirmed.

The quickest passage on record was effected by the Royal Mail steamer Tagus, which left Southampton on the 9th Feb., called at Vigo, Lisbon, Pernambuco, Bahia, and arrived at Rio de Janeiro in 17 1/2 days, including stoppages.

The Lamport and Holt's steamers Horrox and Mozart will discharge in the Riachuelo.

PRICES OF GOLD
Saturday

Monday

Tuesday

Wednesday

CORRALES DEL SUD

PRECIOS:

Primeros apartes, muy buenos,

12 13 14 y 15.

Apartes generales 11 109 8.

Segundos apartes 7 6 5 4 3 2.

Para invernar novillos 12 13.

Para saladero 14 15 16.

Terneros 3 4 5 6.

Capones 1 50 2.

Cueros de vaca 5 00 y 5 50.

Cueros de novillos 6 7 8.

Mantanza de vacas 7 30.

Id terneros 121.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Provincial roads and bridges 65.00

LaCurumulan shares of \$1000

each

Belgrano Tramway Shares

New Bolsa do

Gas Primitivo do

Gas Argentino

Roads and Bridges (1884)

Catalinas's Wharf & Deposits 220 o/o

National Bank Shares

Lloyd Argentino do

Italian and River Plate Bank 50 gold

Central Railway

Banco Constructor de la Plata 108

Banco del Comercio

Treasury Bills

National Bonds (1881)

Do (1884)

Do (1863)

Do (1876)

Municipal Bonds

Foreign Debt, gold

Riachuelo Port Works

Southern Railway Works

THE PLAZAS.

CONSTITUCION.

Wool. Per 10 kilos

Good

Regular

Borrega

Bellies

Superior black

Hides.

Sheepskins consumo

per kilo

Corderitos

Hair

Horse hides

Cow hides

Maize, white shelled

ONCE.

Wool. Per 10 kilos

Good

Regular

Borrega

Bellies

Black Wool

Hides

Cow hides

Horse hides

Horse Hair

Nonatos

Calfskins

Sheepskins.

Matadero

Pelados per kilo

Corderitos reg

Wheat. Per 100 kilos

South

Coast

Salado

Maize.

White, shelled 100 kilos 2.60 m/n

Yellow, in grain

BIRTHS.

On the 1st March, at 293 Florida, the

wife of George S. Gilchrist of a son.

On March 3rd, at Calle Rio Bamba,

the wife of Wm. Strong of a daughter.

DEATHS.

On February 19th, in the fourth year

of her age, Henrietta Agnes, daughter

of Wm. Dennehy. R.I.P.

On the 7th March, at 555 calle Junca,

Emma, wife of Alexander Lewis Camp-

bell, aged 50 years. R.I.P.

On the 2nd March, at Arrascaes, James

Murphy, aged 55, late of Rosario and

native of Maytown, Taghgoat, co Wex-

ford, Ireland. R.I.P.

Wexford papers please copy.

AL COMERCIO y a mi CLIENTELA

Participo que desde el 1º de Marzo

ha dejado de pertenecer a mi Esritorio

el Señor Don Carlos J. Diehl.

Ricardo EASTMANN

Corredor, Rematador

San Martin 151 m9a9

NOTICE

The well known boarding-house no.

21 Corrientes has been transferred from

J. Lambert to John Murphy, who trusts

that the old clients will continue to pa-

tronise it. He invites persons arriving

from the camp or abroad to give it a

trial. Terms moderate. m11a10

FOR SALE

300 head of very good cattle 'al

corte,' including 25 o/o no-

villos from 2 year' old to 4, with 2

years' calves, descended from short

horn bulls 4 bred.

For further particulars apply to the

owner at the estancia

Veinticinco de Mayo

Costa del Salado, within six leagues of

Chivilcoy, Owen KEENAN

f2m22

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

TO BE SOLD

120 head of tame cattle and a flock

of sheep. Apply to—

P. WALSH

Navarro

f16m16

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 em-

igrants. se 8—pm

ANTIGUA FARMACIA CRANWELL

ESTABLISHED 1828, DE

MURRAY & SEEDORF

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS

84-CALLE RECONQUISTA 84

BUENOS AIRES

m1—pm

MRS. PEARSON'S

ENGLISH BABY LINEN

ESTABLISHMENT

59-CALLE CANGALLO-59

Between San Martin and Reconquista

GRAN ESTABLECIMIENTO

Fotográfico de

BRADLEY Y FERRETTO

266-Calle Florida-266

BUENOS AIRES

CERVECERIA

E. BIECKERT

Aviso al público que mediante un arreglo hecho con los señores Clement y Cia. han quedado estos exclusivamente autorizados para la venta de mis CERVEZAS BLANCAS EN MEDIDAS BOTELLAS, las que llevarán a mas de mis conocidas etiquetas, una faja con el nombre de los referidos señores Clement y Cia, Buenos Aires, febrero 10 de 1887.

E. BIECKERT

En virtud del aviso que antecede, prevenimos a los consumidores de la CERVEZA BIECKERT que en la creencia de llenar una necesidad sentida por el público en general, hemos abierto un establecimiento donde debidamente autorizados, embotellaremos EN MEDIDAS BOTELLAS las legítimas y reputadas cervezas del establecimiento del Sr. Bieckert:

Bock-ale, Cerveza Bieckert, Stout (negra)

Las órdenes se dirigirán a nuestro depósito calle BALCARCE 74, donde serán atendidos con toda puntualidad y esmero.

CLEMENT Y CIA.

Balcarce 74

f14m14

ALFREDO DAY Y CIA.

Introducentes por mayor de todas clases de

VINOS, COÑACS, LICORES, CERVEZA, ETC.

77-DEFENSA-77