

# THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

VOLUME XIII, No. 19.

BUENOS AIRES, FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1887.

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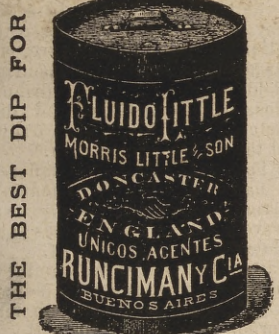
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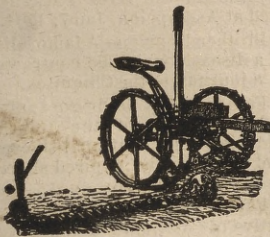
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MONTEVIDEAN NEWS.

May 19.

The Brazilian Minister has re-  
ceived a telegram from his Gov-  
ernment announcing that the  
sanitary cordon on the frontier  
will be raised from Monday  
next.

Baring Brothers telegraph that  
they are ready to begin making  
the service of the Consolidated  
Debt.

Colonel Carámbula has pub-  
lished his defence to the charges  
made against him as Gefé Politico  
of Colonia. He declares that  
they are false and offers to pro-  
duce his proofs to Pedro Ramí-  
rez and Pedro Bustamante.

The Argentine doctor Ramon  
Irigoyen has passed his medical  
examination in the University  
here.

It is stated that Dr Dardo Ro-  
cha has telegraphed to a friend  
that he will establish his resi-  
dence in Madrid.

The San Felipe theatre has  
been sold to Dr Reus for \$100,-  
000

The appointments of the new  
Gefes Politicos has given general  
satisfaction. All of those ap-  
pointed were in the rebel ranks  
at Quebracho.

The brokers on the Bolsa made  
a demonstration yesterday to Dr  
Reus.

Great fall in Public Debts.

Dr Mendilabarzu goes as Mini-  
ster to Spain.

The French mail steamer Sene-  
gale has arrived.

The loan with the English  
Syndicate to pay off the Consoli-  
dated Debt is done.

Senate approved the Reus  
Bank Bill in general.

There having been a great fall  
on the London Stock Exchange  
in the quotations of Oriental  
stocks, in consequence of depre-  
ciatory statements said to have  
been made in London by the Bri-  
tish Minister concerning the  
condition of the country, the  
President of the Republic has  
sent a telegram to the Oriental  
Cousul to ascertain whether such  
statements have been made. If  
so, the Government will ask that  
Mr Palgrave may be recalled.

The Ciacchi dramatic company  
made its first appearance on  
Tuesday in 'Othello.'

The Brazilian newspapers pub-  
lish a letter from Santos in which  
he says that he was opposed by  
the Press because he was trying  
to consolidate peace, law and  
independence and that the same  
opposition had been made to  
every patriotic Government. He  
accuses Ramirez of betraying Dr  
Herrera by violating private cor-  
respondence. He declares that  
Fernando Torres begged that Ri-  
veras should be shot and was  
concerned in the conspiracy to  
kill Flores and Pedro Bustamante,  
and that, after betraying Flores,

he proclaimed the annexation of  
the Oriental to the Argentine Re-  
public. Torres and Bustamante  
will reply to this letter.

On the 15th there was a colli-  
sion between two trains on the  
Central Railway at Yatay station.  
The brake of the train Rio Negro  
broke just before arriving at the  
loop where the train ought to  
have diverged from the main line  
and consequently this manoeuvre  
could not be effected and the  
engine driver could not pull up  
the train. He was seriously  
wounded and a guard was thrown  
violently to the ground. Some  
of the passengers received contu-  
sions. The carriages did not go  
off the rails.

Great dissatisfaction is ex-  
pressed at the course taken by  
Minister Palgrave in London.  
The bank managers and leading  
merchants have sent telegrams  
to London contradicting his views  
about the finances of this coun-  
try.

The Government has sent a  
message to Congress intimating  
that it will initiate a new treaty  
of extradition with the Argentine  
Republic.

The discussion on the Reus  
bank will probably terminate on  
Saturday.

The French Chamber of Com-  
merce sent a telegram to Europe  
contradicting the false informa-  
tion given by Mr Palgrave about  
the financial state of the country.

Great rejoicing on the frontier  
at the opening of communication  
with Brazil. Eight hundred per-  
sons crossed the frontier at Cerro  
Largo in a few hours.

The Senate has approved the  
Reus Bank Bill up to Article 13,  
with the amendments made by  
the Chamber of Deputies.

The telegrams sent from here  
respecting the state of the coun-  
try caused the Consolidated  
Bonds to rise 2 per cent in Lon-  
don.

TELEGRAMS.

London, May 13.

The 'Daily Telegraph' says  
that, if what occurred when Mr  
O'Brien arrived in Canada be any  
indication of the result of his  
mission, disturbances may be  
expected.

The 'Times' says that the Af-  
ghan frontier Commissions have  
failed to agree and have again  
relegated the question to the  
British and Russian Govern-  
ments.

Carvalho Brothers, West In-  
dian merchants, have stopped  
payment.

The Governor of Cape of Good  
Hope has informed the Colonial  
Secretary that according to in-  
structions he has begun the an-  
nexation of all Zulu territory.  
Only the Orange Free State of the  
Boers has been exempted. An-  
nexation was effected without  
resistance.

There are 150,000 Austrian  
troops massed in Dalmatin, ready  
to take the field at any moment.

Mr Gladstone attended a meet-  
ing of forty dissenting clergy-  
men, and spoke for an hour on  
Ireland. He said that there had  
never existed any reason to sus-  
pect the Parnellites of conniving  
at crime in Ireland. It was true  
enough that when he was Prime  
Minister six years ago he had  
said that they were dangerous,  
but this was very different from  
actually accusing them of crime.  
The declarations of Major Saun-  
derson, Lord Randolph Churchill,  
and Lord Salisbury were far  
more dangerous than any ever  
made by the Parnellites. He  
vehemently disapproved the  
course taken by the Government  
in reference to the charges made  
by the 'Times' and said that a

Crown prosecution of the lying  
paper would turn out a farce.

A telegram from Odessa says  
that the Bankruptcy Court there  
is very busy with the insolvency  
of old commercial firms that were  
thought to be perfectly sound.  
Many merchants wish for war as  
a thousand times preferable to  
the present state of depression.

The submarine cable at Sebas-  
topol has been cut in several  
places and pieces of it stolen.  
Only the high military authorities  
knew of the existence of this  
cable.

The 'Times' is publishing a  
series of articles falsely asserting  
the complicity of the Parnellites  
with crime in Ireland. The  
heading of these articles is, 'Be-  
hind the Scenes in America.'

The Government has resolved  
that during the debate on the  
Coercion Bill in the Commons no  
adjournment will be allowed till  
a certain number of clauses be  
passed.

On the 14th the Queen opened  
the People's Palace at the East  
End. The Prince of Wales,  
Marquis of Lorne, Duke of Cam-  
bridge and Archbishop of Canter-  
bury were present. The choir  
sang the National Anthem.

After the Queen had tea in the  
Guildhall it was found that  
several gold teaspoons had been  
stolen, probably as souvenirs of  
the event.

Negotiations have been re-  
newed between England and  
Turkey with reference to Egypt.  
A satisfactory arrangement is  
shortly expected.

The 'Mark Lane Express' says  
that English wheat is firm and  
foreign wheat without move-  
ment. Prices are weak for fear  
that the great wheat speculation  
in Chicago should break down,  
when the English market would  
be inundated with large consign-  
ments to be realized for cash.

The large millers are closing  
their establishments and are be-  
coming agents for American  
flour, because they cannot grind  
with profit. The English flour  
trade is threatened with extin-  
guishment by the enormous im-  
portation of American flour.

Dublin, May 16.

Mr O'Brien, now in Canada,  
has been elected unopposed to  
represent North-west Cork in  
Parliament, vice Mr Edmund  
Leamy who resigned.

Count Herbert Bismarck ar-  
rived here yesterday, and is the  
guest of the Lord Lieutenant.

Paris, May 13.

The 'Times' says that Mr Wad-  
dington, French Ambassador in  
London, has arranged the neu-  
trality of the Suez Canal with  
Lord Salisbury, who also told the  
Ambassador that he was sorry  
the Government could not take  
an official part in the Paris Ex-  
hibition, as this would necessi-  
tate the formation of a Committee  
of which the heir to the throne  
should be chairman. This would  
put the Prince in a very awkward  
position, as he would be the sole  
representative of monarchy to  
countenance a revolution. It is  
said that the French Government  
is now thinking of confining the  
Exhibition to French and colonial  
products.

It is affirmed that Russia is  
concentrating troops on the  
Austro-Hungarian frontier.

The German soldiers in the  
Schmerz factory at Marainville,  
lately closed by Government,  
have been expelled formally from  
the country.

It is said that a similar factory  
near the frontier will be closed  
also.

On the German side of the  
frontier reprisals are being  
made; several persons have been  
punished for singing the Mar-  
seillaise and crying 'Vive la  
France!'

The Municipal elections have  
given the revolutionists ten  
seats instead of four in the for-  
mer Council; the Moderates had  
22 seats, but have now only 14.

The Chamber of Deputies  
adopted by 312 against 143 votes  
the report of the special Budget  
Committee rejecting the budget  
presented by the Minister of Fi-  
nance. The Ministers at once  
sent in their resignation to M.  
Grévy.

A German called Hassler has  
been arrested at Dijon as a spy.  
He had served in the Prussian  
army and had in his possession  
lists of all the Alsations who re-  
side in the locality.

Berlin, May 16.

The mobilization of the French  
army excites distrust here, and if  
it be carried out, Germany will  
mobilize also.

Prince Bismarck has notified  
the owners of houses and prop-  
erty that the Government is think-  
ing of extending the fortifications  
round Strasburg, Metz and Pos-  
en.

Fewer expulsions from Alsace-  
Lorraine are now reported, and  
the discontent of the French  
party does not give rise to any  
manifestations.

Rome, May 13.

Cardinal Simeoni has been  
ordered to make enquiry into the  
state of Ireland and recommend  
His Holiness to advise the Irish  
Bishops to conform their conduct  
strictly to what was agreed on at  
the council of Bishops held in  
Rome, and abstain from any  
complicity with the agitators.

Madrid, May 15.

The Cortes have passed the bill  
for trial by jury by 213 to 43  
votes.

Florence, May 13.

The new facade of the Cath-  
edral of St Mary was inaugurated  
to-day in presence of the King  
and Queen and thousands of  
spectators. The facade was  
splendidly decorated and illumi-  
nated.

Munich, May 13.

Baroness Ana and Baroness de  
Gutenberg rowed in a boat to  
the place where the King of  
Bavaria was found dead and  
jumped into the water. They  
were found dead, locked in each  
other's arms. Both were rich,  
handsome and well educated.

Brussels, May 17.

The coal miners at Charleroi  
have struck. Great excitement  
and fears of disturbances.  
Troops have been sent.

Constantinople, May 16.

The Porte has prohibited the  
circulation of any Greek papers  
in Turkey, owing to the hostile  
articles they publish.

Bombay, May 12.

It is said that many of the  
Ameer's troops are joining the  
rebels.

In the recent battle, which  
lasted two days, 700 men were  
killed.

It is said that the Afghan  
rebels have captured Kelat-y-  
Ghulzay and are rapidly besieging  
Ghuzni.

The Russians are rapidly  
throwing bridges across the river  
Amudavia.

Cape of Good Hope, May 14.

The Governor of Natal has re-  
ceived instructions to proclaim  
Zululand, except the new Boer  
republic, as a British possession.

Washington, May 13.

The statue to the late President  
Garfield was unveiled to-day.  
There was a large concourse,  
many panegyrics being de-  
livered.

New York, May 16.

Great fire last night in a hay-  
store in Eleventh Avenue. Loss  
\$150,000 to \$200,000.

O'Brien's visit to Canada has  
caused great excitement in Otta-  
wa. The Orangemen threaten  
him. The Home Rulers, how-  
ever, who are equally numerous,  
say they will defend him, if  
necessary, with revolvers.

The 'Times' says that the Pope  
has in a brief to Cardinal Gibbons  
approved of some of the propo-  
sals for the National Catholic  
University. He also agrees that  
the administration of the univer-  
sity shall remain in the hands of  
the American bishops.

Charleston, May 14.

There was a slight earthquake  
shock at Summerville last night;  
here subterranean rumblings  
were heard.

Nogales (Arizona), May 14.

In the last 24 hours there have  
been five shocks of earthquake  
here.

Chicago, May 17.

Mr Edward Morris, of the Fair-  
banks Preserved Meat Company,  
has telegraphed from Paris that  
he has signed a contract for  
15,000,000 kilogrammes of pre-  
served meat in tins for the French  
army and 3,000,000 for the navy.  
This is said to be the largest con-  
tract ever signed with an Ameri-  
can firm by a foreign Govern-  
ment.

Ottawa, May 14.

Senator McDonald called the  
attention of the Canadian Senate  
to the threatening action of  
Russia, France and North Ameri-  
ca, and the probability of an  
invasion of Canada; he advised  
that the lake defences be in-  
creased, and greater vigilance be  
observed in military matters.  
Senator Dickey said that the Bri-  
tish Government had just sent  
several heavy guns to Fort  
Moody, and that a British regi-  
ment would soon be sent to Bri-  
tish Columbia.

Santiago (Chile), May 13.

The laws for the transandine  
railways via Uspallata (Clark and  
Co.) and via Antuco (Bustamante  
and Co.) have been promulgated.

Rio Janeiro, May 16.

The ports have been re-opened;  
but jerked beef will only be ad-  
mitted from August 1st next.

The Emperor resides still at  
Tijuca in bad health.

Due to the action of the Orien-  
tal Minister, Vasquez Sagastume,  
an inquiry into the crime com-  
mitted at Paso de los Piedras will  
be held by the War Office, and  
the Military Commander of the  
district has been dismissed from  
his post.

Toronto.

Mr O'Brien has arrived here  
and has been received by an  
enormous multitude of people at  
the railway station. The excite-  
ment is very great. A priest of  
Montreal, Father Carmichael,  
gave as his opinion that Mr  
O'Brien made a mistake in coming  
to Canada to protest against the  
tyranny of Lord Lansdowne.

Santiago de Chile.

Emilio Cresilogo Varas, ex-  
Minister of Justice, has been ap-  
pointed Minister of Brazil.

Guillermo Matta has not ac-  
cepted the position of Minister to  
the Argentine Republic.

Reports from the far south say  
that cattle and sheep are thriving  
well. It is estimated that there  
are now 100,000 cows south of  
the Rio Colorado. Many new  
cattle and sheep-farming estab-  
lishments have been recently  
formed in that remote region.  
The Salesian Fathers have built  
an observatory in Patagones, and  
their school in that town is at-  
tended by a large number of  
children. The fathers have also  
built a pretty church there.



THE WORLD-FAMED

## PEERLESS DIP.



SNELL &amp; CO.,

203. Rivadavia 203

THE INTERIOR.

[OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

Santa Fé,

May 13, 1887.

To the Editor of the SOUTHERN CROSS.

DEAR SIR,

The 'curso forzoso' muddle which has caused so much, such loud, and such deep and forcible cursing since it was imposed upon a guileless and lamb-like people, continues to afford food for litigation, though it does go a long way to rob honest people of their bread. Judge Martinez, of this capital, has just expressed a most luminous decision, and one calculated to make Dr Pacheco's heart of leather beat with exultation, in the case of an obligation contracted subsequently to the declaring of 'curso forzoso,' in 'pesos oro efectivo,' declaring the debtor to have the right of paying in national depreciated notes at their full value. I have no doubt but this case will be carried to the Court of Appeal, where I hope for justice' sake the judgment will be changed, but whether it is so or not the decision of the court only tends to show the disregard for equity they have here in all matters connected with the law or with the courts. At this rate, and under these circumstances, it will soon be impossible to do any business otherwise than for cash in hand, and thus trade of every kind will be greatly and most grievously hindered.

The land fever continues to rage with unabated fury all over the country and very particularly at Rosario, where building lots of only 40 varas deep, one square from Mr Keenan's hotel, were sold the other day by auction at 860 mjn the vara.

The drought which prevails everywhere in this province is the occasion of not a little anxiety to sheep and cattle farmers. Rain is wanted very badly everywhere, and already the cattle are suffering very severely from the drought. At the Creamery (Carcaraña) where a thriving trade in cheese and butter was being built up, operations are almost suspended for want of milk, and in this great cattle-raising country people are obliged to pay dearer for milk than for ordinary table wine.

The Rosario Municipality seems to be doing its best to get rid of its newly acquired million dollars loan, though I cannot say that any visible improvement is manifested therefrom. The Corporation is endeavoring to buy part of the land belonging to the Curia Ecclesiastica for the purpose of erecting upon it a town hall more worthy of Rosario than the one it already possesses.

Mr Fisher, the popular manager of the C. A. Railway, has returned from England, and is again hard at work attending to his important duties.

Great preparations are in progress for the celebration of the 25th inst. There is to be an unusual display of fireworks in the plaza, the good ladies of the Sociedad de Beneficencia will hold a raffle of valuable articles and give a grand charity ball, there will be special performances at the theatre and the Politeama,

and last but not least a grand polo match at the usual place near the 'Granero.' With all these elements it will be strange indeed if Rosario does not enjoy itself thoroughly, and I only hope that I shall be able to tell you when all is over that everything passed off without accident. In the morning a solemn Te Deum will be sung by Rev Father Scorza in the presence of all the grandees of the place, and this will be followed by a reception at the town hall, and later on by horse racing and other sports. I hear likewise of several private parties that are to take place at the residences of leading citizens in the evening.

The works of the West Santa-fecino Railway are being rapidly pushed ahead in the direction of Melincué, General Roca colony and San José de la Esquina. There are at present sixteen hundred laborers at work on this line, so that visible progress is made on it every day.

CORDOBA.

The land fever has reached this Province as well as other parts of the Republic, and some very important transactions have taken place lately. Among others may be mentioned the sale of the great Santa Cecilia estate, including a colony, which has been bought by Reina and Guinazu for the sum of 90,000 dollars. I hear the buyers were offered a profit of 40,000 dollars on their purchase before they had received the title-deeds, and that they refused it with a smile. Arrangements are also being made for the sale to certain well-known Buenos Aires capitalists of 3015 manzanas of prime land at Villa Maria, on the Central Argentine, Santa Fe and Colonias, and Carlotia Railways. These important lands comprise valuable forests of hard wood, and their situation could not be more desirable than this. The price asked for them is 1,075,000 gold. Another important sale, which is about to be effected to a syndicate of English capitalists, is that of the Mendiolaza estancia, belonging to the Puyredon family, who ask and expect to receive 200,000 dollars for it.

The Provincial Government has approved of the plans submitted for the establishment of the Elisa colony in the Department of La Union. This will be another centre of industry and production which cannot fail to contribute to the increasing wealth and importance of the Province. There can be no doubt that Cordoba is making giant strides in the way of progress, and if its rulers only manage to keep their heads and not run away with the fallacy that everything has been accomplished when a loan has been successfully negotiated, or that they have nothing more to do or to learn when once they are able to pay their way, this progress may be established on as sure and stable a basis as it now is flattering and satisfactory.

Time is passing, and the successor of the late lamented Bishop Tissera is not yet appointed. I may say in this connection that it would be a pity to go beyond the great religious orders to find an occupant for the vacant see. Bishops Esquiv and Tissera were both devoted members of the St. Francis, and to do his duty as it is desirable to have it done the Bishop of Cordoba must be as free from worldly cares and entanglement as ever was the most laborious monk. The see of Cordoba is no bed of roses to be regarded as a comfortable 'living'; on the contrary, all that it has to offer, besides a fair modicum of persecution and official interference, is unlimited hard work, the necessity of almost continual travelling by every imaginable means, and the care of the Church. On the other hand the gifts and graces required for such an office must be of the very highest order, particularly in times like the present when questions are continually arising between the ecclesiastical and the civil powers which demand the highest judgment for their proper treatment. Intemperate zeal, even for that which is good and proper, not unfrequently does more harm to a cause than the bitterest hostility. It is to be

hoped, therefore, that when the new Bishop of Cordoba is appointed it may be manifested that the choice of a man has been directed by Divine Providence and that all the good things we so keenly feel the want of in our present state of spiritual orphanage may result from the same.

Business of every kind is receiving very much and the public works undertaken by the city authorities bid fair soon to transform this venerable old city into a little Paris. The want of rain is being felt here as well as in other parts of the country, but in other respects there is little or nothing to complain about. All the National employés, and very particularly the teachers, are complaining that they have had no pay for the last three months. This were bad enough if the salaries when paid were sufficient for a married man to live on. Being, as they are, barely sufficient to pay rent with, it is a positive hardship to which those who give up their lives to teaching ought not to be exposed. Surely something might be done if the effort were made to stir up the sleepy employés at the Finance Department, and thus to take away what is fast developing into a reproach to the whole Administration. Having nothing further to communicate on this occasion,

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours truly,

PACIFICUS.

BE PRACTICAL.

San Pedro,

May 2nd, 1887.

To the Editor of the SOUTHERN CROSS.

DEAR SIR,

I was exceedingly sorry on reading your issue of last week to learn that the proceedings of the San Pedro Union have not given entire satisfaction to Mr Lawless, of Carmen de Areco, and that they should be the means of deterring him and others from forming a friendly association. If we had passed resolutions setting estancieros and puesteros by the ears and ranging them in hostile ranks opposite one another we would most probably have the approbation of James Lawless and Co. According to your correspondent the classes referred to are already in deadly grapple, or a fair way to it, as he can bring no more beautiful figure to his mind than 'a hungry dog and a hungry cat.' The question is how do he and others expect that the dog or the cat will be appeased by passing wordy resolutions? After the resolution is passed the dog would continue the same game as before and the position of the cat would not be one whit better. Does any sane man believe that estancieros in this country will be influenced by the passing of resolutions which will never be heard or read by two per cent of the population. It is time for us Irishmen to recognise stern facts, and one fact which cannot be gainsaid is that the sheepfarming business as a money-making concern is played out in the Argentine Republic. It is the most arrant nonsense to attribute this to the estancieros alone. It is attributable to many causes; to the competition for land caused by the influx of population, to the progress that agriculture has made of late years, to a series of bad seasons which destroyed the flocks, to the tax on exports, etc.

It is really ridiculous for an Irishman to complain of high prices for sheep runs when an Italian or a Basque is ready without any murmur to offer double the sum for the same for agriculture. Any man that has eyes to see can convince himself that the rise in land in town and country is owing to the natural development of the resources of the country, and if a man invests his money in a piece of land he naturally expects to get a fair return for it. It is undoubtedly bad policy on the part of the estanciero to oppress the puestero. He should, if he employs him at all, allow him a means of supporting himself and his family,

but his heart is not one whit softened by passing resolutions, and any day he wishes he can get men of other nationalities to do his work. I therefore say, though I am not a member of the San Pedro Union, that my neighbors here acted very wisely in refraining from doing what might cause misunderstanding and could have no moral force or authority. As long as the laws are what they are, and they are not likely to be changed in our generation, the price of land will vary like other commodities, and our attempts to counteract the onward march of things will be no more than a drop in the sea. Our interference by resolutions in the question of land will excite the jealousy of the natives against us and will do more harm than good. Let us then have common sense and accept the inevitable; that is, to make the best of our position in the Argentine Republic, as other nationalities are doing. A man in charge of a flock of sheep to-day is paid less than any other laborer in the Republic (from 8 to 10 m/n per month). Why? Because in the first place the labor is primitive and unskilled, and in the next place because the sheepfarming business does not pay. The union or association that would encourage our countrymen to turn to agriculture and to learn mechanical trades would do a thousand times more good than the cat and a dog resolution that Mr James Lawless would like to see carried.

I am, dear sir,

Yours faithfully,

A. B. C.

THE NEW INTENDANT.

Dr Crespo has been interviewed by the reporters of the 'Prensa' and 'Nacion,' and from his statements we have taken the following summary of his municipal policy:

Opposition to new taxes, transfer to the Municipality of the institutions now directed by the Sociedad de Beneficencia and of Palermo Park, a radical alteration of the plan of the grand boulevard, embellishment of the plaza de Mayo, the Paseo Colon to be made like the Paseo de Julio, drainage of the land between Palermo and the Boca, completion of the paving and trial on a large scale of wooden pavement, improvement of the slaughter-houses and establishment of frigorific chambers there and in the markets, appointment of technical inspectors of meat and other food in the corrales and markets, lowering of taxes on the necessities of life and the transfer of them to alcoholic liquors and tobacco, abolition of 'convencillos,' encouragement to constructors of workmen's dwellings and laundries but not the building of them by the Corporation, hygienic regulations to be established for said edifices, extension of the functions of the Secretary to the Intendancy, concentration in the Public Assistance Department of all sanitary matters, improvement of the administration of that Department, inscription of all persons requiring public assistance, patients to be attended in their own homes or to be sent to regular hospitals, the number of which ought to be increased, the private hospitals to be submitted to regulations, the livery stables and milk-shops to be subject to strict hygienic rules and inspection, improvement in the mode of carrying milk to the consumers, regulations for the prevention of so much vegetable refuse being brought into the city, the market people to burn their refuse and occupants of private establishments to do likewise so far as possible, burials to be permitted in the Recoleta only on condition that the bodies be embalmed, cremation to be permitted subject to regulations for examining the bodies if necessary for purposes of justice, a complete census of the population to be made as soon as possible.—'Herald.'

To love is an active verb which cannot be conjugated without an auxiliary.

THE POPE

ON TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

Letter to Bishop Ireland.

The following is a translation of the important Papal Brief in favor of the total abstinence movement addressed to Right Rev. Dr Ireland, Bishop of St. Paul, Minnesota, United States:

'To Our Venerable Brother, Health and Apostolic Benediction. The admirable works of piety and charity, by which Our faithful children in the United States labor to promote not only their own temporal and eternal welfare, but also that of their fellow-citizens, and which you have recently related to Us, give to Us exceeding great consolation. And above all, We have rejoiced to learn with what energy and zeal, by means of various excellent associations, and especially through the Catholic Total Abstinence Union, you combat the destructive vice of intemperance. For it is well known to us how ruinous, how deplorable, is the injury both to faith and to morals, that is to be feared from intemperance in drink. Nor can we sufficiently praise the Prelates of the United States, who recently in the Plenary Council of Baltimore, with weightiest words condemned this abuse, declaring it to be a perpetual incentive to sin, and a fruitful root of all evils, plunging the families of the intemperate into direst ruin, and drawing numberless souls down to everlasting perdition, declaring moreover that the faithful who yield to this vice of intemperance become thereby a scandal to non-Catholics, and a great hindrance to the propagation of the true religion.

Hence, We esteem worthy of all commendation the noble resolve of your pious associations, by which they pledge themselves to abstain totally from every kind of intoxicating drink. Nor can it at all be doubted that this determination is the proper and the truly efficacious remedy for this very great evil; and that so much the more strongly will all be induced to put this bridle upon appetite, by how much the greater are the dignity and influence of those who give the example. But greatest of all in this matter should be the zeal of priests, who, as they are called to instruct the people in the word of life, and to mould them to Christian morality, should also, and above all, walk before them in the practice of virtue. Let pastors therefore do their best to drive the plague of intemperance from the fold of Christ, by assiduous preaching and exhortation, and to shine before all models of abstinence, that so the many calamities with which this vice threatens both Church and State, may, by their strenuous endeavors, be averted.

And We most earnestly beseech Almighty God that, in this important matter, He may graciously favor your desires, direct your counsels, and assist your endeavors; and as a pledge of the Divine protection, and a testimony of Our paternal affection, We most lovingly bestow upon you, venerable brother, and upon all your associates in this holy league, the Apostolic Benediction.

Given at Rome, from St Peter's, this 17th day of March, in the year 1887, the tenth year of Our Pontificate.

LEO XIII, POPE.

JESUIT FATHERS, MARTYRS, AND CONFESSORS, IN PARAGUAY.

From the Latin of Martin Dobrizhoffer, S.J.

Father Roque Gonzalez de Santa Cruz, born in the city of Asuncion; Father Alonzo Rodriguez, and Father Juan de Castillo, killed by the Guaranies in Caaró, in the year 1628, N.v. 15th.

Father Christoval de Mendoza (who is said to have baptized ninety-five thousand Indians), slain by the savage Guaranies in

Tapé, in the year 1635, April 26. By the same savages, and at the same time, three hundred lately baptized infants were killed and devoured in the town of Jesus and Maria.

Fathers Gaspar Osorio and Antonio Ripario, killed by the Chiriguanoes in the year 1639, April 1.

Father Diego Alfaro, shot by the Brazilian Mamalukes in the year 1639, Jan. 19.

Father Alonzo Arias and Father Christoval de Arenas, slain by the same Mamalukes, but at a different time and place.

Father Pedro Romero and Brother Mateos Fernandez, his companion, slain by the Chiriguanoes, in the land of Curupay, March 22, 1645, for having said to the neophytes, 'It is not permitted you to have two wives.'

Father Espinosa, killed by the Guapalaches in the way to the city of Sta. Fé, whither he had been sent by Father Ruyz de Montoya, Superior of the Missions, to buy cotton for clothing the naked Indians.

Father Lucas Cavallero, wounded by the Pinzocasas with an arrow, and then dispatched with a club, Oct. 18, 1711.

Father Bartholomew Blende, a Fleming, and Father Joseph de Arce, a native of the Canaries, slain by the Payaguas, 1715.

Father Blasio de Sylva, a native of Paraguay, formerly Provincial there, and Father Bartolome de Niebla, slain at another time by the same Payaguas.

Father Antonio Solinas, a Sard, and his companion, the Reverend Don Pedro Ortiz de Zarate, a priest to whose care the new colony of St. Raphael had been committed, slain on the same day by the Mocobios and Tobas at the door of the church, near the river Santa.

Father Nicolas Mascardi went out with a number of Patagonians to seek the fabulous city Delos Cesares, and, after an unsuccessful search, was slain on his return by the Poya Indians.

Brother Alberto Romero had his head cloven with an axe by the Zamucos in the year 1718.

Father Julian Lizardi, a Biscayan, whilst ministering at the altar in the vale of Ingre, was dragged into a neighbouring field by the rebellious Chiriguanoes, tied to a stake and dispatched with thirty-seven arrows at the town of Concepcion.

Father Augustino Castañares, a native of Salta in Tucuman, slain with a club, as he was travelling, by the Tobas and Mataguayos, Sept 15, 1744.

Father Diego Herrero, going to the Guarany towns, was pierced with a spear by an Abipon near Cordoba, Feb. 18, 1747.

Father Francisco Ugalde, a Biscayan, killed by the Mataguayos with a shower of arrows, and burnt to ashes in the church, which was set on fire by the same savages with arrows headed with flaming tow.

Father Antonio Guasp, a Spaniard, taken by one Guaña, knocked down by another with a blow on the forehead from a club, and slain and wounded all over with a sword by their Cacique the Mbayá Oyomadigi, in the estate of the town Santissimo Corazon de Jesu, amongst the Chiquitos, in the year 1764.

Father Martin Xavier, a Navarrese, a relative of St. Francis Xavier, and P. Balthasar Seña, starved to death among the Guaranies.

Father Hans Neumann, an Austrian, from fatigues endured in a wretched navigation of some months on the river Paraguay, died at Asuncion, Jan 7, 1704.

Brother Henrique Adamo, died of a disease which he contracted in a journey to the Chiquitos.

Father Lucas Rodriguez, after a long search of the fugitive Ytatines, amid continual showers and thick woods, expired shortly on his return home.

Father Felix de Villa Garzia, a native of Castile, in a journey of some months, undertaken for the purpose of discovering the same Ytatines in the Tarumensian woods, got an ulcer in his left eye, which continually streamed with blood and swarmed with worms, and which miserably tormented this pious man for many years, and at length put







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## THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1887.

The 'Times' has commenced another new campaign of falsehood and insult against the Irish leaders. The 'Times' has now been many years at the same game, and yet its venom has not taken effect, for the cause of Irish nationality survives and is stronger than ever. The best Irishmen are always made the butt of the 'Times' malice. O'Connell once said that, if he had not been slandered by that journal, he would make a special examination of conscience to see what crime he had committed.

We are informed by telegraph that the French Government has made a contract with one house in Chicago for fifteen million kilograms of preserved meat. This ought to be an eye-opener for the meat exporters of this country. Europe evidently wants the article, and we have it in abundance, and yet we cannot invent a means of sending it to the market with profit to ourselves.

The members of the English Literary Society should all be thankful to the 'Herald' for its able assertion of the principle of free debate in the Society in a leading article on Tuesday. We agree with our esteemed contemporary. The society composed of men who cannot bear to have their opinions crossed or contradicted is not fit to live. Fortunately the English Literary Society is not composed of such men, though one or two of the 'genus' may occasionally intrude his odious presence within its precincts.

'In countries where crime is punished this instinct is controlled to a great extent by the fear of punishment; but we very much fear that even in so-called civilised countries, should an experiment of leaving crime unpunished for a year or two be tried, we should see the same savage bloody instincts developed as we see in this country. Witness Ireland, where impunity has created a set of Thugs.'

We cut this paragraph from the Rosario 'Observer,' and we shall place beside it (at the same time we ask pardon of our readers for doing so) the words recently uttered by Mr Gladstone:

'Ireland has less crime than England in proportion to the number of population. The Irish have far more reason to demand a coercion law for us than we have to demand it for them.'

Whom are we to believe? The great statesman who has swayed the destinies of England for well-nigh half a century or the bigoted sheet that dribbles out its vulgar slander amid the slums of Santa Fe? Fortunately, the 'Observer' is written in such an outlandish style, and with such an utter disregard to orthography, etymology, syntax and prosody, that few English-speaking people can understand it. Some say the 'Observer' is written in low Dutch, others that it is pure Guarani. You pay your money and you take your choice.

'Zeb,' in a letter to the 'Herald,' has expressed his horror and shame because it was proposed to hold a discussion on Home Rule in the rooms of the English Literary Society, and stated that discussion on the same subject had turned the House of Commons into a bear-garden. 'Zeb' knew, or ought to know, that this was untrue; the Home Rule debates in the House of Commons have always been conducted with the greatest order and decorum, and, with regard to the Literary Society, we have never seen any one with bearish tendencies put his foot there unless, perhaps, it be 'Zeb.' He must have felt considerably small when he received the cutting reply in the 'Herald' from which we take the following paragraphs:

'What is the object of a discussion if not to bring out the views of men who have opinions upon questions which touch the living interests of humanity? What is the peace which comes from the cemetery of past issues, and what the life which feeds only on the dead past? Those who have reached years of discretion so as to take part in the canvassing of questions of civil policy or of political economy should have reached an age and a state of sanity where a difference of view could be listened to without producing the effect of a red rag on a raging bull. To assume otherwise is to assume intolerance, bigotry, and a childishness which we do not believe finds a home among gentlemen composing the English Literary or any other society of English-speaking gentlemen. The Irish question is a burning question, one which occupies a large share of attention in Great Britain and among all English-speaking peoples. It is a question upon which Irishmen are stirred to the profoundest depth of their nature, and it would be to their shame were it otherwise and, when they make their case before the jury of the world's public opinion, they are earnest to passionate, and it is natural and right that they should be so, as all men would be under similar circumstances, but are Englishmen the men to cry out against plain-speaking, against hearing anything but sounds which tickle their tympanum? Are they men who can brook no opposition, cannot bear criticism and the arraignment of rule or policy? We believe nothing of the kind, and if here and there is to be found an exception, it only brings out more clearly the honorable rule. It is an insult to intelligence, to manliness, to tolerance, to assume that men like heathens will rage if crossed in their views or arraigned in their prejudices. A society so puerile, so infanile, so hide-bound in prejudice and narrow intolerance, cannot be said to live, and if it did, the sooner it should be gathered to the society of dead dummies the better for the living.'

We sincerely regret to announce the death of the infant child of Mr and Mrs Charles Davis, and condole with them on the

sad event. The grief of the parents, although naturally great, must be mitigated by the reflection that their loved baby is now a bright angel in Heaven.

## THE CEREMONIES AT LUJAN.

The ceremonies in honor of Our Lady were continued every day during the past week, and were brought to a close last Sunday. The assemblage of pious worshippers was scarcely less than on the previous Sunday. Amongst those who visited the shrine on that day were three hundred pupils of the Salvador College in this city. The Archbishop of Buenos Aires celebrated High Mass. Father Jordan, S.J., preached a most eloquent sermon. The Society of the Congregation of Mary, consisting of pupils and ex-pupils of the Salvador College, made an offering of a beautiful silk flag. Don M. Cardoso, one of the pupils, read a most fervent address or prayer to the Virgin; Don Romulo S. Naon declaimed an excellent poem; and Don Luis Klappenbach placed the flag upon the altar table. Dr Romualdo Retamar, president of the Catholic Association of Santa Fe, offered in behalf of his confreres another flag, making at the same time a short address in which he enlivened the faith of the people of Santa Fe, and said they were the first to trample on the law of civil marriage when an attempt was made to impose it on them. At 4 p.m. the foundation stone of a new church was laid, Don Jose M. Estrada and Mrs P. C. de Lamarca being sponsors. The stone, of Tandil marble, was placed in an iron box, and many jewels and articles of great value were also deposited there. At 7 p.m. the Blessed Sacrament was exposed, a Te Deum was sung, and his Grace the Archbishop preached a touching sermon. In the evening a musical and literary entertainment was given by the pupils of the Salvador College at the Catholic Club of Lujan. After the national anthem had been sung, Don Santiago Estrada opened the proceedings with a most brilliant speech, and several compositions were read in prose and verse, among which we may mention 'Prelusion' (in prose) by Don J. M. Estrada, Jr., 'Ejida de Lujan' (in verse) by Don Daniel Cranwell, 'Argentine Faith' (in prose) by Don Nestor Pizarro, son of the distinguished Catholic, Doctor Pizarro of Cordoba, and a beautiful composition in verse 'To His Holiness Leo XIII' by the same young gentleman. Don Pedro F. Pelenque recited a composition in verse entitled 'Alir de la esperanza por la patria Argentina.' A canticle to the Virgin of Lujan composed by Miss Silvia Fernandez, daughter of the Municipal Intendant, was highly applauded. There was a representative dialogue between a believer and an infidel, which was ably acted by Don Jaime Reynal O'Connor and Don Aurelio Bassi. Don Gabriel Sabbatini sang the 'Ave Maria' of Mercadenti, and the tenor Sr Bartolini sang the 'Ave Maria' of Cherubini and the 'Jesus de la Salve' of Xarau. The musical part of the entertainment was under the direction of Don Jaime Xarau. The feasts of Lujan during the eight days that they lasted attest the faith of the Catholics of this country in a high degree. It is to be hoped that the edifying spectacle which we have witnessed is only the beginning of a great revival of Christian fervor and devotion which will redound to the greater glory of God and the happiness of the Argentine Republic.

Dr Guido, a Judge of the Court of Appeal of La Plata, has been accused by Sr Delfin Huergo, treasurer of the Provincial Bank of La Plata, of having by false pretences obtained from the Provincial Government property worth \$40,000. This is only a supplement to the case of Judge Ortiz, who got \$300,000 for arranging the transaction between the Government and the Provincial Bank.

## HOME RULE AT THE ENGLISH LITERARY SOCIETY.

A very interesting debate on Home Rule took place at the rooms of the English Literary Society on Wednesday evening. The vice-president of the Society, Mr Duncan Munroe, was chairman. The debate was opened by Mr Michael Dinneen, who submitted to the vote of the meeting the proposition 'that the claims of Ireland to Home Rule were based on principles of justice.'

Mr Dinneen's speech lasted for three-quarters of an hour. He commenced by stating that Ireland was a nation, having all the essential attributes of a nation. Ireland had her own laws and her own Parliament before ever an Englishman set foot in the country. After the English settlement the great majority of Irishmen were still governed by the old Brehon laws. Within the limited district of the Pale the principle of Home Rule (or the right of Irishmen to manage Irish affairs) was frequently asserted. The Irish, whatever their faults may be, were a distinct race from the English. England tried to absorb them, but failed. The Normans who crossed the Channel became in a short time more Irish than the Irish themselves. The confiscations of Elizabeth and James, which were continued to the time of William III, did not anglicise Ireland, for the descendants of the English settlers were the very men who extorted from the English Parliament the declaration of Irish independence in 1782. Various authorities were quoted to prove that Ireland was exceedingly prosperous under her own Parliament. The way in which the rebellion of '98 was provoked for State ends, and the fraud and force by which the Union was carried, were lightly touched on. A comparison was then made of the condition of the country before and after the Union. An extract from a pamphlet by Lord Dufferin showing how Irish trade was ruined, was read. The present condition of Ireland was graphically described—the interference of the Castle in all our domestic affairs, the passing of coercion laws, the flight of the people, the extreme poverty, misery and degradation in consequence of foreign interference, were referred to; and finally Mr Dinneen appealed to Englishmen present not to be frightened by the bugbear of Separation. They need not fear to follow in the footsteps of such men as Gladstone, Morley and Harcourt, who were all convinced of the justice and expediency of Home Rule.

Mr Bladen, editor of the Buenos Aires 'Herald,' said that Ireland could obtain all she wanted from an English Parliament. She had more than her share of representation in that Parliament. The taxes were equitably imposed, and for many years Ireland was exempted from the income tax which she now pays. If Irishmen would only keep quiet and obey the laws, all would be well. The English Parliament was overtasked, and some of the burden might be taken off by the establishment of Local Boards; but every Englishman would defend the integrity of the Empire. There were three millions of Catholics and two millions of Protestants in Ireland, and the power of the great British Empire was necessary to keep the peace between the rival sects.

Mr Ed. Obre made one of the most eloquent speeches of the evening. He was an Irish Protestant, who knew his countrymen well, and he denied that the Protestants of Ireland were opposed to Home Rule. There was a large, influential, and constantly increasing section of his coreligionists who were convinced of the necessity of some such measure. He knew that the commission of crime was denounced on every platform by the leaders of the Nationalists; and it was a shame that a whole nation should be accused because of the foolish and brutal acts of a few individuals. It was

not true, as Mr Bladen had asserted, that the Irish Nationalists sympathized with criminals. He was in his native city (Cork) when the news of the Phoenix Park murders arrived, and the citizens of Cork immediately subscribed £1000 as a reward for the discovery of the murderers. He then went on to prove how Ireland lost in every way by the want of a native Parliament. He paid a high tribute to the liberality of his Catholic fellow-countrymen, who had elected Protestant M.P.s in many districts.

If there were so many Protestants against Home Rule how did it happen that the Home Rulers elected 85 and their opponents only 16 members? Ireland was passing through a great social revolution, and there never was such a revolution in any country in which crimes and disorders did not take place.

Mr Obre was frequently interrupted in the course of his able speech by bursts of applause.

Dr Hiron thought that he had a right to say something on the subject as he had proposed a motion somewhat similar to Mr Dinneen's five years ago, which was lost by a majority of two to one. When people saw such men as Mr Gladstone, Mr Morley and other statesmen advocate Home Rule there must be something in the justice of the cause. He thought that a Parliament similar to that of Canada or Australia was impossible because Ireland was too near to England. At the same time there was no reason why Irishmen should not be allowed to manage their own affairs while Imperial interests remained intact.

Mr Odlum, the Secretary who is an Irish landlord, said that though Irish Catholics and Protestants may disagree, that was no reason why others should interfere in their domestic affairs. He made some comments on the remarks of previous speakers but was not opposed to Home Rule.

Mr Goodhue, a Canadian, made a most interesting speech. He had known Irishmen in his own country and in the United States, where they were a most prosperous, law-abiding people. He thought the same might be said of them in Buenos Aires. He cited historical facts to show that Canada was to-day a part of the British dominions simply because England had conceded her demands for Home Rule. Austria also secured the good will and friendship of Hungary by similar condescension. He sympathized deeply with his fellow-subjects in Ireland, and as they were practically unanimous in their demand he thought it madness to refuse it. England's difficulty was Ireland's opportunity, and if justice was not now done the day would come when Ireland would cease to beg for justice, urging her claim at the point of the sword and striking for total separation.

Mr Shepherd read from a paper some sentences in which he was understood to say that Home Rule did not mean Home Rule but something else, such as the disintegration of the mighty British Empire. Every true Briton would shed his blood sooner than consent to such wickedness. (Laughter.)

Mr Denstone said that he was an Irishman, born in Ireland by accident over which he had no control. If Home Rule meant total separation he was not in favour of it, but if it was simply a right to manage their own affairs he saw no reason why it should not be granted. He often heard the expression 'Ireland for the Irish,' and many looked upon it as treasonable. Why should it be so? 'Ireland for the Irish' was quite as just as the cry 'England for the English.'

Mr Lincoln Howard thought that a representative of the United States might make a few remarks. His country had her little question about Home Rule with England about a hundred years ago. England was then obstinate, and the consequence was that they separated, and the two nations which might still be one if wiser counsels had been adopted, were divided. We are now surprised at the folly of the



Englishmen who refused to conciliate America in the past century, and it is not at all impossible that a hundred years to come people will be equally surprised at the refusal to conciliate Ireland at the present day.

Mr McKennon (a Scotchman) was fully confident that Mr Gladstone would finally carry his Home Rule project. He quoted the words of Grattan that the Irish Sea protested against too close a union with England, and the Atlantic Ocean protested against separation.

Mr Martin requested Mr Dinneen in his reply to define what was his idea of Home Rule, as many persons thought that Home Rule meant separation.

It was about 11 p.m. when the chairman closed the debate and called upon Mr Dinneen to reply.

He said he thanked the gentlemen from different countries who had so kindly spoken on behalf of Ireland. He remarked that some side issues had been raised in the course of the debate. The question of crime and Ireland was altogether irrelevant. The Irish Nationalists did not approve of crime in any shape, but that there was a violent and justifiable agitation going on in Ireland he did not deny. Finally, he begged of the gentlemen who were about to vote to discard all other questions from their minds but the one whether Home Rule for Ireland was just.

With regard to the meaning of Home Rule, he was surprised that persons could have any doubts about it after Mr Gladstone's bill had been discussed in the House of Commons. The Irish only wanted to manage the internal affairs of their own country, which could not weaken but would rather strengthen the Empire.

On a vote being taken by a show of hands, it was found that there were 36 for Mr Dinneen's motion and 16 against it. A division was then called, and the result was the same as before. There was great cheering when the result of the voting was announced.

There were about 100 persons present during the discussion, but some left before it terminated and others did not vote. The discussion, though very animated, was most orderly from beginning to end, and the best humor prevailed. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to Mr Dinneen.

#### JUSTICE ON THE MURDERERS OF CREHAM.

The murder of Michael Creham in Ramallo, has evoked a feeling of horror and indignation among the English-speaking people in his neighborhood, and some of the most respectable inhabitants have resolved that his murderers shall be prosecuted according to law. We readily publish the following letter, and we trust that all who love justice and hate iniquity will answer to the appeal of Messrs Kenyon, Fortune, and Cullen, and contribute as far as in them lies to have such an outrageous and horrible crime punished as it deserves to be. It is said that the person who shot Creham was a personal enemy of his, who took advantage of his official authority to satisfy his cruel revenge. Whether that be so or not, the man's life was sacred, and a policeman can no more take the law into his own hands than any private individual. Creham was, by all accounts, unarmed, and the party of police who shot him numbered seven, so that even if Creham had resisted they might easily have arrested him without doing him further injury. If our new Government wish to secure the confidence of the most peaceful and industrious community of the River Plate, they will see that this abominable crime shall not go unpunished. The man who shot Creham will shoot others if he is not restrained.

Estancia Ituzaingo,  
Ramallo,  
May 14th, 1887,

To the Editor of the SOUTHERN CROSS.

DEAR SIR,

I send herewith enclosed an appeal to the English and Irish residents here, in connection with the 'Creham tragedy.' Your readers will already be in possession of the particulars of the sad affair. The case must necessarily commend itself to us all.

We do not so much require pecuniary compensation as the unanimous expression of the just indignation of our fellow-countrymen, their public protest, and active assistance, in taking care that JUSTICE shall not be outraged by such atrocities as the doing to death of this unfortunate man.

For the present subscriptions will be received by the gentlemen whose names appear at foot of the appeal.

I remain, dear sir,

Yours respectfully,  
P. FORTUNE.

#### JUSTICE!

Our countryman Michael Creham having been murdered in a most wanton and cowardly manner by the police of this partido; the neighbors have resolved that some steps must be taken to insure the punishment of the criminals. To this end, Dr Iturburu, of San Nicolas, has been consulted, and has undertaken the prosecution of the guilty parties.

The expenses of the prosecution it is proposed to meet by subscription among the English and Irishmen of this and the surrounding partidos. Our honor—nay, our very safety—depends on securing the punishment of the miscreants who murdered Creham.

CHARLES KENYON,  
PETER FORTUNE,  
JOHN CULLEN.

#### ATROCIOUS PLOT OF THE TORY GOVERNMENT.

The 'Cork Herald' publishes the following letter from the Rev. B. Kennedy, which speaks for itself:

«DEAR SIR,

«Intelligence of a most atrocious plot on the part of the Government has just reached me from a friend, not a thousand miles from the office of Mr Balfour, Chief Secretary. A vessel named the *Gulvare*, sailed from an American port about ten days ago, having on board a large quantity of dynamite, which is to be used, it is surmised, for the purpose of blowing up some Government buildings in Cork and Youghal. This vessel is at this moment cruising along the coast between Queenstown and Youghal harbour, waiting for the result of the machinations of two men, to whom has been committed the fiendish work of entrapping whatever ten or score dupes they may find willing to convey by means of small boats, this explosive into your city or Youghal. For pity's sake, caution without a moment's delay, the unfortunate and unsuspecting young men on the south coast to avoid those two agents, and not suffer themselves to fall into this snare the Government has laid. The whole business has been in the knowledge of the Castle from the very start, and instructions have been issued to seize the boat and men as they land the explosive. The police have been drafted from this district to carry out the intentions of the Executive. I fervently hope that your revelation of this wicked plot against the liberty and lives of the poor men whom our governments are expecting to ensnare, with a view to get up a cry for their Coercion Bill, now before Parliament, may prove to be the means of averting woe from many a home in your city and Youghal.

M. B. KENNEDY, C.C.

#### LETTER FROM FATHER O'GRADY.

Colegio San Nicolas,  
16th May, 1887.

To the Editor of the SOUTHERN CROSS.

DEAR SIR,

Kindly oblige me by announcing in your next issue of the SOUTHERN CROSS that I intend, with God's assistance, giving the Paven people an opportunity of performing their Easter duties by giving 'Stations' at Mr James Garrahan's (Arroyo Seco), on Monday, 23rd inst; at the Sauce Chapel on two following days; on Thursday, 26th, at Mr Pierce's and on 27th and 28th at Mr L. Mitty's.

Small-pox is raging here at present, causing several deaths daily for the last 12 or 14 days. Three days ago only, there were 100 cases, some, or very many rather, of a most malignant nature; and it appears the number has been on the increase since. You may imagine the panic caused thereat. Young and old are being re-vaccinated and it appears to be a successful remedy against the approach of the dreaded enemy.

Hoping you are quite well.

I am, dear sir,

Yours very truly,  
P. J. O'GRADY.

#### SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN MAILS.

London, April 16.

A great meeting of the Protestant Home Rule Association was held in Dublin, when delegates attended from many parts of Ireland. Mr Gladstone wrote that the Coercion Bill was doing much to open the eyes of many honest men and to make known the true facts of the question as between England and Ireland. He had pledged himself in Parliament to oppose it at every stage. He trusted the meeting would do much to dispel the misrepresentation of Protestant feeling in Ireland. On the motion of Mr Shillington, seconded by Rev G. M'Cutchan, Rector of Kenmare, a resolution denouncing Coercion was passed, being supported by delegates from Cork, Limerick, and elsewhere. The singing of 'God Save Ireland' brought the proceedings to a close.

A largely-attended meeting was held at Herbertstown for the purpose of celebrating a victory achieved by the tenants on the Tuthill estate, in that district, in which the Plan of Campaign had been adopted. Another object of the meeting was to consider an offer made by the O'Grady, on whose estate the Plan had also been adopted—namely, to accept a reduction of 20 per cent on condition of the tenants paying half the costs incurred up to the present. The meeting was addressed by Mr Wm O'Brien, Mr W J Lane, M.P., and Mr T J Condon, M.P., all of whom congratulated the people upon the splendid victory they had achieved.

The 'Dublin Gazette' contains an official notification of the appointment of Colonel the Right Hon. E. R. King-Harman, M.P., to be Parliamentary Under-Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Several public meetings were held throughout England, and resolutions were adopted protesting against Coercion. At Cardiff Mr T D Sullivan, Lord Mayor of Dublin, was among the speakers, and received a great popular ovation.

The fortnightly meeting of the Irish National League was held in Dublin. Mr T M Healy, who presided, said that in spite of any steps the Government might take these meetings of the League would continue to be held.

Farming operations have been resumed on the Ponsonby estates. Close on four hundred horses were on the scene, and the work was under the superintendence of the Rev E Murphy, P.P., Rev B Shinnick, C.C., Rev James Lehan and Rev A McDonnell.

The Lord-Lieutenant and the Privy Council of Ireland, under the Peace Preservation Act, have

again proclaimed Limerick, and the parts more immediately affected by the act relating to the importation of arms and ammunition into Ireland; this proclamation is looked upon as significant in view of the Crimes Bill passing into law.

Several English Radical members have decided, should the Crimes Bill come into operation, to go to Ireland and take a full share in whatever action the Irish party may decide upon, being prepared to face the action of the resident magistrates.

It is stated that the Crown will enter a 'nolle prosequi' on the indictments against District Inspector Somerville and Constable Ward in connection with the death of O'Hanlon during the Youghal riots.

The 'Dublin Gazette' contains an official notification of the appointment of Colonel the Right Hon. E. R. King-Harman, M.P., to be Parliamentary Under-Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

#### GENERAL ITEMS.

A dreadful accident took place on Sunday at the opening of the new line of railway to Magdalena.

Calle 72 (the 'Boulevard Circunvalacion') crosses the line on the level near Avenida Independencia, and just before the train coming from Magdalena reached this point a small carriage containing five persons was on the railway, and the horses drawing it had cleared the rails when the train, going at a high speed, dashed into the carriage and literally cut to pieces all the unfortunate occupants. These consisted of Andres de Marco, a Neapolitan, 21 years of age; Nicolas de Marco and his wife Raquel, both 16 years of age; Isabel Curtirola, the mother of Raquel, 50 years of age; and a boy 3 years of age. The horses were untouched. The remains of the bodies were collected and taken in five coffins to the comisaria of the 3rd section.

The fact that the train was driven on to La Plata at the request of the passengers who wanted to catch the train for Buenos Aires, when it ought to have at once gone back to see if assistance would have availed the victims, deserves the most severe condemnation. The clamor of the heartless passengers should not have been yielded to by the officials.

Sr Lertora, the chief engineer of the 4th section, who was in charge of the train, in his report acquits the engine-driver and fireman of all blame, and yet he says the former was engaged at the moment in watching the fireman putting coal in the furnace. The engine, brake-van and all the carriages were fitted with continuous vacuum brakes, which enabled the driver to pull up the train in 300 metres.

On Monday afternoon a committee consisting of Sres Dr Malaver, Antonio Cambaceres, Emilio Castro, Pedro Azote, Engineer White and Dr Davila presented to Mr Coghlan C.E. the album of which mention has several times been made, and which contains more than 400 signatures. Sr Castro made a brief but appropriate speech, and Mr Coghlan, whose emotion prevented him from speaking for some minutes, expressed in suitable terms his pride and gratitude for the honor conferred on him. Mr Coghlan left in the R. M. S. La Plata.

Dr Alston has left for England on a visit of some months. During his absence his practise will be in charge of Dr Davison of calle Cuyo 241.

Colonel Gil has resigned the command of the 1st regiment of artillery.

On the 25th instant, 400 children from the public schools will take part in the Te Deum service in the Cathedral.

The following gentlemen compose the new managing Committee of the Catholic Assembly:

President D Jose M Estrala. Vocales Dres D Emilio Lamarca, Apolinario C Casabal, P Juan N Terrero, doctor Juan A Lopez,

Dres Bernardino Bilbao, Carlos Novillo Caceres, Florentino Vocos, Juan J Romero, Carlos A Estrada, Nicanor G. de Nevaes, señores Romulo Ayerza, Julian Viola, Eliseo W Marengo, Miguel A Cuyar, Hector S Soto.

The new French Hospital was opened on Sunday. M. D. Pomme, the president of the French Philanthropic Society, opened the proceedings. There was a large number of ladies and gentlemen present. Afterwards there was a lunch at which numerous toasts were proposed.

Dr Julian Panolet has been named Accountant General of the province in place of Don Juan Dillon, jr.

A curious commotion was caused at a tea-tulia in Montevideo the other night by a Basque servant girl entering the room in her night-dress and asking the lady of the house for the key of the pantry. The girl was a somnambulist but her mistress did not know it, as she had only engaged her the day before. One of the gentlemen present advised that the key should be given to her; this was done, and she walked quietly out of the room, still fast asleep.

On Saturday night, the ex-Intendant's secretary, Don Jose S. Gil, was married to the Sta. de la Serna.

At San Juan, Lt. Col. Fontana was married on Saturday to Sta. Rafaela Flores.

On the same night, at Belgrano, Miss Henrietta Frittau was married to Sr Federico Lutjohri, a corn merchant of Rosario.

A barbarous attack was made on the office of 'La Prensa' of Belgrano on Friday. The windows of the office were broken and an attempt was made to break open the doors by force, which was not successful, owing to the fact of their being secured by iron bars. The police arrived at the scene of the outrage when the bandits had disappeared.

Thousands of people are daily visiting Tandil by the new railway line. The rocking-stone is the object of general curiosity.

The Ciacchi-Emanuel Italian dramatic company is in Montevideo and will come shortly to the Politeama. The chief actor is the celebrated Giovanni Emanuel; the other actors are Marquez, Roncoroni, Valenti, Lotti, Caldelli, Pagliarini, Cerutti, Aleotti, Faggioli, Mancini, Poro, Gallo, Bruschi, Ambragi and Borsari.

The 'prima donna' is Virginia Reiter, who is described as being very young, short in stature and with a pleasing but expressionless face. The other actresses of the company are Aleotti, Bossi, Caldelli, Toselli, Bissi, Emma and Ebe Porro, Traversi, Ambragi and Pagliarini.

The Colon Opera Company made their debut on Tuesday night. The house was, of course, crowded, notwithstanding the extraordinary prices charged. Seats in the pit cost 10 dollars.

The anxiety of the opera-going people to hear Massini sing arose to fever height, and when he appeared on the stage for the first time the fall of a pin might be heard all over the theatre. It appears that the public expectation of him was more than satisfied. He was encored several times in the beautiful duet in the second act and the applause and admiration were something phrenetic.

On the national festival of the 25th a Te Deum will be sung in the Cathedral at La Plata.

It is rumored that Colonel Hilario Lagos will be the new deputy for Buenos Aires in place of Sr Paz.

Dr Ramos Mejia summoned a meeting of the doctors of sections on Tuesday evening, in order to agree upon measures for resisting the further development of diphtheria, which has been increasing alarmingly. It was resolved to give notice to the owners of conventillos that every case of contagious disease, however slight, must be at once reported: that inspectors shall be appointed to inspect the whole of the city; that circulars shall be distributed with information as to the precautions to be adopted;

and the regulations to be observed; and that three wards for diphtheria shall be annexed to the Casa de Aislamiento.

Copies of 'La Patria Italiana' were lately returned from the post-office in Trieste, where the circulation of our contemporary, is prohibited.

The editor of 'La Prensa' has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment, fifty dollars fine, payment of costs, and publication of an apology, for a libel on the Rev. Father Mansueto. The editor has appealed against the sentence.

The Provisional Intendant last Saturday requested the Chief of Police to rigorously enforce the ordinances regarding hackney coaches, so that the drivers may not continue to overcharge the public.

A soldier of the 1st Regiment, Vitalio Castro, has been sentenced to death by court-martial for insubordination and resistance in arms to his superiors. The court was presided over by Colonel Gil, and the prisoner was defended by Lieutenant Ramon Gonzalez, who pleaded that Castro was insane when he committed himself. The court refused to take this view of the matter. Castro received his sentence with the greatest indifference, remarking that the pain was only momentary.

Sr. Posse, Minister of Worship, will not propose to Congress a bill for civil marriage, as the newspapers announced. He will simply propose that clergymen and pastors of all denominations may be allowed to marry persons belonging to their respective churches, and will only demand that the marriage be duly registered in order to be recognized as legal by the civil law.

Typhus fever is so prevalent in San Antonio de Areco that the Municipality have ordered the schools to be closed.

On the 9th of July the Buenos Aires port works will be officially inaugurated.

100 peons of the Colastine railway went on strike on Monday for non-payment of wages.

On the 25th instant there will be horse races in La Plata. For the first race Surplice, Hawk Eye, Siren, Ulises and Dante are entered. For the second, Lenape, Langosta, Pigue and Blanca. For the third, Bufalo, Aramis, Viejo, Bull and Visapor. A match has also been arranged for the same day between Medio Mundo and Aneto el pollo for 2000 m/n.

Monday being the birthday of the Rev Dr Terrero, chaplain to the convent of the Union des Sacres Coeurs at Caballito, a concert by the pupils was given, and besides Dr Terrero there were present some other clergymen, including the Very Rev Father Superior of the Balvanera College. The performance was in the grand concert room, which was tastefully fitted up, and the young ladies acquitted themselves so creditably as to reflect much honor on the Rev. Superiors, Mme Emelda, and their teachers.—'Standard.'

#### LATEST TELEGRAMS.

London.

The first clause of the Coercion Bill passed the third reading by a majority of 171 against 79. There are 80 notices of amendment to the second clause. Mr Parnell was in the House of Commons looking very pale and ill.

Mr O'Brien was assaulted by Orangemen in Toronto, and he took refuge in a store-house. Mr Wall of the New York 'Tribune' was wounded.

The 'Standard' announces that Russia claims a larger extent of territory in Afghanistan than that which is assigned here.

Telegrams from China announce that the tea trade is very depressed.

Those accused of betraying secrets in the War Department have been acquitted.

Paris.

It is the general belief that Freycinet will form a Government. It is the general belief that the political crisis will last a long time.



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Do for 60 days fixed..... 5 do  
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In current account..... 2 oyo per ann.  
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T. H. JONES,  
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Buenos Ayres, January 2, 1886.

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Desde \$m/n 1001 en adelante..... 6 oyo

En cuenta corriente o a la vista..... 4 oyo

A plazo fijo de 30 días..... 5 oyo

Id id id 60 id..... 6 oyo

Id id id 90 id..... 7 oyo

A otros plazos..... convencional

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A industriales con garantía real  
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10 a.m. a 2 p.m. para la caja de ahorros.

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después de 80 días..... 6 oyo

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en oro a 60 días..... 2 oyo

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tegro o cuya amortización no  
baje, en ningún caso, de 25 oyo  
trimestral..... 7 oyo

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ortización menos de 25 oyo..... 8 oyo

Por adelantos en cuenta corriente 9 oyo

Buenos Aires, Agosto 1 de 1885

M. A. MAXWELL  
Secretario

L. GARRAHAN Y HNO.

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DE

FRUTOS DEL PAIS.

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Los Lunes... Vapor Cosmos

Los Miercoles... " Jupiter

Los Jueves... " Olimpo

Los Sabados... " Saturno

Los Domingos... " Silix

PARA EL SALTO Y ESCALAS

A LAS 10 A.M.

Belizas interiores

Los Martes... Vapor Saturno

Los Miercoles... " Silix

Los Jueves... " Cosmos

Los Sabados... " Jupiter

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Agencia los da gratis a los señores pasa-

jeros. Los vapores Pingo y Meteorito

salen a las 12 por San Fernando y 2.45

por Campana. La carga se recibe la

vispera de la salida en las Estaciones Re-

tiro.—La agencia se encarga del em-

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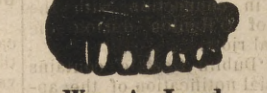
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## LETTER FROM THE ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN TO THE REV. FATHER VICTOR, PASIONIST.

4 Rutland Square, Dublin,  
March 25th, 1887.

Very Rev. and Dear Father,

I have to acknowledge with sincere gratitude the receipt of your money order for £200, subscribed for the relief of Irish distress by the Irish residents in your district. Kindly thank the generous donors for it in my name, and in the names of those whose distress it will so notably help to alleviate.

You may depend upon my distributing it according to the best of my judgment where the need is greatest.

In all cases I will take care to mention that it is the contribution of your good friends and neighbors.

I remain, Very Rev. and dear Father,  
Most faithfully yours,  
WILLIAM J. WALSH,  
Archbishop of Dublin.

## IRISH RELIEF FUND.

## SUBSCRIPTIONS, ETC.

The following is the list of subscriptions to the fund in aid of the distressed in Ireland that were received in Salto:

|                   | \$     | p | cts |
|-------------------|--------|---|-----|
| Mrs Murphy        | 20.00  |   |     |
| James Ham         | 100    |   |     |
| Edward Cavanagh   | 10     |   |     |
| M Neville         | 20     |   |     |
| P Nally           | 10     |   |     |
| John Murray       | 10     |   |     |
| L Tormey          | 20     |   |     |
| P Tormey          | 5      |   |     |
| B Fay             | 5      |   |     |
| P Byrne           | 4      |   |     |
| R Richards        | 5      |   |     |
| J Lynn            | 2      |   |     |
| P Costello        | 5      |   |     |
| T Neil            | 4      |   |     |
| A McDonnell       | 4      |   |     |
| Edward Jennings   | 2      |   |     |
| M Rooney          | 5      |   |     |
| W Plante          | 5      |   |     |
| J Buckley         | 1      |   |     |
| C Reddy           | 5      |   |     |
| W Hyer            | 5      |   |     |
| R Houlin          | 5      |   |     |
| P Nugent          | 5      |   |     |
| M Gunning         | 20     |   |     |
| Wm Miller         | 5      |   |     |
| T Dinneen         | 10     |   |     |
| J Wilson          | 5      |   |     |
| Miss Lizzie Ennis | 2      |   |     |
| P Healy           | 1      |   |     |
| R Meehan          | 3      |   |     |
| P Victory         | 5      |   |     |
| T Ledwith         | 20     |   |     |
| B Martyn          | 50     |   |     |
| P Rodgers         | 5      |   |     |
| F Olave and Co    | 10     |   |     |
| J Brennan         | 4      |   |     |
| Michael Geoghegan | 4      |   |     |
| Peter McDonnell   | 2      |   |     |
| Mrs James Dinneen | 10     |   |     |
| John Dinneen      | 5      |   |     |
| Henry Raventos    | 2      |   |     |
| Wm Dunneen        | 2      |   |     |
| Wm Duffy          | 1      |   |     |
| Wm Leonard        | 4      |   |     |
| N Corree          | 0.50   |   |     |
| Thomas Molloy     | 1      |   |     |
| James Roach       | 1      |   |     |
| Joseph Rejan      | 1      |   |     |
| James Byrne       | 4      |   |     |
| Thomas McLoughlin | 1      |   |     |
| Bernard Rodgers   | 5      |   |     |
| John Street       | 6      |   |     |
| Mrs Leonard       | 10     |   |     |
| Francis Foley     | 4      |   |     |
| John Hafford      | 10     |   |     |
| Patrick Ward      | 5      |   |     |
| 'Arrecifes'       | 10     |   |     |
| 'A Mouse'         | 1      |   |     |
| James Dinnany     | 4      |   |     |
| Philip Allen      | 2      |   |     |
| Wm Murtagh        | 2      |   |     |
| Owen Ward         | 1      |   |     |
| W J Tierney       | 4      |   |     |
| Patrick McCormack | 1      |   |     |
| Mrs M W McDonagh  | 4      |   |     |
| James Gaynor      | 2      |   |     |
| P McGuire         | 4      |   |     |
| James Bolton      | 3      |   |     |
| Peter Woods       | 5      |   |     |
| James Mullen      | 5      |   |     |
| Thomas McCormack  | 5      |   |     |
| John Dillon       | 5      |   |     |
| John Brine        | 2      |   |     |
| B Moran           | 2      |   |     |
| John Dunican      | 2      |   |     |
| Total             | 539.50 |   |     |

A sound suggestion—never turn a deaf ear to the telephone.

## WM. R. GRACE AND CO.

The great firm the head of which has been twice Mayor of New York.

FROM THE «AMERICAN EXPORTER.»

The origin and establishment of the well known house of Wm. R. Grace and Co., merchants, presents such a marvelous history that while it will excite the enthusiasm and praise of all who appreciate American institutions, it will also create a feeling of respect and admiration for the senior member of the firm, who, starting in life a poor boy, by his own energy, perseverance and indomitable will has risen to the proud position he now occupies.

William R. Grace went to Peru in 1851, he being less than eighteen years old, but having all the appearance of a full-grown man. He had a credit of \$5000. In Callao he met John Bryce, who had \$10000, and combining their capital they bought the business of the widow Romero. The widow carried on a small business as a dealer in ship stores and ship chandlery; John Bryce was her chief clerk.

The new concern was known as John Bryce and Co., and the business was carried on successfully, from step to step, until the house had gained a considerable foothold. With the natural growth of business in Peru, in consequence of the extensive use of guano, which was then being exported to Europe and the United States, and also by reason of the increase in values created in merchandise by the outbreak of the Crimean war, the young firm was very successful in trade in the early years of the concern.

They soon extended their business by establishing a branch house at the Chincha Islands.

The Bryces were Scotch, and intensely English in all their sympathies, but between them and their Irish-American partner, William R. Grace, they managed to continuously control, for many years, the business of the large fleets of American and English merchantmen which visited Callao and loaded at the Chincha Islands.

Just before the breaking out of the Crimean war, a Russian fleet arrived in Callao, holding letters of credit from Baring Brothers, of London. The commander of the fleet had spent some time in New York before undertaking the voyage, and he brought a letter of introduction and personal recommendations to Mr Grace from friends of the latter in this city.

This was the introduction of a very large and profitable business to the house of Bryce and Co., as the fleet expended a very large amount of money in outfits, not only of provision but of every description of article that is used by ships of war, including clothing and all kinds of ship chandlery.

This business was attended to personally by Mr Grace, who became quite interested in the successful cruise of this fleet, and in an off-hand way, being delighted with the great success of the business that had been executed for the fleet, said to the commander:

'I hope you'll get safely to your destination before the declaration of war is issued, as the English fleet in these waters, under Admiral Bruce, is very large, and the French, too, have a large fleet. I am Irish and owe the Britishers no good-will. I will give you my word that when their fleets come here for an outfit, I will keep them in port longer than they want to stay. Good-bye and success!'

The result of this promise came very near breaking up the firm of Bryce and Co. When the English fleet appeared in Callao, some time afterwards, they began actively preparing for sea, as they were expecting orders and the announcement of a declaration of war.

Bryce and Co. held the only large stock of sea-going outfits, salt provisions, hard bread, etc., which was to be found in Peru, and when the time came to fit out the fleet, Mr Grace refused to sell

them any provisions. This refusal almost resulted in a dissolution of the firm of Bryce and Co., but Mr Grace carried his point, and finally compelled the British Admiral to send to Valparaiso, Chili, by steamer, for his outfit.

At Valparaiso nothing of consequence for the fleet could be obtained, and in consequence the fleet lay in Callao for over twenty days, and finally the Admiral had to buy his main outfits from Bryce and Co., there being no place nearer than San Francisco where they could be procured.

As the fleet was bound on a cruise in search of the Russian fleet, with their first destination the Sandwich Islands, that could not be considered.

Admiral Bruce, in command of the English and French fleets, subsequently arrived at one of the ports in Russian America, now Alaska, only to find that the Russian fleet was hauled out of danger, and the forts at the entrance to the harbor manned by the very guns from the Russian fleet that he had expected to capture.

Admiral Bruce opened fire on the forts, and as the guns on the forts ceased firing, he fancying that he had silenced them, landed his forces to seize the forts. His landing was bravely resisted, and he met with a disastrous repulse, which affected his mind to such an extent that he went to his cabin and blew his brains out.

This action of Mr Grace resulted in a considerable loss of trade to Bryce and Co., for the English fleet that had been accustomed to patronize that house for supplies, etc., knowing of the unfriendliness of Mr Grace toward Admiral Bruce's fleet made it a point not to spend a dollar of their money in his house, but nevertheless the house continued to grow and prosper.

In 1863, during the civil war with the south, an American fleet visited Callao. The Paymaster of the fleet, Eldridge, had letters of credit on the Alsop and Co., American bankers, but that house refused to accept them. Paymaster Eldridge, having mentioned the difficulty in which the fleet was placed by the action of Alsop and Co. to a friend, the other replied:

'Why don't you go and see William R. Grace?'

'I don't know him,' replied Eldridge.

'He is a member of Bryce and Co.'

'That's an English house,' responded Eldridge.

'You are mistaken, sir; Mr Grace is an American, and I advise you to go and see him.'

Paymaster Eldridge at once went and saw Mr Grace and explained his position.

'How much money do you want?' inquired Mr Grace.

Paymaster Eldridge told him. 'All right, you can have that and as much more as you want,' and Eldridge got the money.

This generous act on the part of Mr Grace soon spread throughout the American navy, and thereafter, whenever an American war ship visited Callao, they invariably patronized the house of Bryce and Co.

William R. Grace and Co., maintain the only line of vessels that is run between the west coast of South America and the United States. They formerly maintained a competition for the control of the freight line with Fabri and Chauncey, but on the latter firm going out of business the good will of that concern was handed over to W. R. Grace and Co.

This line is maintained specially for the purpose of developing the trade between the two countries, vessels loading outward with American manufactured goods and homeward with nitrate and wool.

In February, 1885, M. P. Grace, as one of the firm of W. R. Grace and Co., went to Peru for the purpose of aiding the Peruvian Government to secure a settlement of the foreign bonded debt, with the idea of securing through a London syndicate the necessary moneys to complete the system of Peruvian railroads, the completion of which had been abandoned practically after the

financial collapse of 1874 and the later death of Henry Meiggs in 1877.

The Government of President Iglesias, of Peru, conceded to M. P. Grace, as a basis for future operations, the control of the Cerro de Pasco silver mines, and a lease at a nominal sum of the great transandine railroad known as the Oroya Railroad. This road Mr. Meiggs intended to be the crowning labor of his life, and the line, when finished, will put the great agricultural districts beyond the Andes in direct communication with the Pacific coast, and the departments of the Pacific that produce all tropical food will be in immediate and close connection with the fertile lands and temperate climates of the plateaus which lead from the Andes down through the various rivers and finally make the great Amazon River.

The house of W. R. Grace and Co. has done more for the sale and introduction of American manufactured goods in South America than any other house in the United States. In Peru and Chili, when W. R. Grace first started business in Callao, there was not an American locomotive or railroad car there, and now only American rolling stock is found on the railroads.

When the English monopolized the hardware trade, W. R. Grace and Co. first introduced their Ames shovels, Collins picks, and other hardware, so that but few English goods of these descriptions are found in South America to-day.

Before the civil war with the South a large trade in dry goods was done with South America, but the trade was largely lost at that time, but it is now again increasing.

## THE WINDS OF HEAVEN.

If the winds of heaven could become visible to us, and if from some standpoint far out in the blue we could look down upon them, we should no doubt find some of our preconceived notions considerably modified. That they would present a spectacle sublime beyond conception goes without saying, and though no doubt wild and seemingly chaotic enough to baffle the eye of an archangel in an attempt to trace out the entire system of their motions, a comprehensive view would yet, perhaps, present more of regularity than we are accustomed to associate with the winds. No doubt the first thing that would strike the attention in such a survey would be, not the wild chaos of the aerial currents, but their orderly rhythmic motions. For instance, throughout the tropics at ordinary times there is a morning and evening ebb and flow of the air, as regular and pronounced as the ebb and flow of the ocean. All coasts there suck in a moist, refreshing breeze from the sea in the morning, and breathe it out again at night. To the eye that could detect this grand inhaling and exhaling all over the whole tropical earth and could see, also, the great trade winds sweeping down from the poles to the equator in majestic currents hundreds of miles wide, two mighty streams that meet in the torrid zone, flow upwards and move back in the upper atmosphere—to the eye that could discern all this and the many other regular and periodical currents, as well as the circular whirling of storms and, possibly, the circular movements of storm centres, the most impressive fact of our atmospheric movements would not be their capricious irregularity, their unfeeling certainty, but the sublime order and rhythm of the winds.—London 'Standard.'

## DOMESTIC

When one's clothing becomes damp from exposure to the weather it is best to change it immediately. Rub the skin with a dry, hard towel until the body is in a glow all over. But if it is impracticable to change the garments, exercise moderately, so that enough heat may generate in the system to dry the skin and clothing without a chill.

Not many of us, fortunately, have to visit infected rooms, but those who do would do well to follow the rules here set down. Never enter an infected room on an empty stomach. Stay no longer than is absolutely necessary, and breathe lightly while there. On returning to your home indulge in a warm bath, rubbing the skin with a harsh towel until thoroughly dry.

Many housekeepers object to the open grate fire that imparts such a cheerful air to the sitting room on a wintry night, on the score of dust and coal dirt. Nevertheless, a grate fire is one of the healthiest means of heating a room, and introducing a free circulation of air keeps the room well ventilated. Steam heat would be excellent did it not, by its excessive dryness, frequently produce unpleasant headaches.

Cure for coughs.—A physician of large practice contributes the following to the 'Medical Review':

I have not, for the past five years, found a cough among my patients, no matter what the age or what the cause, whether bronchial, laryngeal, pneumonic, tubercular or nervous, that did not receive more or less benefit from the free administration of a mixture prepared as follows:

Nicholson's or Hoff's malt extract, one pint.  
Whisky (best) 6 oz.  
Glycerine (c.p.) 6 oz.  
Juice of 6 lemons  
Crushed sugar 2 oz.  
Mix and boil 10 minutes.

Sig.—From one to two tea-spoonfuls, according to age, every one, two or three hours, as may be indicated.

How to take baths.—The best time to take a foot bath is not at night but in the middle of the forenoon, when the vitality is at its highest point. After immersing the feet for a time in hot water lift them out of the bath and dash a dipper or two of cold water over them, and rub briskly till dry. By this sudden application of cold water you have closed the pores and left the skin in a tonic condition; you have also sent the blood from the surface with such force that it must, of necessity, in following the law of reaction, return with force, thus tending to make the feet ultimately warmer. When thoroughly dry draw on a pair of clean, well-warmed hose, put on your boots, and you are ready for a walk or ride without fear of taking cold.

Rubbing the feet with a little sweet oil before putting on the stockings is a still further preventive of colds.

If you take a bath at bedtime, do not omit the clean, well-dried stockings, or in place of them wrap the feet in flannels, in order to keep the heat you have gained.

## THE AGE OF TWENTY.

The truth is that the majority of women begin to be more thoughtful when they have turned the age of twenty.

The giddiness of the girl gives way to the sobriety of women.

Frivolity is succeeded by reflection, and reason reigns where passion previously held undisputed sway.

The cares and anxieties of life press themselves more, probably. They tend to weaken the effect of the sanguine anticipations of unmingled felicity in the marriage state which the mind had formed in its youthful days.

## WIT AND HUMOUR.

Positive, wait; comparative, wait; superlative, go and get it yourself.

An envelope is like a woman. It can't go anywhere without address.

Somebody has invented a paper piano. Paper organs are nothing new.

The way of the transgressor is hard—because many feet have trodden it.

Where can we find a woman's head carrying many secrets but betraying none? On a postage stamp.

A Cincinnati pork dealer has had his career written up. It is in the form of buy-hog-raphy.

What is that which lives in winter, dies in summer, and grows with its roots upwards? An icicle.

A mustard plaster is very sympathetic. When it can't do anything else for you it draws your attention.

A fashion journal says there is a knack in putting on gloves. Come to think of it that's so. You have to get your hand in, as it were.

Speaking of railroads, a wag remarked that they are now built of three gauges, namely, broad gauge, narrow gauge, and mortgage.

'Johnny,' remarked his father, 'I am afraid that new friend of yours is a trifle fast for a youth of such tender age.' 'Why, pa, he's a messenger boy.'

'You are picturing a rather gloomy future for me, madame,' he said to the fortune-teller. 'Yes, sir,' she replied—'but it's the best I can do for half a dollar.'

'If there's anything I like better than classical music,' said Major Brannigan, in a high voice in a concert room, 'it's lemons. They both set my teeth on edge.'

A visitor to Dublin was asked by a cardriver if he wanted a car. 'No,' said he, 'I am able to walk.' 'May your honour long be able, but seldom willing,' was the witty rejoinder.

'Never look at your boy when he is speaking,' writes a father. 'It embarrasses him when he is explaining how he happened to be in school and out playing ball at the same time.'

## AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFECTING A NUMEROUS CLASS.

THE disease commences with a slight rearrangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the entire 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 read 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 fulness about the right side as if the liver was enlarging? Is there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly colored 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 be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dreadful disease progresses. If the case be one of long standing there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended after a time by expectoration. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a first 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 incipient stage. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when the medicine will affect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite is returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The cure 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, 7, 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.

## DEPOSITARIOS

## EN BUENOS AIRES

|  |
|--|
| Señores E. Hammer y Cia—Rivadavia 138            |
| " Murray y Seedorr—Reconquista 84                |
| " A. Franzoni y Cia—91 Rivadavia 93              |
| " Bozzo y Bruzzoni—47 a 53 calle Pedro Mendoza   |
| " M. M. Hernandez y Cia—Piedad 1059              |
| " Berri Hermanos—Belgrano 264                    |
| Señor D. Eduardo Retienne—Rivadavia 309          |
| " F. Amodeo—Buen Orden 744                       |
| " V. Mariani—Salta 64, Barracas al Norte         |
| " Pedri Pesce—Botica del Franco Flor             |
| " José B. Paz—Calle de Estados Unidos 485        |
| " M. B. Barela—San Martin 68                     |
| Sucesores de D. C. Imperiale—27 Pedro Mendoza    |
| Señor D. Constantino Ferriss—Calle Belgrano 1244 |
| " F. Ameghino—Calle 25 de Mayo 128               |
| " P. Galleri—Ombu y Cuyo 1100                    |
| " J. A. Ronanni—Calle Libertad 362               |



## COMMERCIAL.

|                            | May 12. |
|----------------------------|---------|
| Gold .....                 | 133.70  |
| Series A .....             | 98.20   |
| Series E .....             | 85.00   |
| Series F .....             | 80.00   |
| Series G .....             | 85.00   |
| Series J .....             | 91.50   |
| National Bank Shares ..... | 248.00  |
| Banco Constructor .....    | 242     |

The National Government intend to add \$20,738,292 to the capital of the National Bank, making a total of 41 millions; the capital to be subscribed by shares, of which the Government will take one half and the public are offered an opportunity of taking the other. The subscription to be paid in entirety or by three monthly instalments of 10 per cent each of the amount.

The regulations of the new company formed for the export of live cattle and preserved beef have been published, the capital of the society is to be 2 million dollars in 20,000 shares of 100 each; the directory is composed of the following gentlemen:

President Don Martin Berrando, vice do Don Antonio Gonzalez, vocales Don Benigno del Carril, Dr Martin Alzaga, Dr Valentin M. Curutchet, Dr Ramon Santamaria, Dr Julian Panejo, Dr Antonio de P. Aleu, Don Pedro Costa y Torres and secretary Don Ramon Ballesteros.

Carminati and Co have asked permission to reopen their house in this city.

Mr John Drysdale has been appointed a director of the Provincial Bank in this city.

Shares in the Banco Constructor were sold this week at 245 for cash and 242 for the end of the month, for the end of June 247 and 248.

From the Rosario Observer we take the following:

"Although the actual stock of wheat is still very heavy, the rise in the price of gold and the improvement in European quotations serves to keep up prices here, sellers asking (and getting too) from 5.80 to 7.50. In most of the stations, and especially in Cañada de Gomez, thousands of bags are lying waiting without any protection from the weather, for wagons. Maize up to date is very dull, and no transactions of any importance are reported. In spite of all however, freights keep very firm and are in active demand."

Advices from Trenquelauquen state that lands in that district are very dry. All the estancieros in that vicinity have come to the conclusion that it is necessary to plant trees, and before many years large forests of eucalypti will remove the flat monotony of the pampa in the west.—'Standard.'

The half of the Isla quinta in calle Santa Fe was sold at auction on Monday for 370,000 m/n; the whole quinta was bought not long ago for 40,000 m/n less than the amount that the half of the property fetched.

The Commercial Court of Appeal has annulled the bankruptcy of Carminati and Co., so this 'ruinado' affair is now at an end as far as the courts and the public are concerned.

An evening colleague announces that ex-President Roca has been commissioned by both the National and Provincial Governments to negotiate the sale of the City Improvements, State railways, etc. The success of the mission will be hailed with universal acclamation.

The fraction of camp in Azul belonging to the Goroso testamentaria, measuring 1886 2/3 square squares, has been sold to L. Defferari for 36000 nats.

The Mint has turned out up to date in Argentinos a value of nearly 13 million dollars; of this sum the National Bank has received over 7 millions and the Provincial Bank 1 1/4, the balance being deposited in the coffers of the former.

Mr David Perazzo has sold 5000 bags of superior wheat for export at 4 m/n per 100 kilos, besides 1000 bags of salado defective at 4.10 per 100 kilos, this

same class of wheat was selling in the Once market a few weeks ago at 3.50, various sales of French wheat have been made at 5 m/n. There are many purchasers in the market just now, holders have high pretensions.

The Puerto Gomez and Cabal saladeros are paying from 12 to 13 m/n per head for novillos.

On Sunday night as the Lamport and Holt steamer Flaxman on her way from Santa Fe was turning a curve to enter this port she ran foul of an Italian barque, the Dario, causing her considerable damage. Captain Ferguson offered to pay £180 sterling to repair the damage done.

Some of the Brandzen estancieros have been fortunate enough to find pasture for their cattle in the partido of Chascomus, where they have moved them. Others, however, have not been so fortunate, and have been in town buying maize, etc., to keep the animals alive. This bears out what we have always advocated, namely, that every farmer should grow corn and alfalfa for his home consumption, even though it were not for business purposes, in exceptionally good seasons. Horses, we hear, are so thin in this partido that there is not a cob to ride in some places, and the flocks have to be shepherded on foot.—'Standard.'

The stock of wool unsold in the Republic is now very small.

Messrs Gibson Brothers have sold the novillos from their Loberia estancia at 12 m/n per head

10 leagues of land in the province of Cordoba are reported sold for 320,000 m/n. Seller a leading Irish estanciero, buyer Governor Olmos.

Mr Nicolas Bergoli sold the quinta in Caballito belonging to the Filpo testamentaria, measuring 132742 square metres, for the sum of 107600 m/n to Emilio M. Castro.

A camp in San Nicolas measuring 1047 hectareas has been sold by Messrs Bengolea to Torna S Acevedo for the sum of 99380 m/n.

Mr Fielding, assistant manager of the English Bank, will leave for Europe with his family in the Maskelyne, which sails on the 22nd inst.

Sr Eduardo Madero has deposited in the National Bank the sum of £800,000, part of the loan obtained in London for the port works.

From the circular of Mr Wildermuth of Rosario we take the following:

|                      | Per 100 kilos  |
|----------------------|----------------|
| Wheat superior ..    | \$4.00 to 4.20 |
| do good .....        | 3.80 to 4.00   |
| Fideos .....         | 4.50 to 5.20   |
| Flour superior ..... | 8.25 to 9.25   |
| do ordinary .....    | 7.00 to 7.50   |
| do 1st qual .....    | 6.85 to 7.00   |
| do 2nd qual .....    | 4.50 to 6.00   |
| Bran in bags .....   | 1.75 to 1.90   |
| Maize loose white .. | 2.00 to 2.10   |
| do do yellow .....   | 2.10 to 2.20   |
| Barley .....         | —              |
| Linseed .....        | 5.15 to 5.30   |
| Alfalfa seed .....   | 28.00 to 28.00 |

'La Tribuna Nacional' has received the following important telegram from London:

The Exchange closed today with much firmness, especially in River Plate stocks. Hard dollar bonds are quoted at 75 1/2 o/p, Argentine loan of 1884 at 93 o/p, do of 1886 at 92 o/p and Provincial Cédulas series I at 71, Deuda Unificada closed at 65 3/4.

The Bolsa received the following commercial telegrams:

|                                       | London, May 13 |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|
| British Consols .....                 | 103            |
| Treasury Bills .....                  | 86             |
| Hard Dollars .....                    | 73 1/2         |
| National Bonds (1881) ..              | 104 1/2        |
| Do. (1884) .....                      | 99 1/4         |
| Province of Buenos Aires (1882) ..... | 98 1/2         |

Liverpool Stock 4000 salted cow hides, 2000 horse do, 290 pipes tallow, prices in the cotton market are advancing, the shipments to the River Plate during the last month were under the average.

London The colonial wool auctions will open on the 7th of June, about 350,000 bales will be offered.

Havre The River Plate wool auctions closed with slack prices, good first for Havre is quoted at 170 to 185, sales about 2500 bales.

The following are the latest quotations for produce in the European and other markets:

'Bordeaux, May 17.

River Plate Sheepskins are quoted to-day as follows:

Long wool fcs 140-142 per 100 kilos; middling, fcs. 120-122; borregas fcs. 110-112. Stock under 1000 bales.

Dry hides mixed with desechos francs 90 to 95 per 50 kilos.

Horse-hair, south, good mixed, francs 115-120 per 50 kilos.

White and yellow maize average price fcs. 11-11.50 per 100 kilos.

United States wheat, the price of which regulates the market, is quoted at fcs 19-19 50 per 100 kilos, that of the River Plate is generally quoted at 2 fcs less.

Special wine cargo for the R. Plate fcs 430-440 per ton of 4 bordalesas. The exports to Bs Aires during the last fortnight were about 8500 bordalesas

London, May 12

Australian wool market active. Superior class for combing, washed, has declined. Quotation 33d per lb, ordinary quality in the grease continues unchanged at 10d per lb.

Havre, May 12

River Plate wool auctions opened yesterday with 3000 bales offered. Compared with previous auctions yesterday's prices show a fall of 5 to 10 cents on all kinds, today's prices are the same as yesterday.

Antwerp, May 12

River Plate cow tallow shows a decline in this market, present quotations 58 fcs per 100 kilos. Buenos Aires wool ordinary quality, with an average yield of 36 o/p, is quoted at 1.67 1/2, fcs per kilo in the grease.

Bordeaux, May 12

In this market sales of Buenos Aires sheepskins continue at 145 fcs per 100 kilos, prices are maintained and much activity reported.

Havre, May 12

Buenos Aires 'bonne et belle' quality is quoted at 5.15 fcs per kilo, washed without expenses.

Paris, May 12

Nothing doing in tallow in this market, prices quoted nominal.

London, May 12

Market firm on 'Change today. Uruguayan Unifeds suffered a decline today, closing at 64 1/2.

Rome, May 12

Markets closed today with firm prices.

London, May 16

The Bank of England rate of discount continues at 2 o/p.

Rio Janeiro, May 16

Bank exchange on London at 90 days has advanced to 22 1/2, d per 1000 reis, sovereigns at 10850. Price of Rio Grande beef 360 to 450 reis per kilo, stock 23000 qq. North American flour is worth 15000 per barrel of 62 kilos. Yellow maize is worth 3850 per bag of 62 1/2 kilos. Alfalfa at 750 reis. Bran at 2750 reis.

## PRICES OF GOLD

|                 |        |
|-----------------|--------|
| Friday .....    | 136.60 |
| Saturday .....  | 134.60 |
| Monday .....    | 134.00 |
| Tuesday .....   | 144.50 |
| Wednesday ..... | 133.70 |

## THE PLAZAS.

## CONSTITUCION.

|               | Per 1 ki |
|---------------|----------|
| Wool .....    | —        |
| Special ..... | 4.20     |
| Good .....    | 3.80     |
| Regular ..... | 3.35     |
| Borrega ..... | 3.60     |
| Bellies ..... | 2.00     |

## Hides.

|                           |          |
|---------------------------|----------|
| Sheepskins consumo ..     | 330 mls. |
| Corderos .....            | 094 cts  |
| Horsehair per 10 kilos .. | 7.00     |
| Horse hides .....         | 2.20     |
| Cow hides .....           | 4.20     |
| Maize white shelled ..    | 2.65     |
| Maize, yellow .....       | 2.00     |

## ONCE.

|                  | Per 10 kilos |
|------------------|--------------|
| Wool .....       | —            |
| Good .....       | 3.80         |
| Regular .....    | —            |
| Bellies .....    | 2.00         |
| Borrega .....    | 3.20         |
| Black Wool ..... | —            |

| Hides             |          |
|-------------------|----------|
| Cow hides .....   | 4.15 m/n |
| Horse hides ..... | 2.00     |
| Horse Hair .....  | 6.00     |
| Nonatos .....     | 2.70     |
| Calfskins .....   | 3.40     |

Sheepskins.

Consumo ..... per kilo 310 mls. |

Pelados per kilo ..... 85 mls. |

Corderitos regular, la docena ..... 0.35 m/n |

Wheat. Per 100 kilos

French with bag ..... 4.20 |

Coast ..... 4.00 |

Salado ..... 4.00 |

Maize.

Morocho ..... 2.30 |

White, shelled with bag .. 2.40 |

100 kilos ..... 2.40 |

Yellow, in grain ..... 3.05 |

CORRALES DEL SUD

PRECIOS:

Primer aparte 10 11 12 13 14

Apartes generales 9 8 7 6

Segundo aparte 5 4 3 2

Terneros 2.50 3 4 5

Capones 1.50 2 2.50

Cueros de vaca 4.50 5 5.50

Cueros de novillos 6 7 7.50

8

Mantanza de vacas 810.

Mantanza de terneros 92

SHIPPING LIST.

Steamers expected to arrive in May:

24 Cordouan from Bordeaux

24 Uruguay from Havre

26 Matteo Bruzzo from Genoa

26 Magellan from the Pacific

27 Graf Bismarck from Bremen

30 Patagonia from Brazil

30 Equateur from Bordeaux

Steamers expected to sail in May:

22 Maskelyne for Antwerp

24 Senegal for Bordeaux

24 Parana for Hamburg

25 Sud America for Genoa

25 Kohn for Vigo

25 Archimedes for Liverpool

27 Magellan for Rio Grande

28 Ville de San Nicolas for Dunkirk

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES & DEATHS

MARRIAGE

JENKINS, COLEMAN—On the 4th May, at the College Church and afterwards at the Scotch Church, Jonas Jenkins to Catherine Coleman, both of this city.

DEATHS

MADDEN—On the 9th May, at Valparaiso, after a long and painful illness, Dennis Madden, aged 55. R.I.P.

CAMPBELL—On the 12th May, at the estancia del Terua, William P. Campbell, aged 48 years. R.I.P.

WALSH—On the 12th May, at the Rosario Hospital, Patrick Walsh, aged 45. R.I.P.

Glasgow papers please copy.

DAVIS—At La Plata, on the 18th May, Lucy Mary Caroline Davis, aged 9 weeks.

DILLO—On the 9th May, at his father's residence in the partido of Suipacha, after a short illness which he bore with Christian patience, Henry, third and beloved son of Henry Dillon, in the twenty-second year of his age. He leaves his parents and a wide circle of friends to mourn his loss. May his soul rest in peace.

DR COLBOURNE

Having returned from Europe, has resumed his practice at 211 calle Alsina. Consulting hour 1 to 2 m15j16

WANTED for the camp, a General Sash, only three in family, no washing, wages \$20. Apply at calle Rivadavia 45, Flores, between 10 and 4, except Sundays.

COLLET Y LLAMBI

384 cuadras de riquísimo CAMPO

En el partido de Las Flores

lindando con el ejido del pueblo, a solo 20 cuadras al sur de la estación Las Flores, con frente a la vía del F.C. del S. campo alto, de riquísimos pastos excelente para invernada ó agricultura, todo alambrado y con poblaciones, conocido por de Plaza Montero, con hipoteca al banco, base de venta

25 ps m/n la cuadra

EL SABADO 28 DE MAYO

a las 3 p.m. en nuestra casa

39 - SAN MARTIN - 39

rematamos a la mas alta postura pasando la infima base de 25 ps m/n la cuadra, lindando con las chacras y a 20 cuadras de la estación Las Flores, apropiado para invernada, agricultura ó pastoreo, pues está a cinco horas de viaje de la capital federal.

Para ver el campo ocurrir en Las Flores al Sr Federico Carrillo. Por mas datos a San Martin 59. m18m28

COOPER'S SHEEP-DIPPING POWDER IS THE CHEAPEST, THE HANDIEST, AND THE BEST AS A CURE AND PREVENTIVE OF SCAB

IT HAS BEEN IN CONSTANT USE FOR THE LAST 45 YEARS AND IS NOW APPLIED TO OVER 40,000,000 SHEEP ANNUALLY

It dissolves instantly in cold water and does not stain the wool

It is a certain cure when applied with care, and costs less than 1 3/4 cents gold per gallon of remedy for dipping purposes.—None have used this excellent remedy once without continuing to use it afterwards, as many in this country can testify.—The following is one of the many first-class testimonials received: 'Estancia Grande, Pereira, June 22 1885'

'In reply to yours of the 20th inst., asking my opinion of Cooper's Dip, I have much pleasure in informing you that I FIND IT THE BEST I HAVE EVER USED. Last year I used other dips, but they did not give good results; today my sheep are perfectly sound, so much so, that a well-known native estanciero was out at my place the other day and remarked the condition of the sheep and the good look of the wool, which I attribute to the above dip. Another good thing Cooper's powder has, is that it does not discolor the wool in the least degree. I put both sheep and lambs under the water, just as you would with tobacco or any other dip, and I have had no bad results. (signed) GEORGE BELL

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

J. B. WANKLYN, 77 MAIPU, BS. AIRES

a15j15

CAMPO 'LOS REMEDIOS' EN LOMAS DE ZAMORA

SE ARRIENDAN estos espléndidos campos, a 6 leguas de la capital de la Republica, partido Lomas de Zamora, estación Ezeiza, en lotes grandes y pequeños, a largos y cortos plazos, al gusto de los arrendatarios. Lotes magníficos para invernadores, lecheros y chacareros. Para tratar, dirigirse al escritorio calle VICTORIA 117, altos. m10j10

ENGLISH BOOT & SHOE STORE

26 - RECONQUISTA - 26

Opposite Colon Theatre

W. H. DUNCAN & CO.

Beg to inform their customers that they have received a large quantity of ladies' and children's Boots and Shoes suitable for winter wear, also a good assortment for camp. We specially recommend our camp customers to avail themselves of this good opportunity for getting good boots for the winter. Terms moderate. A call respectfully solicited. m19j

ARRECIFES IRISH UNION

The first Quarterly meeting of the above body will be held in Arrecifes on the 29th inst. All the members are expected to attend, and each receive his card of membership. T. J. O'Shea, Secretary. m9m21

RODOLFO NEWBERY

125 FLORIDA - 125

REQUISA DE BILLET

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