

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

VOLUME XI, No. 2.

BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1885.

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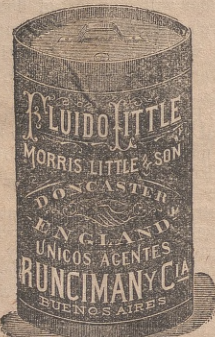
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WANTED for an estancia house in the Camp, a good COOK.—Apply at this Office. j 1-1m

CORRESPONDENCE.

Carmen de Arco,
January 16.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,
I have had an idea in my cranium this long time to write a letter to your Journal on camp matters, hoping you will not refuse it insertion. I know very little of grammar, especially that part they call syntax, so I must ask you to correct any mistakes that may turn up before shunting it on the public. I have never been brought up at collegelike you and other men of talent; my father never expended more metal than one penny a week and two sods of turf on my education, but by reading, writing, and close application I have acquired a little oratorical and argumentative power that enables me to pull through this non-philanthropic world.

Now, Mr. Editor, what's your opinion about sheep farmers? I shall be candid with you and tell you mine. The estanciero or "Swell" sheep farmer is literally grinding down the poor one, so that ten years hence you won't find a man with one, two, or more flocks of sheep on rented camp from San Juan to Tandil or from the sea to the Andes but will be absorbed and left on dry banks, the same as heat by evaporation absorbs water. Think of the exorbitant rent of fifteen, sixteen, and as high as nineteen thousand dollars for one hundred squares of camp: the produce of the best flock of sheep in the country would amount to very little more than this sum (the necessary expenses being deducted), not taking into account the maintenance of a family. The third owner now-a-days has also to pay rent, from three to four thousand dollars, and buys the sheep perhaps at fifty, till they pay for themselves; the estanciero charges him compound interest, so that he generally leaves in debt after three or four years' hard toil. Such a thing as sheep on shares is a story of the past, and if a man has a large family they won't employ him by the month for an obvious reason.

How is it you never make a suggestion in favour of us poor sheep farmers to the Government as a preventative against high rents? See how they are fixing the landlords in Ireland by means

of the Land League (may the star of Parnell and Davitt never grow dim). Look at these land grabbers buying thousands of leagues of land from the Government and selling it at forty or fifty per cent. profit, when it should be sold to us poor sheep farmers at fair value when we would pay the Government at a fixed time in yearly instalments. Look at them also renting three or four leagues of land and re-renting it to us at a price we cannot afford to pay and which in the long run will be the ruin of us all.

Let the Argentine Government enact a law for fair rent, then the poor sheep farmer can realise the hope of becoming one day the owner of the land he occupies, otherwise he will have to sell and seek some other land of fortune, before all his hard earnings go into the pocket of the rich man.

Some recommend us to move outside to the virgin soil of the pampa where we shall have a wide field for industry. For the man with capital the move might do well, who if he loses what he has can replace it, and in addition they say outside camps are not suited for sheep that are bred on the inside camps. These two obstacles deter us from making a move. The right move is "down with high rents" (hear, hear, and cheers), then we shall have no necessity of moving outside except at our own option or to leave room for new comers, just as the young bees drive out the old ones, I wish some one of your correspondents more competent than I would give us a specimen in a leader, of his big flowing phraseology on the topic of "high rents."

Believe me, dear Sir,
Yours truly,
Paddy Byrne.

From the glyn of the downs.

"UNION IS STRENGTH."

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

Buenos Aires,
January 21.

DEAR SIR,

I think I am within the limits of truth when I say that the letter published in last Saturday's *Standard* over the initials "E. J. K." tends to bear out my assertion that Irishmen resident here and their sons born here are not wanting in love for the "Old Land." "E. J. K." has been in Ireland for some years, found it a "home," and looked upon every one he met there as a brother, but "cannot imagine how it is that there are so many Irishmen in this country that would not take a little more interest in their country than they do;" and concludes his communication with the hope that all of Irish descent will join in an endeavour to aid the cause of the dear old country, as he himself will always try to do.

This open avowal is encouraging, and shows that it is not the will which is wanting but rather an organisation which will give voice to the thoughts and aspirations of our people, and which could be taken as the exponent of their views. This association must be Irish and National, and I believe that the well-wishers of the country and of the Irish colony will, on consideration, agree with me in this, that the want of such a society is seriously prejudicial to the best interests and material progress of the country. I am aware that this is a bold assertion to make, but when we consider that the Irishman is acknowledged to be in every land one of the most desirable of immigrants, we must look for the cause of the comparatively small number that comes to our shores, and the immense tide which weakly reaches the United States.

It will be remembered that

when your Very Reverend Editor-in-chief was in Ireland, with the view of making the Argentine Republic known there as a good field for immigration, there was serious opposition in many places from the local leaders of the National Party. The reason was that they thought we here had forgotten Ireland, and that the seven thousand miles of ocean which lie between us had damped our national ardour. And they were, though not exactly correct in their judgments, not to be blamed under the circumstances for the course of action they pursued. About that time Don Nicolas Calvo published certain letters dealing with the question of Irish immigration to the Plate. In one of these it was said that the English Government would be very willing to assist Irishmen to immigrate here, rather than see them going to the United States, Canada, or Anstralia where they would soon become Fenians and the enemies of English rule. "But," continues Mr. Calvo, "when Irishmen arrive here among us they become peaceable citizens, forget Ireland, or only think of it as some dream they might have dreamt in days gone by, and their sons born there become more Argentine than the Argentines themselves."

And this vile slander was allowed to slip by without protest, and doubtless helped to produce the distrust with which a proposed Irish emigration to the Plate was looked upon at home. Nor can the people at home be in any way blamed for the action taken on that occasion.

Now with an Irish National Society established here and working in accord with the movement at home, the Argentine Republic would become better known than it could ever be by the diffusion of pamphlets or tracts, or through the medium of ever so many immigration agents. The popular leaders would have a guarantee that the bone and sinew which was leaving Ireland should not be lost to her, but would still be true to the National faith. Your colleagues, the *Standard* and *Herald*, if they would take this view of the question could do much to assist in organising an Irish Society. As for anything else we must look to the *Southern Cross* as the only exponent of National ideas.

Now, Sir, as an Irish Society is one of the absolute necessities of the times, nor would its establishment interfere or in any way clash with the interests of any other society of English-speaking people at present in existence, or to be hereafter established, we can be Nationalists and yet live in harmony with our neighbours; in fact he is not worthy the name of an Irishman who is not a Nationalist.

I am glad to see that Mr. J. E. O'Curry is back again. Another Nationalist to help it on.

Believe me, dear Sir,
Faithfully yours,
Tubber-na-Glug.

SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN MAILS.

London, Dec. 23.

The consecration of the new Catholic Bishop of Ossory took place in the Cathedral of Kilkenny. The consecration was performed by his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. McGettigan, Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of All Ireland. The proceedings gained special and important significance and attraction from the fact that his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Croke, Archbishop of Cashel, also attended. The Most Rev. Dr. arrived on Saturday evening, and his coming was heralded by an amount of popular enthusiasm

which proclaimed the love and veneration with which the great patriot prelate is regarded in Kilkenny. Thousands of people assembled at the railway station to meet him, the horses were taken from his Grace's carriage, a torchlight procession and illuminations lit up the scene, and the air was filled with cheers of welcome and the music of bands.

The researches of the police at Leipsic have disclosed that nothing less than the destruction of the Sovereign of Germany, the Crown Prince, fifty Kings, Princes and Princesses, Von Moltke, Von Bismarck, and a host of military and political leaders was designed. It is said that large charges of dynamite were concealed in the trunks of trees past which the procession was to advance; that the machinery of explosion partly consisted of wires passing through the branches and leaves for a considerable distance, till at length, having made the transit or circuit of the grove, they descended within reach of of the emissary who was charged to explode the mines.

On Saturday evening, between half-past five and a quarter to six, the city was startled by a tremendous explosion, the shock of which was also felt in the districts of London remote from the centre and situate on either bank of the river. The utmost alarm prevailed, particularly among the passengers over London Bridge and in the immediate vicinity. In an inconceivably short space of time everybody cleared off the bridge from one end or the other.

The south side of London Bridge was damaged, apparently by some explosive. The wave of force was apparently confined within the two sides of the river, and expended most of its power on the north. Several windows of the Custom House, which is some hundred yards lower down, were blown in, and many of the warehouses facing the water suffered in similar fashion, showers of broken glass falling upon the "dummies" moored alongside the wharves. In Lower Thames Street, Fish Street Hill, and Love Lane the shock was severely felt, but the injuries effected were mostly confined to the breakage of glass. In several instances the gas jets in the cellars and lower parts of the houses were blown out. A shoe-black says that he was in the act of cleaning a gentlemen's boots when all of a sudden he felt the shake and immediately afterwards a terrific explosion occurred. He was somewhat stunned, and when he recovered consciousness the gentleman was gone. The buttress upon which the explosive fell was damaged, but not to a serious extent. The explosion was distinctly felt in Stratford, Forest Gate, Canning Town, and even so far away as Ilford, Lewisham, and Woolwich, shaking the Arsenal gates. A member of the London Corporation gave notice of a motion to offer a reward of £5,000 for discovery of the perpetrators of the outrage. Extra guards are put on the London public buildings.

Further investigations regarding the explosion have led to the discovery of a small crack, a few inches long, in one of the granite blocks at the base of the second abutment near the Surrey side, just above low water mark. It has been ascertained that about half an hour before the explosion, three men, one of them carrying a parcel, hired a boat at Queenhithe, rowed out into mid-stream and then let the boat drift under the bridge. The boat did not return, and a boat supposed to be the same has since been picked up derelict further down the river.

THE WORLD-FAMED

PEERLESS DIP.



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STOCK RANCHING IN NORTH AMERICA.

Passing westwards from the Atlantic coasts of the United States—a journey a distance of from twelve to fourteen hundred miles—we come to the great rivers Missouri and Mississippi. All east of these rivers may be roughly taken as settled territory, though with a good many exceptions. West of them are the States of Iowa, Missouri, and Arkansas, and the Indian Territory; and south-west, extending to the borders of Mexico, the immense expanse of Texas. These are the States of the rolling prairie, where, as far as the eye can reach, the grass extends to the horizon, and across which, with the exception of Texas, the winter king rushes with his banner of snow, sweeping all before him, and where used to roam millions of buffaloes, a race of animals now nearly extinct. These, too, have been the lands of the cattle-rancher, who is now, however, retiring farther west towards the foot of the Rocky Mountains into the territories of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico. Crossing the Rockies and descending towards the Pacific, we come into Idaho, Utah, and Arizona. It is mostly in Texas and Utah that the cattle are raised which are destined to be improved by crossing and to be partly fattened in Wyoming and Colorado. Montana has too severe a climate and New Mexico too warm a one and too much rocks to suit well for cattle ranching. It is the man of capital who sets up a cattle ranch in the open prairie. The smaller capitalist makes for the grounds immediately adjoining the Rockies, where there is more succulent grass, and wood, and rocks to serve as a boundary, and where it is consequently easier for him to keep his cattle from straying and becoming lost in the big herds. Manitoba is largely occupied by sheep, and as cattle have an objection to feeding on land over which sheep have passed, this is another reason, besides the one stated above, why stockmen do not generally go farther north than Wyoming. Besides, in the latter territory the land laws are very favourable to taking up claims for cattle raising. Every American citizen or person who has declared his intention to become one, is in it allowed the following land privileges:—Homestead claim, 160 acres; preemption do, 160 acres; tree culture do, 160 acres; desert land claim, 640 acres. In all, 1,020 acres. The general course of taking up these claims is as follows:—1st, Preemption, which you can fall upon and get your papers for within six months, and which costs 200 dollars, or 1 dollar 25 cents per acre. The improvements required are residence, a house, and some cultivation. 2nd, Desert land claim. This takes you three years to prove upon, and is more costly than the others. The land costs 1 dollar 25 cents per acre, and the law demands that you shall fence, irrigate and cut a certain amount of crop thereon, either of hay, oats, wheat, or any other cereal or bulb crop. 3rd, To

take up homestead requires five years' residence, but costs nothing. 4th, Tree culture can be taken up at any time, and demands that you place a number of trees in each acre, and takes eight years to prove upon. By taking up one, two, or all of these several claims, stockmen settle down in Wyoming. The usual course for young men going out with capital in their pockets to invest is not to do so at once, but to go on some rancho as workmen or cowboys, or as friends of the owner, in order to learn the business. It is certainly easier, though somewhat more expensive, to buy out a rancho, taking over corral, stables, cowboys, overseer, and all. The overseer, or foreman, gets from 75 to 100 dollars per month. Most of them are skilful, energetic, and trustworthy men; and the cowboys will take orders from them only, and will not serve two masters. Everything with the men has to be done through the foreman, and if anything goes wrong it is the foreman that should receive your orders, not the men. The cowboys gets from 35 to 50 dollars per month. That the business is a paying one is shown by the rise in the price of cattle. In 1879 Oregon or Utah cows, with calves at foot, were only 17 dollars 50 cents a head. In 1882 cows (with calves) from Oregon or Montana, had risen to 37 dollars 50 cents, while in 1883 they had risen to 40 dollars. The rise in steers, three-years-old, in dry cows, two-year-olds, and yearlings was proportionate. We do not believe it is quite so high now, but there is not much difference. In severe winters the losses among stock are very great, but if ranges have some shelter, and are not overstocked, they are not more than 3 per cent in Wyoming, though in Montana they often amount to 10 per cent.

When cattle are in fair condition they are sold to Eastern buyers, who finish them and transfer them to the Atlantic coast, and from thence (in part) to Europe. The cattle coming straight from Texas are of an inferior kind, and often bring the Texan fever with them. These are generally crossed with half-bred shorthorn bulls or "graded" as it is called. The calves much improved in thrift are either raised in Utah, or Oregon, or in Wyoming itself.

Thus is the meat raised which is beginning to flood the Irish markets, the supply is practically illimitable. But there is still another source of supply which has not yet been tapped. We allude to the immense fertile plains of South America, where there are no winters to decimate the cattle, and where the supply is even greater than in the territories at the base of the Rocky Mountains. These plains of Paraguay and Uruguay feed millions of semi-wild cattle, which might be improved very much, but are, even as it is, fine beasts; and although there is at present not such ready transport from the Llanos to Great Britain as there is from the prairies in the north, a few years will certainly cause this hindrance to disappear. In fact according as the supply of the latter will be more required at home so will that of the former become available. So there is not much hope for the Irish farmer as far as American competition is concerned, and, this being the case, we may as well state the plain truth at once. Forewarned is forearmed. Prices will continue to come down, and rents must almost, if not entirely, disappear in consequence. A rented country cannot compete with an unrented one.—*Weekly Freeman*.

IRISH DISCONTENT.

BY CARDINAL NEWMAN.

An English visitor to Ireland, if he happens to be a Catholic, has in consequence a trial to sustain of his own of which the continental tourist has no experience from Austrian police, or Russian douane, or Turkish quarantine. He has turned his eyes to a country bound to him by the ties of a common faith; and, when he lands at Cork or Kingstown, he

breathes more freely from the thought that he has left a Protestant people behind him, and is among his co-religionists. He has but this one imagination before his mind, and he is in the midst of those who will not despise him for his faith's sake, who name the sacred names, and utter the same prayers, and use the same devotions, as he does himself; whose churches are the houses of his God, and whose numerous clergy are the physicians of the soul. He penetrates into the heart of the country; and he recognizes an innocence in the young face, and a piety and patience in the aged voice, which strikingly and sadly contrasts with the habits of his own rural population. Scattered over these masses of peasantry, and peasants themselves, he hears of a number of lay persons who have dedicated themselves to a religious celibate, and who, by their superior knowledge as well as sanctity, are the natural and ready guides of their humble brethren. He finds the population as munificent as it is pious, and doing greater works for God out of their poverty, than the rich and noble elsewhere accomplished in their abundance. He finds them characterised by a love of kindred so tender and faithful as to lead them, on their compulsory expatriation, to send back from their first earnings in another hemisphere incredible sums, with the purpose of bringing over to it those dear ones whom they have left in the old country. And he finds himself received with that warmth of hospitality which ever has been Ireland's boast; and, as far as he is personally concerned, his blood is forgotten in his baptism. How shall he not, under such circumstances, exult in his new friends, and feel words deficient to express both his deep reverence for their virtues, and his strong sympathies in their heavy trials?

But, alas, feelings which are so just and natural in themselves, which are so congruous in the breast of Frenchman or Italian, are impertinent in him. He does not at first recollect, as he ought to recollect, that he comes among the Irish people as a representative of persons, and actions, and catastrophes, which it is not pleasant to anyone to think about; that he is responsible for the deeds of his forefathers, and of his contemporary Parliaments and Executive; and that he is one of a strong, unscrupulous, tyrannous race, standing upon the soil of the injured. He does not bear in mind that it is as easy to forget injury as it is difficult to forget being injured. He does not admit, even in his imagination, the judgment and the sentence which the past history of Erin sternly pronounces upon him. He has to be recalled to himself, and to be taught by what he hears around him, that an Englishman has no right to open his heart, and indulge his honest affection towards the Irish race, as if nothing had happened between and them. The voices, so full of blessings for their Maker and their own kindred, adopt a very different strain and cadence when the name of England is mentioned; and, even when he is most warmly and generously received by those whom he falls in with, he will be repudiated by those who are at a distance. Natural amiableness, religious principles, education, reading, knowledge of the world, and the charities of civilization, repress or eradicate these bitter feelings in the class in which he finds his friends; but as to the population, one sentiment of hatred against the oppressor, *monet attentente repositum*. The wrongs which England has inflicted are faithfully remembered; her services are viewed with incredulity or resentment; her name and fellowship are abominated; the news of her prosperity heard with disgust; the anticipation of her possible reverses nursed and cherished as the best of consolations. The success of France and Russia over her armies, of Yankee or Hindoo, is fervently desired as the first instalment of a debt accumulated through seven centuries; and that, even though those armies are in so large a proportion recruited from the Irish soil. If he ventures at

least to ask for prayers for England, he receives one answer—a prayer that she may receive her due. It is as if the air rang with the old Jewish words, "O daughter of Babylon, blessed shall be he who shall repay thee as thou hast paid to us!"

INDUSTRIES IN ECUADOR.

As an example of what is going on to a greater or lesser extent in all or most of the South American States, the following summary of the present state of things in Ecuador, taken from the most recent consular and other authentic reports, may be of interest. This country, with about 40,000 square miles of national domain, has now about one million inhabitants, and in 1883 exported its goods to the value of 4,724,246 dollars United States currency. Ecuador possesses three banks of issue—two at Quito, with a joint capital of 750,900 pesos, or Ecuador dollars, one peso estimable at 70 cents United States money; the third at Guayaquil, with a stock capital of 1,000,000 pesos and a paper capital of 2,000,000 pesos. This bank yields its stockholders an annual dividend of 33 1/2 per cent, surely one of the most profitable bankings in the world. There is, besides, a fourth or real estates bank, "Banco de Credito Hipotecario," organised under a charter from the National Congress, and, without capital, making loans on real estate security for 21 years at 12 per cent, with the expiry of which period expires also the indebtedness of the bank. In all Ecuador there is but one railway, or failure of a railway, extending in bad running order for 40 miles north of Pueblo Nuevo, on the Jaguachi, which is navigable for small steamers between that point and Guayaquil, a distance of 12 miles. It was intended to prolong the railway 40 miles further north, whence a good wagon road should conduct to Quito. This railway enterprise, however, on the part of the Government, begun in 1872, was suspended in 1877, and both rail and wagon road, lying in a state of arrest and dilapidation, have hitherto served only to swallow up 4,360,000 pesos. Communication between Guayaquil and Quito is still by river and horse (or mule) back, at a cost, single fare, of from 50 pesos to 100 pesos. There are four tramways in Ecuador, measuring altogether four and a half miles, and all confined to Guayaquil, which has a population of 30,000. Of telegraph lines there are two, the Government line from Guayaquil to Quito, 270 miles, and the Central and South American line, extending from the coast, where it connects with the submarine cable, to Guayaquil 118 miles. With regard to river transport, Ecuador commands on the west slope of the Andes as much as 600 miles of navigable water in actual use, and on the east slope, in the Amazon and its tributaries, quite 3,000 miles that have hardly yet felt the weight of any craft. The west navigation is kept on by 18 steamers of from 25 to 125 tons, by 20 "chattas," or lighter boats of from 4 to 50 tons, by 16 large crafts, or "balsas," and a considerable compliment of canoes of from 500 lb. to 5,000 lb. The rapid tides both ways, often five miles an hour, will without assistance carry a raft about 24 miles a tide, or double that distance in a day. In Guayaquil there are two manufacturing establishments of combined saw mills, foundries, and machine shops, employing some 60 men at wages of from 70 cents to \$3 United States currency, and turning out about 150,000ft. of lumber per year. It has, besides, one steam planing, turning, and sawing establishment, employing 14 hands; two ice, seven small chocolate, and two soda-water establishments, employing in all from about 80 to 90 persons; gas works, producing daily 20,000 ft. and employing 20 persons; one distillery, employing only about two hands and converting daily 40 gallons of aguardiente into

mayorca, a specie of rum consumed by the poorer class. About 100 men are employed in shaping hewn timber into boards and planks, and another 100 at boat-building and repairing. It must further be noted that there are 17 journals in Ecuador—two dailies, three tri-weeklies, 11 weeklies, and one monthly.

REMARKABLE SIGNS IN IRELAND, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF
The Boston Pilot.

I wrote you a short time ago on the probability of a fresh period of distress and consequent agitation here, resultant on the increase of foreign imports, especially American, and the symptoms are already becoming visible. Here in the cities and towns the effect of the great increase in imports is productive of nothing but immediate good. Within the past fortnight or three weeks fresh meat has fallen from tenpence or elevenpence per pound for the best qualities of beef or mutton, to eightpence and ninepence. The local butchers, through buying cattle at an enormous drop in prices, were endeavouring, with usual trade selfishness, to keep up the retail prices, but a large number of foreign meat shops, chiefly Australian and New Zealand, started by some enterprising Englishman, quickly brought them to their facings.

The consequence is that the artisan in Dublin can now be supplied with a fair joint of meat for his Sunday's dinner at from fivepence to sixpence per pound; for every butcher in the "ring" has had to pull down his price as an alternative to closing his shop.

The imports of American flour are also telling splendidly for the poor, disastrously for the speculator and the baker. Everywhere there is a fall in the price of bread quite as remarkable as the drop in that of meat. Sir John Arnold is now selling first quality bread in Limerick at fourpence halfpenny the 4-pound loaf—the lowest price I remember for many years. A few weeks ago the other bakers were charging sevenpence or eightpence for bread of the same quality.

In Dublin, Cork, and other places the full benefit of the low price of wheat has not yet been given the working man, but it cannot in the natural course of things economic be long delayed. There is, therefore, for the toilers of the towns, a splendid prospect just now. But their day cannot possibly be a long one.

The condition of the country generally must make itself felt in due course on the urban population as surely as the atmosphere asserts itself over the barometer. It is only a question of tidal ebb and flow, as it were. I fancy we shall not have long to wait for the ebb. There is a power greater than that of the Land Commissioners at work with irresistible force. While these gentlemen are going on composing fixing judicial rents for the fifteen years period, the laws of production and interchange are quietly showing how clumsy is Mr. Gladstone's makeshift device for saving the Irish landlord system. The farmers find their cattle unsaleable save at a ruinous loss. The landlords in vain put their cleared-out farms into the Land Courts for sale. No fewer than eighteen estates were offered by Judge Flanagan lately, but not a bid that did not seem a mere joke could be got, and the whole batch had to stand over. And this is but the climax of what has been going on for months.

But the most significant symptom of all is to be found in the action taken by the Dungarvan Board of Guardians recently. It is absolutely unique: and it speaks more powerfully for the state to which the country has been reduced by rapacious landlordism and the coercive legislation which supports it than vol-

umes of statistics from fair or grain exchange. When the clerk laid on the table his estimate of rates for the ensuing year it was found to be so high that the guardians resigned in a body, requesting the Local Government Board to send down paid Commissioners to administer the Union, rather than adopt it. One of the guardians said he would as soon face the Devil as face the ratepayers with the estimate. If the people of the Union are forced to pay it—and there seems no escape from the dilemma—other guardians declared many of them must become inmates of the poor-house. This excessive rating is largely swelled by the costs of extra police, but of course the greater portion of the additional cost is made up of charges for additional pauperism. There are as many parts of Ireland as badly off as Dungarvan. Moughrea district, indeed, I believe to be worse. Not since the memorable famine years has such a decisive step been taken by any Board of Guardians, however, for the purpose of calling the attention of those responsible to the pauperism of the community. How farcical, with such a state of things developing itself, to find Land Commissioners fixing high rents for a decade and a half! They might just as well try and fix a birth and death rate.

THR FLOATING CATHEDRAL.

A STEAMER CHURCH FOR THE
RIVER AMAZON.The Paris correspondent of *The Pilot* writes as follows:

"Mgr. de Macedo, Bishop of Para in South America, is at present in Paris in order to recover his health and undergo an operation for a malady contracted in the region of the Amazon. Hence he will depart for Rome to visit His Holiness and explain a project he has of constructing a steamboat for the navigation of the Amazon and for the evangelisation of the people living on the banks of this mighty river. This steamer will be a sort of floating church inhabited by missionaries who will preach the gospel and convert the natives in these districts. "What is necessary," says Mgr. De Macedo, "is to raise the moral and intellectual level of the nations on the Amazon, a civilizing and economical enterprise of the first order. The country is in a backward state; scarcely have the products which nature has so generously bestowed on that land become known. What will it be when all the riches of the soil will have been increased by the labor of an instructed and civilized population. This moral and material decadence of the Amazonian populations comes from their wandering life. When the level of the waters becomes low, they abandon villages and towns to return to the forests. This scattering of the inhabitants renders it impossible for the priests to be brought into communication with the faithful; everywhere the religious edifices are in a pitiable state. Out of twenty-four parishes seven are provided with priests—there are only ten priests for this immense province, and a small seminary with a few students." The steamboat which the Bishop will have constructed will be 128 feet long and 30 wide, and will be called the Christophore or Christ-bearer. The priests which it will carry will employ their leisure hours in learning the dialects of the Indians and informing interpreters, a task which will be later of much advantage to merchants. Last year the Government voted the Bishop a sum of £50,000 as a contribution to the carrying out of this design. Since his arrival in Paris, Mgr. Macedo has received many visitors who have offered him financial assistance in his work. The proprietor of large glassworks has offered to make him a picture in stained glass according to his choice for the floating church; he chose the legend of Saint Christopher bearing the infant Christ on his shoulders—a symbol of what he hopes to effect on the Amazon.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The judgment and sentence of the Court of Queen's Bench in the case of the "Mignonette" cannibals, Dudley and Stephens, were what we expected they would be. The culprits were adjudged guilty of murder, and sentenced to death. Considerable interest attached to the manner in which the Court would deal with the ingenious pleas put forward by the counsel for the defence, especially that which contended that in the terrible condition to which the prisoners were reduced murder was justifiable on the ground of self-preservation. With this atrocious doctrine which in practice would excuse the killing, in certain circumstances, of the weak by the strong, it is satisfactory that the Lord Chief Justice, unlike many of our Protestant contemporaries, evinced no sympathy; it is also satisfactory to know that the law of this country, based on the Divine law, affirms the sacredness of human life under every exigency, save that of self-defence, which is quite different from that of self-preservation. A somewhat ludicrous element was unfortunately imported into an otherwise solemn proceeding by the fact that both the judges and the public were aware that the extreme penalty would not be enforced. This, however, was, perhaps, unavoidable; and although the Home Secretary has advised Her Majesty to commute the sentence, it is certain now that the law has been defined on the point that murderers like Dudley and Stephens will not be treated as mercifully in the future.—*Liverpool Catholic Times.*

Now we may expect a renewal of the English stories of "atrocities" in the Indian "mutiny of 1857." The Indians are preparing again to throw off the murderous clutch of the foreign vampire that has drained their blood for a hundred years. The story of India's suffering under English rule is too horrible to be believed without study. England has fastened her mouth on the jugular vein of a nation of two hundred millions of people, and she has grown fat and fiendish on the long draught. Now, with Russian sentries at the northern gate, the oppressed people are taking heart again. The memory of the thousands of their patriot fellow-countrymen who were blown from the mouth of English cannon in 1857 will nerve the Sepoy's arm when it draws the sword again.—*The Pilot.*

The depreciation of land in England continues. An estate in Devonshire, one of the most beautiful and fertile counties in England, has been sold for £8,000, for which £13,000 was refused a few years ago. The general average for wheat has now fallen to the once unimaginable point of 31s per quarter, and in some places it has gone down as low as 28s 6d. These figures give great encouragement to those who wish to entirely overthrow the feudal system of land tenure, and the alarm of the territorialists themselves is significantly proved by the joke in the *Globe*, a strong Tory organ, that if this depression continues the Land Restoration League, which is an organisation after the heart of Henry George, may have the land for nothing in a little while.

In Italy and France the physicians unite in saying that the cholera only attacks persons weakened by other diseases or predisposed to contagion by intemperate habits. They seem also to agree that the cholera is creeping over Europe, and only fastens on the spots where sanitary conditions are most defective. Moral—clean the houses, cellars, alleyways; empty the ash-barrels; look after the drains and sinks; throw disinfectants into the dark places after they have been thoroughly cleansed; wear light clothing; eat healthy and strong food, and enough of it; and stop drinking beer and rum, and the money saved will more than pay for all the precautionary measures.

An expert book keeper is a lively athlete. Just see how he runs up an account.

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179 CALLE PIEDAD.
And they take the opportunity to advise their friends and the public in general, that they have now on hand a
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CHRISTMAS
AND
NEW YEAR CARDS.

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&c., &c., &c.

THEY are now booking Subscribers to periodicals for 1885.

Please Note

179--PIEDAD--179

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Lampert & Holt's
LINE.

N.B.—Certain steamers marked * are now specially provided for passengers have improved accommodation and appointments, and carry Surgeons and Stewardesses. The other steamers not so provided may carry passengers on certain conditions, for which apply to the Agents.

Departures from Buenos Aires:—

Antwerp and London.
(via Southampton)

HORROX HENING. JAN. 28
Loading in the River Parana.

Antwerp and Liverpool

(via Rio Janeiro and Southampton)

MASKELYNE HERBY. FEB. 8
Carrying the Belgian Mails

Dunkirk.
(Direct)

BROOKFIELD REYNOLDS. JAN 26

Loading in the River Parana.

First and Third class Passages to Brazilian Ports, New York, Antwerp, and towns in Great Britain. Reductions made in favour of Families and companies. First-class Return tickets, available for 12 months, at a reduction of one fourth.

Prepaid Passages issued to those wishing to bring out friends.
Cargo and Passengers for New York will be taken by the steamers which connect with the New York boat from Rio.

Specie and Parcels received at the brokers' office till noon on the days of sailing.

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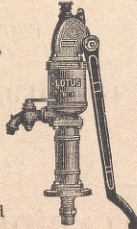
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IMPORTING-HOUSE AND DEPOSIT
OF
MACHINERY AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
English and American Threshing Machines and Steam Engines.
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AMERICAN ECONOMICAL KITCHEN-RANGES;—THE BEST EVER MADE.
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Extra
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KEROSENE
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"SOUTHERN CROSS"
PERFECT SAFETY.

Marvellous colour being perfectly water white. Almost entirely free from smell. Extraordinary brilliant light. It has been tested by the most celebrated analytical chemists in Europe and pronounced.

BEST REFINED AND PUREST OIL EVER PRODUCED.

The purity of the oil is such that trimming the wick with scissors is unnecessary for several months.
Flashing point 450°.

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Santa-Fé.

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Do. Bahía Blanca

AVISO OFICIAL.
OFICINA DE TIERRAS PUBLICAS
NUM. 32.

Se avisa al publico que el dia 2 de Marzo de 1885 se procedera a la venta en remate publico de acuerdo con la ley 26 de Diciembre de 1878 de un terreno de propiedad publica compuesto de 174 hectareas, y ubicado en el partido de Chascomus. Sus linderos son Don Juan Laborde, Da. Rosa Arroyo de Haedo y Don Ciraco Arroyo. La base de venta sera a razon de \$400,000 m. c. la ligua. El remate tendra lugar en la Oficina de dia indicado a la 1 p m.

Se previene a todo comprador que se exigira el 40 por ciento como garantia sobre el importe total.
La Plata, Diciembre 2 de 1884.

IGNACIO FREIRE
Por planos y datos pueden ocurrir los interesados a esta oficina.

MACCALLUM AND CO.,

20 CALLE PERU 20

Are now showing their

NEW WINTER GOODS

specially brought direct from the best houses in London and Paris, and will offer some very cheap lots in new Dress Goods; Silks, Satins, Surahs, Cloaks, Dolmans and Ulsters for ladies and children.

NEW FLANNELS & BLANKETS

at very low prices.

The stock to select from is the largest in Buenos Aires, and the prices will be found moderate.
Inspection invited.

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IMPORTERS AND RETAILERS,
20 CALLE PERU 20

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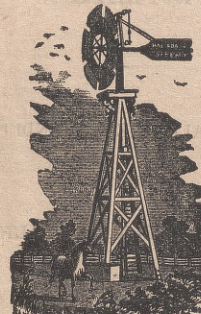
FOR THE
TREATMENT
AND
RAPID CURE

arising from the Stomach and Intestines Affections of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sick Headaches, and Want of Appetite.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER,
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Agents for Bs. Ayres and Montevideo.

Wind is Cheap



So why dont you use it for drawing water instead of employing men and horses for that purpose. The Hallady Standard is the best wind mill manufactured, because being self regulating it requires no attention except oiling once a week. Tell the agents what quantity of water you want, and they will sell you a mill guaranteeing satisfaction. For further information apply to the agents who have a mill on Exhibition at the deposit, Plaza Santa Lucia on Barracas Road, two squares north of Santa Felicitia Church.

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oc 7--pm



COOPERS' Sheep Dipping POWDER
IS THE
CHEAPEST, HANDIEST,
AND THE
BEST.
AS A CURE AND PREVENTATIVE

OF SCAB, AND AS A DIP FOR LAMBS

It is Unrivalled.

It is safe, and has been in constant use upwards of 40 years. It is now applied to over 35,000,000 sheep annually and

CANNOT FAIL IN THE WORST CASE OF SCAB,

as a trial will prove.

DISSOLVING INSTANTLY IN COLD WATER and being in the form of compressed powder, it is in Handling and for Transport to distant parts,

THE MOST CONVENIENT DIP IN THE WORLD.

Sold in large and small packets, in handy iron-bound cases, each case containing sufficient to Dip from 1800 to 2500 sheep, according to the density of the wool.

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Calle Maipu 77
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GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

FROM TO-DAY,

IN THE SALE OF

SINGER SEWING MACHINES.

THOSE WHO WISH TO BUY

LEGITIMATE SINGER SEWING MACHINES,

SHOULD APPLY AT THE AGENCY,

65--CHACABUCO--65

ALL MACH & APPENDAGES ON SALE.



EXTRACT OF TOBACCO

SOUTH DOWN SHEEP WASH



WHICH IS THE BEST REMEDY FOR CURING THE SCAB.

LINCK'S EXTRACT OF TOBACCO.

It is the cheapest and best cure for the Scab, approved of and adopted by all the principal estancieros, from whom we will publish certificate of its unrivalled qualities, in a few days.

MANNER OF USING.—One part; to 150 parts of cold water.

AUG. C. LINCK Y CIA.

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The importance of using only good Kerosene cannot be too highly appreciated. Witness the terrible accidents lately, such as the death of Mr. Levey and Mr. Dean, in Navarro, and the great fire at the corner of Chacabuco and Europa. All caused by the bursting of lamps charged with inferior Kerosene.

In the United States the sale of Kerosene under 1150 is severely punished, and in every country where the interests of the public are cared for, laws have been enacted regulating the quality of oil to be offered to the public.

Yellow Kerosene is always impure, and the strong smelling stuff in general used here would be found under 8000, if analysed. It is needless to add it is highly dangerous.

The only way to be perfectly safe is to use

KEROSENE "LAXOR"

Guaranteed 150 fire test.

It is white, entirely free from any disagreeable odour, gives twice the light, lasts one-third longer, and is consequently as cheap as any Kerosene in this market.

If through using a bad article when he can get a good one just as cheap, a man meets with an accident, he is scarcely to be pitied.

Sole Agent for the

Kerosene 'Laxor'

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Obtain Security Against It!

By keeping Half-a-Dozen HARDEN HAND GRENADE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS on the premises.

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Mandrake Pills

Cures Headache and Indigestion.

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Begs to call special attention to the price and quality of undiminished goods which have just arrived for this season:

Baby-Linen, Robes, Cloaks, Pelisses and Hoods.

Sun Hats, Granny and other Bonnets.

Boys' Navy Drawing room Suits.

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Boys and Girl's Man-o-War Suits.

Jerseys for Girls.

Black and Coloured Lisle, Irish and Cotton Hosiery.

Children's Pinafores in Holland, Muslin and Print, in great variety.

Blouses and Costumes in Muslin, Pique, Cashmere, Print and Holland.

Jersey Collars, Indian Muslin Neck Ties, and China Silk Shirts.

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This season's designs in Fire Screens and Stove Ornaments, Flower Pot Covers.

Newest designs in Art Needle Work, Traced Goods and a great variety of Articles in Plush, Satin, etc.

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This Establishment, under the direction of Miss Conway, receives boarders half boarders, and day-scholars.

There will be accommodation next year for five additional boarders. Persons wishing to apply should do so at an early date.

For terms etc. apply

270 RECONQUISTA.

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CONVENT
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799—TUCUMAN—799

The SPIRITUAL EXERCISES for Ladies will be given by Rev. Father Anselmo Aguilar, from Tuesday Evening, February the 3rd, to Thursday Morning, the 12th. The Meditations will be at 9 a.m., 3 and 6 p.m. each day.

For tickets of Admission, apply to the Rev. Mother Superior.

To prevent falsifications of the

'TEA CELESTIAL'

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ESTANCIEROS

If you want to cure your flocks thoroughly and keep them

FREE FROM SCAB

USE ONLY THE

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Which during last and previous seasons gave the most satisfactory results

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We Guarantee It.

GEORGE & JOHN C. BELL,
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Copies and enlargements, from miniature to LIFE SIZE.
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TERMS.

Cash (yearly)..... \$80 mm
Credit..... 950 —
Monthly..... 075 —

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, JANUARY 23RD, 1885.

It was announced by telegraph this week that an Italian expedition set out from Naples towards the Red Sea. The Italians have been all along ambitious to acquire some settlements on the coast of Africa. The French sternly resisted any encroachment from their Italian neighbours on the Algiers side, and it is most probable that the expedition to the Red sea is undertaken with the connivance, or rather the encouragement, of England. The secret understanding between England and Italy explains the fact that Italy alone among the European Powers accepted England's proposal for the adjustment of the question of Egyptian finances. Africa is the bone that the vanguard is about to fight for. England cannot now well recede from the position she has taken in Egypt. A protectorate over that unfortunate country she will have, though it is only the protection of the wolf for the lamb. When the day comes for finally declaring the claims of England the other European Powers will have something to say on the matter, even though Italy may keep silent in consideration of getting a share in the spoil from her unscrupulous ally.

La Nacion published on Wednesday a report of the Special Commission appointed by the "Sociedad Rural" to devise some means of getting rid of our surplus cattle. We published that same yarn translated into English about six months ago, and it looked to us like a piece of shoddy on its reappearance. The substance of it is that cold is a good preserver and that ice is the preventative of corruption. That may be, but it requires a very icy temperament to reproduce an article of little public interest six months after its first appearance. If it must appear at stated periods let it be in a fossilized form.

We refer our readers to the advertisement of the new building society, "La Edificadora," which we give in another column. Under ordinary circumstances we should not make any reference to an undertaking which, after all, must rise or fall on its own merits, but the names of the directors of the new company are more than a sufficient guarantee that bona-fide work is meant, and that everything will be done in a straightforward manner and to the best advantage of those who may choose to invest. Apart from that, it is undoubtedly a fact that some such association as that which "La Edificadora" proposes is wanted here among English-speaking people. We lose many a golden opportunity by want of

combined action. The Italians have their mutual associations, by which many of the poorest among them have become owners of the houses they occupy. "La Edificadora" is only following the example set it by other nationalities with the very best results. We admire the gentlemen at the head of it for their pluck, and we wish them every success.

Lord Frederick Hamilton thinks that the state of tyranny prevailing in this country is not surpassed in despotic Russia. This rather strong language was used by his lordship in a speech made not long ago at Ramelton, in the county Donegal. Lord Frederick was only a few months in Buenos Aires, and he could not have acquired the experience necessary to justify him in making such a sweeping assertion. His lordship says, "The Government of the Argentine Republic is one of the very worst in the world." This might come very well from an Englishman speaking to Englishmen, but it will scarcely be believed by Irishmen, who know that the worst home Government is infinitely better than the best Government of a stranger. The rulers of the Argentines may be tyrants.

But their tyrants then are still, at least, their countrymen. Lord Frederick need not have gone to Russia for an illustration of despotism. He had plenty of it in the land in which he was speaking. May God protect the Argentine Republic from such despotism as that to which Ireland is subjected under the "mild rule" of Spencer.

The Patria Argentina credits Mr. Thompson of the Evangelical Church with a string of absurdities worthy of a madman. Out of the mass of mendacious filth we select one whose war-worn outlines are more or less familiar to our readers: A convent has been found to have concealed in its vaults the bodies of 80 murdered infants!! Trusty Thompson is wise in his generation, and carefully refrains from mentioning the particular religious establishment in which the atrocities were committed. He has not forgotten the untoward fate of his more courageous fellows in England, who, more explicit in their charges, were made pay through the nose and eat unlimited dirt in guerdon of their zealous lying. It is hardly necessary to say that no honest Protestant would endorse the abominable invention of Mister Thompson.

When the inspectors of weights and measures of drugs and of food are about to start on their inquisitorial errand, notice is kindly given to the traders. The consequences of this proceeding are far less satisfactory to the general public than our authorities perhaps fully realize.

Gen. Mansilla is again at large, having purged by a detention of 8 days the crime of treating the President of the Republic with undue familiarity. The heat is too great, and the human mind too limited in resources, for us to comment on this astounding incident.

Five thousand men out of work made an angry demonstration in London on the 17th inst. They demanded employment from the Government and committed many acts of violence. It looks as if England were about to feel the throes of one of those social-economical convulsions which she has ever done her best to foster in other countries, and over which she has long so complacently chuckled.

The National Government has granted a monthly subsidy of 100 nacionales for the poor school that is kept in the Calle Corrientes by the agents of the American Proselytizing Society. It is no wonder that the finances of this country should be in a queer condition, when the Government can find no better use for the public money than to hand it over to a

society which keeps up a staff of employes here with the object of making apostates and perverting the people from the faith of their fathers. There are many charitable institutions in this country which have certainly a better claim on the Government than the school of the proselytizers institutions that are at the same Argentine and Catholic, and they never receive a paper dollar from Government.

If the heat were not so oppressive that our risible faculties had completely "absquatulated" and left us as dull as a barrel-organ, we should laugh as loud as a horse-dealer at Tattersall's on reading the columns of unmitigated rubbish that are daily transmitted from Montevideo. We are gravely told, by telegraph, for example, that a mad dog chased his master and tore off the tail of his coat, that there is no truth in the report of the death of the terrible Cangao, who was injured on Sunday; that an old woman has got a life pension; that the Laurak Bat Society has got a president, "Y Cosas de Estilo."

A Frenchman is reported to be with the Mahdi assisting him with his advice in affairs political and military. It would, perhaps, be better for the dark prophet if he had an Irishman, who should render him such good service as the Fenian Aylward did the Boers.

Latest accounts state that winter has set in with great severity in many European countries. Large rivers in Austro-Hungary are frozen, heavy falls of snow have stopped all traffic, and the wolves, driven from their accustomed haunts by the rigours of the season, are trooping into the outlying parts of Pesth and other towns, to the great terror of the inhabitants.

THE SOUTHERN LINE OF RAILWAY.

The Southern Line was near being the scene of another terrible accident on Sunday. An express train left Androgue conveying the remains of D. Emilio Perez. A flock of cattle were crossing the line near Lomas when the train suddenly came on them. Some three or four of the animals were killed but fortunately none of the passengers were hurt. Is not this another proof that the managers of the Southern Line are incompetent to discharge the duties they have undertaken? We have been reproached for taking this view of the matter and calling on the Government to interfere, but it is the most charitable view that can be taken, for we should be sorry to say that the managers of the line deliberately sport with the lives of the people. We have heard it said that the friends of the victims of the Lanus disaster are bringing an action for damages against the Company. This is as it should be, but yet it is not sufficient to guard against the danger to which people travelling on the Southern Line are exposed. No pecuniary compensation can make up for the loss of human life, and it is only poor consolation for a man who is going to be victimised to be informed that his friends will receive a sum of money after his death. Prevention is better than punishment, and it is the duty of the Government to prevent the Southern Railway Company from doing more mischief. There must be something radically wrong in the administration where accidents are constantly occurring. The intention of the managers may be good and we have no doubt it is, but that is only another reason why the Government should relieve them of the burden which is manifestly too heavy for them. The public safety must be preferred to private interests no matter how important those interests may be.

THROW OFF THE MASK.

It is quite an impossible task for any man to live continually under a disguise. One may for a time present an appearance not his own and assume a virtue though he have it not, but after a time his real character will exhibit itself and his natural foibles will force themselves through the veil of his disguise. The man who pretends to be what he is not is certainly a most contemptible person, and the more he tries to masquerade in conduct or principles the more the hollowness of his professions are known and the more contemptible he becomes in the eyes of the observer. It is the same with Nations and Governments. Acting a false role makes them objects of derision if not of hatred, and not only that, but it is sure to lead to strife, dissensions, and ruin. We have more than once asserted in these columns that we do not wish to dictate to any people what form of Government they should adopt. A republican form of Government is good for some, a constitutional monarchy for others, and there are many for whom a despotism is undoubtedly the best adapted. The evil is not at all in the form of Government in itself but in not adhering to that form when once its laws and constitution are known. Argentina is a republic in form but a despotism in reality. In a republic people are ruled by themselves; in this country all rule is in the hands of a petty clique whose movements are watched by another clique until they can snatch the sceptre from their hands. The registry of voters on last Sunday was the most sanguinary sarcasm on liberal and republican institutions that has ever been put forth in this land of liberty. Is the palladium of civil liberty, the franchise, the exclusive right of a few dozen colporteurs, secret police, and cut throats? Or rather is not the whole machination of human rights and free elections among us a most sublime farce? Why will we, therefore, any longer deceive ourselves in trying to deceive the world. We have been living for several months with forced currency in practice while we professed to give payment in specie. We carried on the joke until by dodging and equivocating we brought the country to the verge of ruin. We at last threw off the mask and declared *curso forzoso* the order of the day, and if we are not so wealthy as we wish to be thought we can at least breathe more freely. The Government have laid aside the mask and pleaded guilty to the charge of impetuosity. Let us do the same in the political tribunal. Let us acknowledge that we have not yet reached that stage of political perfection so necessary for a republican form of government. Let us be in name what we are in reality, and if the River Plate will not be the happiest country in the world she will, at all events, know her own position, and she will secure the respect of many, by her sincerity and truth, whose contempt she probably now earns by her hollow sounding professions.

GENERAL ITEMS.

Prices of wool varied this week with the rate of exchange. In the beginning of the week prices rose and continued to rise until Wednesday. Yesterday there was a turn in the tide and prices fell again about three dollars per arroba. Market very dull yesterday. Some very heavy sales were done on Wednesday. Even wool went out of deposit and reached a high figure. Superior wools now are from \$100 to 110; good wools from \$90 to 98%. Since the great fall in exchange there is a difference of from 20 to 23 per cent in prices.

Good Bills were discounted yesterday at 7 per cent in private banks and doubtful bills at 7 1/2 to 8. Exchange ruled yesterday at the following rates: on England 38d. and on France 45 frs. for the

dollar. The National and Provincial Banks are, we believe, unwilling to give bills unless at a very low rate. On Wednesday the house of Mallman negotiated some at 37.

There are rumours afloat in the air of plots, revolutions, counter-plots, and counter-revolutions, in this city. The National Government, in view of the situation, has ordered all the police to be supplied with Remington rifles. The fire brigade has also been armed, and it is said that the Government has ordered four battalions of troops engaged in the South to garrison the city.

His Holiness Pope Leo XII. has expressed his full approval of the conduct of the nuncio Mgr. Maffei in the conflict with the Argentine Government. The approval of His Holiness has been announced by Cardinal Jacobini to the representatives of different nations.

We have received letters from some of our subscribers in Suipacha asking to whom they may pay their accounts for the *Southern Cross*. Our friends in that neighbourhood will much oblige by settling their accounts with the Rev. Father Mc Nerney.

A young man named Joseph Allen, a compositor on the *Herald*, was drowned at the new bathing-place in the Calle Balcarce on Sunday. Whilst bathing he suddenly dived under the water. As he did not reappear at the expected time, Mr. Anderson and another gentleman dived to rescue him, but he was quite dead when the body was brought to the surface. The funeral took place on Monday and was attended by many of the English compositors and friends.

Some thousands of immigrants have reached this port this week. The steamer "Entella" alone brought 1,084 passengers for Buenos Aires. As there were several deaths on board the "Entella" during the voyage, she was put in quarantine at Montevideo.

Santos has decreed that D. Joaquin Santos, his brother shall be president of the Montevidean Senate and vice-president of that Republic.

The Great Southern Railway has scored one more accident, which, if it has not had fatal results, is to be attributed rather to good luck than good management. The scene of the occurrence was Lomas on Sunday last.

On Sunday while a child belonging to Mr. Calzetta of Carapachay Island, was trying to row a little canoe in the river in front of his father's house, the boat was upset. Messrs. Waats and Montenero who were present jumped off the bank and with considerable difficulty succeeded in saving the boy's life.

A duel was fought on Sunday between Major Sarmiento and Captain Garcia Mansilla, both of the Argentine navy. The weapon selected was the sabre. After a long and desperate fight, in which many wounds were received by both combatants, none, fortunately, serious, the seconds declared honour satisfied.

D. Domingo Frias, proprietor of the Santa Catalina Cabaña, has presented a beautiful statue of the Blessed Virgin, recently brought from Europe, to the San Jose asylum in Mercedes. The statue is considered a great work of art.

A fire broke out on Thursday evening in the mill belonging to Messrs. Vatuone in the calle Victoria near the corner of Caridad. The fire soon spread to the neighbouring houses. The firemen were soon on the ground, but as usual there was no water.

Typhoid and gastric fever are still prevalent in the city and many persons succumb to them. On a recent occasion there were three cases of typhoid fever on board a passenger steamer that left this port for England.

According to a telegram from Chile, an attempt was made on the life of the President of that country on the 17th inst. A suspicious-looking parcel was sent

by post to the President, but His Excellency laid hands on it and had it opened with all precaution, when it was found to contain dynamite so deftly arranged that any essay at breaking the envelope in the ordinary way would infallibly produce an explosion. The Chileans are beginning to copy the tactics of Earl Spencer and the dynamitards of Dublin Castle.

We regret to announce the death of Mrs. Weatherly (née Mary Harrington), of San Pedro, Deceased was a native of Berehaven, co. Cork, and was about 80 years of age.

A tent beside the Mercedes station on the Western Line took fire on Monday owing to the spilling of a quantity of kerosene in the fire place. A young man named Bompas was so badly burned that he died the next day.

Mr. Mayer, we hear, leaves the Chairmanship of the Western Railway Board, and will be succeeded by Dr. Enciso, present Provincial Minister of Hacienda. Mr. Uriburu we learn, will resume the Hacienda portfolio.

It is said that there is a British missionary named Brick in Terra del Fuego who has civilized 500 Indians and taught them to speak English.

Nearly 1000 Gallegos took shipping in the port of Vigo for the River Plate in December.

The *Tribuna Nacional* says there is imported sugar enough in the country for three years to come, owing to Government allowing four months to elapse before the protective duty imposed to enrich the Tucuman sugar makers came into force.

Dr. Gould, the director of the observatory, has sent in his resignation, which will be accepted by Government.

On Sunday the 18th inst. a collection was made at Stegman's Chapel in Arrecifes, in behalf of the Sullivan National Tribute Fund. A respectable sum was subscribed. We shall publish the list of subscribers later on.

Sr. Arostegui, a member of the Montevidean Congress, fearing some trouble from his own Government, took refuge in the Argentine legation. For this he was expelled by vote of a majority of Deputies. An interesting debate took place on the matter, in the course of which a Sr. Houre called Sr. Martinez a guanaco, and Sr. Freire said he was half a macaco. Other similar specimens of Parliamentary language were profusely displayed, which show the high degree of culture to which the chivalrous representatives of the Grand Oriental Republic of Uruguay have attained.

A most horrible occurrence took place at the Colonia Roca in Santa Fé on the night of the 4th inst. A man named Fabio had provided a demijohn of caña which he intended to distribute among his peons, and he was in the act of pouring the liquid into another vessel when a child who was holding a light close by was thrown down and the liquid took fire causing a tremendous explosion. Two or three were killed and several others dreadfully burned.

D. Bartolome Mitre went on a trip to Montevideo this week and he was received with all honours by the Orientals.

While Dr. Obligado was driving a carriage on Sunday near San Isidro one of the horses was suddenly frightened and ran most furiously. There were several ladies in the carriage, and Dr. Obligado failing to rein in the horses sprang from the carriage seat upon its back and after much labor succeeded in stopping it. Dr. Obligado was seriously hurt and suffered an internal hemorrhage. He recovered, however, and was highly complimented on his heroism.

The Platense Company have changed their time-table. In future their boats will run as follows: on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays the "Apollo" goes to Montevideo, and on Fridays the "Tridente." On Sundays the

"Tridente" and on Wednesdays the "Juan B. Say" go to Uruguay. On Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays the "Minerva" goes to Rosario, calling at intermediate ports, and the "Diana" or "Leda" on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The "Pomona" goes to Bahia Blanca on the 1st of each month. The "Diana" or "Leda" goes to Santa Fé, calling at intermediate ports, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The "Maine et Loire" or "Sartre" takes a cargo to Rosario or San Nicolas on the 10th, the 20th, and the 30th of each month.

Several shareholders of Terrason's Frozen Meat Company held a meeting recently to discuss matters of interest and appoint officials. It appears that 295 out of the 348 shares were represented. The following appointments were made: President of the Council, D. Melchor Echaque; Vice-president and Treasurer, D. St. Argerich; Nocales, F. M. Igarzabal, T. Acevedo, S. Rama; Secretary, E. Vila.

Sr. Marcos Paz, the chief of police in this city, has got temporary leave of absence, and Colonel Bosch has been appointed to replace him in the interim. There are rumors that Sr. Alvear, *volens volens*, will resign the office of Intendant, that he will be succeeded in his office by Marcos Paz, and that Colonel Bosch will then be appointed permanent chief of police.

Most scandalous scenes took place at the registration tables on Sunday. At the entrance of the Balvanera Church a number of roughs appeared and insisted on having their names registered, though they could not give any proof of qualification. One person has it that the roughs were led by Cernadas the Juez de Paz of the district, and that they offered violence to the committee of the registry. Another disorderly scene took place at the Parish of San Cristobal, and again the learned judge of the district is accused of having caused the riot by his officious meddling. The voters inscribed were principally scavengers, peelers, lacqueys, railway porters, Government employees, and the tag, rag, and bobtail of the city.

A tramp was arrested last week whilst in the act of laying stones on the rails of the Northern Line of Railway.

"La Florencia," a ship belonging to Mr. Langworthy, reached this port on Saturday with a cargo of machinery for the Gran Chaco.

The fetes of St. Cloud which are annually held by the French residents in this city for the benefit of charitable Institutions were inaugurated on Monday, in the Eliseo Bieckert. The place was tastefully decorated, and a concert was given at night. On the very first day there was a sum of \$3,600 m/n to the credit of the organisers.

The "Matteo Bruzzo," on reaching Genoa, was put in quarantine. The passengers were landed on the Island Pianosa and the bedding and clothes of the passengers were burnt on the island.

The next rural fair and exhibition at Mercedes is appointed to take place in September.

A new daily paper entitled *Gil Blas* is announced to appear on the 1st of February, prox., under the editorship of General Mansilla and Dr. F. Madero.

The insurance companies have presented a note to the Government complaining of the immense amount of inflammable matter kept in the different stores and warehouses in the city. They say it is not fair, and doubtless would prefer their clients to keep their toeks immersed in water.

The sanitary authorities of Montevideo have proposed the abolition of quarantine, there being no longer any occasion for its continuance. We heartily second the motion.

The cholera has completely disappeared from Toledo.

A large and beautiful atlas of the Argentine Republic is about to be published.

TELEGRAMS.

London, Jan. 21.

There was great agitation yesterday at the war office on account of the resolution taken by Government to resist any attempt on the part of Turkey to occupy Egypt. Great activity in the naval stations.

The *St. James's Gazette* says the Government will settle the Egyptian Question by undertaking for a time the administration of central and lower Egypt, and accepting all the responsibilities.

Important arrests have been made in Berlin in consequence of the recent assassination by the Socialists of the Police-Agent Rumpff.

A meeting of unemployed labourers has been held in front of the Royal Exchange, and immense numbers of pamphlets were sold of a very advanced Radicalism.

Serious earth movements here have caused much damage.

All the Powers are interested in the Egyptian Question, excepting Italy, have rejected the proposals of England regarding Egyptian finances.

In view of the unfavourable reply of the Powers to the proposals of England on the financial affairs of Egypt, the English press is occupied with the question, and sharply criticises the attitude taken by those Powers, whose counter-propositions are not approved of.

Paris, Jan. 17.

Edmund About, the French writer and novelist, has just died.

It is affirmed that France and Germany have come to an agreement with regard to Egypt, Congo and China questions.

The answer of the Powers to England's propositions, relative to the financial question in Egypt, proposes the realization of a loan to serve as a guarantee to the Powers for the application of a provisional tax, to pay the coupon of the Egyptian debt, and finally a proposal for a joint inspection of affairs.

Rome, Jan. 21.

The Pope is unwell.

Berlin, Jan. 16.

The Emperor William is unwell.

To-day Prussian Parliament (Landtag) re-opened.

Royal Message speaks of friendly relations with all foreign powers, but touches on no questions of public interest.

Germany has rejected England's proposed measure with regard to the Egyptian finances, and accepted those of France.

The Socialists have assassinated the Police-Agent Rumpff, avenging in this manner the persecution made by same against Reimsdorff Rupsch, and Kurchler, who were sentenced to death for having attempted to assassinate the Emperor.

New York, Jan. 16.

The banking establishment of Messrs. J. J. Cisco and Co. has failed; liabilities over a million dollars.

Vanderbilt has purchased all the properties and mortgages belonging to General Grant, sold at public auction, in consequence of the great commercial disaster that happened to the latter, and sent the tickets to the wife of the General. The lady in question refused the kind offer at first, but ultimately accepted it.

Washington.

The President of the Republic has sent to the Chamber a series of documents which show the increasing trade of the Republic with the West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America.

Madrid, Jan. 13.

The King is visiting the places which have suffered from the earthquakes, for the purpose of assisting the distressed.

Cairo, Jan. 13.

The latest news is that the Emir of Sangora, the lieutenant of Osman Digna, is about to attack with 8000 men, the forces under Colonel Stewart near Shendy.

Callao, Jan. 14.

The delegates of Cáceres arrived at Callao in a vessel of the United States navy in order to confer with General Iglesias.

The Minister of the United States asked the President whether he would receive them; the reply was that he would do so if they came to accept the amnesty, but that, if they had any other mis-

sion, they would not be allowed to land.

Valparaiso, Jan. 19.

The new banks, the Paceaño and the Postosino, are being established in Bolivia, with a capital of \$500,000 each.

It is stated that the Emperor of Brazil has ordered his ambassador to withdraw from the Court of Arbitration, and that he will not be replaced.

Exchange on England 26 1/2.

The army for this year will consist of 7,100 men. The navy will consist of two ironclads, one monitor, three corvettes, three gunboats, three despatch boats, five pontoons and two small steamers.

Santiago de Chile, Jan. 21.

On Saturday night, a large and weighty letter addressed to the President of the Republic was received at the post-office, where it attracted attention from being post-paid, though letters addressed to the President are not subject to postage.

A post-office clerk took the letter to the President, who, suspecting a criminal attempt, opened it at the side, leaving the upper part intact.

He carefully extracted the contents, which consisted of a box twenty-five centimetres in length, sixteen in width, and two in depth, and weighing 750 grammes.

A combination of wire and india-rubber enclosed a deposit of dynamite which would have exploded on raising the cover of the box.

The Criminal Judge is investigating the matter.

At a session of the Chamber of Deputies, yesterday, Mr. Mate protested against the attempt on the life of the President of the Republic. Another deputy proposed that a committee should be appointed from the Chamber to wait on the President and express to him the feelings of the Chamber on the attempted outrage. The matter was postponed at the request of Deputy Leteleer, to whose party (Radical) the act is attributed.

Nothing has been discovered respecting the criminals who sent a parcel of dynamite to the president. The box contained a clock arrangement which, if anyone had pulled the twine around the box, would have made a hammer fall upon the heads of some matches, and the spark would have exploded the dynamite powder in the box.

A daughter of the president tried to open the box, but finding it difficult gave up the attempt. Shortly afterwards, the president, in the presence of his wife, opened the box carefully, cutting the strings one by one.

Panama, Jan. 15.

In consequence of the election of the President of the Municipality a sharp dispute arose between Colonel Figueroa and M. Francisco Ossa, and ended in revolvers being drawn and Figueroa being killed.

A HAPPY IDEA—A NEW LIGHT

"ANTORCHA-SOL."

We saw at Messrs Cassells, 491 Ma'pu, a new light produced by the vapor of kerosene upon a hot surface, and which is intended for workshops, patios, galpones, stations, corridors, gardens, wharves, corrales, Barraças, etc. etc., as also for use in such out-door night work where a strong light is required.

The apparatus is very simple in construction, and may be described as an elegant spherical reservoir capable of holding one gallon, to which is attached an iron tube bent in the form of the letter "1" with the illuminating point at the lesser end. This is simple in construction, two simple thumb screws taking the place of intricate and elaborate parts.

The light is argo and brilliant—whiter than gas and equal to eight gas jets. We are assured that the cost does not exceed six cents per hour. The apparatus is managed with the greatest facility. It is always ready; no wick to trim; entirely free from explosion and, in fact, it appears to us to be the cheapest light known in comparison with its illuminating power.

For use on railways in any sudden emergency where a bright and powerful light is needed, we can imagine no light more suited or easier handled.

For the camp, these new "Antorchas-Sol," as they are appropriately called, will come in useful and prove most valuable.

THE ENGLISH BANK OF THE RIVER PLATE (LIMITED)

RECONQUISTA 71 á 77; BUENOS AYRES. AND Corner of Calle Puerto and Cordoba, ROSARIO.

Authorized Capital..... £1,500,000 Subscribed Capital..... 1,000,000

Commercial and other Current Accounts opened.

Deposits received at sight and for Fixed periods.

Bills Discounted, Negotiated, or Collected.

Advances made, upon Approved Securities.

Letters of Credit issued on London, the Continent, the United States and Brazil for Commercial and Travelling purposes.

Bills of Exchange issued and purchased on the following places—

London, and the principal towns in England, Scotland and Ireland;

Paris, Bordeaux, Antwerp,

Genoa, and other places in Italy, Spain, Switzerland,

The United States, Montevideo,

Rio Janeiro, and other places in Brazil.

Transfers of Funds to or from this Country and the Continent can be effected by telegram or otherwise, through the medium of the Banks' Chief Office at

No. 8 Old Jewry, London E.C.

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

The following rates of Interest will be allowed and charged by the Bank, until further advice.

Allowed—

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

Deposits at 30 days notice..... 5 do

Do for 60 days fixed..... 5 1/2 do

Do for 90 days fixed..... 5 1/2 do

Charged—

Overdrafts in Current Account Gold or Paper.... 9 1/2 per ann

Discount according to arrangement.

T. H. JONES, Manager.

Buenos Ayres, March 1, 1884.

ENGLISH TIMBER-YARD.

John E. Turner & Co., 335—Calle Mendoza—335 BOCA.

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

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

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

335, Calle Pedro Mendoza. st pm

MOORE'S CORNER.

The oldest and best established house, celebrated for its large stock and the superiority of its

FINE TEAS

THAT ARE STRONG, AROMATIC AND CHEAP.

A complete supply of WINES, COFFEE, MARMALADE, COCOA, CHOCOLATE, RAISINS, CURRANTS, SPICES, &c., &c.

THE CONFIDENTIAL STORE-HOUSE.

Don't forget when you visit the town to pay a visit to

Moore's Corner, PIEDAD & RECONQUISTA.

PROVINCIAL BANK OF BUENOS AYRES.

Business Hours, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

THE BANK receives Deposits of not less than \$400 currency, or 16 patacones. These Deposits will not be entitled to interest if withdrawn before the expiration of sixty days from date of such deposit. The interest is paid on the first days of the month, when the deposits are withdrawn. All interest not collected shall, at the end of each year, be capitalized.

Deposits at interest are entered in a pass-book, which the Bank delivers to the Depositor, showing the different drawings and deposits, with capital and interest. No money will be delivered without this book being presented.

The Bank receives gold deposits, allowing no interest on accounts current, but paying interest on sums deposited for terms of sixty and ninety days or more, repaying in gold of legal currency.

The Bank discounts, three times each week, bills with two signatures, with ninety days to run; it also discounts mercantile bills, with from seven days to six months to run, on condition that at maturity, they are paid in full; discounting also, in gold, commercial "pagarés" of from seven days to four months, on condition of repayment in the same specie as advanced.

The Bank draws at three days' sight upon the following Branches:—San Nicolas, Mar'edes, Lobos, Chivilcoy, Salto, Azul, Dolores, Baradero, Tandil, Chascomus, 25 de Mayo, Exaltacion de la Cruz, San Pedro, Pergamino, and Las Flores. The Branches also draw upon the Central Bank at sight. Commission will be allowed to brokers who present bills and "pagarés" for discount.

From the 20th instant the Bank will allow as follows:

Commercial deposits..... 3

Private deposits..... 4

In gold, at sight..... 5

Do at sixty and ninety days or more..... 2

On discounts of letters or pagarés, commercial and non-commercial, in paper currency, legal tender, or gold..... 2

Buenos Ayres, May 16, 1881.

B. GAYAN, Secretary.

BANCO HIPOTECARIO

THIS Establishment, located in the City of Buenos Ayres, advances loans in Mortgage Cédulas (series E) upon a mortgage of property either in this city or in the provincial towns and camp of Buenos Ayres.

Contracts last for twenty-three years, after which term the mortgaged property becomes free of all incumbrance, provided that the owner has regularly paid the yearly interest, amortization, etc., at the rate of 9 per cent, payable quarterly, viz., on the 1st of January, the 15th of April, the 15th of July, and the 15th of October.

If the party interested should, for example, take \$5000 tuertes in Cédulas, or \$125,000 mpc, he pays a yearly interest of \$150 tuertes, or \$12,500 mpc; that is at say, \$12.50 every three months, equivalent to \$3812 1/2 mpc.

The mortgagee may curtail the debt by repayment in Cédulas of any sum not less than one-tenth part of the loan, in which case he also proportionately diminishes the future payments of interest and amortization. He may also, at any time he pleases, redeem the mortgaged property altogether by paying back in Cédulas the capital lent him, deducting therefrom the amount already liquidated.

To obtain loans it is necessary to present the title-deeds of the property at the bank secretary's office, where every facility will be afforded for transacting business, without any expenses save the payment of ten hard dollars for examining the title-deeds.

The bank is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

ENGLISH GROCERY AND DRAPERY STORE ALBERT GEBBIE

DEFENSA, Nos. 47, 49 & 53

One square from PLAZA VICTORIA

I have always in stock goods suitable for camp use, such as Woollen Blankets, Quilts, Wincies, strong and serviceable Dress Goods, Corduroy and Mole-skin, Flannels, Crimean and large Co ton-shirts, Woollen and Cotton Shirting, a large assortment of Hosiery, Stays, etc.

In the Grocery we have just received our New Season's Tea. (As a rule, our Teas have given great satisfaction.) All articles kept of good quality. Also an assortment of useful Crockery.

AGENTS FOR Linck's Extract of Tobacco.

Sold on Importer's terms.

GRAND HOTEL FRASCATI

MAIPU, 22, 24 AND 26.

Between Piedad and Rivadavia.

ENGLISH SPOKEN.

Splendid Accommodation for Families.

m3 6m

J. MOHR BELL & CO., 335-VICTORIA-339 BUENOS AIRES.

M. CORMICK HARVESTING MACHINE COMPANY LA SIN RIVAL SEGADORA Y ATADORA CON HILO. Includes illustration of a horse-drawn mowing machine and text: 'PICAFLOR' MAQUINA DE SEGAR TRIGO, LINO Y ALFALFA 'IMPERIAL' MAQUINA DE SEGAR TRIGO 'DAISY' MAQUINA DE CORTAR PASTO 'TIJERA' UNICOS AGENTES PARA LA REPUBLICA ARGENTINA J. MOHR BELL & CO. BUENOS AIRES

ALAMBRE PARA CERCO, TORNQUETES Y VARILLAS, TRANQURAS, ARADOS, PALAS, HORQUILLAS, DESGRANADORES DE MAIZ, &c., &c.

63 FLORIDA 63 DENTISTA NORTE AMERICANO Gmo. A. NEWLAND ANTES Newland Hermanos 63 FLORIDA (altos) SEGUNDA PIEDAD

CARNAVAL 1885. DOMINOS DE RASO DE SEDA; DE RASO DE LANA; DE RASO DE ALGODON; DE TODOS COLORES. GENEROS DE ALTA FANTASIA PARA TRAJES DE CARNAVAL. VERANO 1884-5. Baños

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AN EDITORIAL RIDE.

The following spirited sketch by Artemus Ward affords a good example of the "Genial Showman's racy style:

When Mr. Greeley was in California ovations awaited him at every town. He had written powerful letters in the *Tribune* in favour of the Pacific Railroad, which had greatly endeared him to the citizens of the Golden State. And therefore they made much of him when he went to see them.

At one town the enthusiastic populace tore his celebrated white coat to pieces, and carried the pieces home to remember him.

The citizens of Placerville prepared to fete the great journalist, and an extra coach with extra relays of horses was chartered of the California Stage Company to carry him from Folsom to Placerville—distance, forty miles. The extra was in some way delayed, and did not leave Folsom until late in the afternoon. Mr. Greeley was to be feted at seven o'clock that evening by the citizens of Placerville, and it was altogether necessary that he should be there by that hour. So the Stage Company said to Henry Monk, the driver of the extra:

"Henry, that great man must be there by seven to night."

And Henry answered, "The great man shall be there."

The roads were in an awful state, and during the first few miles out of Folsom slow progress was made.

"Sir," said Mr. Greeley, "are you aware that I must be at Placerville by seven o'clock to night?"

"I've got my orders!" laconically returned Henry Monk.

Still the coach dragged slowly forward.

"Sir," said Mr. Greeley, "this is not a trifling matter. I must be there by seven!"

Again came the answer, "I've got my orders!"

But the speed was not increased, and Mr. Greeley chafed away another half-hour; when he was again about to remonstrate with the driver the horses suddenly started into a furious run, and all sorts of encouraging yells filled the air from the throat of Henry Monk.

"That is right, my good fellow, cried Mr. Greeley, 'I'll give you ten dollars when we get to Placerville. Now we are going.'"

They were, indeed, and at a terrible speed.

Crack! crack! went the whip, and again "that voice" split the air. "Git up! Hi yi! G'long! Yip—y p!"

And on they tore, over stones and ruts, up hill and down, at a rate of speed never before achieved by stage horses.

Mr. Greeley, who had been bouncing from one end of the coach to the other like an india-rubber ball, managed to get his head out of the window, when he said:

"Do—on't—on't—on't you—u—u think we—e—e shall get there by seven if we d—on't—go so fast?"

"I've got my orders!" That was all Monk said.

And on tore the coach. It was becoming serious. Already the journalist was extremely sore from the terrible jolting, and again his head "might have been seen" at the window.

"Sir," he said, "I don't care—care—air, if we don't get there at seven!"

"I have got my orders."

Fresh horses. Forward again, faster than before. Over rocks and stumps, on one of which the coach narrowly escaped turning a summersault.

"See here!" shrieked Mr. Greeley; "I don't care if we don't get there at all!"

"I've got my orders. I work for the California Stage Company I do. That's wot I work for. They said, 'Git this man through by sevening.' An' this man's goin' through. You bet! Gerlong! Whoe—op!"

Another frightful jolt, and Mr. Greeley's bald head found its way through the roof of the coach, amid the crash of small timbers and the ripping of strong canvas.

"Stop, you—maniac," he roared.

Again answered Henry Monk: "I've got my orders. *Keep your seat, Horace.*"

At Mud Springs, a village a few miles from Placerville, they met a large delegation of the citizens of Placerville; who had come out to meet the celebrated editor, and escort him into town. There were a military company, a brass band, and a six-horse wagon-load of beautiful damsels in milk-white dresses, representing all the States of the Union. It was nearly dark now; but the delegation was amply provided with torches, and bonfires blazed all along the road to Placerville.

The citizens met the coach in the outskirts of Mud Springs, and Mr. Monk reined in his foamed-covered steeds.

"Is Mr. Greeley on board?" asked the chairman of the committee.

"He was a few miles back," said Mr. Monk; "yes," he added, after looking down through the hole which the fearful jolting had made in the coach roof—"yes, I can see him! He is there!"

"Mr. Greeley," said the chairman of the committee, presenting himself at the window of the coach, "Mr. Greeley, sir. We are come to most cordially welcome you, sir—why, God bless me, sir, you are bleeding at the nose!"

"I've got my orders!" cried Mr. Monk, "My orders is as follows: Git him there by sevening! I wants a quarter to sevening. Stand out of the way!"

"But, sir," exclaimed the committee man, seizing the off-leader by the reins—"Mr. Monk, we are come to escort him into town. Look at the 'cesion, sir, and the brass band; and the people, and the young women, sir!"

"I've got my orders!" screamed Mr. Monk. "My orders don't say nothin' about no brass bands and young women. My orders says, 'Git him there by sevening.' Let go them lines! Clear the way there! Whoo—op! Keep your seat, Horace!" and the coach dashed wildly through the procession, upsetting a portion of the brass band, and violently grazing the wagon which contained the beautiful young women in white.

Years hence grey-haired men, who were little boys in this procession, will tell their grandchildren how this stage tore through Mud Springs, and how Horace Greeley's bald head ever and anon showed itself like a wild apparition, above the coach roof.

Mr. Monk was in time.

There is a tradition that Mr. Greeley was very indignant for a while, then, he laughed, and, finally, presented Mr. Monk with a brand-new suit of clothes.

Mr. Monk himself is still in the employ of the California Stage Company, and is rather fond of relating a story that has made him famous all over the Pacific coast. But he says he yields to no man in his admiration for Horace Greeley.

BORES WE MEET IN TRAVELLING.

What a variety of bores one meets in a railroad train. You know the man who goes into details, don't you? Have you not met him often, and is he not an overwhelming nuisance? He stops, shuts one eye, and scratches head in the vain endeavour to remember the name of some one who took part in the affair he is relating, although it is of no interest to you whether the man's name was Noggs or Van Poodlebug. He is particular in giving dates, although the story would be just as interesting if the main incidents therein occurred in the winter of 17 B.C., instead of in the Anno Domini summer of 1385.

There was one of them in the smoking-carriage yesterday. As the train pulled out of Steubenville the conversation turned on the subject of broken legs and the length of time that usually elapses after a broken leg is repaired before it is again good for everyday use.

Said the business man: "I had

my leg broken in two places about two years ago, and I was walking around with the assistance of a cane about three weeks afterwards."

"Me too," said the nuisance, "I had my leg broken in two places. It was in—lemme see—yes, in the end of November, '75; no, it was in '76—just after the war you know. The reason I remember so well that it was in '76, was that it was a terribly cold night just the beginning of that mighty cold spell that you recollect we had in the winter of '76 when everything was frozen up. There was a friend of mine that kept a livery stable in Toledo had his ears froze off that winter and come near peggin' out. Well, as I was saying, I was teaching school out West at the time in a town called Jenksville. I was a young man then, and boarded with a family of the name of Ruffler.

"There was a young fellow named—O, pshaw! I can't think of his name, and I know it as well as I know my own. He lived out in the country about three, no it was more than three miles, and he was a connection by marriage with the Cramsie family. Well, queer I can't think of his name. I'll remember it directly. This young man invited me to ride with him to church. It was a Methodist Church. I'm a Presbyterian—and they were having a sort of protracted meeting, and I muffed up, for it was the coldest kind of—"

So he drivelled on, and in attempting to tell us that he fell out of his friend's buggy and broke his leg, and lay in bed seven weeks before it healed, he gave us the names of a dozen people, described five or six mere whose names he "disremembered," gave us statistics regarding a brick kiln owned by his brother-in-law, and loaded us with information relative to raising calves on ensilage.

Those garrulous wretches who have little to tell, and who use up so much time in telling it, should be asphyxiated with a hickory club or carried out of sight of land and cast moaning into the sea.

There is another bore I meet frequently on the cars—the man who acquiesces with all you say. Although he agrees with you in every statement you make, he is not an agreeable companion. He is a miserable echo. If he ever expresses a thought or an idea it is an old second-hand one that should have been retired from circulation long ago. Nothing can be done to make conversation with such a creature interesting. Nothing is ever learned from him. If he would only object to some of your views he might be borne, but he will not, no matter how absurd they may be.

Tell him that a tariff on goose eggs, is, in your opinion, the only thing to save the country from financial ruin, and he will say that those are exactly his views. If you say that the cholera is the direct result of the buttermilk habit that is sapping the health of the nation, and carrying thousands of the fairest in the land to untimely graves, he will smilingly acquiesce, claiming that those sentiments have been concealed within his own bosom for years. Oh, he is a terrible bore, a contemptible conversational chorus, a miserable human noun that agrees with not only verbs and adjectives, but with every part of speech that you can hurl at him.

LANGUAGE STUDY.

It is a remarkable fact that the English and English-speaking people generally, have always neglected one study which every other nation insists upon as the foundation of all studies, the study of their mother tongue. The Greeks and Romans studied their mother tongue to perfection. No man among them was considered educated who was not thoroughly familiar with his mother tongue. If I were called upon to define an educated man, I should say it was the man who knows his own language best.

The fundamental law of English elocution is to pronounce the vowels well, and let the consonants take care of themselves. A great many of our teachers are carried off by pulmonary consumption and disease of a similar kind. I am perfectly satisfied that apart from the bad structures that we have in England, a large percentage of the deaths arise from not pronouncing well the consonants. That lesson was taught me by an American when I was nineteen years of age, and I read to a mirror for six weeks I discovered to my advantage ever since that I could speak to an audience of two, three, four or five thousand people without the least inconvenience, and without suffering from sore throat. What is called in England "Parson's sore throat," is produced by following the wrong methods in this respect. Besides this mechanical knowledge of the languages one must know the use of words. Half the prejudices of mankind and more than half its follies would disappear if men would thoroughly understand the words they use. Of course, it is not possible always to give an exact and precisely the same meaning to the same words also. Context decides that. But having familiarized your pupils and yourself with the exact idea of your word cast it into sentences, and analyze and compare it with others. If you will educate your pupils through their mother tongue, they will love books. They will learn enough political economy and physical science from the text books which are prepared, if they know the language well. One-fifth of the civilized part of mankind speak the English language. There is imposed upon us teachers the duty to do the best we can to perfect it, and the highest and best gift we can give to any boy or girl is the power of reading. I have no faith in anything else.

—*Monsignor Capel.*

HOW TO INCREASE THE SUM OF HAPPINESS.

HOW TO INCREASE THE SUM OF HAPPINESS.

When you rise in the morning form the resolution to make the day a happy one to a fellow-creature. It is easily done; a left-off garment to the man who needs it, a kind word to the sorrowful, an encouraging word to the striving, trivial in themselves, as light as air, will do at least for the twenty-four hours. And if you are young, depend upon it, it will tell when you are old; and if you are old, rest assured it will send you gently and happily down the stream of time to eternity. By the most simple arithmetical sum look at the result. If you send one person away happily through the day that is 365 in the course of the year. And suppose you live forty years only after you have commenced that course of medicine, you have made 14,600 persons happy, at all events for a time.

WIT AND HUMOUR.

The sweetest thing in walking sticks—the sugar-cane.

The thirst for gold—Is it even satisfied by a bank draught?

Why is a chicken-pie like a blacksmith's shop?—Because it contains fowl-in-pieces.

A newspaper speaks of a man being "gored by an angry bull," as if a good-natured bull would do such a thing.

"Let the toast be—dear woman!" as the hungry husband said to his wife, who was in a hurry to clear off the breakfast table.

"Would that I might end this existence!" sighs a poet. This is not the first time a poet has been in entire accord with his readers.

The warmest manner in which one Brazilian can introduce another into his family is "This is my friend. If he steals anything, I am accountable for it."

A little girl who was watching a balloon ascension suddenly exclaimed; "Ma! I shouldn't think God would like to have men go up to heaven alive."

It has been remarked that the winter overcoat belongs to the clothes of the year.

Science enumerates nearly six hundred species of organic forms in the air we breathe. Just think of it! Every time you draw in a breath a whole zoological garden slips down your wind-pipe!

A tramp stopped the other day and asked for something to eat. "Which do you like best," asked the girl, "steak or chop?" The tramp hesitated for a minute and then replied "Chop." "Step right this way," said the hired girl, "Here's the axe, and there's the wood pile."

A teacher was showing a class through a museum, explaining to them many of the wonderful things to be seen. "Now, this is the skeleton of a mastodon, Johnny, can you tell to what kind of a mastodon this skeleton belongs?" "It belongs to a dead one, sir."

"This book is of no value whatever," said the literary editor to the managing editor of a provincial daily. "But we get so much advertising from the publisher that I dislike to cut it up. What shall I do?" "Well, you might say that the binding is remarkably handsome," was the reply.

The lawyer who filed a bill, shaved a note, cut an acquaintance, split a hair, made an entry, got up a case, framed an indictment, empaneled a jury, put them into a box, nailed a witness, hammered a judge, and bored a whole court, all in one day, has since given up law and turned carpenter.

At a recent examination of a bankrupt it was observed that he kept a great number of banking accounts. "I see," said the learned judge, "that you have six or seven bankers; what could you want so many for." "To overdraw them, to be sure," was the frank and candid reply.

"Larry, my wife and I have both noticed that the townspeople stare at us very hard. I hope you have not been telling anybody that we are newly married?" "Me, tell 'um, sur? Is it likely I'd go again my express orders? Why, when anybody tried to pump me, sur, I told 'em you was 'nt married at all."

Dr. Thomas Brown courted a lady for many years, but unsuccessfully, during which time it had been his custom to drink the lady's health before that of any other; but being observed one evening to omit it, a gentleman reminded him of it, and said, "Come, doctor, drink the lady, your toast." The doctor replied, "I have toasted her many years, and I cannot make her *Brown*, so I'll toast her no longer."

The Abbe Regnier, Secretary of the French Academy, was collecting in his hat from each member a contribution for a certain purpose. The president, Roses, one of the forty, was a great miser, but had paid his quota, which the abbe, not perceiving, he presented the hat a second time. Roses, as was to be expected, said he had already paid. "I believe it," answered Regnier, "although I did not see it." And I," added Fontenelle, who was beside him, "saw it, but I do not believe it."

A young widow, in erecting a monument to the "dear departed," cleverly availed herself of the opportunity to inscribe upon the tomb: "Sacred to the memory of Mathusin Bexuchet, who departed this life aged sixty-eight years, regretting the necessity of parting from the most charming and the best of women."

Two Irishmen immediately after their arrival in Buenos Aires took refuge underneath the bedclothes from a skirmishing party of mosquitos. At last one of them, gasping for breath, ventured to peep beyond the blankets, and by chance espied a fire-fly which had strayed into the room. Arousing his companion with a kick, he said:—"Fergus, it's no use. Ye might as well come out. Here's one of the craters looking for us wid a lantern!"

A child being asked what at Baptism was the outward and visible sign, replied "The baby!"

A young lady who was blamed for allowing her glove to be discovered in a young man's pocket stated that she had no hand in it.

Under the new law in Paris anyone who "annoys the vision of the public" with signs or pictures is liable to a heavy fine. "Our immense stock at cost" has had to come down.

One of the Yorkshire newspapers gives an account of an examination in which a boy on being asked to name one of the minerals of Australia, promptly replied "tinned mutton."

"If you want to look for heroes in our day," says a woman writer, "you must look for them in the kitchen." Fact. That's where the policeman spends most of his time whilst on duty.

A parson having preached the same discourse to his people three times, one of his constant hearers said to him after breakfast—"Doctor, the sermon you gave us this morning has been read a third time; I move that it now be passed."

Walt Whitman is announced to lecture in England in 1886. Walt is commended for his thoughtfulness in setting the date so far ahead. It is a very clever man or woman who can't make arrangements to get out of the country inside of one year.

Money is very welcome in these days. A man who had to leave his office and was expecting a caller to pay him some money, left this notice on his door: "I have gone out for half-an-hour. Will be back soon. Have been gone twenty minutes already."

A young lady on being asked at a musical examination "What is an interval?" judiciously replied—"It is that space of time allowed for refreshment between the acts of an opera or the two parts of a concert."

AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFECTING A NUMEROUS CLASS.

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

TESTIMONIAL.

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

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

COMMERCIAL.

January 22.

Gold	27 0/10 prem
Cedulas A	78 3/4
Series B	78 3/4
Series F	78 3/4
National Bank Shares	146

Mr. Nash is expecting another consignment of Lincoln sheep from Europe.

On Monday exchange was at 39d. and sellers of gold were asking as high as 25 per cent, some lots were sold at 28.

Mr. Edmund Dennehy has rented 500 squares of land belonging to Mrs. Achaval in Mercedes at \$90,000 per year. The land is well fenced, and there is an estancia house, corrals, etc. Mr. Dennehy also purchased 5,000 sheep from Mrs. Achaval at \$26 1/2 each.

The *Campana* gives the following advices from the camp:—

Carhué—All the camps outside have been burned. Losses are heavy. At Arroyo, Chico, Puan, the fires are immense. 1,800 cows have been sold at five national dollars per head; the lot comprised 25 per cent. "novillos" and some "mestiza" animals. An estancia has been started to fatten cattle for the Chilean market. Four thousand "novillos" from these parts are now on the road to the Transandine Republic. Messrs. Girardo are starting an estancia of 8 leagues.

Mellizas—Camps all about here have been set on fire by ostrich hunters, the fire can be distinguished as far as Lincoln. Innumerable "tabanos" or horse flies are attacking the animals. Plantations are in excellent condition. Wheat is selling very cheap. Animals are fat.

Salto—Slight rains have improved the camp. Four thousand capones have been sold at \$1.50 m/n per head. The heat is very great and animals are in excellent condition.

Ayacucho—Both camp and animals could not be in more satisfactory condition. 800 novillos have been sold at \$11 m/n, 2,000 capones at \$1.40 m/n. The weather is rainy.

Pergamino—Shearing is at an end, but harvest work continues. The maize plantations look very well. 500 picked novillos have been sold at \$350 per head. Capones are selling at \$1.50 m/n.

Tandil—The wheat crop will amount to 85,000 fanegas. Cattle are fat. One thousand cows have been sold at \$140 "al corte," 1,600 novillos at \$11 m/n.

Aj6—Two thousand capones have been sold at 1.25 m/n, 6,000 mestiza Lincoln sheep at \$35 m/n "al corte."

Saladillo—1,000 novillos sold at \$11 1/2 m/n.

Curso forzoso has already modified the price of imported goods. The establishment that supplies us with paper has raised the price 20 per cent., and there is a general tendency to do the same on other commodities. In Santiago del Estero prices of all retail articles have risen 25 per cent.

On Friday the members of the Sala Comercial at the Once held a meeting at which D. Nicanor Anelleyra was appointed President for this year; D. Ricardo Peña Vice-president; D. Antonio Benitez Treasurer; and D. Eduardo Zimmermann Secretary.

On Friday the decree of Government declaring the notes of the Provincial Bank inconvertible was issued. As in the case of the National Bank the Provincial Bank is authorised to suspend the conversion of its notes into specie for two years. The following are the principal clauses of the decree:

"The circulation of the notes of the Provincial Bank and its branches shall not exceed 27,436,280 pesos, the maximum emission authorised by the law of the Province. The Bank shall not under any pretext suffer its actual metallic reserve to diminish. Whilst the inconversion lasts half of the net annual profit of the Bank, in specie, shall remain in deposit to increase its reserve.

On the cessation of inconversion the Provincial Government may dispose of this sum.

With respect to the intervention to be exercised by the National Government during the period of inconversion, it will consist of the naming of a special interventor with other aid if deemed necessary, and at the sole expense of the Bank, and to be defrayed monthly according to estimate.

If, in case of any infraction whatsoever, the Bank being required to put itself in condition specified, shall not have done so within a certain appointed time, it shall forfeit the privilege of inconversion and be liable to all the responsibility thereby incurred. The National and Provincial Banks shall be obliged to receive the notes of both respectively in this Capital and in the branches established in the Province of Buenos Aires. This decree shall be submitted opportunely to Congress."

We hear of the sale of 1,000 novillos for saladero purpose in this city, 2 1/2 years old at \$12 m/n each.

The banks resumed the payment of discount on Monday. Some bills were taken at eight per cent, but the general rate was from nine to ten.

Messrs. S. Unzue, A. Sastre, C. Pellegrini, and A. Garcia have been appointed directors of the National Bank.

There have been great movements in wool sales in and about the partido of Carmen de Areco for the past week, owing to the rise. Camp in good condition, the place has been favoured with two good dashes of rain which have left the weather very healthy and agreeable.

The Government have appointed Dr. Miguel Goyena to the office of interventor in the Provincial Bank, and who will see that the law of the 19th October with reference to emissions shall be faithfully carried out. Messrs. D. Maxwell, R. Lezica, and R. Pillado have been appointed Ass'tant accountants in the same department of business and Mr. F. Irigoyen, Secretary.

It was only on Wednesday that the Directors of the Provincial Bank replied to the decree of Government making the notes of the Bank inconvertible. It is said that the Provincial authorities hesitated considerably as to whether they should accept the "interventor."

By an advertisement which we publish to-day those who have small Provincial notes in their possession will see the necessity of changing them for current notes at an early date. Only two months are allowed, after the expiration of which term the bank will not receive the small notes.

On Tuesday exchange was at 38d. on England & 4fcs. on France. This would be equivalent to \$31 per cent for the old patacon. This is a remarkable change from six months ago when the paper dollar was at par.

Complaint is made that the London and River Plate Bank at Rosario collects bills in Gold and pays deposits in paper.

Messrs. Oostendorf and Co. in their important produce circular give the following, under date Antwerp, December 18th, 1884:

The influence of the approaching change of year is felt in all branches of trade, and business in most articles has remained within a narrow compass.

Wool—Imports, 1,000 bales River Plate. Sales, 1,100 bales River Plate. Stock, 3,800 bales Buenos Aires (of which 700 new clip). 1,600 bales Montevideo (of which 400 bales new clip). 400 bales miscellaneous.

Some sales of old clip lots took place at last auctions' rates, and light, well grown, and partially several transactions have also been effected in new wools, of which further supplies reached our market.

In this season's product a marked difference is so far noticed between the wools from the North and West, which are mostly earthy and heavy, and those from the South of the Province of Buenos Aires, latter being

washed by the heavy rains, but both descriptions contain very burry fleeces.

Montevideo wools are somewhat irregularly conditioned, they are partly very light and partly heavy in grease, like the Buenos Aires, and occasionally burry.

"Bordeaux, Jan. 19th. SHEEPSKINS.—Large, f.150-150 per 100 kilos; Half, f.127-130; Borrega, f.112-115.

HIDES.—Dry cows, mixed with desechos, fs.115-117 per 50 kilos. HORSE-HAIR.—South, mixed good, f.140-142 per 50 kilos.

MAIZE.—White and yellow, average price f.13-13.50 per 100 kilos.

WHEAT.—United States wheat being inferior to River Plate wheat, fs.19-19.50 per 100 kilos.

WINE.—Special cargo for the River Plate, fs.480-490 per ton of 4 bordalesas."

"Havre, Jan. 19. On the 22nd of this month auctions of River Plate wools will open here. The stock is calculated at 2,000 to 3,000 bales. During the past fortnight very little business was done and the market ruled dull.

Nominal quotations were as follows:—

Wool.—Buenos Aires, new clip, special for Havre, 33 per cent yield, f.1.57 1/2 per kilo.

BEEF TALLOW.—River Plate at fs.42 to 43 per 50 kilos.

HIDES.—Buenos Aires dry madero hides fs.136-137 per 50 kilos.

SALTED POTRO HIDES.—Buenos Aires, fs.53-56 per 50 kilos.

THE PLAZAS.

Wool.	
Superior	109 107
Good	80 95
Regular	80
Borrega	75

Hides.	
Good camp	180 177
Horse	15 52
Hair	150 145

Sheepskins.	
Superior, rls	40 32
Pelad s	46
Epidemic	18 rls
Interior	13
Corderitos	9 7

Wheat.	
Candael	80
Maize.	
Morocho, in grain	49
Yellow in grain	—

Wool.	
Superior	102 122
Good	92
Borrega	82

Hides.	
Good camp	180 176
Sheepskins superior	21
Interior	17
Pelados	55 per doz.
Epidemic	8
Matadero	30
Nutria	13 5
Corderitos	13 8
Horse Hides	53 55
Hair	166 160

MARRIAGES.

On the 13th December, at St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington, London, Pierce Creagh, formerly of Buenos Aires; son of the late Pierce Creagh, of Rahabine, county Clare, Ireland, to Mary Cecilia Parker, daughter of the Rev. Canon Fraser, of South Weald, Essex.

On January 15th, at Patterson's Hotel, by the Rev. L. McMull, Mr. McDonald to Margaret M. Laughlan. Both of Mandisabe Grande, Concordia, Entre Rios.

DEATHS.

At Las Heras, on the 13th January, Anne, the beloved wife of Bernard Lang. D. ceased was 41 years of age. She leaves a large family and numerous friends to mourn her loss. She died sanctified by the rites of Holy Church. R.I.P.

On the 5th January, in the partido of Salto, Thomas Burke, native of county Westmeath, Ireland; aged 38 years. R.I.P.

MONTH'S MIND FOR THE LATE MRS. HIRE.

A solemn High Mass and Office will be chanted at the College Chapel, San Nicolas, at 10 o'clock on the 30th inst., for the eternal repose of the soul of the late Mrs. Margaret Hire.

On Wednesday, the 4th February there will be a High Mass in Carmen de Areco for the repose of the soul of Mr. Thomas Burke. Friends are invited to attend.

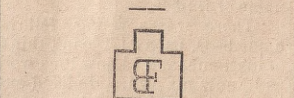
SECRETARIA DEL BANCO DE LA PROVINCIA.

Con arreglo a lo dispuesto por el Artículo 15 de la Ley de Monedas de 8 de Noviembre de 1881, se llama nuevamente a todos los que tengan billetes de menor valor de un peso moneda Nacional, ya sean centavos fuertes ó de moneda Corriente para que ocurran a cambiárselos con billetes de este Banco de moneda legal, dándoseles por último plazo para practicar el cambio el termino de dos meses desde esta fecha.

Buenos Aires, Enero 20 de 1885.

FRANCISCO LAMBI. j 22-60 ins.

NOTICE.



The Branding-iron of the above mark belonging to Mr. Bernard Fagan, of Suipacha, having been LOST or STOLEN, the owner hereby gives notice that any counter marks done with the same are invalid without his Certificate. j 1-1m

SEMINARY OF OUR LADY OF LUJAN.

On account of the unfinished state of the New Class Halls, study will not be resumed till February the 2nd. For Prospectus and further particulars apply to the Director. j 21-1m

MOLY CROSS COLLEGE

595 - CORRIENTES - 595 BUENOS AIRES.

Boarders, Half-Boarders, and Day Scholars received on and after MONDAY, FEBRUARY 2, for the regular Classes of 1885.

We have one of the largest houses in Buenos Aires. The Class Rooms and Dormitories are dry, commodious, and airy. The Play Grounds include Large Patios, Quinta, a ball Alley, and the most complete College Gymnasium in South America.

The mental, moral, and physical training of Boys will here receive a proper impetus under the personal direction of efficient Professors.

BOYS TAUGHT

For the National College. In the Languages. For Mercantile Pursuits. In Military Tactics. In Manly Sports.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS PAID TO IRISH HISTORY.

For further particulars apply to, or address, the Director

DR. JAMES P. KELLEY. j 21-3 m.

ANGLO-ARGENTINE COLLEGE,

71---JUNIN---71 Director. JOHN MACGRATH.

SPECIALITIES !! IN SACRED IMAGES BY THE MOST DISTINGUISHED SPANISH SCULPTORS.

CHASUBLES	SANCTUARY LAMPS
VESTMENTS	THURIBLES WITH
COPELS	INCENSE BOATS
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ALBS	HYSSOPS
GIRDLES	BREAD MOULDS
CHALICES	CHANDELIERS FOR
CIORIUMS	3 OR 7 LIGHTS
ALTAR CRUETS	MISSALS
OIL STOCKS	BOOK STANDS
RELIQUARIES	ALTAR TABLETS
CROSSES	ETC., ETC.



A LARGE SUPPLY OF CANDLESTICKS, CHURCH ORNAMENTS, Lanterns, etc. —AT MODERATE PRICES.—

42 - ESMERALDA - 42. BUENOS AIRES—RAFAEL DEL CARPIO.

PROSPECTUS "LA EDIFICADORA"

THE BUENOS AIRES BUILDING SOCIETY LIMITED.

NOMINAL CAPITAL, \$500,000 M/N, IN 5,000 SHARES OF \$100 M/N EACH WITH POWER TO ADD THERETO.

Payment for Shares will be made as follows:

ON APPLICATION	\$10
ON ALLOTMENT	20
THREE MONTHS AFTER ALLOTMENT	20
	\$50

and the balance by calls at such intervals as the Directors may consider advisable. No calls, however, shall be made without THREE MONTHS' notification, nor shall any one call exceed \$25. The full amount of the Shares may be paid up at any time. Interest at 6 per cent per annum will be allowed for such prepayments.

If no Allotment be made, the amount will be returned in full by the Directors.

Applications for Shares can be addressed to the Company's temporary Offices, Calle Bolivar No. 5, or to the English Bank of the River Plate, Buenos Aires.

DIRECTORS:

ENRIQUE ABERG, President, Avenida Alvear. DIEGO T. RAMSAY, Vice-President, Alsina 51. O. S. TUDOR, Hon. Treasurer, pro. tem., Maipu 93. T. B. HOLWAY, Hon. Sec., pro tem., Calle Herrera 120, Barracas al Norte. E. BERGMANN, Lavalle 112. S. KER-JORDAN, Bolivar 5. JOHN FEELY, Cangallo 55.

BANKERS:

THE ENGLISH BANK OF THE RIVER PLATE. LAWYER: DOCTOR JULIAN BALBIN. ARCHITECT: CARLOS HYNEMANN.

The well known scarcity of suitable houses to rent in Buenos Aires, the high rents paid and the meagre accommodation offered in return, have led to the formation of this Society. Its object is to give facility for the purchase of land and houses, or for building houses for members desirous of acquiring such property on easy terms of payment.

The Society proposes to adopt, more or less, the lines so successfully followed by English Building Societies, viz.—

- 1.—The purchase of suitable town lots of land for building.
- 2.—The advancing of money to members for the purchase of land or houses or the funds for building houses, and, under the conditions offered, at a little higher rate than is now paid simply as rent the property will in the course of 14 years, pass into the absolute possession of the tenant. The material advantages of this need no comment, and it is a great incentive to industry and economy.

The business will in no way partake of a speculative character, but the Directors will have power to buy building sites in Buenos Aires and districts. The lands and houses so purchased will be sold to members according to agreement in each case, the purchase money to be repaid to the Society, with interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum added to the purchase price and the whole divided into monthly instalments extending over a period of 14 years.

Any member can select his own site, and, on application to the Society, plans and estimates will be given to him, and, if approved of, a contract will be made with him on the following terms:—

- 1.—He must give a guarantee by depositing from 10 to 20 per cent of the value of the house required, with the Society, consisting of the Society's own shares, on which, however, he will continue to receive the full dividends.
- 2.—He must enter into a contract binding himself to take over the property at the price and on the conditions agreed to, on completion of same.

Any member desirous of paying the instalments due from him in advance may do so on terms agreed upon. When the instalments due in respect of any property shall have been paid to the amount of one-third of the value of same, the stock deposited as security shall be returned. The Directors are not to receive any remuneration in any one year, unless a dividend of at least 8 per cent is paid. The only agreement entered into is a contract between the Directors and Messrs Ancell and Ross, who are the promoters of the Society (see article 53 of the Statutes). It is calculated that the shares, as an investment, will yield a good annual dividend, and, on the mutual system adopted, each member will receive a due proportion of the profits. The principal inducement offered, however, by this Society, is that by means of easy monthly payments a shareholder becomes his own landlord, and will acquire the full benefits of any improvements in the value of the property from the date of signing the contract.