VOLUME XI, No. 26.

BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1885.

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Corner of Cuyo

OUR DUBLIN LETTER.

The following letter from our correspondent was delayed beyond the usual time, and did not reach us as soon as we would have wished, but we still deem it of sufficient interest to give it insertion :-

Dublin. Even at the risk of being deem ed commonplace, I feel I ought to begin this epistle by a remark concerning the weather. The topic has become one of the greatest importance to us just now. May has pretty nearly run its course, and it has been dreadall round; all sizes and colours in stock. All Silk and Sa'in Edder Down Quilts, large size, reduced from 45 to 35 mm.

Cotton Edder Down Quilts, large size, reduced from 20 to 16 and from 25 to 20 mm.

Silk Finish Velveteens, best quality in black and all colors at 75 cents, usual price I mm.

Silk Ottoman velvets reduced 50 percent.

DRESS MATERIALS

A Nimmen'se Stock to select from A Good Plain and Fancy Clothes and Belges will be offered at 25 cents a yard that are cheap at 38 cents.

50 pieces all wool Fancy Check Tweeds will be sold for 20 cents that are cheap at 30 cents.

All other Dress Goods will be offered at great reductions to clear out this Department.

GETTLEMEN'S DEPARTMENT THE LARGRET STOCK in Buenos Aires to select from in Socks, white and colored Shirts, whol and Merino Undershirts, Gloves, Scarfs, and Neckties, Collars, Christy's London Hats, best quality 5 mm.

Tweed Ulstars and Newmarket Overcoats made from best Scotch Tweeds at 25 and 30 mm.

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2 O -P E R U - 2 O

FLUIDO LITTLE.

REWARE OF CLUMSY IMITATIONS OF This ORIGINAL FLUID DIP!

REWARE OF CLUMSY IMITATIONS OF THIS ORIGINAL FLUID DIP! fully unpropitious for the farmers
—wet and cold as November, and

the renewal of the Crimes' Act, and the offer of the Government to bring in a measure of local government. Next, we have the significant incident of the county Antrim election. It is no byper-bole to say that this event came Antrim election. It is no byperbole to say that this event came on the country, and especially the Tory section of it, like a thunderdrop or a bolt from the blue. Not within living memory has anyone but a Tory represented Antrim. How completely the Tory party are demoralised, and how utterly powerless for mischief they will be under the new franchise may be gathered from the result of this contest. The Hon. Robert O'Neill—a scion of the sham Chichester O'Neill's family—was a remarkably «strong» candidate, owing to the great local influence he exercised; while his opponent, Mr. Sincluir, may be regarded as a periect stranger. Up to the last moment his prospects of success seemed infinitesmal, but his declaration against coercion changed the whole scene like a harlequin wand. As up to the eleventh hour he had made no sign on this subject, the Catholics and Nationalists had determined on taking no part in the tholics and Nationalists had determined on taking no part in the election. Placards appeared, giving this as a mot d'ordre from the various National League branches throughout the county. Mr Sinclair saw that his chance were hopeless if he persisted in silence on such a critical point, so

of Mr Gladstone, he is also en-trusted with the mandate to protrusted with the mandate to pro-test against his coercion policy. The position, it must be owned, is a decidedly curious, if not al-together unique one.

There is another aspect There is another aspect in which this Antrim electiod deserves to be viewed as an evidence of the spirit of the day. One would imagine from the recent dismissal of Mr. Johnston from hio position on the Fishery Board because of his bigoted utterances, that the extreme Tories would have been glad to strike a blow at the Government which blow at the Government which had thus insulted Orangemen. But the languid interest taken in the election by the Antrin Orangemen is a convincing proof that religious bigotry is on the de-cline. A fanatical appeal to cline. A fanatical appear to Orangemen to resent this outrage on their principles had been made and the fraternity were asked to subscribe fifty thousand pounds to reimburse the discredited Ballykilbeg bigot. Thirteen hundred of those who supported the dred of those who supported the Tory claims in the last election have refrained from delivering the blow they were asked to in-flict. This is the answer which the Antrim Tories made to the appeal to their passions. Surely this is a bright and hopeful token of the times.

There is yet one more, in the refusal of the Government to appoint to the Lord Chancellorship the bitter partisan Judge Law-son. The most frantic appeals to them to do so had been made by the Tory Press, on the grounds that this judicial spitfire was the only man on the bench whose poonly man on the bench whose political proclivities enabled him to deal adequately with troublesome Irish politicians. But all the eloquence was wasted. The Governmentappear at last to be opening their eyes to the fact that it is wiser to conciliate than exasperate. The late Lord Chancellor, who was the secret contriver of the Government coercion measures of the past few years, did measures of the past few years, did all a man could do to alienate the all a man could do to alienate the people from English rule and inspire distrust in the administration of the law. Every appointment he made to the magisterial bench only tenden to intensify this feeling. Although his successor is an English official he is a much more moderate man and a much more moderate man, and it is generally expected that his policy as regards magisterial ap-pointments will differ in toto from

A branch of the London and River Plate Bank will be soon opened in Paysandu. Mr. Chaplin will be manager.

In the Banco Ingles a light-house is being built by the New York and River Plate Lighthouse Company. The tower alone will cost \$100,000 m/n.

another Catholic newspaper is published called *El Diario Cato* lico. It is confidently expected that El Bien Publico will soon re-

that El Bien Publico will soon reappear when all difficulties will
be amicably arranged.

It is announced that next year
the barbarous amusement of bullfighting will be suppressed here
and the plaza, which has been
rented by the «toreros,» will be
turned into a beggars' asylum.
Santos's law against the religious communities was brought

santos s haw against the rengious communities was brought
forward in the Senate this week,
and after a short discussion, it
was passed. By this law it is
forbidden to receive any novices in the religious communities, male or female, and equally forbidden to establish any new ord-within the dominions of Santos.

FALL OF GLADSTONE.

London, June 6. Several members having spo-ken on the Budget Bill and Mr. Gladstone having bitterly retorted on the Tories their attacks on him the House divided.

On a division the second readon a division the second read-graph was negatived by 264 to 252, or a majority of 12 against Min-isters. The result was hailed with protracted cheers from the Opposition.

The scene in the House when the announcement was made of the numbers in the division was of a character without parallel in recent years.

There were loud, exultant cries There were loud, exultant cries from the Irish benches of «Buckshot,» «Coercion,» and «Crimes Act.» Itwas a considerable time before Mr. Gladstone was able to rise, and when he did so the cheers from his own followers for come time progranted all as a second control of the cheers from his own followers. cheers from his own followers for some time prevented all explanation. When he obtained a hearing, the Prime Minister who was evidently under the influence of strong emotion, moved the adjournment of the House. This was carried amid a scene of great tumult, many members of the Opposition and the Irish Party waving their hats and cheering loudly as they passed into the oudly as they passed into the lobby.

The Irish members voted in a body with the Opposition.

The Right Hon. John Naish was worn in Lord Chancellor before he Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council.

The Royal Commission on the The Royal Commission on the Housing of the Poor commenced its sittings in Dublin, Sir Charles Dilke presiding. The Local Government Board and the Corporation of Dublin officials were the first witnesses examined.

Mr. T. K. Austin has issued an address to the electors of the Donnybrook Division of the City ponnybrook Division of the City of Dublin, stating that he intends to seek to represent them in the next Parliament. He declares himself a Conservative «of strong Liberal views.»

Lord Rosse was elected Chan-cellor of the Dublin University, in Succession to the late Lord Gairns. There were 84 votes given for Lord Rosse, 45 for Lord Waterford, and 11 for Lord Miltown.

for three years, and two years has been proposed as a compro-

silence on such a critical point, so like a wise man he mended his hand. There is not, even amongst the Tories, a second thought on the question whether it is not to this he owes his return. Hence, although Mr. Sinclair has been sent to Parliament as a supporter silence on such a critical point, so like a wise man he mended his hand. There is not, even amongst the Tories, a second thought on the question whether it is not to this he owes his return. Hence, although Mr. Sinclair has been sent to Parliament as a supporter silence on such a critical point, so like a wise measure on the subject of Local Government in Ireland. The Bill on this subject, which he caught during a journey in the has been under the consideration of the Cabinet, was drafted under Lord Spencer's direction, and it provides, among other things, for the disaster of his troops; his prime Minister, however, was captured and imprisoned until the matter is investigated. The Annamite garrison of Huè made a sudden attack upon the French forces under the command of General Courcy, but the land.

TELEGRAMS.

London, July 7. Parliament reopened Monday Salisbury Cabinet being cordially received in the Commons of ly received in the Commons on its first appearance. In the Lords the ministerial programme was traced out at great length, announcing the continuance of negotiations between England and Russia, and the earnest desire of both Governments to arrive at a courteous and amicable arrangement of the Asiatic question. With regard to Egyption affairs the New ministry is resolved to insist on an arrangement of the financial situation as a protection

financial situation as a protection to British interests: then the Soudan question and their policy therein will be taken into consideration.

The Queen has conferred on Sir Peter Lumsden the decora-tion of the Grand Cross of the Bath.

The ministers have been re-elected to their posts by popular vote, the Cabinet being thus strengthened by the vote of the

The report is again circulated that the Mohammedans who formed part of the Egyttan troops sent to the Soudan have passed over to the Mahdi with arms and

baggage.
Mr. Bradlaugh, re-elected member for Northampion, presented himself yesterday at the reopening of Parliament to take the oath and his seat.

A motion was made and carried that he should not be allowed to take the oath and he

fallen again in consequence of the attacks of the financial newspapers, which declare that the insolvency of Mexico makes any

e ad- insolvency of Mexico makes any This arrangement impossible. great The pending arrangements between a syndicate of bankers and Dr. Pellegrini have been finally ering completed. The syndicate formed takes over the balance of loans contracted with Morgan and Barrange 175 (a) with a commission of the contracted with Morgan and Barrange 175 (a) with a commission of the ing at 75 o/o with a commission of 21/s o/o. The remittances will be made at 90 days at 1 o/o interest. The Argentine Government to receive, all expenses cleared, 70 o/o net.

There are many stipulations in the contract which differ from any hitherto made by the Argentine Government with regard to loans will require the santion of Congress.

Liverpool, 3rd.
A steamer has left this port for Deucara in search of the «Gallia» of the Cunard Line which is supposed to have been lost. Paris, July 8.

Chamber of Deputies unreservedly approved of the treaty of Tientsin just celebrated between France and China.

A part of the French fleet in China under the command of Vice-Admiral Lespès is preparing to return to France.

The Figure announces that President Grevy intends to retire into private life at the termina-

Lord Spencer is in favour of the introduction of a very comprehensive measure on the subject of Local Government in Ireland. Prime Minister however the local field of the disaster of his troops; his local field of his lo

attack was repulsed with great

loss to the assailants. A despatch received from Fondon states that the Governor of Dongola denies the truth of the report of the death of Oliver

At a meeting held by a large number of Legitimists, the eldest son of Don Carlos was proclamed as the successor of the Count de

as the sucessor of the Count de Chambord.

The French Socialists have published their political programme for the elections which are shortly to take place. They propose the abolition of the Presidency of the Republic, and the Senate, conferring on the Assembly the right to govern the nation. They also propose the suppres-They also propose the suppression of many Government offices, sion of many Government offices, the reduction in the salaries of Government employes; the confiscation of church property; the separation of Church and State; the equality of legitimate and illegitimate children; the gradual abolition of the army and public debt; liberty of education; political amnesty; the creation of an increasing tax on wealth and income; the abolition of collateral inheritance; diminution lateral inheritance; diminution of hours of work for labourers; the reform of prisoners and the maintenance, by the State, of abourers.

Madrid, July 6.

Mr. Bradlaugh, re-elected member for Northampion, presented himself yesterday at the reopening of Parliament to take the oath and his seat.

A motion was made and carried that he should not be allowed to take the oath, and he is therefore again rejected by the House.

It is stated that the Indian Government has expended four millions sterling in its preparations for a war with Russia.

Mexican Bonds, which last week were boughtlargely, have fallen again in consequence of expenses of cholera was carried in this city, in Valencia 105, in Aranjuez 25, one death in Sacses of cholera were chronicled, of which 664 proved fatal.

The King is at Aranjuez. In spite of the counsels of his Ministers he visits the cholera patients and distributes assistance in person. The epidemic is increasing.

creasing.
In spite of all the sanitary pre-

cautions adopted by the authorities and the people the cholera continues to spread in the Mediterranean and central provinces.

New York, July 7. An insurrection has broken out in Venezuela but no definite par-ticulars of the affair have yet been received.

San Francisco, 4th.
General Garcia, Commanderin-chief of the Mexican forces,
was killed in an engagement
with the Yaguan Indians. The
Mexicans lost 400 killed and
wounded. The Somora basoital wounded. The Somora hospital is crowded with the wounded. The Sonora inhabitants sympathise with the Indians.

Rome, July 4 Rome, July 4.
Cardinal Jacobini has telegraphed to the European representatives of the Vatican contradicting the report that an arrangement has been drawn up between the Italian Government
and the Panal See

and the Papal See.

Montevideo, 7th.

The Nacion contradicts the rumor of an alliance between Brazil, Paraguay, and the Banda Orental.

Santiago de Chile, July 7.
The United States Minister, Mr.
toberts, will present his cre-

Lima, July 6. ford, and 11 for Lord Miltown.

The duration of the new Crimes Act will, it is understood, be two years. Lord Spencer wanted it for three years, and two years has been proposed as a comprosition of the council, will probably be his successor.

President Grevy intends to retire into private life at the termination of office, which will be in June next.

M. Brisson, the President of Caceres will be terminated satisfactorily.

Skirmiches take place delights

Skirmishes take place daily be-

THE WORLD-FAMED

#### PEERLESS DIP



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203 Rivadavia 203

IRISHMEN IN JAPAN AND CHINA.

Irishmen are numerous and influential in Japan and China. They fill some of the most important positions in the Japanes Government's gift. Superintendent Aldrich, of the Imperial Government Railways, and W. H. Stone, Foreign Director of Japanese Imperial Government Telegraphs, are Irish. So also are Capiain Brinkley, editor of the Jopan Mail, and Messrs. Anglin and Taylor, respectively proprietor and editor of the leading Engtor and editor of the leading Eng-lish journal of Japan. The former was, years ago, on the Wexford Independent, and comes of a pa-triotic family, his grandfather having participated in the battle of Vinegar Hill. On the other hand, some of the most promin-ent members of the British Diplo-matic Service in Japan are Irish. matic Service in Japan are Irish, for example: Hon. F. R. Plun-kett, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, son of Lord Fingall; Hon. P. Le Poer Trench, First Secretary; Consular Service—J. C. Hill, Japanese Sec-retary Legation; J. H. Gubbins, Assistant Secretary Legation; J. L. Onin, Consul Hakadadi, Nila-J. Quin, Consul, Hakodadi, Nila-gata; J. H. Langford, Vice-Consul, Tokio; Russell Robertconsul, Kanagawa, Senior Consul in Japan; W. J. Kenny, Assistant, of King's Meado v, Wexford; Drs. Wheeler and Fisher, respectively Consulate Doctor and Fleet Surgeon, are Irish. Nor must we omit Captain Carroll, Consul at Kobe, whose well-known Nationalist sentiments have won him the title of The Fenian Consul & Irishmen «The Fenian Consul.» Irishmen are well represented among the leading merchants of Japan and China; and in their merchant marine. Two Irishmen of the same name and blood, Marshal MacMahon, of France, and Gen. MacMahon, of China, were largly instrumental in the organization of the two armies but lately entered in deadly conflict. The gaged in deadly conflict. The justly-praised prison system of Japan is said to be founded on the one established in Ireland by Sir Walter Crofton; but it has im-proved on the original by the addition of a separate prison for political offenders. But say those who know and proudly recount the material successes of their countrymen in that remote land, countrymen in that remote land, notone has shed more lustre on the Irish nnme in Japan, and far beyond its boundaries, than a simple Sister of Charity, Superior of the Community in Yokohama, who left Ireland nearly 20 years to undertake the arduous mission of her noble Order in farthest East. Well has Sister dans in the cause of re-

egistered, in the same period, ecording to the constabutary according to the constabutary and police returns 75,853 persons emigrated. Thus, while there was a natural increase in the population of 31,631 an actual decrease of 44,332 has taken place by reason of the steady drain of emigration. The marriages were equal to 4:57 per lation in the middle of the year lation in the middle of the year — 4,962,570 — against 4.26 per thousand in 1883, and were equal respectively to one marriage in every 238 Catholics and one in every 173 Protestants. The births, made up of 61,310 boys and 57,885 girls, were equal to 24.0 per thousand of the population, against an average of 25:2 for the previous ten years. The deaths, 43,613 males and 43,951 females, represented 17.6 per thousand of the population, being 0 8 under the average rate for the ten years 1874-83, and 1.6 under the rate for 1883. Of the 87,564 deaths, 11,024 or 11.6 o/o were of children under one year old, and 35,099 or 40.0 o/o were of persons aged sixty years and upwards. Of the 7,221 deaths from zymotic diseases last year, one only was ascribed to small pox, which had caused 16 death in the year 1883, and an average annual number of 335 in the ten years 1874-83; 485 were caused by measles, of which disease there had been 801 fatal cases in the preceding year, and 1,518 in the year 1882; 1,342 by scarle fover, being 425 less than the number for the year 1883 and 724 under the average for the ten years 1874-83; 346 by diptheria, 1.650 by whooping cough (showng a decline of 391 as compared with the number for the previous with the number for the previous year), 1,785 by fever (758 typhus, 646 enteric or typhoid, and 381 simple continued and ill-defined fever), being 956 under the average for the ten years 1874-83; 1.588 by diarrhea, being 153 under the average, and 24 by simple cholera. A substantial decrease in the number of paupers is shown in the abstract returns. The number of indoor recipients of relief under the Poor Law was of relief under the Poor Law was 48,141, and of outdoor 57,969. For 1883 the numbers respectivey were 50,085 and 60,721. Last year's returns representing indoor paupers are smaller that during any year since 1876 and smaller than as regards out door, since 1880.

for presentation to Parliament, has just been published. During the year 22,670 marriages, 119,-195 births, and 87,564 deaths were

FROUDE'S LATEST LIE.

Mr. P. M. Haverty writes as follows to the New York Herald, exposing the falsehood of Mr. Froude's statement with reference to Father Burke:-

To the Editor of The Herald. In an interview with Mr. James Anthony Froude, in San Francisanthony Froude, in San Francisco, that gentleman said:—«Certain of my propositions did not
suit Father Burke, the late Irish
preacher, and he took the field
against me. Time has since demonstrated the truth of my posi-

monstrated the truth of my position. For Father Burke's logic I have not a great respect, but I did admire his extraordinary capacity for word painting. I once invited Father Burke to dinner and he curtly refused.»

It is scarcely to be expected that Mr. Froude would admire Father Burke's logic. It exposed his slanders too plainly. Nor will it be admirtted that wime has demonstrated the truth of Froude's position. His innuendo

ion as to what he ought to do. Knowing his impressionable nature, and if he met Mr. Froude at a friend's dinner table and spent a pleasant evening in his society, he would probably not feel in-clind to hit him as hard as he deserved, I advised him to request the postponement of the dinner until after the delivery of the contemplated course of lec-tures. He wrote then and there to Mr. Hurlbert, and when the lectures were over Mr. Hurlbert asked Mr. Froude to meet Father Burke, and Mr. Froude «curtly declined.» It is to be inferred that he was not then in a mood to enjoy a dinner party of any kind, much less the one proposed. My statement can be verified by Mr. Hurlbert.

P. M. Haverty New York, May 5, 1885.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Mr. Tallack, of the Howard As-Mr. Tallack, of the Howard Association, has published in the *Times* some statistics gathered from American journals, relative to the consumption of liquor in the United States. He says that in 1883 there were consumed in the States 26,000,000 gallons of wine, 78,000,000 of distilled liquors, and 501,000,000 of malt liquors. The consumption of beer rose from 62,000,000 in 1883 to party. 589,000,000 in 1884.

Mr. H. M. Stanley, the distinguished African traveller, suggests the possibility of doing by a company for the Soudan the work company for the Soudan the work which the British Government has refused to do. A series of meeting have recently been held in London with a view to the establishment of indeed some such assistance. The company would undertake the responsibilities which the Ministers find is too difficult to bear, and the making of the Berher railway would be difficult to bear, and the most of the Berber railway would be their great beginning. And that that company were whether that company were formed after the model of the North Borneo Company, or for merely administrative purposes after the fashion of the Association of the Congo, Suakim would be its indispensable base.

When Père Hyacinthe made the plunge and broke loose from the faith of his youth and man-hood, he may have little thought to what mad lengths his pride and rebellion would carry him. One M. de Douville, Maillefeu, a deputy, is Loyson's churchwarden, and the main pillar of his little chapel in Paris, yet this right-hand man of the fallen Père was rassidant of an anni claris president of an «anti-cleri-cal (atheistic) congress held at Rome, to celebrate the centen-ary of Voltaire and the anniver-sary of Garibaldi.»!

The Government of Paragnay i stated to be about selling 4,000 square miles of Yerba Forests, the for the external debt. It seems, bowever, that the fashion of drinking yerba mate, or tea made from the leaves of yerba shrub, has altogether died out in Buenos Aires, where twenty years ago it was drunk twice a day. But it has been increasing on the west

at the covert of the Mikado.—The Bostow Pilot.

SOME
INTERESTING STATISTICS.
The general abstract of the numbers of marriages, births, and deaths registered last year in Ireland, and which is annually prepared by the Register-General

withumping English lies.»
The facts are as follows: After Mr. Froude had delivered his course of lectures on Irish histourse on the reformed in 1638 from levies made reply to Mr. Paget, Mr. Chamberlain said that any person selling butterine or other like substitutes as butter, would render himself liable to the penalties and Officers on the reformed in 1638 from levies made in Ireland; Hibernia, created by Philip V. in 1703 from soldiers and officers on the reformed list.

The general abstract of the number of the was butter, would render himself liable to the penalties as butter, would render himself liable to the penalties and officers on the reformed list.

The request was granted, and all that any person selling butterine or other like substitutes as butter, would render himself liable to the penalties and officers on the reformed in 1638 from levies made in Ireland; Hibernia, created by Philip V. in 1703 from soldiers on the reformed in 1638 from levies made the relian said that any person selling butterine or other like substitutes as butter, would render himself liable to the penalties and officers on the reformed in 1638 from levies m

it was an invitation from Mr. United States. She acted on her Hurlbert to Father Burke to meet own account. A force under own account. A force under Galvez took Pensacola from the English and recovered nearly all Mr. Froude at dinner. Father Galvez took Pensacola from the information of the surface of the su

> It is stated that the assets of the late Cardinal McCabe altogether amount to £750, which he has divided among three Dublin priests, Canons Edward Ken-nedy, Fricker, and Nicholas Walsh, the executors to his will, while he has left his residence, 4, Rutland square east, to his successor in the See, expressing a wish that such an arrangement should be continued.

A writer in the Quarterly Review makes an estimate of the relative strength of parties in the Church of England. Placing the relative strength of parties in the Church of England. Placing the whole number of the clergy at 23,000, he thinks to the High Church school in its various shades belong upward of 11,000, or nearly one-half of the whole. He gives to the Evangelical sec tion about one-fourth of the whole, or 6,000 and to the Broad Church section, 3,000, or about an eighth of the whole, leaving another 3,000 which cannot strictly be claimed by either

The eighth centenary death of the great Hildebrand was kept with great solemnity at Berlin by the «Catholic Circle.» There were present, amongs others, Dean Assman, the dele-gate of the Bishop of Breslau, the deputy Lieber, and Councillor Kockann. After the singing of the Laudate Dominum the member of the Landtag, Won Kehler, read a splendid address in honor of St. Gregory. He sketched his life, and dwelt at great length on the courace and fortitude dis-played by that Pontiff in combat-ing the licentiousness of the age mg the licentiousness of the age, and the unscrupulous-encroach ments attempted by temporal rulers on the rights of the Holv Roman See. He concluded his eloquent address by a hope that the prayers of this noble champion of the Church's freedom may yet obtains accedy triumph over his tain a speedy triumph over his enemies to his illustrious successor Leo XIII.

The Swiss Federal Council recently instituted an inquiry as to the best means to be employed for diminishing the consumption of spirits, in the course of which it was shown that the population of Switzerland, numbering 2,000, 000, drink 27,000,000 litres of brandy yearly, the result being that every year the number of men unfit for military service increases; that 44 per cent of lunatics have lost their reason by the abuse of spirits; that of every 100 criminals 45 are given to square miles of Yerba Forests, the yerba leaf making a pleasant tro-pical drink, and with the pro-ceeds it is intended to compound jority of the suicides—600 a year -are attributed to the same vice

Butterine continues to be im-Butterine continues to be imported into England in large quantities. In the first four months of the present year England received, principally from Holland, more than 308,000 cwt. of it, valued at £1,164,000. This quantity includes small supplies from Belgium and Norway. In the same period England imported nearly 532,000 cwt of but-Nor will it be administed that will be administed that fact that a demonstrated the truths of the Community in Yokohama, who left Ireland nearly 20 years with the same of the mobile of the range of the cause of religion and humanity, accomplished by cheer and in the same principle of the poper Japanor of the higher of the court, of the Mikado.—The Boston Price of Source of the Court, of the Mikado.—The Boston Price of Source of Sour

paid to workmen in various trades throughout Europe. The information thus amassed has been published, with tables com-English and recovered nearly all of Florida, and when peace was made England gave back to Spain her old province. In 1783 the British flag was lowered at Fort lishman for £1 118 6d, a Dublinsan Marco, the English troops filed out and the regiment of Hibernia, with its green flag and green facings, and its Irish chaplain, marched in to garrison the old fortress beneath the banner of Castile and Leon.

It is stated that the assets of the late Cardinal McCabe alto-

MY FIRST TRIP UP THE MAGDALENA. LIFE IN THE HEART OF

By J. A. Bennett, Esq., Buenos Aires.

THE ANDES.

LATE U.S. CONSUL, AT BOGOTA.

We left New York on a bright, cold day in January, upon the schooner «China Samaria,» and on the seventh day were sailing through Mono Passage, with the island of Santo Domingo on our right hand and Puerto Rico on our left. A fresh trade wind swept us rapidly through this beautiful channel and out upon the Caribbean Sea. And the sixth daythereafter we found ourselves gazing through vapory clouds at one of the grandest Sierra Nevadas on earth. Santa Martha's great mountain stands like a sentinel of the sea, the base washed by the ocean, and three and a half miles above the troubled waters the snow upon the embattled crest reflects the sunlight in quiet peace; but the winds rush down its giant sides with angry growl and roar, and our little craft of seventy-five tons reeled beneath the pressure.

Many miles distant from the mountain we used to lie down upon the deck of the vessel in order to secure a complete view of its summit. This Andean monster summit. This Andean monster is near our first point of destina-tion, and within half an hour we sailed into the port of Santa Mar-tha; before us lies the sleepy town in the lap of great moun-

SANTA MARTHA.

The prominent features of Santa Martha are its cathedral, Cus-tom-house, and Moro Castle, which latter is built upon an immense rock at the entrance to the harbor. This town was the first settlement on the coast, and oc-cupies a large place in the his-

cupies a large place in the history of the conquest.

The buildings are constructed of sun-dried bricks, with walls from three to four feet thick, and roofed with rod tiles; they are with few exceptions, one story high, and built in that manner for greater security to life in for greater security to life in event of earthquakes, with which Santa Martha has been fearfully shaken. These people respect an earthquake, and build their houses accordingly.

DON JOAQUIN DE MIER.

Having letters to a prominent resident merchant, Don Joaquin de Mier, we called to pay our re-spects, and were kindly received. I mention this gentlemen from I mention this gentlemen from the fact that when General Boli-var—who has been called the «Washington of South America» —fled for his life from Bogota, this same Señor de Mier received and protected him. He conduct-ed Boliavy to his country seat, San Padso—andasvorad to cheer and

A «bungo» is a queer-looking craft. It is made from the trunk of a single tree, and will carry from 20 to 100 cargoes; a cargo is a mule load, packed in two boxes or bales, and weighing 125 lbs.

The bungo in which we embarked was sufficiently large to transport fifty cargoes; she had a mast and square sail, a patroon, captain, and six bogas—as the men who navigate such craft are called. With a brisk trade wind, in half an hour we were skirting the shore of the Caribbean Sea, and as our bungo had no keel, and as our bungo had no keel, and was much the shape of a barrel, we rolled uncomfortably until 6 o'clock in the afternoon when, shooting through the breakers into Cienega Grande—large, marshy lake—we were again on smooth water, and presently drew to the shore at Pueblo Viejo—old village. We hung our hammocks in a house near the lake, and endeavored to forget our weariness in sleen; but get our weariness in sleep: but long before daylight the continuous hum of voices induced us to leave our hammocks to ascertain the cause of disturbance at this unwonted hour. Upon opening the door we gazed upon a scene that filled us with surprise and pleasure. From the front of our house to the border of the lake is the Plaza, or market place, and moonlight revealed to us the moonlight revealed to us the ground covered by groups of women and children selling fish, vegetables, fruit, salt, and cotton fabrics, who had come in cances thus early to avoid the heat. Along the shore, and extending out on the lake, we counted some forty cances moored, and others gliding back and forth with gaily dressed women, propelling and gliding back and forth with gally dressed women propelling and directing them. The beautiful islands, the placid waters, the thickly-clustered canoes, the picturesque groups of the market place, the old village, and the bright, tropical moon looking down upon the scene, even now rise before me as a «thing of

rise before me as a «thing of beauty.»

The Sabbath is market day in Spanish America. The majority of the people live far away from marts of trade, and Sunday they attend mass, Buy and sell—thus «killing two birds with one stone» But when the Host is elevated, which is known by the ringing of a bell, trade is suspended—even if they are in the midstof an important negotiation—their hats are lifted, and one and all fall upon their knees on the pavement

important negotiation—therrhas are lifted, and one and all fall upon their knees on the pavement devout worshippers.

We left Pueblo Viejo at midday, and in passing over Cenega Grande saw, for the first time, villages built on spiles. The inhabitants gain a livelihood by supplying fish to those living on the neighboring shore.

There is also another class of fishermen inhabiting these lakes, called «cayman» (alligators) who are fearfully numerous, and often measure twenty-five feet in length. It is no uncommon thing to see at one-time twenty or thirty horrible heads thrust above the water, with huge distended jaws, containing fish, which the monsters swallow with a snap and then disappear.

After a five hours' sail we had crossed the lake and entered the

After a five hours' sail we had crossed the lake and entered the picturesque pass of Rinconada, which conducted us into Cienega Laredonda. Here we anchored until the mooncame up, when we continued our journey, but with great labor, the entire surface of the waters of this lake being covered completely with a rank and dense vegetation, through which at times it was hardly possible to move our bungo. Here, too, we had our first experience with mosquitoes—they came singly, in squads, brigades, and whole armies, and stuck to us closer than many brothers, until the fresh wind of the morning swept

his thick vegetation disappeared, and the remaining portion of our journey to the river was unobstructed. On Tuesday we arrived at Barranquilla, having sailed through seven lakes and six natural canals. All importations and exportations, via Santa Martha and transported through these inland water - courses which, though laborious and expensive, is less so than by way of Gartha-

To be continued.

WIT AND HUMOUR.

A long spell—a Russian pet name. People who live in gas houses

had better not throw squibs. A stroke of lightning generally spares the rod and spoils the house.

Never court enquiry when you are wedded to your own opin-

An old fellow went to dine at a chop house, and after waiting some few minutes gruffly asked the waiter "How long will my chop be?" "About five inches, sir," was the reply.

Little six-year-old was obliged to take a dose of medicine that left an unpleasant taste in the mouth. When asked how he liked it he said, "It's good enough, all but the end of it."

A new paper is called the *Epi* demic. The editor probably thinks that everybody will take it. But he has probably lost sight of the fact that an epidemic generally dies out within a year.

"Business is pretty good, but if lying was punished as it was in the days of Ananias I would have to enlarge my works and purchase fifty more hearses," said an undertaker to an inter-

At the pantomime: She—Oh, look at that Indian with the feathered headdress.

He—Yes, fine feathers.
She—Well, why does the Indian wear them that way?
He—To keep his wigwam.

The late N. P. Willis, when once asked to make a speech, replied that it was not his forte. Said he: "I am by profession a writer, and you cannot expect a pump to give water from the handle as well as from the mouth."

A deaf mute used the new au-A deat mute used the new autiphone. Can you pay me that 5 dols.?" these were the first words he heard. "I prefer to remain in my original condition," he said sternly, and threw the autiphone out of the window

A little 3-year-old, whose fa-A little 3-year-old, whose fa-ter did not use a razor, was re-cently, while on a visit to an un-cle, greatly interested in seeing him shave. After watching him intently for a few minutes she said, "Uncle, what do you do that for? Papa does not wash his face with a little broom and wipe it with a knife." it with a knife.

In a certain English citadel is shown a small canon which was taken at Bunker's Hill. A party of Americans were looking at the gun the other day, while a sergeant recited its history. "Yes," said a lady, "You've got the cannon; but, I guess, we've got the hill."

hill."

A certain parsimonious man, whose reputation for general meanness is proverbial, was in the habit of inviting a circle of his acquaintances once a year to a dismal kind of soirée. But all his entertainments generally partook of his own peculiar cramped nature, they were not very numerously attended. While making arrangements for one of these dismal events he said to an acquaintance, "I want to do something out of the ordinary course this time. What shall I do to give my invited guests a happy surprise?" "Countermand your invitations" was the startling reply.

Ingreply.

A reminiscence of the old posting days. — Doherty, a former Chief Justice of Ireland, used to tell a good story of his posting days. He was going circuit in a post chaise, and at a dangerous part where the road skirted a descent, one of the horses which had behaved wildly all the way began kicking furiously. Much alarmed, Doherty cried out, "This is outrageous, I don't think that is outrageous, I don't think that horse has ever been in harness before." "Bedad, your lordship's before." "Bedad, your lordship's right. He was only took out of the field this morning." "And do you mean to tell me that you have put an unbroken horse to my carriage?" "Sorra a sight of the leather has he ever seen till today. And if he brings your lordship safe to the fut of the hill, the master says he'll buy him."

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AVISO OFICIAL. NIIM. 44.

Oficina de Tierras Publicas.

OFICINA DE TIERRAS PUBLICAS.

Se avisa al publico que, el dia 13 de Julio del corriente año, se procedera à la venta en remate, de acuerdo con la ley 26 de Diciembre de 1878, de un terreno situado en el parido de Pringles y compuesto de 1283 hectareas, 43 areas, 33 centiareas. Sus linderos son: Emiliano Vazquez, Julie Philipps, Lorenzo Etche copar, Lupo y Olivencia. La base de venta sera de 83 centavos moneda nacional la hectarea.

Se previene à todo comprador que se exigira el 10 oto sobre el importe total como garantia.

El remate tendra lugar el dia indicado, en la oficina à la 1 p.m.

La Plata, Abril 13 de 1885.

IGNACIO FREIRE, Oficial Mayor. Por planos y dato spueden ocurrir los interesados à esta oficina.

AVISO OFICIAL. Num. 35.

OFICINA DE TIERRAS PUBLICAS

Se avisa al publico que el dia 15 de Julio de corriente aúo, se procedera a la venta en remate publico de acuerdo con la ley 26 de Diciembre de 1878, de un terreno de propriedad publica, ubicado en el partido de Cañuelas y compuesto de una superficie de 72 hectareas, 57 areas, 27 centiareas, Sus linderos son D. Manuel Martiniano Campos, Da. Cipriano 6 Ceferina Garay de Campos, Domir go Martinez y Eduardo Sims. La base de la venta sera de \$16,532-36 mp la legua. 179---PIEDAD---179

la legua. El remate tendra lugar el dia indicado en la oficina, a la t p m. Se previene à todo comprador que se exige el 10 ojo sobre el importe total

imo g rantia. La Plata, Abril 12 de 1885.

IGNACIO FREIRE Oficial Mayor. Por planos y datos, ocurran los inter-sados à esta oficina.

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# THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, JULY 10TH, 1885.

The legislative body of La Rioja passed a vote of confidence the other day «on the Executive Gov-ernment for its regular and progressive march.» One of the deputies who were present asked his confreres to kneel down(whether in joke or in earnest we can-not say) as a token of their worshipful reverence for the Executive. We thought the duty o deputies was to legislate for the people, and not to offer incense to the higher powers. After all, perhaps the lawgivers of La Rioja are logical. It is the Executive appoint them, and not the people.

Some of the most eminent Catholic gentlemen in the city have written to the President of the Catholic Association asserting their determination to support the candidature of Dr. Irigoyen, notwithstanding the manifesto of the Committee of the Catholic Union in favour of Dr. Gorostiaga. The letters of Dr. Navarro Viola and Dr. Manuel Pizarro, which appeared on Wednesday in the newspapers, caused a profound the newspapers, caused a profound sensation. Dr. Pizarro accuses the committee of having chosen their candidate in union with the with pride and joy on this auspicious de says that the Archelos day that we salute the blue and which gard and sin prospert yo the Argentine Republic.

The conversation he accoversation he fire and the Constitution, and the Constitution, and the Constitution, and the Constitution, and that Mgr. Matera was of the same opinion. Dr. Pizarro denies of any the cannot restrict the committee of the Catholic Union was authorised by the Constitution, and the Constitution and the Liberal party without consulting the opinion or vote of the Asso-ciation. He says that the Arch-bishop in a conversation he had with him intimated that Dr. Iri-

THE NINTH OF JULY.

Yesterday was the anniversary of the declaration of Argentine independence, and while entering on the new year of our National existence we may be permitted to reflect for a moment on the significance of that great event and the progress we have made during the 69 years that have elapsed since the chosen representatives of the people declared at Tucuman that «full of the sacred love of justice and amidst the universal applause the United Provinces of South America burst the violent bonds that bound them to the King of Spain, that they there and then recovered they there and then recovered their rights and assumed the high role of a free and independent nation.» It required no little courage and fortitude in the men who formed the Congress of 1816 to make such a declaration ie face of the difficulties that surrounded the such a feet in the property ways of desulthem. After six years of desul-tory warfare against the mother tory warfare against the mother country the Spanish provinces of the River Plate were plunged in the most frightful anarchy. Already the seeds were sown of that division with regard to forms of Government which have since given such bitter fruit. Federalists and Unitarians struggled for the upper han I in Buenos Aires. Artigas carried on a sort of independent agaucho» warfare in the Banda Oriental, and his progress was marked by many sanguinary deeds. Entre-Rios, Corrientes, and Santa-Fè were alienated from the confederation. San Martin and O'Higgins had not yet undertaken their celebrated expedition across the Andes, and the patriots were completely disheartened after years of struggle and distances of the search of the across the Andes, and the patrious were completely disheartened after years of struggle and disaster in Upper Peru. It was a bold step, therefore, to pledge the nation to total separation under such circumstances. Even the European Powers, wearied of the disasters of South America the European Powers, wearied of the disorders of South America were disposed to look upon the work of the patriots with disgust, and to favour the re-establish-ment of Spanish dominion. The declaration of independence, therefore, did not come a mo-ment too soon, and it had a ma-gical effect upon the people of the River Plate. It gave a legal and River Plate. It gave a legal and constitutional form to what was previously only a revolutionary uprising; it clearly defined the position and announced to those who had taken up arms against the King of Spain, that the Rubicon was crossed and that there was no retreating

was no retreating.

The men of 1816 had faith in the work they undertook and they went vigorously about it. Guided by the master spirits of San Marby the master spirits of San Martin and Belgrano they raised the standard of independence and called on every true American to rally round it. The effect was magical. From that day dates the turn in the tide of the national struggle and the downfall of Spanish domination in South America. America had only to uniteher sons and she was free. Let us hope that this great lesson of history will not be forgotten by Argentines. In union—now, as then—there is strength. It is with pride and joy on this auspicious day that we salute the blue and white flag and wish prosperity to the Argentine Republic.

of the country. But Dr. Gorstiaga has not yet given us a plain statement or programme of his political principles. True, he made a profession of faith before the committee of the Catholica made a profession of takin being the committee of the Catholic Union. But a general profession of belief in the Catholic Church and Catholic doctrines is a very poor safeguard against political ergiversation. Cavour was a professed Catholic at the very professed Catholic at the very time when he was curtailing the rights of the Catholic Church. Rosas was a Catholic when he dyed the country with innocent blood. Errazuriz was a fervent Catholic at the time he was contemplating a severe blow against the Church in Chile. Santos is a Catholic while he enacts laws Catholic while he enacts laws of proscription against religious orders. Roca is a Catholic, and even the apostate Wilde will call himself a Catholic, and probably entered the Catholic Cathedral yesterday morning and joined in that sacrilegious mockery of chanting a "Te Deums to a God in whom he does not believe, for the redemption of his country. the redemption of his country. If Cavour, or Errazuriz, or Rosas, or Santos, or Wilde were ques-tioned as to their consistency in persecuting the Church they would reply that they had done everything for the benefit of the Church, and that because they were Catholics they had done so, were Catholics they had done so, &c. We must acknowledge that the ready acceptance of Dr. Gorstiaga by the Mitrista party does not predispose us in his favour. If we may judge by the newspaper that echoes the sentiment of General Mitre's followers, there is no party in this country more obstinately opposed to Catholic rights. In every struggle that arose during the past few years on matters appertaining to religion, *La Nacion* was like Dean Swift's law-givers:

Always true to its vocation For the King [Wilde) against the nation It hounded on the atheistical Minister of Worship in his efforts to banish religion from the schools. It applauded the design of depriving the ecclesiastical seminaries of State aid, and it approved the ignominious proceeding of of the ignominious proceeding of expelling the Papal Nuncio from Buenos Aires. We ask ourselves Buenos Aires. how it happens that the men who have done this in the past now accept a Catholic candidate whose duty should be to undo this evil work—to burn what La Nacion adored, and to adore what it burned. We are free to acknowledge that the question leaves a certain doubt in our mind. Under these circumstances we say it is no wonder that there should be no wonder that there should be signs of a split in the Catholic party, and that men of tried principles and respectability should hold aloof and refuse to associate themselves with the action of the Catholic Union. We are sincere admirers of the gentlemen who form that committee. Their talents, their energy, their unflagging zeal, their herculean efforts to stem the tide of irreligion and moral degradation in this country have earned

field, Dr. Gorostiaga, who comes supported by the influential Cleveland until he was chosen weight of the Committee of the Catholic Association in this city, and a large number of its members. Dr. Gorostiaga is a most respectable man, and we do not for one moment doubt that he would fill the presidential chair with honour to himself and benefit to his country. But Dr. Gorostiaga is a most electioneering is conducted according to the most accurate scientific principles. The Irish bishops with honour to himself and benefit to his country. But Dr. Gorostiaga is a most electioneering is conducted according to the most accurate scientific principles. The Irish bishops have not vet given us a programme and insist on his adprogramme and insist on his adhering to it. The best proof that this system has worked well is that the Irish Episcopacy have now entrusted to Mr. Parnell, who is a Protestant, the bill to be brought before the House of Commons on Catholic Education. In mons on Catholic Education. mons on Catholic Education. In conclusion, we must say for ourselves that our voice shall be in favour of any candidate whom we believe to be a friend of the Catholic Church and to political and religious rights of Argentines, provided always he has a fair chance of success; but we put little faith in mere professions of religious belief, for the reason that we have seen them so reason that we have seen them so often turn out illusory.

#### FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRA-TION

At the invitation of Mr. Bennett, the worthy American citizen

of Buenos Aires, a number of gentlemen assembled at dinner at Mrs. Naghten's hotel in the Calle Corrientes, on Saturday, to elebrate the glorious Fourth of July, anniversary of American independence. The American, Irish, and English nationalities were well represented, and the wines and viands were most select. Mr. Dinneen toasted "The land of the Stars and Stripes, and in doing so made a short review of her history and what she had done for the cause of liberty The toast was drunk with most enthusiastic applause. Mr. Bennett thanked the gentlemen pre sent, and said that at one time he had not a very bright hope of his country. Of late years, however, the clouds that obscured her the clouds that observed and he had now all faith in her greatness and glory. He thought the result of the last election was a result of the last election was a most convincing proof of her onward march. President Grover Cleveland would do honour to any country, and he had great pleasure in proposing his health. Whilst recently on a visit to North America he had had an interview with Mr. Grover Cleveland and had received from him a photograph with his own autograph attached. Mr. Bennett produced the photograph and it was handed round. The toast of "President Grover Cleveland" having been duly honoured, Dr. Hiron proposed "The improved health of General Grant," and spoke in eulogistic terms of the spoke in eulogistic terms of the great general who had done such splendid service to his country Mr. W. Martin proposed "The health of General Osborn," the worthy representative of the United States in Buenos Aires. Men of all nationalities in Buenos Aires knew his splendid qualities and there was no foreign minister in the city more beloved and es-teemed than he was. He only

He did not believe that England and «Tantum Ergo» in a very ruled Ireland wisely or well, and he thought the time was fast aplades. proaching when English states-men would come forward and acknowledge the truth of that fact. At the same time he was not so narrow-minded as to confound national with personal considerations, and he was happy to say that some of his best friends were Englishmen. Over the festive board they could drown all national differences, particularly on such a day as they were celebrating—a day commemorative of one of the greatest events and typical o He thought the English Govern-ment was the best for the Eng-land just as an Irish Government would be best for Ireland. He had the pleasure of proposing "The health of the Englishmen present," and the toast was eloperated," and the toast was eloperated."

present," and the toast was eloquently responded to by Mr. Peake, who also took occasion to say that he was strongly in favour of Home Rule for Ireland. After dinner, some excelleat American, Irish, and English songs were sung with organ accompaniment, Mr. Hodsoll presiding at the organ, and the party broke up after spending a very pleasant evening.

BLESSING OF THE BELL FOR THE

NEW PASSIONIST MONASTERY

On Sunday the 5th inst,, the new bell generously donated by Mrs. E. Kenny of this city to the new Passionist Monastery was solemnly blessed, and in accordance with the custom in Latin countries, baptised, at Holy Cross Church by the Very Rev. Dr. Espinosa, Vicar-general of the dioese, who represented H.G. the Archbishop in the unavoidable absence of the Rt. Rev. prelate.

The office for the occasion was intoned by the Very Rev. Dr. Es-pinosa (Vicar-general), the Vary Rev. Father Magendie (Superior of San Josè College), the Very Rev. Father Fidelis (Superior of Rev. Father Fidelis (Superior of the Passionists), and the Rev. Fathers John (of San Josè), Louis, C.P., Edmund, C.P., and John Joseph, C.P., the bell being solemnly blessed in honor of St. Katherine, whose name it will henceforth bear.

The bell is about 3 cwt. Its sound is clear and sonorous, and we hope our readers will be obe-dient to its voice when it speaks again, because like that of an angel guardian it is destined to tell of hours consecrated to prayer and meditation, to summon wor-shippers to the throne of the Most High, and from henceforth to take an active part in almost everything that concerns our higher interests.

Mr. and Mrs. Kenny acted as sponsors at the blessing, each holding a consecrated taper. The Very Rev. Dr. Espinosa delivered Very Rev. Dr. Espinosa delivered i a short address after the blessing in Spanish, reminding us that the ibell which had been blessed was destined to call us to the House of the living God, Who in His infinite condescension still abides among us in the Blessed Sacrament of the Altar. The Very Rev. gentleman said that the day selected for the ceremony of blessing could not have been more appropriate, being the day set apart by Holy Church for the special veneration of the most precious Blood of our Lord. As there is a day (Corpus Christi) set apart for the particular veneration of His Most Sacred Body so also is there one for that of His Precious Blood, which was shed

This ended a most interesting ceremony, after which many of the congreation went into the house to pay their respects to the Very Rev. Father Fidelis and his worthy coadjutors, being most hospitably received. We take this opportunity to congratulate the good Fathers on the progress of their new house and on the cordiality and good feeling that exist between them and their arge and appreciative congrega-

CORREEPONDENCE.

ESTANCIEROS AND PUESTEROS.

Buenos Aires, July 7, 1885. To the Editor of the Southern ross.

DEAR Sir, Your last number contains a

Your last number contains a very eloquent letter from Salto dealing at considerable length with the social question of the relation of capitalists to employes or, to put the matter more definitely, the question between estancieros and puesteros, the question between landlord and tenant in the Argentine Republic. While admitting that Salteno has very good intentions, and making full allowance for the hitterness of feeling brought about by witnessing real or imaginay wrongs I have no doubt that nay wrongs I have no doubt that any man who calmly reads over his letter will acknowledge his premises to be far-fetched and his theories impracticable. There is one matter that Salteño seems to ignore in discussing the relations between estancieros and men on rented camps, namely, that the present state of things is the inevitable result of the exist-ing laws and not at all owing to conventional arrangements or the greed of individuals. I am ready to admit that some land-holders and flock owners have acted hershly and cruelly to-wards their neighbors, nor have they followed the golden rule «Do unto others, etc.,» but such has been the way with mankind from the beginning and such it will be to the end. When the circumstances of the country and circumstances of the country and the laws allow men to monopolise, whether in land or trade or commerce, they will certainly do so. Salteño states that men had had a chance of living on the land of Buenos Aires some twenty or thirty years ago which they have not now. Very true, but he should remember that it is not on land alone that the change is per-

land alone that the change is perceptible, the same difficuly is felt in merchant dealings and in felt in merchant dealings and in every other branch of business. Twenty years ago a good shopman would have no difficulty in getting employment in Buenos Aires, and if he showed himself a trustworthy man he was readily received into partnership. Today there are many smart men in the city, and even good bookkeepers and salesmen, who find keepers and salesmen, who find it difficult to eke out an exist-ence and are very glad to get any their families from starving. Nor can Salteño convince me that the landowners of thirty or forty years ago were more magnani-

here as foreigners in a strange land. Our movements are jealously watched by the natives, and any innovation coming from us will always be looked upon with suspicion. If it were Irish-men alone whose interests were involved there might be some means of settling the difficulty on the plan of Salteño, but other for-eigners will refuse to be guided by the principles of Salteño or to act on his crude theories. The fact is that other foreigners are very superficially acquainted with the problem underlying the land system, and that it would take one hundred years for them to reach that stage of education on agrarian matters which Salteno takes for granted, as if it were existing at the present time. Suppose, then, that Irishmen were all saints in the letting of land, and that they gave every Tom, Dick, and Harry a big interest in their sheep, there would still be people in abundance in the River Plate who would oppress the poor man and who would «land-grab» after the style of Dhiel of Baradero whenever they can do so. See how little effect the doctrines of Henry George have had here, though they have an able representative men were all saints in the letting they have an able representative in the person of «Hor o,» who has kept them before the public with an energy and zeal worthy of a better cause. Day after day, and week after week, this indering his socialistic theories in the columns of the *Herald*. At first his articles were received with a certain amount of curiosity and they naturally drew forth some comments in the press. Today it may safely be said that not one may safely be said that not one man in a score of those who read the Herald ever read the clever epistles of «Homo.» I merely refer to them as a proof that the country is not ripe for land reform, and that being so, our influence, even supposing it to be well directed, would be only like a drop in the sea in estabmerely refer to them as a proof was full, and Mr. Stevenson's apthat the country is not ripe for land reform, and that being so, our influence, even supposing it to be well directed, would be only like a drop in the sea in establishing a just and fair system of land tenure either within the legislature or without it

weakness or his ignorance to ex-tort from him his little earnings. To defraud the laborer of his To defraud the laborer of the wages is a crime which our Saviour tells us cries to Heaven for word and I firmly believe were such as might have spoiled of their reunion, but that of vengeance, and I firmly believe that those who are guilty of this abominable crime treasure up wrath for themselves in the Day of Jndgment, and that vengeance will surely overtake the oppressor of the poor.

I am, dear sir, Very truly yours.

#### RENEWAL OF CATTLE MARKS.

The question of the renewal of marks is now settled. Some time ago, the Board of Revenue pro-posed that marks not renewed within eight years should be de-clared void and might be granted

from this date the marks declared like to mention all the names, lapsed shall be granted to those who ask for them; that in the meantime the marks not renewed shall be granted to the person applying for them, provided that the application be accompanied by a written acknowledgment.

Mr. Bennett, the well-known and nonular merchant of the lapsed shall be granted to those who ask for them; that in the meantime the marks not renewed shall be grauted to the person applying for them, provided that the application be accompanied by a written acknowledgment from the present owner stating that he renounces his mark in favour of the petitioner. This is what has been decreed by the E.P. Only about 30,000 marks have been renewed out of the 70,000 and upwards registered in the province.—The Herald.

In the land democratic way and mention none. The lecture at the land democratic way and mention none. The lecture with a prayer to the Holdy Spirit with a prayer to the Holdy Spirit to guide their deliberations. Alter which, the President, Don José M. Estrada, spoke. He said that the day they had assembled (6th July) was a most that he renounces his mark in Gavour of the petitioner. This is what has been decreed by the E.P. Only about 30,000 marks have been renewed out of the 70,000 and upwards registered in the province.—The Herald.

In the to the dedecred by the committee. Proceedings were opened with a prayer to the Holdy Spirit to guide their deliberations. After which, the President, Don José M. Estrada, spoke. He said that the day they had assembled (6th July) was a most that the day they had assembled (6th July) was a most that the renounces his mark in Gavour of the petitioner. This is what has been decreed by the E.P. Only about 30,000 marks have been renewed out of the 70,000 and upwards registered in the province.—The Herald.

In the In Intention to those who are in the old democratic way and mention none.

The registers for enrolment of the National Guard of the capital are now open, and those who are liable to be enrolled ought to guide their deliberations. After which, the President, Don José M. Estrada, spoke. He said that the day they had assembled (6th July) was a most the president of the Republic.

On the occasion of the beneficial province who are now open, and those who are liable to be enrolled out to be held there in September.

On the oc

#### GENERAL ITEMS.

On Thursday evening the marriage of Dr. James P. Kelley and Miss Kate Murray. of this city, teok place at the Balvanera parish church. The bride was given away by her brother, Mr. P. Murray, of Suipacha. Mr. James Kavanagh was best man, and Miss Eliza Murray, cousin to the bride, was bridesmaid on the happy occasion. Owing to the recent death of a relative of the Murray family the marriage was On Thursday evening the mar Murray family the marriage was private, and only a few friends were invited to be present at the ceremony. The beauteous bride decked out in all her nuptial adecked out in all ner nuputal adorning, and the bridegroom with his face beaming with delight, formed a picture that the artist would like to delineate. After the ceremony, on returning to the residence of the bride, and when the usual congratulations had been gone through Mr. Dinhad been gone through, Mr. Din-neen toasted the bride in appropriate trans. The newly-married couple, after receiving a complimentary shower of rice and slippers, then withdrew to Dr. Kelley's residence, whence they will leave in a few days to spend the remainder of the spend the remainder of the honey-moon either in Monte-video or in some one of the river towns. We are happy to add our congratulations to those of their numerous friends, and wish them many years of married bliss ried bliss.

Owing to the heavy rain that fell yesterday and continued all day the authorities found it im-possible to carry out the programme of national festivities.

Mr. Stevenson's benefit at the Alegria, on Wednesday night, was a great success. The house was full, and Mr. Stevenson's apland tenure either within the repeated. Mr. Stevenson received the gislature or without it.

Having written so much, I frankly confess that I have no more respect or consideration than Salteño has for those who ruthlessly crush the poor man, and take advantage of his year, he was determined to enward the graph of the state of th

The dance given at Mr. Hine's in Calle Estados Unidos on Wednesday night was one of the most any other reunion, but that of Mr. and Mrs. Hine. The roads approaching the house were exe-crable, like all our suburban roads in the winter time: the roads in the winter time. The night was dark and the weather lowering, but these were only trifling obstacles compared with the attractions offered to those whose hearts were lit by "a spark of that immortal fire destined by Heaven to lift from earth our lost desire." The large saloon was tastefully decorated

And the gav dance of bounding beauty's train Linked grace and harmony in hap piest chain.

to the first person who asked for them, and that «guias» should be issued for stock marked previously to the law of 1881.

This rule was submitted to the Rural Society which accepted it, subject to a proviso that 15 days notice should be given to the owner of a mark previously to granting it to any other person. This amendment was supported by the Government Assessor, but it was opposed by the Revenue granting it to any other person. out, and the friends had not yet This amendment was supported by the Government Assessor, but it was opposed by the Revenue Board, which, in order to meet all objections, proposed that meet of the stock whose marks have not been lostess. Several ladies and genrous was all the stock whose marks have not been lostess. Several ladies and genrous was all the stock whose marks have not been lostess. Several ladies and genrous was the stock whose marks have not been lostess. Several ladies and genrous was the stock whose marks have not been forward the company with the stock of the stock whose marks have not been lostess. renewed, until they are extin-guished; that after eight years from this date the marks declared lapsed shall be granted to those but we shall act in the old demo-

rer was listened to with marked attention, as he gave a graphic description of one of the most in-teresting regions of South America, and he was highly complimented on terminating. We owe of Mr. Bennett that we are privi-leged to have the lecture pub ished in our columns, and commence the publication in today's issue.

The line of railway from Santa Fè to the northern colonies was naugurated this week with great pomp and festivity.

The Minister of Education is about to issue a decree making it compulsery for those who assume the title of public translators to undergo an examination in the National College, before pro-fessors of languages and the Rector of the college. Every public translator will have to pa \$100 for the title, which must be deposited previously to the ex-amination, and one-half of the amount will be returned if the applicant be rejected.

Señor Zapata presented a bill in the Senate offering a reward of \$40,000 for the introduction of salmon into the rivers of the Republic. He stated, in support of his proposal, that, in England, in the year 1882, there were 360 tons of salmon sold, representing a value of \$200,000; in Scotland 2100 tons, representing \$1,160,-000. In the United States, in 1884. the value of salmon consumed was \$2,560,000, and it was exported to the amount of \$2,483,000. In the State of Oregon, 10,000 persons live on their earnings from this trade. The Senator stated that our rivers are eminently suitable for the propagation

A man name! Ulrick Liddy who the Herald states is an Irishman, was found dead in his bed a man, was found dead in his bed a few days ago. He came to Buemos Aires from Liverpool about two months ago and had no property except a gold watch of which the pelice un'u dened his poor remains. The lamp was still lighted beside him and a book which he had been reading still in his hand

We regret to say that the Catholic party in this city are not at all agreed in the choice of a can-didate for the presidency. Scar-cely had the manifesto drawn up by the Committee of the Catholic Union been published when several gentlemen, members of the Catholic Association, expressed their dissent and plainly stated that they looked upon Dr. Irigoyen as a candidate who gave suf ficient guarantees for the main-tenance of the Catholic faith in this Republic. A number of these gentlemen assembled on Sunday evening at the house of Dr. Luis Saenz Peña, and it was resolved that they should still continue members of the Catholic Associa-tion while giving no countenance or support to the candidate chosen or support to the candidate chosen by the committee. It was also agreed that each of the gentle-men present should address a letter personally to the president of the association stating his reasons for not accepting Dr Gorostiaga as his candidate. Amongst those who have acted thus are Dr. Pizarro, Dr. L. S. Peña, M. Navarro Viola, G. Cort-es, R. Alagon, J. M. Cullen, and A. F. Cortes.

Mr. Alberu, editor of El Na cional, was robbed the other night of \$2,100 m/n. A «peon» employed in the house is suspected of having lightened the editor's cash box, and the police are now in quest of him.

The debt of the country now amounts to \$265,203,211 m/n.

A meeting was held at the rooms of the Catholic Association on Monday to endorse the choice of a candidate made by the com-

scarcely any means to dispose of, what shall we not do, compact and united, struggling for the sacored cause that we defend against corruption and vice, against des-potism and disorder. Providence has come to our aid on several occasions, and He will undoubtedly assist us agair in this our hour of trial.» Drs. Achaval, Lamarca, and Goyena also spoke Before the meeting rose the Pres ident announced that the provinces of Cordoba, Salta, and Catamarca had openly declared for the Catholic candidate.

the Catholic candidate.

The ticket that won the big prize in the Orphanage lottery was sold at the estancia San Julian, Carmen de Areco, by Miss Mullen to puesteros. The following are the names of the fortunate recipients:—John Brady two-fifths, Richard Ganly one-fifth, John Sullivan one-fifth, and Mrs. Lawless, who is a milliner in Carmen, one-fifth. The following received the nearest numbers:—Andrew Geoghegan 10,735; bers:-Andrew Geoghegan 10,735; number 10,733 was sold to pues-teros on the estancia Tatay, Messrs. Dowd, Ratto, Rossiter, Abbot, and Martin el Basco.

A grand ball was given at the Club del Progreso on Wednesday evening at which many of the elite of the city assisted.

Among the passengers arrived in the «Neva» was Mr. David Sheman, of Negretti, who has been on a trip to New Zealand, and re-turns with his head full of all the newest plans for improving the breed of sheep and the fibre of wool.

There was some fine horse-racing in the new ecunchay of Pergamino last week. The weather was foggy and the competitors and spectators were few.

Second prize—\$200 m/n—won by T. Bolland's Desgraciado, next in order Alfonso's Triste, and Acevedo's Incognito.

Third prize—presented by the Buenos Aires Jockey Club—won

by J. Fox's Eccillia, second Veron's Sin Nombre.

Third prize—200 m/u for criello horses—won by Rojas's «Pocas Plumas,» next Alfonso's Rifle, and Accarde (a Narania)

Acevedo's Naranja.
Fourth prize—Premio Acevedo
300 m/n—won by Fox's Criolla
that beat Acevedo's Penitente.
As may be seen, our country—
man Mr. Fox carried off the lion's

of the prizes and we congratulate him.

We regret to hear that Mr. Patrick Kilmurray of Veinte-cinco de Mayo is ill of throat di-sease. Rev. Father McNerney was called to attend him this sease. week.

The Capital of Rosario has now got an Irish poet on its staff of correspondents, Mr. Tom O'Connor, poet and editor of the Estrella de Tarija, Bolivia. Tom

Mr. Peter Murray of Suipacha will leave to-morrow on a trip to Paraguay, where he is going for the improvement of his health. We wish him a safe and speedy return.

We regret to announce death of Mr. Brun, one of proprietors and managers of the well-known house "La Ciudad de Londres.

Santos is out-Heroding Herod in tyranny. The last notorious act of the Oriental «energumeno» was to order the national coat of arms to order the hattonal coat of arms to be hung up in front of all the churches. Rosas did something similar. He had his own picture placed on the walls of the churches among the statues and images of the saints.

The registers for enrolment of the National Guard of the capital

gold chalice, a silver crucifix, a missal, and other sacred orna-ments, besides 200 m/n to be distributed among the inmates. Sr. Alvear, the «padrino,» also bestowed some precious ornaments.

The Municipal Intendant proposes to have a lottery on a mag-nincent scale for Christmas. The principal prizes are to be \$200,-000, \$150,000 and \$100,000. The smallest prize will be \$100, 40,-000 tickets will be issued at \$25 each, and they will be offered for sale abroad as well as all over the Republic.

The disputes between Mr. Latham and Sr. Tauban the em-presario of the Variedades Thea-tre relative to the rescission of a contract for bringing out a comic opera company from Paris were referred to the arbitration of Dr. Valiente Noailles, who has now made his award, directing Sr. Tauban to pay Mr. Latham \$1000, the latter returning the operas, etc., which he held as security for advances.

At midnight on Wednesday, man called Andres Sivori was drinking with others in the alma-cen in calle Viamonte 336, when he drew out his knife and flour-ishing it said he intended to kill someone that night. No one took any notice of this, he being No one accustomed to utter such threats Shortly afterwards, however, he went out into the street, and went out into the street, and meeting two young men who were talking and laughing, he, without the slightest provocation, seized one of them with his left hand, and with the other drove the knife deeply into the lower part of the unfortunate man's body, leaving the knife in the wound and immediately running away. The wounded man. ning away. The wounded man, Carlos Leon, was taken to the Governor (where does the Governor get all the money for these prizes?)—won by Mr. J. Fox's (hijo) Esmeralda, second Acevedos's Wellington.

Second prize—\$200 m/n—wen Roque Hospital, but he died be-fore arriving there. The mur-derer has not yet been arrested. Leon was an Argentine, 22 years of age, and employed in the National Telegaaph Office.

This is not the first murder

which Sivori has committed. When will our authorities learn

that leniency to such savages i crime against the communi-

An attempt was made to ope the iron safe in the office of the Secretary of the Senate with the intention, doubtless, of stealing the money contained therein. The thief had taken the mould of the lock with wax, of which traces were found, and had made a false key, which, however, was not good enough for his purpose as it broke in the lock

Savori, the supposed murderen of Carlos Leon, has been captured on one of the islands of the Tigre.

The Municipality of Marcos Paz have deputed Messrs. Salloti, Sieza and Paiz to wait on the Provina subsidy of a few thousand dollars to repair the Church of that town, which is in a most dilapi-dated condition.

Two young scamps profaned the entrance of the Church of Santo Domingo, on Sunday, by provoking a quarrel, and one of them fired a revolver-shot. This disgraceful scene took place while last Mass was being recited. It is unknown whether the shot was fired accidently or by design, but the holder of the by design, but the holder of revolver was arrested.

The Emperior of Brazil is going to ask permission of Parliament to go on a trip to Europe.

Some twenty of the drivers of the Central Tramway line wer arrested on Sunday for failing t sound the horn when passing the crossings.

gave way to his emotions in the presence of so much loyalty and the curtain fell before the audience had time to dry their tears.

The Provincial Government has authorised the Municipality of Carmen de Areco to borrow money from the Provincial Bank to the amount of \$21,000 for the expenses of the Municipal Hall now being constructed.

Mr. Edwards, the first secreary of the British Legation and Chargee d'Affaires, aa interim, arrived by the R. M. S. Neva.

The bust of Professor Lewis, whose sudden death some six months ago was so much regretted by his large circle of friends has just been finished by the sculptor, Sr. Romarione, to whom the task has been intrusted, and has been assigned a place in the library of the National College. The ceremony of unveiling the bust will take place next Sunday.

The Prensa gives further astounding details about the recent Horse-Marine examinations at the Naval School. One boy did not know what a sextant Another said it was divided into a thousand metres! A third a thousand metres! A third knew nothing whatever of the multiplication table!! Yet all these ignorant youngsters were PASSED BY THE EXAMINERS!

It is reported that General Santos intends to resign the Presidency of Montevideo shortly with the view of being again elected at the next election.

Four thousand seven hundred persons have been inoculated as as a protection against the cholera in the province of Valencia. Of these only five have been ta-ken ill. None have died.

The steamer «Norseman» char-The steamer «Norseman» char-tered by the agents of Lady Ma-theson, arrived off Uig, and a sheriff's officer's party proceeded to remove the cattle and sheep belonging to the crofters on Mhow Island. The crofters hav-ing observed their proceedings, after twelve cattle had been after twelve cattle had been taken off, rowed in boats from Waltos and surrounded steamer. Several crofters g steamer. Several crofters goton board and threw overboard three head of cattle. The steamer then put to sea.

Archbishop Croke had an audience with the Holy Father on leaving the Vatican. He spoke quite openly of the cordiality of the reception given to him, and also remarked that the Pope avoided politics, but he expressed the hope that the Irish Bishops would feel it their chief duty to tighten the bonds uniting the Holy See with the Irish people. The Holy Father added:—«I The Holy Father added:—«I know your great personal influence, and am glad to have the opportunity of expressing all the confidence that our Apostolic heart feels in your pastoral zeal and prudence.» The Archbishop's audiance lasted twenty minutes audience lasted twenty minutes.



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Buenos Aires, Marzo 3 de 1885,

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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 certificated 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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BUENOS AVR. S.

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

Pasiness Hours, from 10 a m to 4 p m

"HE BANK receives Deposite
of not less than \$400 currency, or
to gatacones. These Deposits will not
be entitled to interest if withdrawn betore the expiration of sixty days from
date of such deposit. The interest or
paid on the first days of the mouth, is
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, af-

The Bank receives gold deposite, allowing no interest on accounts current, our paying interest on sums deposited of terms of sixty and ninety days of 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 "pagarees" of from seven days to four months on condition of reparater in the same specie as advanced.

the same specie as advanced.

The Bank draws at three days' sight upon the following Branches: San Nicolas, Merwdes, Lobos, Chivilcoy, Saltc, Azut, Dolores, Baradero, Tandil, Chancomus, 25 de Mayo, Exaltacion de la Cruz, San Pedro, Pergamino, and Las Flores. The Branches also draw upon the Central Bank at sight. Commissio with be allowed to brokers who present offiscand "pagaree" for discount.

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

Commercial deposits.

utlow as follows:

Commercial deposits 3

Private deposits 4

In gold, at sight 5

Dr at sixty and ninety days or more

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

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335 CALLE MENDOZA

BOCA

#### TRUE MEN AS WE NEED THEM.

A BOOK OF INSTRUCTION FOR MEN IN THE WORLD.

By REV. BERNARD O'REILLY, L.L.D.

CHAPTER I. INTRODUCTORY.

THE IDEAL OF MANHOOD.

THE IDEAL OF MANHOOD.

"The age of chivalry is gone!" calming so poserve the calculating sophists, who lead the minds of the moderns, and persuade them that the world is hastening under their influence, to a period of increased light and civilisation—a most convenient maxim to establish from the declamation of an orator! For that is as much as to hold that there is no occasion for men to be generous and devoted, faithful and in lifterent to their own selfish interest, full of high honor, not aiming to follow the erring multitude, but emulous of imitating the example and of joining the society of the celestial citizens; an assertion characteristic of a class of men with whom every age is gone but that of economists and calculators."—Kenelm Henry Digby.

That this book will be read by

THAT this book will be read by young men throughout the length and breadth of our land is a hope which its author must cherish fondly. For many years of his life he has labored in educating the youth of America he would fain devote its crowning work to repair the errors committed in this apostleship of education. A long and comforting experience has also taught him how much there is in the hearts of American youth as well as in those of its ripest manhood, of most precious resources for the prosperity of their common coun-try and the honor of their ancessave the world?

He would, then, ask every no-ble-hearted boy and every high-souled man who reads this page to trust himself in the perusal of these chapters to the guidance of one who, in leading them through the ancient paths and placing the while before their eyes the illus-trious examples of modern ex-cellence, aims only at firing their souls with a holy ambition and an emulation fruitful in great

It is, in very truth, the love of excellence in all that can elevate man, perfect all the attributes of true manhood, and thereby increase a hundredfold his power crease a nundreuroid his power for good, that is inculcated throughout this book. Nor—and we hasten to affirm it at the very outset—is the idea which is here held up for the imitation of both young and old, anything like the high standard of moral perfec-tion according to which the Chris-tian Church for nineteen centuries has been wont to judge the virtues of those we call saints.

#### What are the True Men described here?

We are writing for men of the world, not for the apostolic men who have to keep alive and spread the Christian faith by spread the Christian faith by their ministrations and example, nor for those who seclude themselves from the world to become christianlike by the practice of self-denial and self-sacrifice. Our instructions are intended to benefit laymen of all classes, as distinguished from the priest, the monk, or the hermit. Not that the manly virtues here inculcamonk, or the hermit. Not that the manly virtues here inculca-ted and illustrated are not ne-cessary to all those who believe in the dread responsibility of hu-man conduct and expect an eternal reward for the excellence required of all God's servants, but that the perfection demanded of religious orders and the conserated ministers of God's word is higher in degree and differs in kind in many respects, while the sterling qualities of heart and soul demanded of true men of the world are to be measured by the peculiar duties and exigencies of their worldly position.

Moreover, the true men whom

priests or the most unworldly of

The True Christian the True Man

The True Christianthe True Mangour true men, to be sure, we conceive to be before all else true Christians, sincere believers in Christ, and his earnest and devoted followers; men having at heart to practise the divine precepts for the love of their divine Author, and the sake of the excellence such practise begets, much more even than for the honor such fidelity may win them: men true to God, to his truth, to themselves and their conscience, in every age of life, in

present degeneracy, or to allow it to be thought of the model character we would hold up for admiration-

Such a man
Might be a copy to these young r
times,
Which followed well,would demonstrate them now
But goers backward

It shall be seen, before we have got through many chapters to-gether, that, however we may deplore the spread of unbelief and scientific materialism in the nineteenth century, it is, nevertheless, most fruitful in the purest, the noblest, the best forms of he-roic manhood, and even of Christian saintliness.

Comparisons of our own age, its institutions, tendencies, morprosperity of their common country and the honor of their ancestral-faith: how, then, can he help being encouraged and thrilled by the thought of aiding, in his measure, towards forming patriots and the chivalrous patriots and the chivalrous Christians who are to enlighten and to save the world?

It is institutions, tendencies, morsion synonym als, and manners with the past license. It is institutions, tendencies, morsion synonym als, and manners with the past license. It is institutions, tendencies, morsion synonym als, and manners with the past license. It is institutions, tendencies, morsion synonym als, and manners with the past license. It is institutions, tendencies, morsion synonym als, and manners with the past license. It is institutions, tendencies, morsion synonym als, and manners with the past license. It is institutions, tendencies, morsion synonym als, and manners with the past license. It is institutions, tendencies, morsion synonym als, and manners with the past license. It is institutions, tendencies, morsion synonym als, and manners with the past license. It is institutions, tendencies, morsion synonym als, and manners with the past license. It is institutions, tendencies, morsion synonym als, and manners with the past license. It is institutions, tendencies, morsion synonym als, and manners with the past license. It is institutions, tendencies, morsion synonym als, and manners with the past license. It is institutions, tendencies, morsion synonym als, and manners with the past license. It is institutions, tendencies, and manners with the past license. It is institutions, tendencies, and manners with the past license. It is institutions, and manners with the past license. It is institutions, and manners with the past license. It is institutions, and manners with the past license. It is institutions, and manners with the past license. It is institutions, and manners with the past license. It is institution all past license. It is institutions, and manners with the past license. It is institutio of humanity. Let us only look around us, count the magnificent around us, count the magnificant advantages of our position on this point of time and space, and heartily endeavour to be true to ourselves, as He who is the Way, the Truth, and the Life wills us to be, and we shall not fail to be the true men whose deeds and achievements shall surely clurify chievements shall surely glorify our Father in heaven as well as our earthly country.

This above all.—To thine own self be true: And it must follow, as the night the

day,
Thou canst not then be false to any
man.

Excellences found in the men of our day.

Our true self, then, is what we are in God's mind, what He wishes us to be in our day and generation, so as most to benefit the world amid which his design has placed us. Let each man of us learn to be, and set himself manfully to be, an

Active loer, noble liver, Strong to labor, sure to conquer.

and we shall not only fill our place well in Church and State, out help to our utmost to make the present age holu a glorious place in the annals of the world.

No; the age of chivalry has not so utterly passed away but that the spirit which animated the knightly institutions of old still remains to inspire lofty aims, sentiments of the most exalted and self-denying generosity, and deeds of chivalrous daring and heroic self-sacrifice, as worthy of eternal remembrance as those ever oraced the lives of a Godfrey, a Tancred, or a St. Lou-

To be continued.

#### CARDINAL GUIBERT ON THE PROFANATION OF ST. GENEVIEVE'S.

Cardinal Guibert, Archbishop of Paris, published the protest against the secularisation of the Pantheon which was addressed by him to the Minister of Educaby him to the Minister of Education and Worship. The Archibishop showed his usual tact and moderation in waiting till the moderation in waiting till the combine in their lives so many heroic and God-like featuresthat, atthough living in the turmoil of

worldly affairs, they would be legislation, and remarking that hailed assaints by the holiest of the rejection of the anti-Jesuit legislation, and remarking that the rejection of the anti-Jesuit clause was followed by an edict, just as the collapse of the Pantheon Secularisation Bill has been, the Archbishop protests against an act of force accomplished under pressure of rioting. He denies that the Church is thus restored to its primitive purpose, and contends that the Concordat, which provides for the maintenance of all churches cepts for the love of their divine Author, and the sake of the excellence such practise begets, much more even than for the honor such fidelity may win them: men true to God, to his truth, to themselves and their conscience, in every age of life, in every walk and rank of society, in every calling and trust, under every difficulty and trial and temptation.

It were, at best, ill taste and worse policy in beginning a book of instruction addressed to the men of our own time to hint at present degeneracy, or to allow it to be thought of the model in the immortality of the soul and in God. He could not have wished his present degeneracy, or to allow it to be thought of the model. of public impiety. He knew and comprehended the majesty of our temples, the sanctity of our worship. How I pity his soul, which must suffer when, on the threshold of a violated sanctuary, his dust will be laid near the venerate of the warms of her whom Paris at le remains of her whom Paris formerly invoked in distress, and whose tomb is no longer respect-ed." The Archbishop concludes by predicting that the spirit of disorder will extort further sac-rifices, that there may be funerals rifices, that there may be funerals which will force the families concerned to decline such sepulture for future great men, and that a system of Government which promised liberty will become synonymous with tyranny and license. If this is what its friends desire, they have only to persevere in the path of the last six years—a decisive step in which is the profanation of St. Geneviève's Church.

> INJURIOUS EFFECTS AND COFFEE TEA

HOME COMFORTS IN THE CAMP.

Some 18 months past I wrote for our paper a letter, mainly on the diet used in the camp.

During my rambles through the camp I have often wondered at the yellow, sallow compiexien of our loos and girls, so totally at variance with those at bome, and I have invariably been told by the parents that 'it was the climate,' but, though I could make due allowance for the difference of the temperature, yet I could never make up my mind that it was entirely the cause, and I am now convinced that the unhealthy appearance of the children, in general, is mainly attributable to the peroicious system of diet imposed on very young children. A few mouths ago, I read the opinion, in one of the home papers, of a celebrated medical practitioner, in which he stated, that the immoderate use of tea and coffee, when very young, was productive in after vears of a craving for alcoholic stimulants. Whether he is correct or not, I will not venture to say, but I am confident, and every experienced person, will coincide with me, that to commence giving children of 18 mouths and even 2 years of age, coffee and tea 3 or 4 times per day must greatly withate and impede the natural development of the system, and the vital parts being poisoned when young, the complexion will naturally reflect the internal injury, therefore instead of the rudly peach-b'oom so common at home, we have our children grow up with a Chin man's complexion. I know the ladies will never forgive me the odious comparison, but I will throw mesself on their merei ciful consideration, and plead as an extenuating poin', that I wish to be utility their children. However, what I assert is a fact, and it is common to commence giving young children tea and coffee at 2 years of age and under, and I have even witnessed as many as 10 lambs receiving cows milk, in the kitchen, as nourishment, whilst a large family of small children were fed on a vile decoction called 'tay' and this stuff, or what I used to call 'boot leg coffee,' the kindest of mothers will be seen pouring it into the stomachs of young children, at break of day. I have often tried to advise mothers to give

don, that by giving the same to their children, they are virtually destroying them. 'Chune' is given by many, but for a short time only, under the

plea of its dearness.

Your paper some time back speaking of the change in the weather mentioned that throat affections were increasing, how much more likely is that to occur in the camp, where glass windows are seldom to be seen, and where a current of siris always. glass windows are seldom to be seen, and where a current of air is always to be felt passing from the door to the fire place, or the window which has to be kept open in all weather, to admit light; vet for the price of a new hat with feathers, we might have glass sufficient to admit day-light all over the house, and the health if not the lives of many children saved Throughout the camp during the winter season, throat complaints are very prevalent, and I have known many cases to end fatally, then why not exercise a little forethought and save life, inconvenience, and botica expense.

expense.

Travelling plumbers and glaziers would be an acquisition, and a source of certain emolument to any who would try.

in the Herald.

BULL AND BEAR.

Bull-You're squeezing me to death.

Bear-Why don't you get out

Bear—Why don't you get out of my way?

Bull—If you don't stop I'll call the Sultan to fight you, and Canada and the King of Italy.

Bear—I ai'nt afraid. They've all enough to do at home. Can't you fight yourself?

Bull — Well —— I'll think it over. Gladstone says you mean well but don't know.

Bear—I know the road to Her-

Bear-I know the road to Her-

Bull, roaring loudly—Dufferin! ufferin! War! War! Bear—Stay——Let us negoti-

te. | Bull—Will you promise to let

me alone?

Bear—Yes, if you let me have

what I want now, and won't in-terfere with me in the future. Bull, roaring again — There's one of your fellows gave me a

Bear — All a mistake. He thought you were going to at-

him Bull—He looks as if he's going to do it again. I'll proclaim

war. Bear—Don't be hasty. quite ready yet. Let me inquire into the matter.

Bull—No——I'll fight.

Bear - Will you? Come on,

Bull—But—— Gladstone says you don't mean it, you know, and he thinks if you got Pendjeh you might be satisfied.

Bear—For the present. Bull, cheerfully—All right, sir. But remember I ain't afraid of

Bear, jocosely-Oh, not at all ! Let's shake paws. - Providence

#### JIM WEBSTER AND THE DEMIJOHN.

"You are accused of stealing a demijohn of whiskey from Houghton and Robinson's store, on Austin avenue," said Justice Tegener to Jim Webster, the prisoner at

"Yes, sah; I 'specs' I'm de guilty niggah. I went in dar las' night, and tuck de demijohn."
"How did you come to do

'A white man put me up to it, sah

san.
"What is the name of that white man?"
"Dr. Gasser, sah, what libs up dar neah de ole Ben Thompson

"That's not possible." 'Yes, sah; it ham. I went to dat doctor about a misery in de chist, and he tole me ter take a tonic ebery night befoah going to ed and hearin' dat whis good tonic, dat bery night I took de tonic from the liquor store. I

pried open de back door."
"Yes, we know all about that.
I am not a medical man, but I'll have to prescribe for you myself. What you need is rest, and I'll

just bind you over to await the action of the Grand Jury."
"Dat's what a man git's from follerin de advice of these heah medicinal men," remarked Jim sulkily, as he was led off.—Texas Siftings.

#### A PRESSMAN'S PLAN.

One time there was a good old man living in Carlisle. His back was bent, his step was slow, and men who gazed upon his snowy locks and wrinkled face whisper-ed to each other, "He is a good old man, who has not long to old man. who has not long to live." The old man had been well-off in his day, but when he found himself on the shady side, wife dead and home broken up, he said to his son, "William, take all I have, and let your home be my home until I die." The son took the all, and the father was given a cosy corner, a big chair, and a pipe. Everything went well for a year or so, and then the son and the son's wife began to make it uncomfortable for the to make it uncomfortable for the old man in the corner. They threw out hints, deprived him of his comforts, and one cold day in winter he was told he had better go elsewhere. The old man's heart was sore as he went out into the world to battle against hunger and cold, and when night came he cowered in the doorway and wept like achild. "Who is making that row up there?" called a reporter, whose steps had been arrested by the sobs, and he went up the steps, patted the old man on the head, and bye-and-bye the story was told, "Come down to the station with me said winter he was told he had better man on the head, and bye-and-bye the story was told, "Come down to the station with me said the reporter, taking the old man's arm. "Your son is a brute, and I'll help you to fix him." Next morning one of the daily papers contained an item to the effect that an old gentleman named Goodheart had been found wan-dering about the streets at night dering about the streets at night and that when taken to the sta-tion £2,000 worth of bank-notes were found on him. The old man read it over three times, man read it over three times, slarped his leg as he saw the point, and a beautiful smile covered his face and climbed up through his hair. In about an hour's time his son William rushed into the station and called out, "Father, dear father, come home! All of us were crying all night long, and my wife is now lying in a comatose state on your night long, and my wife is now lying in a comatose state on your account." The old man went home with him, winking at the lamp posts, and smiling as he turned the corners. He had all his comforts back, and his son bought him a costly pipe and a pair of fur slippers that very day. day.

## IRISH ORPHANAGE

SUBSCRIPTIONS, &c.

Collected by James Cunningham, Juarez:

Mr. James Cunningham Mrs. Eliza Cunningham Mr. Peter Kiernan Mrs. Mary Kiernan Mr. Thomas McGoey Mrs. Ellen McGoey Miss Mary McGoey Miss Eliza McGoey Mr. John McGoey James Ward. John Doorish Tnomas Allen ... Michael Gannon James Halligan D wid Parsyles. Thomas Brag Mrs. Mary Fausats. Dn. Faspar Jardo Bartolome Barranecho Roberto Poronez..... José Figuroa.... Serafin Sabarido Jablino Hereria Jabino Hereria
Josè Losana
Josè Losano, junr.
Aljandro Diaz
Agustin Herrero
Maximiliano Andrino.
Agustin Valdes Floriano Gonzalez

Total . . . . . . . . 101.50

Collected by Mr John Duggan an Antonio de Areco:

I Mr. James Egan James Nally Pat Kelly . . John Quest Thomas Casey . Bernard Farrell Michael Hafford Pat Seery .... Thomas Reily Domingo Loran Edward Duggan James Simons . .

	\$ m/n
Peter Mahon	
Thomas Brien	
Martin Moran	1
Matthew Anderson	1
Hugh Griffin	1
James Respen	
Wm. Mulleady	
Thomas Donlan	. 1
Joseph Wise	. 1
Pat Seery	
John Duggan	. 41
Total	68 · 50

John Duggan 41
Total 68.50
Collected by Mr. P. O'Neill, San Antonio:
\$ m/n.
Mr. P. O'Neill
Mrs. P. O'Neill 5
Mrs. P. O'Neill
Thomas O'Neill 4
Mrs. T. O'Neill 4
Mr. Peter Gaynor 2
Thomas Murray 2
John McGarry 2
John Kelly 2
Michael Kelly 1
James Kelly 1
Wm. Geoghegan 1
Andres Yndacochoa 1
Anselmo Gonzalez 1
Thomas Fallen 1
Walter Cooke 1
Miguel B. Yndacochoa. 1
Miguel Fegan 1
James Hiland 1
Marcelina Urtiaga 1
Ruperto Hernandez 1
Miguel Lima 1
Juan Urbero 1
Señora de Galvan 0.50
Mr. James Connell 1
Henry O'Neill 0.50
Andrew Anderson 1
Total 52
Collected by Mr. David Fahy
Confected by Mr. David Pany

Collected by and	
. Vecino:	
	\$ m/n
D. Fally and family	20
John Daly	2
Jim Wilson	2
Miguel Heavy	1
Wm. Magan	1
Juan Lalor	1
Pat Dillon	1
José Iraola	2
	(i) —
Total	30

## AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFECTING A NUMEROUS CLASS.

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 drags out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints; but if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to determine embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and, in fact, the entire glandlar system, and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints; but if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted: Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling, attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow timp? Does a thick, stick mucoms gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pains in the side and back? Is there a fullness about the right side as if the liver was enlarging? Is there coxiceness? If there virities or diszeness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretion from the kidneys scanty and highly coloured, with a deposit after standing? Does food soon ferment after esting, accompanied by a disagneeable with a deposit after standing? Does food soon ferment after esting, accompanied by a stomach? Is there frequent paper and the heart? These stinks of the properties of the covered with a cold, sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys become more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, 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 males and feet are covered with a cold, sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys become more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, 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 hands and feet are covered with a cold, sticky perspiration. The origin of this malady is indigestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will remove the disease from the cure, and even when it has obtained a strong ho I medicine vendors throughout the world, I by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, Farringdon Road, London, E.C. This rup strikes at the very foundation of the ease, and drives it, root and branch, out

TESTIMONIAL.

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

JOHN BROWN,

Fstancia Floresta, Estacion Altamirano F.C.S. July 19, 1884. John Brown,

THE BEST WOOL.

perhaps most valued is trueness in breeding. In a true-bred sheep each staple of wool-each lock into which a group of fibres naturally forms itself-will be of equal growth throughout. The fibre will be the same thickness, as nearly as possible, the whole length or will be finer at point than at root. There will be no shaggy rough wool in it, but if the sheep be cross-bred or ill-kept and exposed to storms, the fibres will be rough at the points and coarser than at the roote, the reason of this being that as the wool gets longer as it is more exposed to bad reather and hard exposed to bad weather and hard treatment nature makes itstrong-er to resist what it has to en-counter, while the part that is next the skin remains fine to give greater warmth. Such wool, even when combed and spun into yarn, never lies smooth and evenly as true-bred wool and is consequently not of as much val-ue. There is another sort of wool which farmers do not seem wool which farmers do not seem to understand and writers on the subject often ignore, but which is found more or less on all crossbred sheep and on sheep which are too much exposed and fed on hilly districts. This is known as «kemp» or dead hairs. These kemps vary in length and coarseness according to the breed of the sheep. In white Highland they are about two inches long and very thick, in cross-bred Australian they are very short. In the former they cover the under side of the fleece, in the latter they are so few as not to be of any importance. They are, however, they are so few as not to be of any importance. They are, however, all alike in this, that they are a brilliant shining white (except on the sheep with gray wool, when they are black) and they will not dye the same color as the rest of the wool. They consequently depreciate the value of the wool very greatly making it only suitable for low goods. able for low goods.

#### COMMERCIAL.

July 8.
July 8
Cedulas A
Series E 791
Series F 79 National Bank Shares 150
National Bank Shares 150

Capones are selling in Pergamino for Drabble's meat company as high as 55 %

We note the sale of 1,640 heae of cattle on the camp known as Urquiza, between Villa Colon and Melincue, with 20 o/o novillos at 7 m/n per head, seller Ignacio Ballesteros, buyer Jorge Amobel.

The 24 new offices in the new Bolsa have been rented for the sum of 1,300 m/n per month.

The English Bank of the River Plate has changed its rates of in-

terest as follows—
Deposits of 30 days' notice 4
0/0, fixed do. at 60 days 4 0/0, do.
at 90 days 5 0/0, do. at 6 months

Mr. Edward Casey has bought Mr. Edward Casey has bought the well-known White estancia for seven million dollars of the old paper currency. This fine property is within the municipal limits of the town of Chivilcoy, and covers an area of two leagues and 419 squares. This is at the rate of 1,800 % per square. It is said that Mr. Casey has purchased it for account of a syndicate.

3,000 capones in Arrecifes are

3,000 capones in Arrecifes are reported sold at 50 % per head. Other sales are spoken of at 45 to

Other sales are spoken of at 45 to 55 %.

Messrs. Hughes and Dunzelman have sold ten leagues of land in the province of Cordoba, near the B. Aires Pacific railway and to the west of Loreto, at the rate of 9,000 m/n per league.

These brokers sold also 2 leagues in the same locality at 8,000 m/n per league.

"Antwerp, July 3.

Wool.—Buenos Aires wools of 30 o/o yield are quoted as follows:—
Superior quality f.1·30-1·33 per kilo.

Middling, f.1·20-1·23 per kilo.
Second, f.1·10 1·13 —
Good lambs' woo, 1·0 —
Stock of all kinds of River Plate wools, under 35,000 bales. per league.

The frozen meat steamer «Meath» The frozen meat steamer «Meath» left Liverpool on the 8th ult. and is daily expected in port. She will load here a general cargo and 16,000 frozen sheep from the Drabble establishment id Colonia. Talking of meal freezing, we hear that the San Nicolas meat that the san Nicolas meat will stop he in establishment will soon be in working order. The patent used for freezing differs altogether from that employed by the Drabble and Sansinenaestablishments.

The machinery is more costly, The property for which wool is as less fuel is consumed.

A telegram from Patagones announces that two hundred Chilian Indians are coming to Bahia Blanca to make purchases of cattle and mares. These Indians are at present between the Colorado and Negro rivers. Government has despatched a special body of po-lice to watch them. The valley of the Rio Negro is overrun with Chilians.

Messrs. Talaferro and Sanchez have sold the fine San Martin es-tancia of Mr. M. Nazar in the distancia of Mr. M. Nazar in the district of Olavarria at the rate of 20,000 m/n per league. The estancia covered an area of three leagues. This is rather a low price for lands in Olavarria. Buyer M. Lopez Chaves. The stock on the property sold as follows:—

lows:— Mr. R. Nazar bought a Durham bullfor 560 m/n. Colonel Donovan bought several lots of Durhams and Herefords at 22 to 25 m/n, and several flocks of sheep at prices from 80 cents to 1 m/n.

Mr. Michael Kearney sold 600 squares of land in the partide of Chivilcoy to D. Saturnino Lopez for 70,000 %.

Another auction of the Limay Another auction of the Limay and Nanquen lands took place in the Government offices in Calle-Salta on Monday. Lots with frontage on the Limay river were sold from 1 to 1:30 m/n per hect. Some river lots were sold as high as 2,20 per hect. or about 5,500 m/n per league. Those of the 4th and 5th sections went as low as 50 cents per hect. as 50 cents per hect.

as 50 cents per hect.

Messrs. A. Bullrich and Co. sold a splendid lot of Rambouillet rams imported by Messrs. Moller and Co. from the cabaña En Schmoldero in Pomerania, at prices varying from 2,400 to 7,000 %. Mr. James Carthy purchased 2 at 2,000 each, and 1 at 3,800 %, Mr. Cunningham 1 at 3,000.

Mr. Cunningham I at 3,000.

On Saturday next the syndic of the Argentine Bank, Sr. D. Viotorino A. Ramirez, will begin to distribute to all the creditors the first dividend under the bankruptcy of this bank which occurred more than 4 years ago.

Nothing will remain for the creditors, except the proceeds, amounting to \$260,000 of the sale of 36 leagues of camp in Cordoba expropriated by the government of that province.

We note the following move-

of that province.

We note the following movement of the Buenos Aires Custom House during the month of June. The value of imports subject to duties was \$4,579,876. Free of do. 513,961 do.—total \$5,093,727 m/n against 6,802,910 dusing the same month last year. The exports subject to duties were \$1,581,948 m/n, and free of do. 323,661—total \$4,905,609 m/n against 3,458,721 during the same month last year. The result of the last six months shows the following figures—Imports subject to duty figures—Imports subject to duty \$31606,392, free of do. 5,646,191 —total \$27,342,583 against 34,-254,851 during the same time last year. The exports were, subject to duty \$31,640,037 and free of do. 6,028,727—total \$36,658,764 against 32,043,562 during the same time last year.

The following commercial telegrams have been received:—
Havre, July 8.

Auctions opened to-day. Prices compared with previous rates represent a fall of 5 to 10 centimes per kilo. About three-eighths of the lots presented were sold. Business was done principally in Busin

"Antwerp, July 3.

wools, under 35,000 bales.

Hdds-Dry matadero novillo hides, of 20-29 lbs., Spanish weight, fs.1-30-1-32 per 50 kilos.

will weight, is: 130-135 fet of kilos.

Salted saladero cow hides, 20 the kilos, fs.62-64 per 50 kilos.

Stock from 120,000-130,000 hides of all River Plate kinds.

THE PLAZAS.

Hides.	
Good camp	 190
Horse	60
Hair	 148

Sheepskins. Superior, rls Epidemic Corderitos	21 9 14	
Wheat.	10	
Gandeal	10	
In cob Morocho,in grain Yellow in grain	68 55 51	
constitution.	31	
Wool. No sales.		
Hides.		
Good camp	200	205
Corderitos	18	15
Inferior	67 165	60

BIRTH.

On the 8th June, the wife of Mr. John limons of a son.

A CATHOLIC DOCTOR attached to a Hospital in Dublin as Chief Surgeon. would receive one or two Youths in his house to prepare them for the Medical Profession. A most comfortable home is guaranteed, as well as careful supervision. Exceptional facilities for Hospital practice. References and testimonials of the highest class. For turther particulars apply to

«M. D.» Southern Cross Office. M. 4-6 ms.

#### COLONISTS!

Families of agriculturists who may be desirous of taking land in the colonies of Curumalan may make application to the undersigned. The conditions are advantageous, the land is excellent, and the location of the colonies could not be better, surrounding ARROYO CORTO and PIQUE stations on the Great South ern Railway.

EDWARD CASEY,

80 RECONQUISTA.

#### ADOLFO BULLRICH Y CA.

RESUMEN DE REMATES A EFECTUARSE

Viernes 10—Judicial, libros & instrumentos de cirujia, en Rivadavia 394 alto: a las 12:

Viernes 40-750 hectareas, casas y animales en la colonia Ocampo, en Alsina 78 à las 2.

78 à las ?.
Sabado 11-20 carperos Rambouillet del Sr.Nazar, en Alsina 78 à las 2.
Sabado 12-2066 animales vacunos mestizos en Alsina 78 à la 1.
Domingo 12-17 lotas en la calle Santa Fé, Charcas y Acavedo, à las 3.

Domingo 12—Una case Santa Fé 1556, à las 3. Lunes 13—Muebles, Cangallo 350, à las 42. Lunes 13 — 44 carneros importados consignados á los Srs. Moller y Cia. en Alsina 78 á las 2.

Martes 14—Plantas de Fumagalli, en Alsina 78 à las 12.

Martes 14—Propriedad Buen Orden 356 à 860, base 7000 mm, à las 3.

Miercoles 15—Carneros y ovejas de F. Von Homeyer, en Alsina 78 à las 2. Jueves 16—34 carneros consignados à los Srs. Mallman y Ca. en Alsina 78, à

Viernes 17—20 remate de plantas de P Margat hnos. de Montevideo, en Alsina 78 à las 12.

Vienes 17—Casa Buen Orden 139 à 141, à las 3.

Domingo 19—Gasa Ombu 44, base 1746 mmn, judicial, à las 2. Jueves 23—Remate de plantas de Vi-eente Peluffo, en Alsina 78 á las 12. Martes 28—Judicial, Chacra en Merle, base 16943-49 mm, en nuestra casa, Alsi-na 78 á las 2.

Viernes 31—3er Colosal remate de tierras en varias ubicaciones, en Alsina 78 à las 2.

POR LOS MISMOS

A fines del mes entrante remate de Plantas, primer remate que va à dar el Sr. horticultor D. Vicente Peluffo.

78-ALSINA-78

### NOTICE.

CaMPS in the South to be SOLD or LEt, large and small lots—Houses for sale in the North and South, high and low, fit for comfortable residences in a fashionable quarter, Calle Juncal, near the Plaza 6 de Junio.

Apply to-CALLE SAN MARTIN 31, **Room** 16.

7 j lm

Tamilia que no consuma HESPERIDINA

debe consultar con aquella que siempre tiene á mano UNA BOTELLA

este sans tónico-licos, y se convencerá de que ES UNA NECESIDAD CASERA 21 años de éxito la prueba M. S. BAGLEY y Ca.

## IRISH CLUB

THE Rules having been formally sanctioned at the General Meeting held on the 23rd ult, a copy can be obtained by anyone desirous to join the Club on application to the Honorary Secretary, or the Treasurer by whom Subscriptions will also be received.

Subscriptions will also be received.

The Committee are looking round for suitable premises, and hope to be able to report progress shortly. Meantime those who have already signified their intention to become members are requested to forward their entrance fee and first quarter's subscription to the Treasurer to provide for initial expenses.

On behalf of the Committee—

M. CARROLL, President.

J. E. O'UHREY, Hon. Secretary,

J. E. O'CURRY. Hon. Secretary, 547 Lavalle. Ed. CASEY, Treasurer, 80 Reconquista.

## NOTICE.

Having closed my offices, CANGAL LO 55, any correspondence, during my absence, can be forwarded to-Messrs. Warrell and Latorre, at

181 Calle Perw. JUAN FEELY.

j 22 1 m

#### COLEGIO AMERICANO 270-RECONQUESTA-270

This Establishment, under the direction of Miss Conway, receives Boarders. Half Boarders, and Day Scholars

For terms, &c., apply

270 RECONQUISTA.

## Silly People

How many Young Ladies and Gen-tiemen allow thems-lyes to be disfigur-ed and martyrized by bad teeth and un-wholesome mouths and breaths, when they might rectify it by using

#### BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTRIFICE

which may be had everywhere and at a low prize

J. A. BENNET 195 Florida

#### CURE

FOR COUGH OR COLD

As soon as there is the slightest un-easiness of the Chest, with difficulty of breathing, or indication of Cough, take during the day a few of

BROWN'S

BRONCHIAL TROCHES

J. A. BENNET 195 Florida



DR. WM. GALBRAITH, LAWYER,

OFFICE:

27-CALLE VICTORIA-27.

Attendance daily, from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m

To prevent falsifications of the

#### TEA CELESTIAL

It is packed only in 1 2 and 1-lb. airtight packages.



Sold by all respectable Almacenes and Confiterias in Town and Camp, and each packet bears the above trade mark.

#### JEROBOAM, JEROBOAM, JEROBOAM.

THE ROYAL BLEND WHISKEY PROPRIETORS:

A. G. THOMPSON & CO., Glasgow.

Unicos Agentes en la Republica Argentina:

SNELL and CO. 203—RIVADAVIA—203

## THE ORIGINAL MOCKFORD'S

SHEEPWASH THE MOST EFFICACIOUS

AND THE MOST ECONOMICAL

## J. K. THEOBALD & CO. 197-BOLIVAR-197

#### CHARGEURS REUNIS

Compañia Francesa de Navegación a Vapor Linea regular entre el Rio de La Plata, Braz I, Burdeos, Dunkirque, y vice versa

SALIDAS FIJAS de B. AIRES

EL 10 Y 25 DE CADA MES. Vapor URUGUAY, Capitan Bu-gault, saldra el 5 de Julio para Tene-riffe, Burdeos y Havre. Vapor DOM PEDRO, Capitan Se-gond, saldra el 25 de Julio para Rio Ja-neiro, Bordeaux y Havre.

LINEA DEL PARANA

Cargando en Rosario, San Nicolas y San Pedro. Vapor VILLE DE PERNAM-BUCO, Capitan Thannay, saldra el 30 de Junio para Havre y escalas.

VIAGE SUPLEMENTARIO El rapido vapor SAN MARTIN, Capitan Lehuby, saldra el 5 de Julio pa-ra Santos y Havre.

Tarifa de Pasajes 1a Clase \$150 y 3a Clase \$50 : or 10 Clase \$150 y 3a Clase \$50: orc
ó su equivalente en min curso legal

AB—L's pasajeros de ta clase que
descen embarcarse en Montevideo goza
ran del pasage gratis en los vaporaApolo y Minerva de la Compaña Pla
tense. Pasage del vaporcito para el em
barque en la rada gratis. En la ageacia
se despachan pesages del Havre y Bur
d-os a Buenos Aires a los siguienteprecios.

JOHN O'HALL & CO., Tea Merchants 32-REÇONQUISTA-32

#### RES NON VERBA

MENSAJERIAS FLUVIALES A VAPOR

Nuevo Itinërario Desde octubre 1884

Desde octubre 1884

PARA MONTEVIDEO A LAS 5 P.M.
Los Lunes ... Vapor Cosmos
Los Martes ... "Villa del Salto
y Olimpo
Los Jueves ... "Starrno
Los Sabados ... "Rio de la Plata
y Olimpo
PARA EL SALTO Y ESCALAS
A LAS 10 A M

PARA EL SALTO Y ESCALAS
A LAS 10 A.M.
Los Martes ... Vapor Rio de La Plats
Los Jueves ... , Cosmos
Los Sabados ... , Villa del Salto
Los Viernes ... , Saltrno
El vapor APOLO (carga solamente)
saldra semanalmente para San Pedro,
San Nicolas y Rosario.

CARRERA DEL PARANA

Hasta SANTA FE Haciendo 3 viages directos semanales on los vapores

#### PINGO Y METEORO

SALIDAS: Martes, Jueves y Sabados Saedoas: Martes, Jueves y Sabados
En combinacion con los Ferro Carriles Norte y Campana, el 10 sale de la
Estacion Central à las 12 del dia, conduciendo los pasageros al canal de San
Fernando en 40 minutos de dende partiran estos esplendidos vapores y el 20 de
la misma Estacion à las 34 de la tarde
que alcanza à estos vapores en Campana.—Los boletos de tren y equipajespara los dos Ferro Carrilles, la agencia
los da gratis a los señores pasajeros.—
La carga se recibe la vispera de la salida
en la Estacion Retiro.—La Agencia se
encarga del Embarque y desembarque
de carga, asi como despachos de Adua
na.——Comunicacion con el Telefono
Gower-Bell.

PEDRO RISSO, Agente

PEDRO RISSO, agente Reconquista y Cuyo

## LA PLATENSE

-FRENCH-STEAM NAVIGATION CO

TIME TABLE From Wednesdag, May 20, 1885

From Buenos Aires To Montevideo

Steamer Minerva on Monday Steamer Apolo Thursday Santa Fé and Intermediate Ports Steamer Minerva Thursday

Steamer Apolo Sunday Rosario and Intermediate Ports

Steamer Leda or Diana Wed-desday and Friday Steamer Tridente Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Santa Fë and Intermediate Ports Steamers DIANA OF LEDA Mon-day, Wednesday & Friday

To Bahia Blanca Steamer Pomona the 1st of each

month Steamer J. B. SAY the 8th and 23rd (Cargo only)

To Patagones

Steamer Pomona the 1st of each month P. CHRISTOPHERSEN Agente General

## 102-Piedád-102 TIENDA

## A LA CIUDAD DE LONDRES. 38-CALLE PERU-38

ESTACION DE INVERNIO 1885. A visamos à nuestras favorecedoras que desde hoy esterán en venta los surtidos especiolmente recibidos en, prevision de la estacion actual

Exposición de

tense. Pasage del vaporeito para el embarque en la rada gratis. En la agencia se despachan pesages del Havre y Burdos a Buenos Aires a los siguientes precios.

Tercera Clese (en camarote \$69 oro, Entrepuente \$30 oro, Entrepuente \$40 oro, En

CUIDAD DE LONDRES, 38-PERU-38

[ENTRE RIVADAVIA Y VICTORIA]