

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

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BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1885.

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IN MEMORIAM.

LOUISA M. DILLON.

NAVARRO.

I.
And hast thou gone, Louisa! hast thou gone away?
Gone to that home beyond the bright, blue sky;
Thou wert too good on this dark earth to stay,
And hence the Lord has taken thee on High.
Yet! it is grieving to part with thee just now,
In the spring-time of thy life; in thy childhood's happy days;
But best it is for thee, when no cares are on thy brow,
And so the Lord has willed it; and who shall judge this ways?

II.
Happy is thy lot, Louisa! to leave this world of strife,
Of sorrow, and of bitter, carking care;
If youthful days are happiest of all the human life,
Then thou hast gone to spend them in that Heaven so fair.
Farewell, dear child! thou hast left this vale of tears
For a bright, eternal home—thy cares on earth are o'er;
We pray to meet again, after some short, fleeting years,
In that bright and happy land—to meet and part no more.

“Drogan.”

CORDOBA.

Another newspaper has been started here, *La Provincia*, which will back up the candidature of Senator Moyano as governor.

SANTIAGO DEL ESTERO.

It rained heavily here on the 6th. A Rochista newspaper, *El Eco de Santiago*, is about to be started. The funeral of Canon Piñero was largely attended. The funeral expenses were defrayed by the professors of the National College.

SAN LUIS.

On the 6th two trains came into collision near this town. Four men were injured and one of them had his legs amputated.

SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN MAILS.

London, Aug. 13.

Mr. Donald Crawford has applied for a divorce from his wife, Virginia Mary Crawford, on the grounds of immorality. The correspondent in the Right Hon. Sir Charles Dilke, Bart., member for Chelsea, and recently a prominent member of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet, in which he sat as President of the Local Government Board. The plaintiff, Mr. Donald Crawford, held a subordinate but important position in the Lord Advocate for Scotland's office, Whitehall. The respondent, a daughter of Mr. T. Eustace Smith, M.P. for Tynemouth, is a sister of Mrs. Ashton W. Dilke, widow of Mr. Ashton Dilke, formerly M.P. for Newcastle-on-Tyne, and brother of the correspondent. Mrs. Crawford is young, not more than 20 years of age. Mr. Crawford is considerably her senior. Sir Charles Dilke is 42 years of age and a widower. His late wife was a Miss Catherine Sheil, whom he married in 1872. She died in childbirth in 1874, and was cremated at Dresden. Their son, Charles Wentworth Dilke, is now 11 years of age. Mr. Donald Crawford is a barrister, who was for some time private secretary to Lord Young. It is stated that Mr. Inderwick, Q.C., has been engaged for the plaintiff and Sir Henry James for the co-respondent.

The Latin branch of the I.N.L. held a meeting on Sunday, June 28, near Enly, to protest against the recent eviction of a family named Hourigan from their farm at Ballycoursan. The circumstances under which the law took its course in this case appear to be exceptionally harsh to the tenant. A farm which was estimated by one of the two gentlemen who were in the position of landlords, to be worth not more than £330, was let at a rackrent of \$600. Landlord No. 1 reduced this to \$600 about a year and a half ago and agreed to fix it as a judicial rent.

Rarely has such an enormous audience crowded into the spacious Round Room of the Rotundo as the one which was packed into it when Mr. Michael Davitt delivered a lecture entitled “Twenty Years of Irish History,” in aid of the fund now being raised for the benefit of James Stephens. Additional interest was lent to the occasion by the fact that Mr. John Dillon presided. The result of the lecture will be that a handsome and substantial addition will be made to the Stephens Fund. One calculation estimates that after paying all expenses £200 will remain.

We take the following from the late London papers of the 8th ultimo:

“At the Liverpool Assizes, yesterday, before Mr. Justice Manisty, Carl Roskowsky, a sailor, was indicted for the wilful murder of Louis Dale, second mate of

the British ship ‘Paragon,’ on the 17th of April last. The ‘Paragon’ was bound from Buenos Aires to Valparaiso, and had a crew of 13 hands, most of whom were foreigners. She left Buenos Aires on the 27th of March, in ballast, and, subsequently, some of the crew were disgraced for incompetence. Soon afterwards several of the crew mutinied and the prisoner struck Dale, the second mate, with an axe. The captain quelled the mutineers by his intrepidity. The prisoner and a sailor named Carlsen were bound in irons. Carlsen got loose, leaped overboard and was drowned. Roskowsky was found guilty of manslaughter, and was sentenced to 10 years’ penal servitude.”

The National League has some unknown friend in Dublin whose friendship takes a very practical if unpretentious shape. At the meeting of the Organising Committee of the League Mr. Harrington, as Secretary, had the gratifying intelligence to impart to his colleagues that a few days previously a letter box had been discovered to him. It contained a contribution to the funds of the League of £50. There was nothing in the envelope to indicate from where or from whom this contribution came.

TELEGRAMS.

Madrid, Sept. 8.

Immediately after yesterday's attack on the German Embassy the military governor sent a strong detachment of regular troops to guard the Embassy and to protect it from any further outrage.

A German gunboat has arrived at Yap Island and landed troops. They tore down the Spanish flag and hoisted the German in its place, in the very presence of the Spanish men-of-war of which there were two; but orders from Madrid forced them to submit in silence to the outrage and the commander confined himself to a protest.

When this news became known in Madrid the populace poured into the streets mad with rage, and rushed to the German Embassy. The police were put to flight in a few seconds; the people scaled the balcony, tore down the Imperial escutcheon and flag and dragged them through the mud shouting “Death to Bismarck!” “Down with Germany!” “Down with the Conservative Government!” “Down with the Uhlan King!” The police again attempted to oppose the people at the Puerta del Sol, but were again beaten and some of them wounded. A big bonfire was made opposite the Government House, and the German shield and flag were tossed into it and burned up amid wild yells of delight from the excited populace.

The German Minister only escaped being torn to pieces by hiding, it is not known where. A German toy shop in Calle Montera, from which hung a German flag, was completely wrecked by the people. The Government is completely demoralised, and to save itself is going to court-martial the commanders of the vessels for having misunderstood their orders. The police are quite unable to restrain the populace, several arrests made and many wounded. A hostile demonstration was made against the President of the Council. There is a grave rumor that the King has fled from the capital incognito. On the other hand, it is said that His Majesty has summoned several leading public men to give him their advice. The troops are confined to barracks, and great vigilance is observed over the whole city. The Civil Guards and police are on duty in the German Embassy. The flag has not been re-hoisted, and it is believed the personnel have taken refuge in the British Embassy.

The commanders of the Spanish ships at Yap declare that they simply obeyed orders and if, within the time required for a telegraphic message to reach them confirming their orders, to save their loyalty and patriotism in face of their country they will attack the German ships and either vindicate their honor or fall like Gravina.

Germany has demanded by telegraph immediate reparation for the insult in Madrid, threatening war if refused.

A German squadron is off the Carolines.

The disturbances of Madrid have extended to Zaragoza, where they have been of a very serious character, but the local authorities have been able to suppress them.

A telegram says that one of the Spanish vessels (La Manila) was about to open fire on the German gunboat when she was stopped by signal from the flag-ship.

The Spanish vessel ‘Velastoy’ has arrived at Yap.

A late telegram announces the evacuation of the island of Yap by the Germans.

The Government has confiscated and will prosecute several newspapers. The local authorities are taking all measures to repress agitation and arrest the leaders. 250 persons have been placed under arrest in Madrid. Theatres and public places closed. Count Habzfeldt declares that the German gun-boat had orders not to raise the German flag where the Spanish flag was planted. If the German Government had only received the Spanish note somewhat sooner they would have detained the German man-of-war.

London, Sept. 3.

The city of Cabul is tranquil. The Ameer has sent agents to Bombay with orders for uniforms and military equipments.

The contractors Bowen and Co. have become bankrupt in consequence of losses sustained in Brazil.

5,000 men have struck work at Sir William Armstrong's gun factory at Elswick, because some managers whom they dislike were not dismissed.

Lord Randolph Churchill has stated at a public meeting in Sheffield that the Afghan question is arranged with Russia, who has somewhat abated her pretensions.

The Spaniards have landed troops on the Pelew Islands, one of the most important groups of the Carolines. The Spanish Admiral will occupy Yap, Babel and other islands of the Archipelago.

Paris, Sept. 7.

The French Press, in commenting on recent events in Madrid recommends the greatest prudence on both sides. It is stated that the German and Spanish Governments are desirous of arriving at a friendly arrangement without wounding the patriotic susceptibilities of either nation.

The Government has issued a decree prohibiting any anti-German manifestations of the Spanish residents.

M. de Freycinet has hastened his return to Paris in consequence of the excitement among the Spanish residents in France. The authorities have had to take measures to prevent an attack on the German consulate in Marseilles.

It is stated that the President of the Council of Spain went in person to offer the apology of the Government to the German Am-

bassador, and it is expected that seeing the impossibility of settling the dispute by diplomatic negotiations, the Spanish Government will accept Germany's proposal of arbitration.

The Deputies Dreyfus and Labaudy have fought a duel in consequence of a political dispute.

M. Lebaudy was wounded.

Berlin.
Great indignation is felt here at the insult to the German flag in Madrid and the Press is unanimous in calling upon the Government to demand immediate satisfaction from Spain.

Prince Hohenlohe, the new Governor of Alsace and Lorraine, intends to treat with greatest severity the French inhabitants of those provinces, and in this he will be supported by the Emperor.

The negotiations with Spain are on the road to a pacific and speedy solution.

Santiago de Chile, Sept. 7.
In spite of the victory obtained by Caceres at Canta he is not in a position to attack Lima, having only 3000 regular soldiers, while the city is defended by at least 5000 men, most of them veteran soldiers.

It is stated that Caceres had several prisoners shot. The Peruvian Government ordered Colonel Zamudio to be shot by way of reprisal, but at the intercession of the ladies of Arechaga he was pardoned. He has since offered to recognise the Government of General Iglesias.

Washington.
The Government has received from the Consul in Marseilles a detailed report respecting the cholera. He condemns the authorities for trying to conceal the fact of the existence of cholera, and says that it was not imported from Spain or elsewhere. He adds that in Marseilles they have not the most rudimentary ideas of cleanliness and that the canals and sewers are centres of infection.

Montevideo.

A letter from Berlin states that S. D. Pedro Beck is forming a company for exporting raw hides from the River Plate. The company will have a capital of three millions of marks, of which a large portion is subscribed by the Hamburg Bank.

The Lamport and Holt steamer ‘Hevelius’ from London arrived to-day with 27 first class passengers, 137 immigrants, and 1000 tons of cargo for Buenos Aires. Papers and samples by ‘Cosmos’ to-day.

The steamer ‘Ingram’ of the Houston line has arrived from Liverpool and will leave tomorrow for Buenos Aires.

Unificada at 52. Nothing doing. ‘Silex,’ ‘Cosmos,’ and ‘Rivadavia’ sail.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

Madrid, Sept. 10.

The Germans demand satisfaction for the attack on the German Embassy. It is couched in moderate terms. The Spanish reply expresses regret for the incident and says that the evil-doers will be punished. Meantime, warlike preparations are being made and orders have been given to prepare the troops for any eventuality. Public opinion condemns arbitration. The commander of the man-of-war ‘Velasco’ has orders to take possession of Yap. People excited in Saragossa, Barcelona, &c., but news suppressed by Government. Don Alphonso drove through the city in a carriage and was respectfully saluted by the people. He had no escort.

In Berlin there is great fear of a conflict between German and Spanish men-of-war.

The cholera is fast decreasing in Spain and Marseilles.

THE WORLD-FAMED

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A NIGHT
IN THE
HOUSE OF COMMONS.[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT
OF THE Southern Cross.]

London, Aug. 1.

A Frenchman on his return to Paris after visiting London, assured his friends that the two most interesting sights in the British capital are the Zoological Gardens and the House of Commons. For the former the eye is regaled with nearly every species of birds and beasts of prey; in the latter with all the characteristics peculiar to the British people. And not only to the foreigner is the House of Commons a place of interest, for, until seen, no description of it, however graphic, can convey even to the mind of an Irishman, Englishman, or Scotchman, how much of brilliant talent of indifference to everything, and of deep cunning, are to be found in the occupants of that Chamber where O'Connell, Canning, Pitt and Palmerston gained for themselves undying notoriety.

Seen from the Strangers' Gallery on the night when no bill provocative of party feeling is to be discussed, (on which night, through the kindness of Mr. Michael Mulhall and Sir P. O'Brien, we occupied a seat alongside Cardinal Manning, who appeared to take a lively interest in the Bill for the Better Protection of Young Females,) the House of Commons resembles a large room in one of our big clubs. The members are seated in every posture imaginable, some almost recumbent as if they had undergone great fatigue, others leaning over the backs of the next benches, while others are keeping up an animated conversation which, in all probability, savours more of the turf in particular than of the good of the nation in general.

The same erroneous idea prevails with the masses of the people respecting the House of Commons, that used to be so general respecting the daily attire of Monarchs, who were supposed to go about with their crowns and royal robes.

With the exception of the opening of Parliament there is no pageantry in the so-called popular chamber, and, unfortunately, there is not always that decorum on the part of the many useless members which everyone would naturally expect. For instance, when a division is about to be taken the rush of the «ayes and noes» into the chamber is suggestive of a stampede of wild cattle on the American prairies. If the interests of the empire were placed above those of the party; if the electors could only be made to understand that an unscrupulous representative is worse than none at all, many of the honourable members who, at best, are but statesmen in embryo, would still be enjoying the seclusion of private life to the advantage of the nation at large and the advancement of justice.

There is nothing more harassing to a general than to have all his attempts to secure victory frustrated by the enemy not opposing a bold front to the forces under his command, and many a leader of a minority in the House

of Commons has had to undergo the same annoyance. Justice, truth, and honour may be on his side, he may be defending the cause of our oppressed population, and his oratorical and argumentative powers may rise equal to the emergency, but his arguments, his flowers of rhetoric, the cause he is advocating fall to the ground because his opponents will not listen to him, they avoid his arguments, and the «ayes and noes» being called upon to save the party, justice is gagged and his champion foiled.

But if foiled not disheartened, for we see him again rising to protest against the squandering of the money of the public, and as we look at him from the Strangers' Gallery scattering the riches of his oratory in every direction and carrying conviction to all open to it, we cannot but regret that the eloquent protest should be made before such an unappreciative and soulless audience.

It is at the bar of Time and not at the bar of the House of Commons where such patriots eventually win. Tact and patience are as indispensable as constant agitation. What seems doomed not to pass suddenly becomes law, not for the maintenance of justice, but for the preservation of power; and a right spirit in that heterogeneously constituted assembly will prove to the earnest student of things political that for the love of power, the dream of ambition, those having eyes and ears may be forced to see and hear who before were blind in their obstinacy and deaf to the entreaty of justice.

A tale is told of a Spanish muleteer whose mules obstinately refused to move another step because the foremost one, the leader, would not move. The muleteer invoked the assistance of all the Saints in the calendar, interspersing his pious ejaculations with most impious epithets, and bestowing kicks and strokes with his stick on the obdurate beasts.

He might as well have implored the Sphinx to move; they would neither listen to reason nor give in at the application of the stick. They were mules, and he should have known it. But eventually the pangs of hunger accomplished what neither prayer, curse, nor stick could. The leaders initiated the move and the rest followed, head to tail, to the jingling of the bells. «Alas, for the irony of fate,» exclaimed the muleteer, «where sound argument failed hunger prevailed!»

During the closing days of a session and with the general elections in the near future, there is more activity in the House than would otherwise be the case. On the Opposition benches sit the members of the majority—«alas for the irony of fate!» familiar to the frequenters of St. Stephen's are the forces of those on the front benches—some of them are painfully familiar. But they are makers of History in addition to being manufacturers of promises, and as such they cannot fail to be objects of interest. They have spent the money of the country not wisely, perhaps, but too well. But it was not their own, so they could afford to lose it in the fruitless effort to subdue patriotism in Egypt and in converting Ireland into a military camp.

In the course of the evening we have the privilege of hearing the voice of the ex-premier defending a policy which by its own nature is indefensible and repulsive to the feelings of humanity. But he does it in such an effective style that one feels inclined to agree with him, until the fact recurs that fine words cannot justify foul deeds, although fine feathers may make fine birds. Were it a play instead of being a sad reality nothing, but the rules of the House, could prevent us from applauding such a magnificent display of pyrotechnical rhetoric.

How favorably Charles Stewart Parnell's conduct and policy contrast with the conduct and policy of his opponents let the world at large judge. Consistent in everything he says and does, firm and untiring in the path of duty and devoted to his country he deserves well not only of his countrymen but of all those who have the welfare of their fellow-creatures at heart. As impartial

men, however, we will not accuse his opponents of being absolutely destitute of consistency, for in being systematically inconsistent in everything they are consistent in their inconsistency.

Let us again revert to the Opposition benches, and notice how changing sides has broken the silence which hung over the late Cabinet respecting the opinions entertained by some of its members. This may also be said of the late Opposition now in office, but not in power, and to most of these members, the character which Dryden attributes to Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, may be applied to each individually:

Railing and praising were his usual themes,
And both, to show his judgment, in extremes.

We might even venture on quoting the next two lines:

So over violent, or over civil,
That every man with him was god or devil.

AN

IRISH ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

Dr. Traill, F.T.C.D., recently delivered a lecture on Electric Railways in the Central Hall of the Dublin Exhibition building. There was a large attendance. The lecturer explained the principle on which electric locomotion depends. He explained the various machines that had been in use and the principle on which they worked. The greatest improvement had been made by Siemens in substituting an improved armature for an electro magnet. The great object to be attained in working with the various machines was to get their armature to change its position rapidly. By a very small change in the lines of force he could produce a current that would go a very long distance. Having shown by means of a small working model the working of the electric railway, Dr. Traill explained the advantages of these railways, especially in regard to the cheapness of construction and to the facility for conveying the carriages up steep inclines, which it would be impossible to do with heavy steam engines. There was also a further advantage in the enormous brake power supplied by the electric current, by reversing which they could stop the cars in about their own length, even when they were being driven at a rapid rate. On the electric railway between Portrush and Bushmills there were gradients 1 in 40, 1 in 30, and in one portion of the line even so steep as 1 in 25, but there was no difficulty in drawing the railway cars up these gradients. Some people had talked a great deal about the dangers attending these railways when constructed along public roads. That was an entire mistake. They were limited by the Board of Trade to a certain amount of electric tension. Beyond that amount they were forbidden to go. There were 6 miles of this railway along the road from Portrush to Bushmills and the entire resistance of the rail to which the electric tension was applied was represented by the figure 2, while the resistance of the human body was represented by 2000. He had been asked about this matter before a Parliamentary Committee, and the answer was that he had children of his own, and he took one of them 8 years old, and shoved him on to the rail and no harm ensued. He then took one of 4 years old and shoved him on to the rail, and he was not a bit the worse; and he told the Committee that he had a baby and he would have no objection to put the baby on it (laughter). No doubt it had killed a worm. There was danger to worm life, but to human life. A dog one day put his nose to the rail. The shock went to his brain, and he fell down flat—but immediately afterwards he got up and walked away (laughter). As the result of two years' working six sparrows had been killed by the current. In conclusion, Dr. Traill said that it was surely some credit to Ireland that in the days of her great misfortunes, as the period of the last few years might be described, she should have been able to car-

ry to a successful issue the first scientific experiment of this kind in the whole world; for although it was not the only electric railway, there were none anything like six miles in length—none that were worked, as this was, by water power (applause).

SHEEP IN PASTO FUERTE.

A correspondent of the *Standard*, writing from Santa-Fé, on the subject of pasto fuerte, makes some remarks which may interest farmers. He says:

On the very same estancias in this neighbourhood, (pasto fuerte) where sheep brought such heavy losses years ago, they are to-day paying splendidly; but the land has been ploughed up and sown with alfalfa. The great question is, how to get your alfalfa sown free of cost. This can be done in many ways. The general way is to sow wheat or maize with it, the crop paying for the alfalfa. Wheat is hardly to be recommended to small capitalists.

The hog is a very much neglected animal in this country.

Two years ago I bought ten hogs of a good Yorkshire breed and gave them to my «chacrero» on halves. Since then I have sold enough fat and store pigs out of my half to pay original investment, cost of corral, food, &c., and have a money balance over. The «medianero» has sold an equal amount. We have now over 200 pigs; and the other day I refused \$1,000 m/n for 100 of them. Pigs here find a ready market among the Italian colonists, who give as much as 3 nats. the arroba for a fat pig.

As for sheep, I bought last December 488 «al corte», and put them on alfalfa paid for by maize sold and pigs; notwithstanding the bad winter, they have been fat all the time, and I have «señalado» 245 lambs, or a little over 50 o/o. They had the run of the dry alfalfa stacks, too, of which they eat a little every day.

THE

PEST OF THE ANDES.

«The Chilean Government has declared and is carrying on a novel war,» said Cornelius W. Ryerson, of New York, who arrived recently from South America, «and that is a war against the gigantic vulture of the Andes, the condor. The Government issued a proclamation last year declaring the bird to be the enemy of the Republic. Condors have increased so rapidly within the past few years all along the whole western slope of the great mountain chain which is their habitat, that they have become by their foul habits a scourge that has increased the already sufficiently unwholesome character of the country. With the hope of exterminating them, or at least greatly decreasing their numbers, the Government in its proclamation offered a bounty of \$4 for every condor killed. A friend of mine, who lives in Chili, wrote to me that he believed there was a chance to make a great deal of money by engaging in condor hunting, and as I had had several years' experience in mountain climbing and hunting all sorts of wild beasts and birds both in this and other countries, I went down there last fall to see what there might be in this condor hunting. Well, I was there five months, and after a persistent campaign against the condor with guns and traps I made up my mind that a man has got to be 100 per cent smarter than I am if he ever gets rich on condor bounties, and that if the Chilean Government expects to rid itself of its big-winged outlaw it will have to detail every man, woman, and child in the country to take up arms against it.

«The hunting of condors has been a regular business in the Andes mountains for many years, and the natives have made some money at it, but, like all the vulture family, the condor grows suspicious and wary from contact with mankind, and it has grown to know and fear a gun so that it is next to impossible to get within gunshot of one. Snares are now the only means by which condors may be taken with any certainty, and they have learned

to be on the look-out for them. These birds have the most wonderful powers of vision and flight of any living creature of the air. Perched on mountain peaks above the clouds, they watch the trails which mules and llamas follow with their burdens thousands of feet below them, and if an animal dies and is left on the plain these monster vultures see it, and although no human sight can discover the presence of a single bird, in a few seconds' time they will be seen dropping from the clouds like thunderbolts. Formerly the hunter took advantage of this swooping down upon the carcasses of dead animals by hiding within gunshot and picking off one or two condors before they could rise out of range. Traps were also set beside dead bodies of mules and other animals. But this can rarely be done successfully now, so wary has the condor become. The same wonderful eyes that keep the trailing caravan in view or discover the carcass left lying for its use, note also the hunter hiding with his gun, or the trapper arranging his snare by the carcass, and the bird remains in safety on its perch. To shoot it on the wing, unless you are fortunate enough to lie secreted near some lofty peak when the bird comes sailing through the clouds to seek it for a perch, is entirely out of the question, for it flies at altitudes such as no other bird attains. This lying in wait, however, far above the snow line for a chance to put a ball through a condor is something that requires more grit and nerve than the average hunter can boast, and consequently there are not many condors killed on the wing. These birds hatch their young among the snow-covered crags of the Andes, sometimes 12,000 feet above the sea, and the bird has been seen at an altitude of 20,000 feet. Once in a great while you may hear of some hunter bold enough to clamber to the nesting places among these crags in search of condor nests, as the capture of the young or the eggs is as profitable as killing a grown bird, but such exploits are few and far between. There are always two eggs in a nest, and as there is nothing that ventures to make the condor its prey except the hunter, when a condor makes a nest it does so with more certainty that there will be more of its kind added to the family in the course of time than does any other bird or beast. Traps are set as high among these nesting-places as the hunter can dare to venture, and many of the birds are captured in that way.

«There is no more startling sight than from a snowy rock so high in the mountains that the clouds hide the world from your view, to see one of these immense birds break suddenly through the dense vapor below you and sail upward with the broad sweep of its ponderous wings into the haunts where it dwells alone in the solitude. It seems like some winged demon daring to seek the realms of the sky. The bird can stand a range of temperature beyond which human existence is impossible, and is at home among the snowy peaks of Chili and Peru as well as upon the burning sands of Patagonia. With a sweep of wing twelve feet in extent the swiftness of a condor's flight is such that it will sail out of sight, notwithstanding its great size, within the space of a very few minutes. It may with ease eat its breakfast in the Northern Andes and twelve hours later go to roost among the peaks of the southern sea coast.

«If it were possible to get at the nests of the condor so that its eggs might be destroyed, there might be some chance that the outlawed bird would be in time exterminated, but the systematic scaling of icy peaks to the height of anywhere from 12,000 to 18,000 feet above the ocean for the purpose of bird-nesting, even at \$5 a nest is not likely to ever come to pass. Poisoning of the birds might be made effectual, but unless some poison can be made so deadly that it will kill the bird as it stands over the carcass it is devouring, that means of extermination can not be made practical. The hunter must procure the evidence that

he has killed a condor before he can secure the bounty. That evidence is the bird's head. A poisoned bird would carry off that evidence with him, and die with it among inaccessible peaks. The poisoning of condors has been tried and was not satisfactory to the hunters. I am of opinion that this bird has the quality of self-preservation developed too largely to make its annihilation even remotely probable. When the last South American dies there will be plenty of condors ready to devour his body if they have the opportunity.»

PARAGUAYAN LAND LAW.

A new Land Law in Paraguay has just been promulgated by President Caballero. The public lands of Paraguay are divided into five classes, with certain prices for each class, and payable in Paraguayan bonds.

Art. I.—The Executive is hereby authorized to sell the public lands, in accordance with this law.

Art. II.—The public lands shall be divided into five classes

Art. III. The price of the first-class lands is fixed at 1200 dollars in public bonds per square league; second-class 800, third-class 300, fourth-class 200 and fifth-class 100 dollars.

Art. IV. The purchase money may be paid in four instalments as follows:—twenty-five per cent down, in legal money or in public bonds, to be paid to the Board of Public Credit, and the balance in three bills, payable to the order of the Board, at one, two and three years' date respectively carrying interest at six per cent.

Art. V. All payments after the passing of this law for purchases or renting of land shall be in legal money or in public bonds.

Art. VI. Buyers may pay their bills at any time with a reduction of 12 c/o per annum.

Art. VII. In making up the title deeds, the properties shall be mortgaged, until payment.

Art. VIII. To pay off the mortgage the interested parties shall present their bills at the Ministry of the Interior.

Art. IX. In cases of non-payment of bills at expiration of term the corresponding properties shall be sold. Thirty days' notice must be given in the papers that those properties are to be sold by auction.

Art. X. Pasture lands alone can be sold in fractions of not less than half a league.

In the Chaco camps shall be purchased with a depth of ten times the frontage solicited.

Art. XI. Purchasers of fractions in the Chaco camps shall be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent on the price stipulated in Art. III, on condition that during the term of payment, 25 European families (of three persons each) be settled on the lands.

A fraction of camp is one league front by ten deep.

Art. XII. In case of several applicants for the purchase of camps, an auction shall be held, the upset price being the amount stipulated in Art. III. Thirty days' notice must be given in the papers to this effect.

Art. XIII. Lands not to be sold are:—

1st. The lands excepted in previous laws.

2nd. The lands adapted for colonization.

Art. XIV. The following are the rents fixed: \$250 for first class; \$200 for second; \$150 for third; \$100 for fourth class.

Art. XI. At the expiration of one year from the promulgation of this law, settlers who have not purchased the lands which they occupy shall pay an annual rent for the same at the rate of twenty-five cents per square, but with the preferential right of purchasing the lands so occupied.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The cultivation of tobacco in Ireland will be a new idea to most people. However, it appears from an article in the *National Review* that tobacco growing had in Ireland at one time been a remunerative business. It follows that it may be so again. The climate is hot, of course the best suited for this plant, nevertheless some very satisfactory results have been attained. A young man from Enniscorthy brought some tobacco seed with him after trying his fortune in Maryland, and from half an acre planted with this one hundred pounds was made. A profit of £1200 was secured in 7 years on a farm of 10 acres; and these are figures which may well induce the Irish farmer to consider the question of growing tobacco. A prohibitory Act forbidding the raising of tobacco—for other reasons than that it impoverished the land—

was passed some years ago, but there is not likely to be any difficulty now on that score. The Review states the expense of cultivating a hectare of land in France—namely two acres—is about £32, and the produce sells for £86, so that a profit of £54 remains. It seems tolerably certain that tobacco cultivation would soon become a thriving industry in Ireland if properly started, for Irishmen would be sure to use the native growth. The notion is one to be developed.

Land and Water, a London paper, may be quoted:

«The Liberals are sanguine of victory at the general election, so are the Conservatives, and our opinion is that neither will win. The big game will end in a draw. We do not mean that the parties will run a dead heat, but we are confident that neither side can by any ordinary means accomplish the increased difficulty of commanding a majority in the House of Commons. The Tory party are at the mercy of the Liberals. The Liberals are at the back of Gladstone, Gladstone bows before Chamberlain, and Chamberlain is at the feet of Parnell. Will a general election alter this state of things? We think it certain that it will not. The National party will assuredly come back to Parliament upwards of eighty strong, a more united party than ever, and this means that the great parties will be reduced in numbers accordingly, that a majority in the House of less than eighty upon each side will be useless unless the favor or neutrality of the Irish party can be secured, and this means the government of the House and therefore of the whole country by Irishmen,» who accordingly having full, ample, and most extensive legislative independence and power should be content.

The last sentence is added to what the London paper said.

The translation of Mgr. Krentz to the Archbishopric of Cologne has caused unfeigned joy among the Catholics of Germany. His flock are anxious to make the ceremony of his installation, early in September, the occasion of great festivities. This project the new Archbishop strenuously opposes as contrary to the spirit of an event which is, after all, only the beginning of the cessation of an era of persecution. Mgr. Krentz is no time-serving Prelate. It was he who in 1873 refused to attend the Ermeland commemoration. On that occasion Prince Bismarck was ill-advised enough to make a condition of his presence the retraction of the measure decreed against the Old Catholic sect. «Then,» said the Bishop, «I will top away. Patriotism is one thing; and I am ready to rejoice with my fellow-countrymen over the union of Ermeland with the German Empire. But my duty as a Bishop admits of no evasion.»

A rousing call to arms—the midnight call of the baby.

A New York Sunday school teacher told her pupils that when they put their pennies into the contribution box she wanted each one to repeat a Bible verse suitable for the occasion. The first boy dropped in his cent saying—The Lord loveth a cheerful giver. The next boy dropped his penny into the box saying—He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord. The third and youngest boy dropped in his penny saying—A fool and his money are soon parted.

A Devout Prayer—

In the early days of Methodism in Scotland a certain congregation, where there was but one rich man, desired to build a new chapel. A church meeting was held. The old rich Scotchman rose and said, «Brethren, we linna need a new chapel, I'll give £5 for repairs.» Just then a bit of plaster falling from the ceiling hit him on the head. Looking up and seeing how bad it was he said, «Brethren, it's worse than I thocht, I'll make it 50 pun.» «Oh, Lord, hit 'im again!» exclaimed a devoted brother on a back seat.

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HAVE REMOVED TO

179 CALLE PIEDAD.

And they take the opportunity to advise their friends and the public in general, that they have now on hand a

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF THE LATEST

ENGLISH, IRISH, SCOTCH AND AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS

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SUBSCRIPTIONS PERMANENTLY RECEIVED TO ALL EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

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Please Note 179--PIEDAD--179

HOLMAN'S LIVER PAD

This well-known remedy grows more and more popular every day.

It is prescribed by some of the best medical men in this city, it has cured thousands of persons suffering from liver and stomach complaints, and it should not be forgotten that as a rule those it has cured did not try it until everything else had failed them.

Stomach and liver complaints are very prevalent in this country, nearly everybody is more or less troubled with them, we would therefore earnestly recommend the Pad to sufferers. They will feel better in a few days and be completely cured in a short time.

Prices reduced to 3 mjn

J. A. BENNET 195 Florida au 7-4m

WELLS'S HEALTH RENEWER

In all cases of nervous debility, weakness, and general ill-health Wells's Health Renewer gives the very best results. As a tonic it stands unrivalled, it regulates the digestive functions, creates an appetite, and in a very short space of time restores the patient to a good sound state of health.

It is especially valuable to those recovering from any dangerous illness, such as Typhoid fever, etc.

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SASTRERIA LA VELOCIDAD

CELESTINO CHIARUTTINI

Tenemos el honor de avisar al publico que hemos recibido un gran surtido de paños y casimires de ultima novedad de las principales fabricas de Inglaterra y Francia.

40 SAN MARTIN BUENOS AIRES

OFICINA CENTRAL ENCOMIENDAS

EN COMBINACION CON LOS FERRO-CARRILES Sud, Oeste, Ensenada, Norte, Pacifico, Campana y Rosario 37-CALLE LIMA-37

Se participa al publico que desde el 25 del corriente recibiremos encomiendas y equipajes para todos las estaciones del gran Ferro Carril del Sud. Nos responsabilizamos por pérdidas, averias, etc., en las mismas condiciones que dicho Ferro-Carril, y cobraremos por el transporte desde la Oficina Central—Lima 37—hasta la estacion de destino, la tarifa del F.C. mas cinco centavos por cada 10 kilos, ó fraccion.

Esta oficina establecida desde hace dos años, en combinacion con los otros ferro-carriles, ha merecido la confianza del publico debido á la puntualidad en su servicio y confo seguir mereciéndolo en lo que establece con el gran Ferro Carril del Sud.

RIVADEMAR Y CIA. Buenos Aires, el 15 de Julio de 1885. EMPRESARIO.

TO SHEEPOWNERS!!!

Why buy worthless Dips entailing labor and trouble to no purpose when by using the Especifico de Glycerina satisfactory results are obtained after the second dressing!!

HOW A SOUTHERN ESTANCIERO APPRECIATED THE USE OF "GLYCERINE DIP" SANTA ROSA, AZUL, JULY 26, 1885.

Mr. HAYWARD. Dear Sir, I wish you to DOUBLE MY ORDER FOR GLYCERINE DIP for next season. (SIGNED) ROBERT LAWRIE

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N.B.—Any estanciero not knowing how to cure Scab, Foot Rot, Maggots, etc., with the Glycerine Dip, E. P. Hayward will be pleased to visit the estancia and show them the simple process.

Beware of clumsy imitations of this Celebrated Dip, and see that the trade mark and our names "TOMLINSON. AND HAYWARD" are upon every drum—without which none is genuine. Au 1 pm

BANCO DE LA PROVINCIA.

Desde la fecha el Banco cuenta despositos á oro sellado, en cuenta corriente sin interés abonando 2 o/o á sesenta dias y 3 o/o á noventa dias.

R. A. DE TOLEDO, Secretario.

BANCO DE LA PROVINCIA.

Desde la fecha hasta nueva orden el Banco cobrará 10 o/o por los saldos á su favor y pagará 3 o/o por los saldos en contra en cuenta corriente.

R. A. DE TOLEDO, Secretario.

Extra Fine KEROSENE MARK "SOUTHERN CROSS" PERFECT SAFETY.

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

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The purity of the oil is such that trimming the wick with scissors is unnecessary for several months. Flashing point 150°.

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This great household medicine ranks amongst the leading necessities of life. These famous pills purify the BLOOD and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the

LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS and BOWELS, giving tone, energy and vigor to those great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in all cases where the constitution from whatever cause has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to females of all ages, and as a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE are unsurpassed.

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Its Searching and Healing Properties are known throughout the world. For the cure of BAD LEGS, Bad Breasts,

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It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the neck and chest, as salt into meat, it cures SORE THROAT, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas,

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And every kind of SKIN DISEASE it has never been known to fail.

The Pills and Ointment are manufactured only at 533 OXFORD STREET, LONDON

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Purchasers should look to the label on the Pots and Boxes, if the address is not 533 Oxford Street, London, they are spurious. au 26—pm

INTERESTING TO ENGLISH FAMILIES

NEW DRAPERY STORE 104-CUYO-104

We invite the English public to come and examine our stock. We guarantee to give satisfaction both as to the quality and prices of our goods. We will give notice of the day of opening which will be on or about the 15th of the next month.

BRADFORD REYNOLDS and Co. au 26-3in

Great SEWING MACHINE Establishment

This house always contains a supply of machinery of the most finished class from Europe and North America.



SPECIAL WORKSHOP FOR REPAIRS Repairs done to machines of every description. A large supply of THREAD, OIL, AND NEEDLES

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

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Antwerp and Liverpool HOGARTH EDDES. SEPT. 5 Loading in the River Parana. EUCLID PYM. SEPT. 15 Loading in the River Parana.

Antwerp and London. (via Rio Janeiro and Southampton) LEIBNITZ BROWN SEPT. 8 (carrying the Belgian Mails.)

HEVLIUS CARROLL SEPT. 22 Carrying the Belgian Mails.

CURVIER BLAIR OCT. 8 Carrying the Belgian Mails

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

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

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

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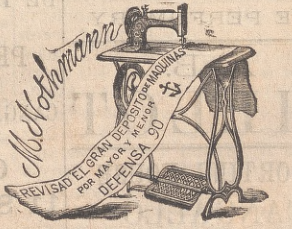
AVISO IMPORTANTE

Como Corredor Oficial del Banco Hipotecario, pido á los señores que me han visto con anticipacion, como asi mismo á los que deseen hipotecar sus propiedades rurales ó urbanas, me remitan los Titulos, pues el dia 12 del corriente, dicho Banco reabre sus operaciones con la Série G. de 7 o/o de interes, las que saldrán en circulacion desde el 1° del proximo Agosto. Asi mismo hago presente a mis numerosas relaciones que me hago cargo de toda clase de operaciones, relativas a dicho Banco, como a chancelaciones, es, transferencias, etc.

NATAL T. DE TORRES SAN MARTIN 73 (ALTOS)

NOTA

El interesado que se encuentre fuera de la Capital, con escribir y enviar el Título del bien raiz que desee hipotecar bastara, pues solo para recibir las cedulas y firmar la escritura, se le avisara, no perdiendo asi tiempo alguno. jy 17—pm



TIENDA A LA CIUDAD DE LONDRES.

[ENTRE RIVADAVIA Y VICTORIA] 38-CALLE PERU-38

AVISO Á LAS SEÑORAS

EN PREVISION DE LA PRIMAVERA Costumes ó vestidos para Señoras y Señoritas. Tapados ó confecciones, gustos y modelos inéditos. SEDERIAS

Géneros de seda de fantasia para vestidos y guarniciones, surtido único en Buenos Aires. MODAS Sea Sombreros, Gorras y Sombreritos para señoras, señoritas y niños. Géneros de fantasia para Vestidos. Todas las clases, todos los gustos, todas las novedades las mas recientemente creadas se encuentran á la Ciudad de Londres.

Ropa blanca fina para Señoras, Señoritas y Niños, nuevo surtido.

Á MAS Nuestras favorecedoras encontrarán en todos los departamentos de nuestro establecimiento surtidos enteramente nuevos á precios sumamente cómodos.

A LA CIUDAD DE LONDRES, 38-PERU-38 4-12

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SAUCES—Lee and Perrin's Mushroom, Anchovy Sauce, Beefsteak do, Harvey's do, Anchovy Paste
An immense stock of English and all other kinds of Biscuits
FRESH BUTTER EVERY DAY
Currants, Malaga Raisins, Sultanas, Citron and Lemon Peel, Spices, Powdered Cocoa, Powdered Chocolate, Scotch Oatmeal, Barley, Sago, Tapioca

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AT
EIGHTY CENTS PER POUND
Is Specially Recommended
for its Strong Aroma
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"CASA DE CONFIANZA"

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au 8—pm

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NOTE.—The *Sopho Hat* is the latest fashion.
jy 24—pm

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better and cheaper than any offered in this market.

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Office Hours 13 to 3 p.m.

NOTICE.

The Passionist Fathers will celebrate the patronal festival of Holy Cross Chapel next Monday, September 14th feast of the Exaltation of the Cross. High Mass with sermon at 11 a.m. followed by a blessing with the relic of the true Cross.

All who can attend are requested to do so, it being the patronal feast of the Chapel.

On Tuesday the 15th, at the same Chapel, the Devotion of the Forty Hours will begin with solemn Mass at 8 a.m. Benediction in the evening at 5 o'clock. Wax candles and natural flowers will be very acceptable. The devotions of the 40 hours will continue for three days.

THE
"Southern Cross,"
No. 6, PASAJE ARGENTINO
(Entrance by Calle Cangallo 41.)

All communications and letters on business to be addressed to the Editor.

TERMS.
Cash (yearly)..... \$8 00 m
Credit..... 9 50 —
Monthly..... 0 75 —

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11TH, 1885.

We have received a very interesting letter from a sheepfarmer on the important subject of scab in sheep. We shall insert it next week.

A correspondent of the *Standard* asks for some particulars about the electric railway at work in Ireland at present. In the second page of our paper, to-day, he will find just what he wants.

We have received a long letter from an esteemed correspondent referring to the charge *La Union*, made against us last week, and sharply criticising the *modus agendi* of that newspaper. We must refuse to publish it, because, in the first place, we do not believe that the paragraph about ourselves in *La Union* was written by any of the principal writers in that paper, but must have emanated from some silly understrapper without influence or experience in journalism. In the next place, we conceive it to be the duty of Catholic newspapers to look leniently on the faults of one another, and not to parade them before the public for the gratification of their enemies. Just as in private families, the members may sometimes have their little differences, but outsiders should know nothing about them. For ourselves, we must say we write to please the Irish people. They and they alone have a right to command us, and whilst we are backed up by their approbation, we can well afford to despise such stupid attacks as that to which our correspondent refers, whether they come from friends or foes. At the same time, we are bound to thank our correspondent for his kindly intentions towards us.

The sale of gold and stocks for mere purposes of speculation has now become an intolerable nuisance in Buenos Aires, and is daily bringing the country nearer to financial ruin. Last week we referred to the saying of Sr. Legarreto that Bolsa transactions even when they consist of sales at long dates are free and unfettered all over the world. It is well known that such is not the

case. In every country the movements of such speculators as we have in our Bolsa are closely watched and measures are taken to prevent them from doing mischief. The commercial code of Buenos Aires is almost a literal copy of that which is recognised in Spain, but by Spanish law purchases in stocks and precious metals at long dates are strictly forbidden. *La Prensa*, in a very practical article on this subject this week, recommends that a law be passed to punish persons who make purchases on the Bolsa which are not *bona-fide*. Every honest man will approve of such a law being passed. Millions of people should not suffer that a few individuals may have the pleasure of gambling.

A correspondent writes to ask whether Mrs. Lynch of Paraguayan notoriety is Irish? Yes, and a native of Cork. Her own surname is Lynch. She was married to a French doctor named Quatrefoies. She first became acquainted with Lopez in Paris. With regard to some other questions put us by our correspondent we cannot say.

A distinguished countryman, Mr. J. A. Blake, is at present on a visit to Buenos Aires. Mr. Blake was until lately member of Parliament for the county Waterford. He belonged to what is called the moderate Home Rulers, though he generally voted with Mr. Parnell in all matters touching Irish interests. Mr. Blake, seeing that the «nominalists» were a sham, and not being disposed to go the whole length with Mr. Parnell in his noble advocacy of his country's cause, sent in his resignation and made way for a steadfast Parnellite. Mr. Blake's services were, nevertheless, highly appreciated by the Irish party, and on resigning his seat they entertained him at a banquet in London. Since then he has given unequivocal proofs of his faith in Irish nationality. While on a recent visit to Australia he delivered a lecture on the Irish Party in the House of Commons, in which he ably vindicated their name and principles, collectively and individually, before an audience partly prejudiced against them. We shall try and give our readers a summary of that lecture next week. Mr. Blake was for three years Mayor of Waterford county, but his name is principally dear to Irishmen for his unremitting efforts in behalf of Irish fisheries. He was appointed chairman of a select committee on Irish Fisheries in 1868, and again chairman of the commission for selecting fishery harbours in 1883. His knowledge acquired while on these committees enabled him to see the abandoned condition of this important branch of Irish industry, and he made many practical suggestions for the assistance and encouragement of poor fishermen, some of which have been accepted by Government. We welcome Mr. Blake to the Argentine shores, and we trust that his sojourn amongst us will be a pleasant one.

Referring to the opening of the New Bolsa, on Monday, *El Diario* says:

This is the third time during 70 years that the Bolsa of Buenos Aires has changed its position. The first exchange in Buenos Aires was the old «Sala de Comercio», of which traces still exist. This was established by the English in 1811 at the house of a Mrs. Clarke, in 25 de Mayo. She was known to the natives as Doña Clara. Her first husband was Captain Taylor, who, according to Mulhall, pulled down the Spanish flag and put up the Argentine in its place. In 1829, Mr. Lowe, editor of the *British Packet* (the first English newspaper published here), established the Buenos Aires Commercial Room on a much more liberal basis, for natives were admitted as members, a privilege which was not extended to them in Doña Clara's institution. This establishment was for many years under the direction of Mr. Daniel Maxwell, who has since been accountant of the National Bank. The house was well situated and commanded

a full view of the river. The house of exchange was afterwards where the newspaper *El Diario* is published at present, and subsequently the Bolsa house in the Calle San Martin was rented.

Guzman Blanco, the sensual tyrant of Venezuela, has, it appears, sent medals and decorations of his own invention to some citizens of Buenos Aires. «An Argentine» writing in one of the daily papers, protests against this insult offered to our country. He says: «In Lady Brassy's book I have got some idea of the Government of Guzman Blanco in Venezuela. He is a barbarous tyrant, even worse than Rosas. He persecuted his enemies one day as far as the banks of the river into which they cast themselves and he looked on with complacency while the crocodiles devoured them. Nevertheless, some persons in Buenos Aires will wear on their breasts the insignia of this cut-throat, which in his own country is the badge of slavery, ruin, barbarism, and blood. Venezuela is to-day covered with rags and the ILLUSTRIOUS AMERICAN has accumulated the largest fortune in South America. By-the-way, what right had the Congress of Venezuela to call him the Illustrious American? Was it not enough for them to give him the title of ILLUSTRIOUS Venezuelan?»

Guzman Blanco, like Santos, is an ILLUSTRIOUS semi-savage that reminds one of the rumbling noise of a goods train full of empty barrels.» If he and his Congress could only put on a varnish of civilization they would be a very fair representation, on a small scale, of Tiberius Caesar, and the cowardly sycophants that attended his court and senate.

EDUCATION THAT DOES NOT EDUCATE.

This country is just now entertaining a very curious experience. Intelligence is unquestionably more widely disseminated now than heretofore, and the masses of the population are more amply provided with the means of education than at any previous period, and yet, for one of its most important functions, intelligence seems to be held in less esteem than ever before. It commands a premium, undoubtedly, in all the departments of commercial business, in trade, and, as a rule, in the professions. The skilled mechanic, the trained man of business, the educated lawyer, physician, journalist, and practical scientist, most usually takes rank accordingly to his actual proficiency. Knowledge and accomplishments win recognition and bear their meed in all the vocations in which an actual exchange of values is had in private transactions, and private or individual judgment is applied to the character of the service rendered. But when the service is to be rendered to the public, the rule seems very largely now and in a fair way ere long to be completely reversed. The exalted and valuable uses which popular education, it was hoped and predicted, would yield in governmental affairs, in public administration, are conspicuously absent; indeed, disappointment in more than one direction gives cause for despondency.

In the administration of criminal law—certainly a most important function of government—we seem to be educating ourselves backward into barbarism and anarchy rather than to be making progress toward a better condition of things.

Our jails are full of prisoners, some innocent, some guilty, and the judicial authorities are unable to distinguish one from the other, so that both suffer the same fate, and not unfrequently the fate of the latter is the better, because they are sentenced to a fixed term, whereas the case of the former being doubtful, the judge defers judgment until the prisoners lose all hope and perish unknown to the world and all but God alone. In the rural districts justices of the peace may do exactly as they like, and it not uncommonly happens that the worst criminals escape all punishment because the authori-

ties have not that moral education which would enable them to fulfill their duty.

But it is not here only that intelligence is at a discount. Let any man capable of acute and just observation of such things, look over the municipal governments which exercise so much influence over interests so vast in this country, and size up the material which composes them, and then let him frankly declare his opinion about the improving effect of general education upon those bodies, or whether it has ever reached them.

We seldom hear of these worthies taking any measures for the improvement of public interests, or showing any practical business-like spirit in the administration of affairs. Their principal ambition seems to be to heap on new burdens on the people, and their principal hope a grant from Government.

In politics our education is wonderfully defective; so much so that good and energetic men prefer to stand aloof and let things take their course rather than struggle with the overwhelming tide of political ignorance. The most incompetent men are thrust into power, and the only qualification required for their success is the possession of more than ordinary audacity and unscrupulousness.

As a consequence, public affairs are allowed to be loosely and often corruptly administered, not because the great bulk of the people are deceived as to the fact, not because they do not know that things are going on badly, but because they don't care. Men of doubtful character attain high positions, not because the very men who support them are not thoroughly advised of their characters and calibre, but because some are indifferent and too many desire to use just such material for questionable schemes.

Protests are constantly entered against this condition of things, and attempts made to correct it by the few; but the spasmodic struggle of the few is impotent against the lethargic indolence and inveterate prejudice of the many.

It is a fatal mistake which prevails in this country to suppose that laboring men should not interest themselves in politics. The work is supposed to be the peculiar privilege of the rich leaders or clever tricksters of the shabby genteel type.

Now it cannot be too often and justly pointed out that poor men, men occupying what are termed the «humbler walks» of life, are more interested in a better political morality than are the rich. Rich men may be excluded from office because of the unpopularity it induces, but they can always exert a certain influence by means of wealth and can do so, if they choose, all the more surely when corrupt men are given political power. The poor man has no such protection. He, of all men, should desire that a standard of morality, intelligence, and merit should be erected and observed by which men should be judged and estimated and should take rank in the scale of citizenship. We have been at some pains to announce a truism, but it cannot be told too often. Just what the corrective may be for that which we deprecate we are not prepared to say. But it must come in the shape of something which will enable public education to give us moral tone and discipline as well as mental, and elevate the general standard of self-respect.

JUSTICE
AND THE FISCAL.

Moran, the man who was arrested in Olavarría about two years ago for the crime of defending himself against a savage gaucho who threatened to murder him, has been at last set at liberty. Though Moran has now been nearly two years in gaol he may bless his stars that he has been so fortunate and that he has good friends in the Argentine Republic, or he might find his death-bed and grave in the Penitentiary. Yet, is it not a crying shame to our institutions that the man has been detained for such

a length of time in prison without being convicted of any crime? Not convicted, do we say, nay more, he was acquitted of the charge brought against him by the Lower Court some months ago, and the man declared innocent was still forced to pine away in a prison cell in order to satisfy the conscientious scruples of a legal despot called the "Fiscal." This functionary is, it appears, master of the judges and the laws—the Hepenstall of the Argentine Republic. When the Minister of Justice once interfered on behalf of some unfortunate prisoners he was growled at by this Cerberian dog, who asserted his authority over the "law and the prophets." He made light of the sentence of acquittal in behalf of Thomas Moran and carried the matter to another tribunal. Fow Moran at last escaped out of his clutches is more than we can explain. But the prisoner had influence and support at his back on which but very few in similar circumstances can count. General Osborn and many Americans and Irishmen labored hard for his liberation, and more than one lawyer was fed on his behalf. It may be that their perseverance at last overcame the dogged obstinacy of the "fiscal" and that his heart at last relented, so that he let the just man go. How will it be with these who have no friends to plead for them? Justice in the Argentine Republic is naturally a slow jade of ambling gait. What can we expect from her when she is led by such a questionable officer as the "Fiscal," who can at any time stop her progress and turn her into byways even when she means to follow the beaten track?

RURAL FAIRS.

It will not be a little consoling to campmen to learn that the idea of holding rural fairs is becoming daily more popular in the Argentine Republic. Our inveterate habit of routine is being gradually overcome and our Spanish-American prejudices are being dissipated by the light of experience and better understanding. For those who have been accustomed to attend fairs in European countries, and who remember the great advantages derived from them, the holding of fairs for buying and selling cattle will appear a necessity, and the wonder will be how any country can get along without them. A place where by common consent buyers and sellers meet, where the former know that they can choose from many flocks and herds the animals they want, and the latter are sure to meet more than one person interested in purchasing their stock, a place where the price of the animal offered may be enhanced by competition, and where all may learn the value of stock by open sales, a place where men may compare the different breeds of sheep and cattle and make a selection at pleasure would seem as indispensable to the progress of mankind as the invention of money or any other device of political economy. Yet it is only within the last few years that the idea of holding fairs has been entertained in this country, and, though it promises to grow to full maturity, it is still in an embryonic state. Many of our estancieros will remember how, in what was twenty years ago considered the frontier district, though it is now within a few hours' training of Buenos Aires, fatted cattle and sheep were killed for the hides alone, and if the owners wished to sell their animals it took them several days to reach the nearest market, and even then they were forced to sell at a price that scarcely paid their travelling expenses. The railways have done much to remedy that inconvenience. Ideas are now exchanged and cattle transported from one place to another with more facility than heretofore. Saladeros and graserias have been opened, and though not always successful, they have at all events afforded a partial outlet for our surplus cattle and so helped to regulate supply and demand. This year we have had a large number of fairs held in different parts of the province. A very successful fair was held in Balcarce about a month ago,

and one of the good results is the formation of a rural association for the protection of farming interests in the southern districts. Several rich estancieros have already joined the association. This week very important fairs were held at Mercedes and Olavarría. There was a fair at Azul on the 1st of this month, and we hear that San Nicolas, 25 de Mayo, and Ayacucho are preparing for similar exhibitions. This is a good augury for our future progress. We have much to learn before we can derive all advantages from rural fairs that are derived in other countries. We must leave them free to all comers. We must dispense with political and anti-religious speeches, and we must do away with officialism and red-tape, but the progress we have already made in that direction shows that we are not so much attached to routine and antique ways as some people suppose us to be.

THE TRAITOR ERRINGTON.

The following is the letter from Sir George Errington which *United Ireland* published, and the original of which Mr. O'Brien holds:

House of Commons, Friday, 15th May. Dear Lord Granville, The Dublin Archbishopric (sic) being still undecided I must continue to keep the Vatican in good humour about you, and keep up communication with them generally as much as possible. I am almost ashamed to trouble you again when you are so busy, but perhaps on Monday you will allow me to show you the letter I propose to write.

The premature report about Dr. Moran will cause increased pressure to be put on the Pope, and create many fresh difficulties. The matter must therefore be most carefully watched, so that the strong pressure I can still command may be applied at the right moment, and not too soon or unnecessarily (for too much pressure is quite as dangerous as too little). To effect this, constant communication with Rome is necessary.

I am, dear Lord Granville, Faithfully yours, G. Errington.

The authenticity of the letter was at first denied by the *Daily News*, but as soon as it was ascertained that Mr. O'Brien had the original document in his possession it was stated that Errington had no recollection of having written such a letter. As it contains the most glaring insults to the head of the Catholic religion it was thought fit to bring the matter under the notice of the House of Commons. Errington appeared and made an evasive reply, nor did he dare deny his having written the infamous letter. It is to be hoped the unearthing of Errington's correspondence, if it does not bring the blush of shame to the cheek of that mercenary traitor, will have one good effect. It will teach the Roman Curia that no faith can be placed in British agents when Ireland is in question, whether they be Catholic or Protestant. Of one thing the Pope should be convinced, that English concern in behalf of the Catholic Religion is the hollowest of pretences. They may hold out promises of sympathy and succour, but behind the scene they laugh at those who believe in them. Renegade Catholics are never wanting in England who will act the part of their employers and "try to keep the Vatican in humor and exercise all the pressure at their command," but the main end in view is the "advancement of the Imperial policy," alias jingoism, and the hope of a substantial reward. Errington has been foiled in his "imperialism" but he has got his reward, namely a handle to his name and a collar round his neck. May he long wear both one and the other. They will serve to gratify his vanity and to recompense him for his disappointment, but they will also serve another purpose, namely to give an additional proof, if proof were wanting, that England is ever ready to honor the man who is foremost to trample on the dearest interests of Ireland and to oppose the wishes of her people.

NOTES FROM CAPILLA DEL SENOR.

September 6, 1885. To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR, Again with the return of genial spring comes the feast of the Exaltation of the Cross. The day has always been looked forward to by the small population with a longing that makes them quite festive long before the festival arrives. Though we are not to have the pleasure of the Archbishop's presence, which added a calm halo to last year's festivities, still we are none the less prepared to partake of the many innocent amusements which are in store for us, after having devoted the first portion of the day to the Lord. As a country life is more devoid of the sources of social entertainment that are to be found in the city, where every week presents something new to the inhabitants, what wonder is it if we become a little extra solicitous concerning our good looks at the approach of our annual festival?

This year, besides the customary events that distinguish the feast in this quarter, there will be added thereto a «gran baile», the preparations for which our Irish-porteño youth have successfully exerted themselves in completing. They are now about to return the compliment their Zarateño friends paid them on the 16th of July, by invitation to attend the dance that will take place at the «Confitería Porteña» on the night of the 15th inst. The cards issued for our young friends bear the pleasing nomenclature «Club Hiberno-porteño» and they intend that the society shall be a permanent one.

I am, dear sir, Yours respectfully, F.

NOTES FROM THE SALADAS.

September 7, 1885. To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR, Availing myself of your kind invitation extended in your valuable paper a short time ago, I venture to forward you a few «notes» from this district. Knowing that said district is well and ably represented in the person of your talented correspondent «Curiosus» I feel very diffident in doing so, but I trust a few lines from a «fresh hand» may not prove unwelcome.

To tell the honest truth, one has very little news to send. The camps out here are, generally speaking, very bare, but about a fortnight ago King Frost loosened his grip and now mild, soft weather has succeeded his icy reign. This has caused a change in the face of nature as striking as any transformation scene in a pantomime ever presented on the boards of the old Dublin «Royal.» Camps that a week ago presented nothing to the eye but a vast plain of brown, withered grass, now appear clad in an emerald suit nearly as bright and green as that which decks our Motherland. I am sorry to say that sheep are still very thin and weak, but horned stock and horses are, to use a homely phrase, «rolling fat.»

I have heard that a young child belonging to a native family fell in a well last week and, of course, was drowned. It is really dreadful to think of the way in which wells are left without any protection in this country. With very little trouble and expense anyone can put a «brocal» round a well, or at least some protection that will prevent such painful accidents from occurring so often. Indeed, the wonder is that they do not occur oftener, as I would venture to assert that every second «rancho» in the camp is minus a «brocal» round the house well.

Speaking, or rather writing, about wells and their dangers reminds me of asking you a question. Is there any law in the Code-book of this country compelling people when they remove their residence to fill in the wells? If there is such a law I must say it is not enforced, as people when moving rarely, if ever, cover in wells they no

longer require. These wells remain in the open camp, a gaping pit-fall for the unwary traveller. I leave it to the imagination of your readers what must be the sensation of the unfortunate man who has to gallop a journey on a dark night and knows not the moment that he may find himself in the «bowels of the earth," or at least in the bottom of a disused well.

I see by the Irish papers that the Irish in the United States, Canada, and Australia are uniting together to give the «old folks at home» a helping hand at the general election. Can the Celts in this country stand idly by and see their brothers participating in the glorious struggle? I trust not.

What I would humbly and respectfully suggest would be that a committee of the leading Irish of Buenos Aires be formed, and that this committee would request some of the Irish Parliamentary Party to pay us a visit, in order to let us know about the exact state of affairs at home. I have but to point to the late mission of the Brothers Redmond to the States and to Australia as an example that might be profitably followed by us.

I remain, Dear sir, Yours sincerely, Dragan.

[ED. NOTE.—The law imposes a severe penalty on those who do not keep a «brocal» round their wells. Persons about to abandon wells are bound under pain of paying a heavy fine to fill them in before doing so.]

GENERAL ITEMS.

We are sorry to hear that Father Eugene and two of the lay brothers of the Passionist Order are unwell. All our readers will pray for their speedy recovery.

The little boy Ward, who was hurt in the railway accident in Mercedes, last week, is getting well. The coachman also is recovering.

The Minister of the Interior has accepted the proposal of Mr. Jorge Valle to establish mail coaches between Junin and fuerte Gainza, passing through Lincoln and Lavalle, the contract to last one year, for the sum of \$70 m/n per month; also that of Juan Cuelli, to carry the mails between Blanca Grande and La Larga, for \$40 m/n per month.

The Public Works Committee of the Chamber of Deputies had a conference, on Thursday, with the Ministers of Finance and of the Interior on a proposal submitted by Dr. D. Lucas Gonzalez, on behalf of an English company, for the construction of the National railways agreed to be made; the cost would be defrayed in public bonds, of which the interest would be paid by the contractors until the lines are delivered to public service. The line from Dean Funes to Chilecito would be included in the contract, which would comprise 700 kilometres of railway.

The fair in Mercedes is said to have been a great success. Mr. Lowe was on the ground at the appointed hour, and in spite of our remonstrance the performance was inaugurated with a speech which Mr. Lowe always keeps in the crown of his broad-brimmed Presbyterian hat as a talisman against evil spirits. Many lots of fine Cattle and sheep were exhibited, and several purchases were made. On Tuesday there were about 2000 people present at the fair. The principal exhibitors were those whose names we gave last week. A biscacha-killing machine which was exhibited attracted much attention.

In the Province of Buenos Aires the Contribucion Directa can be paid without fine until September 15th.

The steamer «Principe» has arrived with the bronze statue of Admiral Brown on board.

On Sunday night an Italian, Miguel Lantabrogio, lodging in the Restaurant del Correo, Calle Balcarce 54, committed suicide by shooting himself in the throat

with a revolver. He arrived from Brazil three weeks ago and was then very ill from phthisis. He retired to his room at 11.20 p.m. and Monday morning he was found dead.

As a report was recently circulated that the caudillo Lopez Jordan would be allowed to return to this country the friends of the late General Urquiza have republished the sentence issued by the judge against him. By this sentence it appears that Lopez Jordan put numerous persons unjustly to death even before the conspirators assembled in his house, who assassinated General Urquiza.

On Sunday His Grace Archbishop Aneiros performed the ceremony of blessing the new altar of the church of Regina Martyrum. Dr. Espinosa, Vicar-general, sang high mass at the altar at 11 a.m., and one of the Jesuit Fathers preached a sermon at the Gospel.

On Monday the new Bolsa was formally inaugurated. One hundred members assembled at the old building and marched in a body to their new quarters, with Sr. Legaretta at their head. At 2 p.m. the members all partook of a lunch at the confiteria close by the Bolsa.

We rejoice to hear that General Mansilla, who was dangerously ill, is now in a fair way for recovery.

Francisco Quinteros kept a fashionable abode in a sequestered nook in the Boca, into which he inveigled little children; and after he had trained them to his own moral standard he sent them out to beg. One of the children whom Francis victimised informed on him, and he is now expiating his villainy in jail.

The Northern Railway train which leaves the Central station at 4:30 p.m. and that which leaves the Tigre at 8:55 p.m. are now furnished with continuous brakes, which will be applied to all the trains as soon as possible.

Bishop Becker, of Wilmington, although a German, and one who has never visited Ireland, speaks Irish fluently. At a presentation to Pope Pius IX., he offered the usual congratulations in good Celtic.

The Central Gun Club will meet on the 20th September at the Murphy estancia in Zapiola. The invitation is given by Don Miguel Murphy, and many ladies and gentlemen from town and camp are expected to be present. The shooting match will be followed by a ball. We hear that all the Irish-porteña ladies are preparing for the event which promises to be the grandest *fête champêtre* of the season.

In Asuncion, the capital of Paraguay, an editor of a newspaper named Curutchet was assailed in the streets by Don Juan Gonzalez, Minister of Justice and Worship. Gonzalez drew a revolver which, fortunately, did not go off. This is the way worship is paid and justice cultivated in Paraguay.

A correspondent writing from Junin, says:

«This place has made great improvements within the last year or so. It ought, naturally, go ahead with the two railway companies carrying on works so near it. The second section of the Pacific line to the Villa Mercedes is in a fair way to completion. The rails extend about 328 kilometres from Mercedes (B.A.) at present. The winter out here has been fearfully severe. I never felt the cold so much, not even at home. Camps in this district do not seem to be very valuable. Grass is very coarse. I have been out over the Salado and as far as the third station from Junin, and I noticed that there are few flocks of sheep to be seen. Novillos are the principal stock, and there are any amount of partridge and deer. Dr. Green, of Salto, has a very nice place between the first and second stations.»

The Spanish residents of the city held their usual anniversary fetes at the Recoleta on Tuesday. The church was overcrowded during Mass and many were forced to remain outside

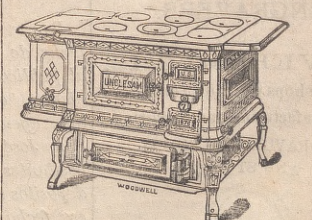
for want of space. After the Mass amusements of various sorts were improvised. Scores of organillos and gaitas filled the air with music, and the gay hidalgos danced the fandangos and jotas to their hearts' content.

There was a very large crowd of youths and maidens assembled at the church of San Nicolas in this city on Saturday morning, to be present at the marriage of Mr. Edward J. Byrne and Miss Lizzie Butler. The ceremony was performed by Canon O'Gorman, Miss Suffern was bridesmaid, and Mr. Patrick Dowling best man. Needless to say that the bride and bridegroom received a thousand congratulations on leaving the church. The ladies wept with excess of joy. Married men grinned with grim satisfaction, and bachelors tried to borrow happiness from the eyes of others, but in vain. The marriage party then withdrew to the residence of the bride where all were entertained by Mrs. Butler with a sumptuousness becoming the joyous occasion. Eloquent toasts were made, and the festivity was only interrupted for a moment to bid a temporary farewell to Mr. and Mrs. Byrne, who left in the afternoon for Montevideo. Many friends accompanied them to the mole and wished them, as we do, a favorable breeze and a prosperous voyage while sailing over the balmy sea of married life. *Felicidad y muchos años.*

There was a manifestation in honor of Juarez Celman at Baradero on Sunday. The «manifesters» expressed a desire to accept a moderate share of loaves and fishes. This they did not get, but they got what was equal to it, a «carne con cuero» and something to wash it down. The notorious Recke was one of the orators.

A meeting was held in the «Club del Progreso» of Carmen de Areco, last week, for the purpose of soliciting Government to have a branch of the Western line constructed to connect Carmen with Mercedes. A committee, with Mr. Michael Duffy as president, was appointed to wait on Government and represent the matter to them.

As the Municipal Intendant was breakfasting with his family, on Friday, in the room of his house fronting Calle Corrito, he was suddenly alarmed by a large stone crashing through one of the windows, followed quickly by another. The police quickly captured the man who threw the stones, and who proved to be an Italian recently arrived here. He said he could obtain no work, and, being very hungry, it occurred to him that it would be a good plan to get imprisoned, so he threw the stones and broke the windows with that view, without any intention of injuring the Intendant in particular.



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SOLE AGENTS CASSELS, KING, & CO. 191-CALLE MAIPU BUENOS AIRES

COMMERCIAL.

Gold	Sept. 10.	141 60
Cedulas A.	.....	81
Series E	.....	81 1/2
Series F	.....	81 1/2
Series G	.....	81 1/2
National Bank Shares	.....	147

Exchange in Montevideo is at 56 1/2 d. with London. In Valparaiso exchange is at 23d.

The committee appointed to draw up a draft of the budget for the coming year have concluded their task. They estimate the expenses at 39 1/2 millions of National dollars. They have made a reduction of current expenses to the amount of \$1,500,000 m/n. The steamers «Constitucion» «Bermejo» «Republica» and «Pelcomayo» will be dismantled. The school of marine officers will be altogether suppressed and in future the naval school will be established at Zarate. The national revenue for the year is estimated at \$41,000,000 m/n.

Economies are also effected in various sub-prefectures by reducing them to adjutancies.

The arrangement of the brokers at the New Bolsa is as bad as possible. They are shut in away from the public as in a glass case, and can be called only through porters, and this awkward and impracticable because sometimes a dozen are wanted at once, and, moreover, not always does one want to shut out whom he wants to see. The blackboard might as well be hung up at the Once for all the good it does the public during hours, being so far away that it cannot be seen. This arrangement is a failure, and will have to be altered to the Central Hall, as in the old Bolsa. No one likes it as it now is; in fact, liking is out of the question. The new Bolsa is only better than the old in being larger.—*The Herald*.

The works of the freezing meat company in San Nicolas are being rapidly completed. Deposits are being constructed in such a position that vessels can load immediately from them. The steamer «Zephyrus» sailed last week with a cargo of frozen meat for England.

The *La Razon* of Azul says that there has been great loss of sheep in that partido from the «zaquepa» and other diseases. In some estancias, this paper says, where 700 or 800 sheep existed, there remain not more than 500 or 600.

The Lamport and Holt's Steamship Company have started steamers in Antwerp with refrigerating machinery on board for the Argentine Frozen Meat Company in San Nicolas.

Sheep in Azul are dying by the thousand. A leading estanciero has lost no less than 18,000 in his flocks. The animals are suffering from the disease known as «agaupaé».

The charge having been made that the Banco Nacional had made a clandestine emission of notes the president, Mr. Sastre, has asked the President to name a commission of investigation, and will also prosecute the libel before the courts.

The French steamer «Ville de San Nicolas» arrived last night from Havre, with 10 first class and 140 third class passengers, 1000 tons of cargo and 1200 bords of wine for Buenos Aires, and 1000 tons of cargo and 1800 bordeleses of wine for Rosario.

Communication by the submarine telegraph between Bahia and Pernambuco was interrupted on the 9th.

Telegrams from Valparaiso quote banking exchange on London at 23d and commercial paper at 23 1/2 d. Sovereigns are at 98 per cent premium.

Native sugar is at last forcing itself on the attention of the market. A consignment of 2000 bags arrived at the Once this week, and some was sold at \$2.20 m/n per arroba.

Messrs. McNally, Newbery, Kimball, and Small and several other American gentlemen have bought 180 leagues of land from the Paraguayan Government. These lands are situated in the Paraguayan Chaco on the banks of the Pilcomayo, a deep river with plenty of water for large

vessels. The lands are heavily timbered and beautifully situated. We hear of a party, at present in Paraguay, who is applying for no less than 700 leagues of land in the Chaco territory.—*The Standard*.

The frigorific steamer «Neva» left Colonia with the following cargo for England which she transferred to the «Meath» anchored at the bar; 5125 frozen sheep, 37 bags tongues, 11 do kidneys, 20 pipes grease, 88 bales sheepskins, all proceeding from the meat freezing establishment of Drabble Brothers at Colonia.

A daily galera will run next month from 9 de Julio to Bolivar.

Mr. Francisco Wright sold at auction on the 8th 224 squares of camp in Zarate at \$101 each, amounting to \$28,624, buyer José Hernandez. Also a house for \$2068, and another for \$4680, buyers Laurentina and Caldentey. Oxen \$30 each, cows \$8.50. The same gentleman sold at Exaltacion de la Cruz 64 squares of camp at \$150 each to John Shanahan.

The rural fair at Olavarría was very well attended, and the auctions very animated. Sr. Cardo's Rambouillet rams fetched \$3200 % on the average. The Negretti rams belonging to Sr. Giraldes averaged 1200 %. A large number of rams were sold on Tuesday at fair prices, and the total amount of the sales at the fair is estimated at \$400,000 %.

Messrs. Drabble have bought 2000 capones in Mercedes at \$50 % per head for their freezing establishment.

The following sales are reported:

800 cows have been sold in Juarez at 7 m/n per head. Heavy rains have fallen in the district. 2000 sheep in Carmen have been sold at 36 % per head. 1000 head of cattle are reported sold beyond Rojas at 6.75 m/n per head. 500 mares have been sold in Lincoln at \$2 % per head. 6000 capones are reported sold in the North at 51 % per head.

Mr. Fernandez has purchased 600 picked cows in Azul at \$12 m/n per head.

Mr. Gorozabal, of Patagones, has bought 2000 cows in Bahia Blanca at \$6 m/n per head. These animals go to his estancia in the Rio Negro.

Messrs. F. Bustamante, A. Roca and G. Soler have bought five manzanas of land, belonging to Mr. M. Sneider, in the vicinity of the Calle Santa-Fé, for \$185,000 m/n. Mr. Soler, it is rumoured, will build a theatre on his part of the land.

The following commercial telegrams have been received:—

The following are the quotations of Argentine Stocks on the Stock Exchange:—

London, Sept. 8.	
National Bonds (1871)	98 99
Railway Loan (1881)	95 96
Do. (1884) 5 o/o	83 84
Hard Dollars 6 o/o	71 72
Prov. of Buenos Aires (1882)	91 92
Treasury Bills 9 o/o	82 83
British Consols 3 o/o	99 99 1/2

Railways:	
Central Uruguay	£12 1/2
Rio Negro Section	7 1/2
North Western primitive preference	35
Banks:	
English Bank of R. Plate	£ 7 1/2
London and River Plate	14 1/2
New London and Brazilian	13
Gas:	
Montevidean Gas Company	£ 17 1/2
Telegraph:	
London Platino-Brazilian	£ 3 1/2
Cautels	104
Debts:	
Unificada	520 o
Companies:	
Liebig's	£ 50
River Plate Fresh Meat	8

«Antwerp, Sept. 3.

Buenos Aires wool of 30 o/o yield, are quoted to-day as follows:

Lanas madres superior quality fcs. 1.25-1.27 1/2 per kilo; medium quality fcs. 1.12 1/2-1.15; second do., fcs. 1.02 1/2-1.05. Stock of River Plate wools of all classes 34000-35000 bales. Salted ox matadero hides of 20-35 kilos, fcs. 130-132 per 50 kilos. Saladero salted cow hides, under 20 kilos' fcs. 60-62 per 50 kilos. Stock of R. Plate hides of all classes 200,000-210,000.

From the 15th to the 30th of August the shipments of sugar for Buenos Aires were from 1750 to 2000 barrels.

Exchange in London at three months for 25-27-25-28 per £ sterling.

£50,000 for the Provincial Bank was shipped from London on the 3rd instant.

THE PLAZAS.

ONCR.	
Hides.	
Good camp	220 205
Matadero	210 200
Horse	63
Hair	177 176
Sheepskins.	
Superior	24
Matadero	23
Desechos	16
Corderitos	22 21
Wheat.	
Rosario	112
Candeal	108
Maize.	
Morochoin grain	47
Yellow in grain	45 40
CONSTITUCION.	
Hides.	
Good camp	220 218
Sheepskins superior	26
Matadero	24 1/2
Inferior	16
Corderitos	22 24
Horse Hides	71 70
Hair	182

MARRIAGE.

On the 28th July, 1885, at St. Andrew's, Wells Street, London, by the Revd. B. Webb, Vicar, William Walker, second son of the late William Walker Heaman, of Gristead, Sussex, to Amalia Isabel, youngest daughter of the late Edward Charles van Fowinkel, of Buenos Aires.

DEATHS.

On the 2nd inst., of apoplexy, James Graham, native of Glasgow, and an old resident of Bu-ros Aires.
Scotch papers please copy.

On the 28th August, at Chascomus, Mary Ellen Blackie, aged 78, wife of William Blackie.

WANTED.—A gentleman who for many years held the position of Classified School Teacher under the Board of National Education in Ireland, is anxious to obtain an APPOINTMENT as Teacher of Mathematics and English in the camp. Can be well recommended. Address A. B., Office of this paper. au 1-1m

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 further particulars apply to «M. D.» *Southern Cross Office*. M. 4-6 ms.

RAMS FOR SALE
At the following price—20 m/n, 12 m/n, and 8 m/n each.—Apply to
Michael Tyrrell, Mercedes, One league from the station ju 78-1m

ADOLFO BULLRICH Y CA.

RESUMEN DE REMATES A EFECTUARSE

SETIEMBRE
Sabado 12—30 remate, 20 carneros Rambouillet del Sr. Benjamin Nzar, cabaña Nuestra Señora del Pilar, Alsina 78, a las 2.

Domingo 13—Lotes de terrenos en la Avenida Santa Fé, a las 2.

Martes 15—Carneros Rambouillet de Senillosa hnos. Cabaña San Felipe, en Alsina 78 a las 2.

Martes 15—20 remate, 20 carneros Lincoln de Archibald Bell, en Alsina 78 a las 3.

Miercoles 16—Remate de 7 Potrillos y Potrancas, sangre de carrera, procedentes del establecimiento del Dr. Santiago Luro, en Alsina 78 a las 2.

Jueves 17—Ultimo lote, 25 carneros Rambouillet de J. M. Lozano, en Alsina 78 a las 2.

Jueves 17—15 carneros Lincoln importados por E. S. Wallace, en Alsina 78 a las 3.

Domingo 20—Remate feria en la estancia La Figura de Miguel Urribiarrea, en Canelas a las 2.

Lunes 21—50 y ultimo remate, 20 carneros Rambouillet Argentino de Eduardo Olivera hnos. cabaña Las Acacias, en Alsina 78 a las 2.

Lunes 21—25 ovejas Lincoln, sangre pura, del Juan A. Brown, La Campana, en Alsina 78 a las 3.

Martes 22—Carneros Rambouillet de Senillosa hnos. Cabaña El Venado, en Alsina 78 a las 2.

Jueves 24—50 carneros Cabaña El Rosario de los Sres Chas é hijos, en Alsina 78 a las 2.

78-ALSINA-78

Familia que no consume HESPERIDINA debe consultar con aquella que siempre tiene á mano

UNA BOTELLA de este sano tónico-licor, y se convencerá de que ES UNA NECESIDAD CASERA 21 años de éxito lo prueba. M. S. BAGLEY y Ca.

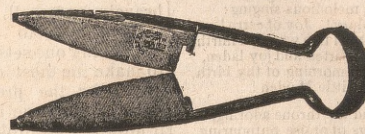
FOR SALE IN THE PARTIDO OF NAVARRO FOUR LEAGUES FROM THE TOWN 308 SQUARES Of good, high land, fit for Chacras, Sheep, or Cattle, With a GOOD AZOTEA HOUSE Containing a Sala and 2 comfortable Bedrooms, besides a Kitchen and a dining room apart, as also Galpon, Offices, Corrales, etc. 8 squares adjoining the house wired n, of which 3 squares consist of monte and alfalfa. Also for sale TWO FLOCKS OF SHEEP and 80 head of tame cattle. A manada of mares and a tropilla of horses: Cart, plough, harrow, and all farming utensils. NB.—The projected line of railway from Las Heras to Vaino cinco will pass through the land, and it is intended to erect a station on the property. The seller will be contented to receive half the purchase money at present and the remainder at a future date. For further particulars apply to MR. EDWARD CASEY 89 Reconquista, B. Aires ANTONIO ABAD Almacén Ingles, Navarro Or on the land to PATRICK WALSH Proprietor

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 Southern Railway. EDWARD CASEY, 80 RECONQUISTA. COMMERCIAL NOTICE Notice is hereby given that on the 9th August the Agencies of Messrs. Lamport and Holt's Line of Steamers and of the Argentine Steam Lighter Company, Limited, hitherto held by Messrs. E. Norton and Co., will be transferred to the undersigned, and that temporary offices will be opened on the above mentioned date at 188-CALLE CUYO BUENOS AIRES T. S. BOADLE au 14 -1m

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WARD & PAYNE SHEFFIELD SHEEP SHEARS

1885—SEASON—1885



SHEARS IN STOCK
ORDINARY, Nos. 100, 125 .. 5 1/2 7 INCH BLADES
EQUALISING SPRING, Nos. 100, 125 .. 5 1/2 7 Do.
DOUBLE BOW, No. 200 .. 5 1/2 6, 7 Do.
SPECIAL, Nos. 26, 27 .. 5 1/2 Do.
The superiority of these Shears over those of any other maker are fully borne out by the numerous testimonials in possession of the undersigned, such as the following—
ESTANCIA «LA CAMPANA» CAÑUELAS, FEBRERO 4, 1885.
Contestando á la apreciable de Vds. me es grato manifestarles que las TIJERAS DE WARD Y PAYNE, Nos. 26 y 27 de 5 1/2 pulgadas han salido á mi entera satisfaccion. las he usado dos años seguidos con muy buenos resultados. Las Tijeras de igual clase que se han usado los dos años pasados en mis estancias en la Banda Oriental tambien han dado resultados bastante satisfactorios. JUAN A. BROWN.

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