THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

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SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN MAILS.

London, Oct. 19.

The Nominal Home Rulers are fast taking leave of their constituents. Mr. Billingham says he will not seek reelection. Mr. Mitchell-Henry raises a cry of despair in the *Times*, and at the same time insults the Archbishop of Tuam for daring to believe in, and support Parnell. Mr. O'Connor Power, the repentant rebel, is wandering through England like a troubled spirit seeking some foreign constituency to take him under its wing after he had been discarded by his own countrymen. Blennerhasset is up for an English borough and poor Shaw is entirely disgraced.

At the revision of voters the Nationalists are successful all along the line. They are confident of winning one seat in Belfast and several northern constituencies have declared for them. It seems at last as if we were about to have a united Ireland.

From first to last our new Archbishop is at one on the questions of policy and principle with Mr. Parnell and his colleagues. Nothing but good for Ireland will come out of this happy circumstance.

His Grace's reply to the Castleknock students and to the students of the French College at Blackrock, brought again the important question of education to the forefront of politics. The demands of the Irish Catholics were put forwad in the most unflinching fashion.

His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, Archbishop of Dublin, has arrived in Dublin, and was the recipient of a demonstration of welcome such as never before was extended to any dignitary under similar circumstances.

One of the recent financial features has been a run on the Bank of Ireland which, if not altogether unprecedented, is so very unusual as to attract considerable attention. At more than one of their country branches their agents had no inconsiderable difficulty in quieting popular demand—from Drogheda, where the notes of the Bank were declined as payment by dealers to Tralee, where the withdrawals had the rapidity of a panic, the whole affair reads as a very strange incident in the experiences of a Semi-Government Bank. It may be useful as showing that it is not alone smaller popular companies like the Munster that can experience the inconaenience, if not the absolute ruin, of a needless run.

The Viceregal tour in the West of Ireland came to a conclusion on the 6th, when the Lord-Lieutenant and Lady Carnarvon and suite returned from Sligo to Dublin. In the early part of the day addresses were presented to the Lord Lieutenant. The most remarkable address was that presented by the Most Rev. Dr. Gillooly, the bishop of the diocese, in which the hopes was expressed that if the Conservative party remained in power they would extend to Ireland a large measure of self-government, which would tend to promote the prosperity of all classes in the country. Lord Carnarvon dld not express any opinion on this point.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's tale that it was only with four millions of Irishmen that England had to deal in pursuing her «never» policy had only run a short distance before it was overtaken.

Dr. Kevin Izod O'Doherty, one of the '48 men sentenced to penal servitude, was presented with the freedom of the City of Dublin, and stated that he was ready to take part in the approaching electoral struggle. He suggested the holding of a conference of Irish delegates from all parts of the world.

The Irishmen of Milwaukee were the first to answer the ex-President of the Board of Trade. They cabled to Mr. Parnell that they were sending a draught for £563 to him as an answer to Mr. Chamberlain's «brutal speech.» This was followed by another message to the effect that the Irish citizens of Cincinnatti had just pledged themselves to render immediate assistance to the Parliamentary fund.

Having put Mr. Mitchell-Henry out of the representation of Galway, His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. M'Evilly, Archbishop of Tuam, emphasises still further his complete adhesion to the national movement by personally promoting the establishment of a branch of the National League in Tuam. An important conference was held in St. Jarlath's Palace between the Archbishop, the Rev. Father Heany, Adm., the Rev. Dr. Kilkenny, President of the College, and a number of the representative men of the town. The result of this conference was a determination to establish a branch of the League, which will become affiliated with the central body in Dublin as quickly as possible. With Dr. M'Evilly's entire approbation, Father Heany will accept the presidency of the new branch.

The solemn ceremony of enthroning the Archbishop of Dublin into his Cathedral took place, and his Grace formally entered into full possession of his See. Those whose privilege it was to assist at the solemn rite will long treasure up memories of the day. The religious ceremony over, his Grace repaired to Clonliffe College, where an enormous gathering had met hours previously to receive him. There he was presented with the address of the clergy and laity of the diocese adopted at the great public meeting held a fortnight ago. His Grace, replying to the congratulations of his priests and people, commended the self-sacrifice of those who, for the sake of unanimity on such a joyful occasion, consented to the suppression of statements and opinions for which they could otherwise have properly claimed prominence. He supplemented the declaration in favour of Self-Government which he made on the evening that he touched our shores, by another of scarcely less importance.

A sudden change of temperature in America caused a fall of forty degrees in the mercury. Terrible hurricanes attended the change. In the city of Charleston, South Carolina, a quarter of the houses were unroofed. The wind blew at the rate of seventy miles an hour. The damage done in that city alone is estimated at £200,000.

Dr. Kevin Izod O'Doherty has been elected president of the Glasgow Irish Literary Society.

An English paper, the *Sussex Daily News*, says—«Mr. Clifford Lloyd's frank admission that Mr. Parnell is the uncrowned King of Ireland, that the natural Irishman is at enmity with the English rule, will shock the believers in blarney, and the admirers of Lord Carnarvon's sentimental good nature. But the sooner we acknowledge it the better.»

TELEGRAMS.

London, Oct. 12.

The situation in the East is daily becoming more serious. Despatches from Constantinople to the Secretary for Foreign Affairs state that the Porte has refused to assist at the International Conference and insists on the re-establishment of the statu quo in Bulgaria. The Sultan asks leave to take decisive steps to assert Turkey's rights.

The most active military preparations are being carried out, the arsenals in Constantinople are working day and night. A body of 10,000 men have been sent to reinforce the Turkish forces encamped at Cassova, which is the point that would be first seized in case of an offensive movement on the part of Servia.

Mr. Gladstone has settled the difficulties that have arisen amongst the Liberals in consequence of the Radical Whip having assumed the leadership of the political campaign.

The Queen has declared Parliament dissolved. At this date (the 14th) the day for the elections has not been yet fixed, but it is believed to be the 17th of November.

In the Conference held at Constantinople a note has been drafted advising the Sultan to recognise the union of Roumelia and Bulgaria, and guaranteeing that no further violation of the Treaty of Paris will be permitted.

It is said that Bismarck approves of Turkey taking energetic measures should Greece and Servia maintain a hostile attitude. These little powers are advancing, and pay no attention to the good advice offered them. War seems inevitable, France and England have agreed not to interfere.

Paris, Oct. 12.

The total number of ties at the elections is 255. These will be decided next Sunday. The Republicans hope to secure 220 cut of the 225, if they succeed in uniting the many factions into which their party is split.

In spite of all assurances to the contrary, the relations between the Sublime Porte and the petty Balkan Governments are very strained. They are all busily engaged in active war preparations, and the Great Powers are at a loss what line of policy to adopt in the emergency.

The manifesto of the Central Conservative Committee, representing the united Imperialist and Royalist parties, appeared yesterday. The chiefs of the party, in this document, dwell at length on their electioneering success and advise their followers to hold their ground and vote like one man at the elections next Sunday.

The Servian Government have not given a satisfactory reply to the Porte's demand for explanations with regard to the warlike attitude of the former; in consequence of this circumstance the Turkish Ambassador has asked for an interview with King Milan to settle the question. The Bulgarians have crossed the Servian frontier and have pillaged several villages. A body of Gendarmes have been sent for the purpose of punishing the marauders.

The Great Powers refuse to recognise the territorial pretensions of the Greek and Servian Governments.

The political situation of France is much strained, M. Floquet, President of the Chamber of Deputies, M.M. Lockroy, Clemenceau, and another Republican leader have made an arrangement for the purpose of giving a unanimous vote for the Republican candidates that received the greatest number of votes at the elections held last Sunday.

M. Floquet advises President Grèvy to urge the expulsion of the Orleans family, and to prevent the marriage of Prince Waldemar, son of the King of Denmark, with the Princess Marie, daughter of the Duc de Chartres. M. Floquet says that marriages of this nature are dangerous to the welfare of the Republic, as they encourage the pretensions of the Royalists in France.

Madrid, Oct. 10th.

The Spanish Government have refused to purchase the Argentine gunboat Patagonia, at present in construction at Trieste, although they had arranged with the Argentine Government for the purchase of the vessel.

The papers of this city state that the negotiations with Germany, for the settlement of the Carolinas question, are a complete failure.

Cholera decreasing in Spain and Sicily.

Berlin, Oct. 11.

An Imperial decree appeared today, appointing Prince Hohenlohe Governor of Alsace and Lorraine. The new Governor leaves immediately to fill his post.

Copenhagen, Oct. 14th.

The Parliament and the Cabinet are at daggers drawn. The fall of the Cabinet is inevitable, as the Folkesting, or Lower House, have refused to vote the Budget.

Flood Rock Hell Gate has been blown up by the explosion of 280,000lb. of dynamite.

The shock caused by so terrible an explosion was much felt in the lower parts of Manhattan Island. A body of 450 police guards were at once despatched to relieve the victims and protect, as far as possible, life and property. In Blackwell Island 100 men were stationed to watch the prisons, the inmates of which were subsequently transferred to a common where, far from danger, they remained under the care of the soldiers. In the North part of the island much alarm was caused by the explosion, all the houses being immediately abandoned by the residents.

Marseilles, Oct. 14.

The authorities have petitioned Government to expel the Princes of the House of Orleans from France, and to declare any attempt at establishing a monarchy high treason.

Athens, 12.

A demonstration has been made in favor of war. The army is being actively mobilsed, 40,000 men of the reserves are under arms.

Belgrade, 12.

Excitement is great and military preparations are being made with extraordinary enthusiasm. The English, Austrian and French commercial houses in this city have offered to equip 25,000 men, and one likewise for the equipment of 30,000 horse soldiers.

New York, Oct. 12.

The death is announced of Cardinal McCloskey. He wil be interred in the same vault in which his predecessor, Archbishop Hughes, was laid.

Santiago de Chile, 12.

The Ministers of the Interior and Finance have sent in their resignations.

Exchange on London — 27d. for $1.

Lynchburg (Virginia), 10.

Last night three shocks of earthquake, each preceded by a rumbling, subterranean noise were felt in this city.

Washington, Oct. 10.

According to the most recent figures the wheat crop this year will average 10½ bushels per acre.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

Constantinople, 15.

There is great activity in military circles and warlike preparations continue to be made. The Sultan is determined to resist any further dismemberment of the empire. Troops are rapidly hurried to the frontier. Many Mussulmans enlisting as volunteers. Great enthusiasm prevails. Austria will send 60,000 men to Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Rome, 15.

Conference held here about the Carolina Islands. Sovereignty of Spain admitted, but action of Germany excused owing to imperfect information.

109 deaths from cholera in Spain in one day.

A rumour prevails that the Powers have authorised Turkey to maintain the *statu quo* by force.

"Liverpool, Oct. 15.

Buenos Aires merino and mestiza wools 30-32 o/o yield 5d per lb. Camp and matadero sheepskins 5d per lb. Cows' tallow 28-29s. per cwt. Salted novillo hides weighing 63 lbs 6d per lb. Salted potro hides weighing 30 lbs 11s 9d to 12s each. Flax-seed 41-42s per quarter. Maize 4s 3d per 100 lbs. Wheat 6s 9d per 100 lbs. R. Plate bones £52 to £53 per ton. R. Plate boneash £42 to £43 per ton.

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IRISH AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

The agricultural statistics of Ireland for the year 1884, now issued by the Registrar-General, furnish melancholy reading. From the Registrar-General's report the *Freeman* summarises as follows:

There were in 1884 460,069 fewer acres under crops than in 1875, and 62,453 fewer acres under grass. In land lying fallow there has been an increase of 12,777 acres, and the area under woods and plantations has increased by 13,339 acres. But the net result of the ten years' work has been to add 396,404 acres to the denomination «bog and waste.» In other words, that enormous extent of land has reverted to a state of nature, becoming wild and unprofitable. Last year, in comparison with 1885, some improvement was effected. Barren mountain land shows a decrease of 19,254 acres; bog and marsh a still larger reduction of 50,811 acres; and 19,985 acres were won from water, roads, and fences. But the area under tillage has diminished by 94,660 acres; there is an increase of 30,803 acres in meadow and clover, and of 154,429 acres in grass. Judging from the considerable increase in the area of meadow and grass land, it might be expected that a corresponding increase might be found in the number of cattle. There is a total increase of 15,836 of all ages, but this is out of all proportion to the additional grazing, and as a matter of fact there were fewer neat cattle in the country in 1884 than ten years previously. In sheep there is an increase of 25,901; but pigs have become fewer by 41,814; and there is the remarkable decrease of 634,970 in the number of poultry. There is a slight increase in the number of mules and asses. Reverting to the crops, we find that the extent under cereals diminished by 79,072 acres, and under green crops by 8,870 acres. In flax there is a decrease of 6,718 acres, a most ominous circumstance, especially when it is observed that the number of scutching mills has fallen steadily from 1,330 in 1875 to 1,115 in 1884.

Another table in the return is most important. It appears that the number of separate agricultural holdings has decreased by 2,471 in the year 1883-4. One class of holdings—those not exceeding one acre in extent—increased by 767, very probably owing to the operation, partial though it was, of the agitation for labourers' plots. We then come upon the following series of decreases: Holdings in extent above 1 and not exceeding 5 acres are fewer by 1,711; between 5 and 15 acres, by 1,481; between 15 and 30 acres, by 235; between 30 and 50 acres, by 350. Again the process is reversed, and we find that farms between 50 and 100 acres increased by 307; between 100 and 200, by 209; and above 500, by 34. In the class between 200 and 500 there is a reduction of 11. Herein we see the consolidation of small holdings, once preached by benevolent exterminators as the sovereign remedy for Ireland's ills, still continues. The decrease is not confined to any particular province. In Munster it is 693, in Leinster, 846; in Connaught, 864; and in Ulster, 615. The peasantry have been cleared out with a vengeance, and the country is not a whit the better off for the clearance—as how could it be? With the decrease of population there has been a decadence of material prosperity. To produce that result there has been one constant cause, and it is not far to seek. It is a truth as old as the hills that a country misgoverned is a country of misery, and sufficiently convincing proofs of it are to be found at every step through Ireland.

BEEF SUPPLY OF NORTH AMERICA.

We give some figures from Mr. Blake's pamphlet in reference to the beef supply from North America:

"Turning to meat, the Assistant Agricultural Commissioners say, that 'really prime beef can be delivered in England and sold at a fair profit at 6d. to 6½d. per lb.;' but add 'that exporters could sell at less and make more if the meat was properly treated in England.'"

"At Kansas City, Colorado steers selling for feeding at five guineas, worth three times as much in England. The Kansans are an excellent breed of greeded cattle, fattening at from three to five years, and weighing 1,200 to 1,600 lbs.

"In the Wyoming Territory the cost of raising a bullock is ten dollars, or £2 6s., including all expenses and losses.

"The profits of stock-raisers on cattle is from 25 to 33 per cent, even the latter figure is probably below the mark.

"A fat bullock there of 1,450 lbs. would cost £15; conveyance from Cheyanne to New York £2 14s., freight to Liverpool £5, food on board and insurance £1 10s.; total cost at Liverpool £24 4s. Yield in dead or dressed meat 876 lbs."

About £4 4s. might be deducted for hide and offal. This would leave the cost at Liverpool at £20, or 5½d. per lb. Before long a considerable reduction will be made in the foregoing figures, owing to the following causes: The great increase of stock certain to take place owing to the large profits now realised. The approaching competition of the dominion of Canada. The reduction in overland and ocean freight, both too high; particularly the latter; and the better treatment of the meat in England.

Dead meat landed at Liverpool would be about 6¼d. per lb. The ocean freight is considerable; charged by measurement it amounts to about three farthings a-pound. This branch of the trade, owing to the present bad arrangements in England, cannot be satisfactorily carried on except for the six months from November to April inclusive.

THE GRANT TO THE SEMINARIES RESTORED.

In the Chamber of Deputies last week Sr. Funes proposed the reestablishment of the grants to Seminaries which were suppressed last year. He said that as the reason for their suppression no longer existed he thought that they ought to be restored. «A country without religion is an absurdity. Washington told the North American people that society could not exist without religion. Ours is the Catholic religion, and in order that it may give the desired results it is necessary to have a learned clergy and we cannot have good priests unless we educate them.» Sr. Argento supported the motion and proposed that a subvention of $50,000 should be granted for the five seminaries, at the time of their suppression they cost $60,000, but the Government then paid all their expenses. All the bishoprics are poor; they have no resources for sustaining the Seminaries, and in granting the subvention Congress will be fulfilling the prescriptions of the Constitution and of the law of 1358 of the Congress of Paraná. Sr. Maglione said that the bishoprics are not all so poor as had been stated.

Sr. Ocampo said that he voted last year for the suppression of the Seminaries because the directors of those establishments, repudiating the authority of the Government, refuse to give the information which was asked from them, and he had then proposed the creation of professorships of Theology in both universities. Now he was willing to grant a subvention to the Seminaries as to any other educational establishment. After a long and most undignified discussion, or rather conversation, the motion of Sr. Argento for granting $50,000 to the Seminaries was put to the vote and negatived.

The motion of Sr. Funes for establishment of the Seminaries with the same endowment as in 1884, was carried by 31 against 19 votes.

On the motion of Sr. Demaria the Chamber granted $4000 per annum towards the construction of the parish church of Santa Lucia.

The motions for granting funds for completing the churches at Lincoln, Goya, Corrientes, and the Leman Colony were rejected.

THE PROPOSED SCAB LAW.

The following letter respecting the proposed Scab Law has been sent to the Minister of Government of the Province of Buenos Aires:

Mercedes, Oct. 1st, 1885.

To the Minister of Government of the Province Dr. D. Nicolas Achaval:

Sir,

The Rural Society of Mercedes and other stock-owners of the neighbourhood who sign this letter, making use of the right of petition, have the honour to inform you, that it has come to their knowledge that the Argentine Rural Society has presented to you a Petition accompanied by the bases for the preparation of a law for curing scab in sheep.

This is a matter of the greatest importance for the interests of those who devote themselves to the rearing of stock, which is admitted to be one of the principal sources of riches and prosperity of this country.

For these reasons, and for others which cannot escape your penetration, the undersigned support decidedly the petition of the Argentine Rural Society and ask you to be good enough to include it in the affairs which have to be considered in the extended sessions.

It will be justice, &c.

(Signed)

Nicolas Lowe, President.
Maximo A. Debour, Secretary.
M. Cildoz, Treasurer.

THE FASTEST TRIP ON RECORD.

From Europe to America in Six Days and Two Hours.

Our esteemed contemporary the *Boston Pilot* of August 29th, says:

«The big Cunarder 'Etruria,' which had just made the fastest east-bound trip on record, capped that performance last Saturday by beating all trans-Atlantic records, and getting to her New York pier before dusk on Saturday night. Her time across, allowing for the difference of Queenstown and New York time, was—from Queentown to Sandy Hook 6 days, 5 hours, 46 minutes; from Fastnet to Sandy Hook 6 days, 2 hours, 45 minutes; from Fastnet to sighting Fire Island 6 days, 1 hour, 15 minutes. Her passengers slept only six nights aboard of her instead of seven, and her mails, which usually get to the newspaper offices on Sunday, reached them Saturday afternoon. The fastest previous passages were made by the 'Oregon' of the same line, and were—Westward, 6 days, 10 hours, 10 minutes, just a year ago, and eastward 6 days, 6 hours, 41 minutes, in December, 1884.

The 'Etruria's' last trip eastward, reckoning to Fastnet only, was made in 6 days, 5 hours, 35 minutes.

«The 'Etruria' is commanded by Commodore Cook, who left her as soon as she was moored. First Officer King beamed with smiles as he recounted the incidents of the trip.

«The steamship left Queenstown at 2·26 p.m. an August 16, passing Fastnet at 5·22. The captain had decided to make the trip as short as possible, and passengers and chief engineer Vaas were notified that the ship was expected to show up in Sandy Hook in six days. The cabin passengers became intensely interested, and bets on the daily run and time of the trip were many.

«The vessel sighted Fire Island at 2.55 p.m. Saturday, and reached Sandy Hook at 3.55 p.m. She left quarantine at 5.10 p,m. for her pier. Following is a table of the runs made on the different days:

Run.	Miles.
Liverpool to Queenstown	240
From leaving Queenstown to noon August 17th	424
24 hours to noon Aug. 18th	464
24 hours to noon Aug. 19th	450
24 hours to noon Aug, 20th	465
24 hours to noon Aug. 21st	464
24 hours to noon Aug. 22nd	465
From noon to 3.35 p.m. Aug. 22nd.....	71
Total.....	3043

«Distance from Queenstown to Sandy Hook 2803 miles, actual time 150 hours. Average per hour nearly 19 miles. The average hourly run of certain days was over 19 miles.

«The total run is one mile more than her schedule calls for. Chief Officer King said that by going nearer to Cape Race between 30 and 40 miles might be saved. But the company considers the present route safer.

«Bad weather was encountered on the 19th. There was a strong wind on and several heavy squalls with a high green sea. This was the only day the weather was very unpleasant.»

CHOLERA IN SPAIN.

A French correspondent who has visited the cholera-afflicted provinces of Spain is of opinion that the terrible fatality of the plague is attributable to the fact that the people are about half dead from starvation before they are attacked at all. The poor people in Murcia who, ever since the great inundation in 1878, live in damp unwholesome quarters, are said to have been reduced in strength by fever and ague and insufficient food. This last consists of bread, garlic, onions, cucumbers, and tomatoes, with which they concoct a hot soup or cold dish called «gafazcho» by throwing pepper and salt, oil and vinegar over it. They have a little fat bacon once a week. If this is not cholic-inviting nourishment it would be hard to tell what is. These are the people among whom the cholera is making all its ravages. The waters of the river in Aranjuez, outside of Madrid, are so stagnant and unwholesome that not only horses but even cattle refuse to drink it. The chief cause of this deplorable condition of the Spanish peasantry is the same as that which has been the curse of Ireland—landlordism. The great landowners hold vast estates and fleece the unfortunate occupiers, leaving them barely enough to subsist. The laws are administrated by the nobility, who seem to think that their chief duty is to exploit and rob the peasanty. The latter have suffered so long from political cholera that the present visitation will seem stripped of half its terrors. It has carried away 60,000 victims thus far.

DEATH OF THE VENERABLE MOTHER FITZPATRICK IN ADELAIDE.

It is our mournful duty, says the *Catholic Monthly*, Adelaide, to chronicle another severe loss to the community of the Mercy Nuns, in the person of the Mother Superioress of the House of Mercy, Angas-street, Mary Evangelista Fitzpatrick. The deceased lady had been ailing for some time past. In the presence of his Lordship the Bishop and two or three of the Nuns, and whilst his Lordship was tendering the last consolations ot religion, the Rev. Mother passed gently away. The Rev. Mother Evangelista Fitzpatrick was born in Dublin, on December 24th, 1827. She was a pupil of the venerable founder of the Sisterhood of Mercy, Catharine MacAuley, and was trained by that heroic nun in the ways of her vocation in the City Hospital, Dublin. She made her religious profession in the presence of the la[redacted]

The projected marriage between the daughter of the Duc de Chartres and Prince Waldemar of Denmark necessitated a Papal Dispensation, the latter being a Lutheran. The Prince having solemnly promised that all the children of the marriage shall be brought up in the Catholic Faith, the Dispensation has been granted

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Rumors of the approaching election to the Cardinalate of American Prelates still pervade the air. The latest is, that Archbishop Williams will be made a Cardinal. These rumors must be taken with large grains of allowance for the product of certain vivid imaginations.

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«Of the making of books» was once remarked by a great writer, «there seems to be no end.» Along with the fact that only the few are good, and beneficial to the reader, recent statistical tables go to show that of one thousand books published, six hundred never pay the cost of printing, binding and selling; two hundred barely pay expenses; one hundred return a slight profit, and the rest show some substantial gain.» In England it is computed that only one book in every ten published pays a decided profit to the publisher.

—

The mode of political organisation likely to be most effectual for the furtherance of Catholic interests is at present occupying attention in Austria as well as in England. Some of the Austrian Catholic journals advocate the formation of a great Catholic party like the German Centre. The *Vaterland* devotes an important article to this delicate question. It maintains that a strong majority in the Reichsrath, animated by Catholic sentiments, is most desirable, and it is strongly in favour of the project which has been mooted. It is of opinion that until there is a powerful Catholic party, Catholic interests will continually suffer, inasmuch as Catholics will be unable to pass through Parliament those measures which they wish to see enacted.

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Although so many of the governments of Europe make haste to sneeze, whenever King Humbert takes a pinch of snuff, yet all is not rosy in the Italian realm. The *Giornale di Sicilia* asserts that the Italians have reached such a point in Rome as not to be able to meet a friend, a relation, a banker a merchant, an author, a deputy, and even a minister, without asking themselves instinctively if he is a gentleman or a rogue, an assassin, a forger, whom they will soon manacle in a prison cell.

—

As the first instalment of the serious changes in the course and discipline of Maynooth College, arising out of the recent conference of the Irish Bishops in Rome, it has been decided to further extend the course of study two years, so as to accord a more profonnd study in philosophy and theology. Other changes meditated await the decision of the coming National Council, which will be held about the 1st of September.

—

Propaganda has sent to the heads of foreign missions a circular letter which contains directions for a more regular system of correspondence and communications between them and the Sacred Congregation. Among other instructions is one requesting that journals, magazines, and other periodicals appearing in these missions, especially those containing references to their local work, should be sent to the Propaganda Archives.

—

The Brothers of Mary are meeting with great success as educators in the Sandwich Islands. Already they have educational establishments in different localities which are flourishing far beyond their anticipations, and during this month more Brothers will leave their Provincial House, Nazareth, Ohio, for Honolulu and Hilo. Rev. Father Hiss, the second assistant of the General of the society, accompanied by Brother Zehler, has just returned from an extended trip to the Sandwich Islands, and is very much pleased with the state of things there. The Brothers are very popular among the people of Honolulu, and are greatly encouraged in their work by the Government.

—

Truth appears to have been much exercised with respect to the action taken by the Argentine Senate in rejecting the arrangement entered into by Dr. Pellegrini. Our contemporary utilises the occasion in order to assail Argentine credit in his usual fashion:

«The latest scheme for extracting money from the pockets of the British investor for the benefit of the Argentine Republic appears to have exploded, although I can hardly realise that it was seriously entertained. Strangely enough the refusal comes from the Argentine Senate, who have rejected their financial doctor's --Pellegrini's--proposal for raising funds in England. Probably the terms of the loanmongers

were too onerous but, then, even the gullible British investor would have objected to subscribe to any more Argentine loans except on special terms and on all hands he may be congratulated that he is not to be tempted. The country is in a state of semi-revolution. Insurrectionary movements occur frequently. To the three candidates for the Presidency--Rocha, Irigoyen, and Celman--a fourth, Gotostiaga, the chosen of the clerical party, has been added. A revolutionary outbreak occurred, according to recent advices, in Corrientes, on the report of which the gold premium jumped from 30, at which it had been standing for some time, to 60. The financial difficulties and high customs duties, combined with that curse of Central and South American Republics, political agitation, put a stop to business, and capital is leaving the country, The Senate is said to advocate a loan to be raised in Buenos Aires, How this would be possible in the present state of affairs is more than I can say, but it ts manifestly that British capitalists should allow the Argentines to stew in their own fat.»

RICH WORDS.

There is not a single moment in life that we can afford to lose.

To have what we want is riches, but to be able to do without it is power.

Desire is a tree in leaf, hope is a tree in flower, and enjoyment is a tree in fruit.

Troubles spring from idleness, and grievous toils from needless ease.

Few are qualified to shine in company; but it is in most men's power to be agreeable.

Most of our misfortunes are more supportable than the comments of our friends upon them.

The fortunate circumstances of our lives are generally found at last to be of our own producing.

The life of man consists not in seeing visions and in dreaming dreams, but an active charity and in willing service.

Learning makes a young man temperate, is the comfort of old age, standing for wealth and poverty and serving as an ornament to riches.

The surest way in governing, both in private family and a kingdom, is for a husband and a prince sometimes to drop their prerogatives.

A cucumber is bitter; throw it away. There are briars in the road; turn aside from them. This is enough. Do not add, «and why were such things made in the world?»

The bird of wisdom flies low and seeks her food under the hedges; the eagle himself would be starved if he always soared aloft and against the sun. The sweetest fruit grows near the ground.

Even He that died upon the cross in the last hour, in the unutterable agony of death was mindful of His mother, as if to teach us that this holy love should be our last worldly thought—the last point of earth from which the soul should take its flight to heaven. The beautiful worship of God as our father is distinguished by this very thing, that its chief exercise of love is in putting trust in the very perfections of God which to an unloving mind would produce fear. It is a great act of love to trust, like a son, God's tremendous power. There can be no confidence without the filial feeling. We always get back to the point, God is our Father.

A young man wrote to the celebrated lawyer, Charles O'Conor, of New York, for advice as to a projected course of reading—knowing that Mr. O'Conor's experience was considerable, and that his advice would be of value. The reply was to discourage the reading of too many books. The gist of the advice was to «READ LESS AND TO THINK MORE.» Reading without reflection and deep thought is but a waste of time.

We have heard several persons who have never been inmates of a lunatic asylum recommend as an excellent cure and preventative of rheumatism the carrying of a raw potato in the trowsers pocket. We know a very wise man who never goes without his raw potato.

DEWEY

AND CO.

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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PERIODICALS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS PERMANENTLY RECEIVED TO ALL EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

BOOKS of all classes and STATIONERY of every description.

Please Note

179---PIEDAD---179

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 propriedades rurales ó urbanas, me remitan los Titulos, pues el dia 12 del corriente, dicho Banco reabre sus operaciones con la Sêrie G. de 7 o/o de interes, las que saldran 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, 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 Titulo 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

DR. WM. GALBRAITH,

LAWYER,

OFFICE:

27-CALLE VICTORIA-27.

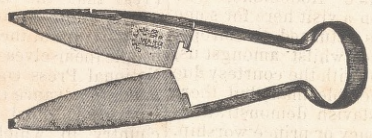
Attendance daily, from 11 a.m to 5 p.m

WARD & PAYNE

SHEFFIELD

SHEEP SHEARS

1885—SEASON—1885



SHEARS IN STOCK

ORDINARY, Nos. 100, 125	5½, 7 INCH BLADES
EQUALISING SPRING, Nos. 100, 125 ..	5½, 7 Do.
DOUBLE BOW, No. 200	5½, 6, 7 Do.
SPECIAL, Nos. 26, 27	5½ 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 5½ pulgados han salido á mi entera satisfacion. 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 satifactorios. JUAN A. BROWN.

ON SALE AT ALL FERRETERIAS AND ALMACENES IN TOWN AND CAMP

AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY THE IMPORTERS

J. MOHR BELL & CO.

335-VICTORIA-339---BUENOS AIRES

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,

MR. HAYWARD. JULY 26, 1885.

Dear Sir,

I wish you to DOUBLE MY ORDER FOR GLYCERINE DIP for next season. Yours truly

(SIGNED) ROBERT LAWRIE

SOLD IN ALL CAMP TOWNS AND BY

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N.B.—Any estancieno 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.

—o—

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.

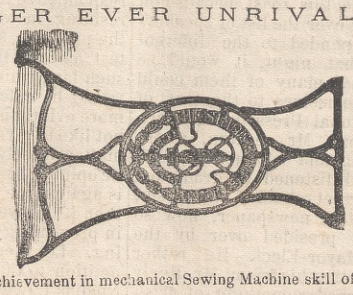
Sold also by EDUARDO CASEY

80—CALLE RECONQUISTA—80

Au 1 pm

||SINGER EVER UNRIVALLED||

NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT THIS TRADE MARK



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The greatest achievement in mechanical Sewing Machine skill of the age is the

NEW SINGER OSCILLATING SHUTTLE MACHINE

THE MOST SILENT--THE SWIFTEST--THE MOST PERFECT STITCHER--AND WILL OUTWEAR ALL OTHERS COMBINED

To intending purchasers we say call and see them. Sole Agents and Importers—

OSBORNE AND CO.—CHACACUCO-65

sep 1—pm

BANCO DE LA PROVINCIA.

Desde la fecha el Banco recibe depositos 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 lo 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.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND R. P. STEAMERS.

Lamport & Holt's LINE.

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

Departues from Buenos Aires:—

Antwerp and Liverpool

HOLBEIN TANNER OCT. 13

Loading in the River Paraná.

Liverpool.

RUBENS ROYCE OCT. 22

Loading in the River Parana.

HANDEL BUCK OCT. 30

Antvverp and London.

(via Rio Janeiro and Southampton)

CURVIER* BLAIR OCT. 8

Carrying the Belgian Mails

GALILEO* YAXLEY OCT. 22

(carrying the Belgian Mails.)

MASKELYNE* HAIRBY NOV. 8

Carrying the Belgian Mails.

New York.

(via Rio Janeiro)

MOZART SPRATHLY OCT. 28

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.

N.B.—Certain steamers marked (*) are now specially provided for passengers, have improved accommodation and appointments, and carry Surgeons and Stewardesses.

T. S. BOADLE, *Agent*,

245—Reconquista—245

Agents at Montevideo—
C. R. HORNE & Co.
" " Rosario—
H. S. FERGUSON.
" " San Nicolas—
SERVANDO E. GOMEZ.
" " San Pedro—
H. LETICHE.
" " Bahia Blanca—
E, P. GOODHALL.

y7 perm.

AVISO OFICIAL.

NUM. 36.

OFICINA DE TIERRAS PUBLICAS.

Se avisa al publico que el dia 7 de Diciembre del corriente año se procederá a la venta en remate publico de un terreno de propiedad fiscal ubicado en el partido Coronel Suares; su estencion es de 253 hectareas, 77 areas, 94 centeareas. La base de venta será de 83 centavos moneda nacional la hectarea. Sus linderos son. Juan Girondo, Francisco Garc a Soriano, Julio C. Bambill y el Estado.

Se previne al comprador que se exijira el 10 o/o sobre el importe total, como garantia de la compra hecha.

El remate tendra lugar el dia indicado en la oficina á la 2 p.m.

La Plata, Septiembre 7 de 1885.

IGNACIO FREIRE, Oficial Mayor.

Por planos y datos pueden ocurrir los interesados á esta oficina.

AVISO OFICIAL.

NUM. 37.

OFICINA DE TIERRAS PUBLICAS

Se avisa a publico que el 12 de Diciembre de corriente año se procedera a la venta en remate publico de terrenos que forman parte de la Seccion 11 en una estension de 70,000 á 100,000 hectareas. La base de venta sera de 8 cts. m|n la hectarea.

Las condiciones para la venta son--

Una parte al contado en el acto del remate y el resto en 8 anualidades.

El remate empezará a las 1½ p.m. el dia indicado, en la oficina, y terminará en el dia.

La Plata, Septiembre 10 de 1885.

IGNACIO FREIRE Oficial Mayor.

Por planos y datos, ocurran los interesados á esta oficina.

EDUARDO KENNY

WOOL & PRODUCE BROKER AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

126-RECONQUISTA-126

ju 15 pm

THE ORIGINAL

MOCKFORD'S

SHEEPWASH

THE MOST EFFICACIOUS AND THE MOST ECONOMICAL

J. K. THEOBALD & CO.

197-BOLIVAR-197

To prevent falsifications of the

'TEA CELESTIAL'

It is packed only in ¼ ½ and 1-lb. air-tight packages.

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

JEROBOAM, JEROBOAM, JEROBOAM.

THE ROYAL BLEND WHISKEY

PROPRIETORS:

A. G. THOMPSON & CO.,

Glasgow.

Unicos Agentes en la Republica Argentina:

SNELL & CO.,

203—RIVADAVIA—203

CORRALON 11 SETIEMBRE

RIVADAVIA ESQUINA RIOJA

BUENOS AIRES

Maderas de todas clases
Fierro en barras y atado
Acero de todas clases
Fierro galvanizado para techos
Alambre de fierro y acero para cercos
Postes y medios postes Nandubay
Torniquetes
Baldosas para piso y techo
Tejas francesas varias marcas
Piedras para veredas
Tierra Romana y Portland
Cal viva y apagada
Sal de Roca
Maquinas de Agricultura

FERRETERIA EN SURTIDO COMPLETO

FLUIDO CREOSOTE

Para curar la sarna en las Ovejas

SUCURSAL—SANTA FE 89

ESQUINA SUIPACHA

Deposito de Carbon de cocina luz, fragua, coke, carbonilla, etc.

FIDANZA Y LYNCH

SASTRERIA

LA VELOCIDAD

DE

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

JOHN O'HALL & CO.,

Tea Merchants

32—RECONQUISTA—32

LA GRAN CHINA
337--PIEDAD--339
Opposite San Miguel Church

SPECIAL TRADE IN
TEA & COFFEE
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

FINE WINES—Port, Sherry, and Bordeaux
FINE SPIRITS—Cognac, Jamaica Rum, Whiskies of different brands
FINE BEERS—English and German
PRESERVES—Crosse and Blackwell's Pickles, Jams, English Hams
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

Our Tea
AT
EIGHTY CENTS PER POUND
Is Specially Recommended for its Strong Aroma and Exquisite Flavor

LA GRAN CHINA
LUIS R. SCHEINER
337--PIEDAD--339
"CASA DE CONFIANZA"

N.B.—All the Goods are imported by me direct and can challenge all competition.
au 8—pm

Tobacco for Curing Sheep

Constantly on hand a large stock of Strong Virginian Tobacco especially adapted for curing sheep. Also an excellent
TOBACCO EXTRACT
better and cheaper than any offered in this market.
Estancieros are invited to inspect our samples before purchasing elsewhere. Sales will be made in lots to suit purchasers.

C. S. BOWERS & CO.
275-CANGALLO-277
ju28-3m

LETTS'S DIARIES
For 1886

LETTS'S SCRIBBLING DIARY No. 31, interleaved with blotting
LETT'S QUARTO DIARY, bound in cloth
LETTS'S POCKET DIARIES, various sizes

John Grant
69-CALLE CANGALLO-69

THE EXPRESS AGENCY
212-RECONQUISTA-212
PARCELS DELIVERY AND GENERAL CARRIESS

The Agents meet all passenger steamers and convey passengers and their baggage ashore, delivering the baggage in any part of the city, or forwarding it to the camp.
On notice being given to the Agency baggage will be collected and embarked on the steamers, or delivered at the Railway Stations.
Boats and carts can be obtained at the Agency for the transfer of baggage.
Parcels collected and delivered in any part of the city.
Goods forwarded to the camp, etc.
TARIFFS MODERATE
Gower-Bell Telephone 721.
THE EXPRESS AGENCY
212—RECONQUISTA—212
BUENOS AIRES
jy 31—pm

HOLY CROSS COLLEGE
595 - CORRIENTES - 595
BUENOS AIRES.
—:o:—
Boarders, Half-Boarders, and Day Scholars received daily.
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For further particulars apply to, or address, the Director
DR. JAMES P. KELLEY.
21—3 m.

TEA! TEA! TEA!
Scheiner
The best-supplied house in this branch of business
There are always about 50,000 lbs. in deposit, of various marks. An immense stock of groceries, preserves, wines, etc, imported directly.
Come and see our Stock
UNRIVALLED PRICES
Corner of Piedad and Reconquista. Opposite the London and River Plate Bank.
LUIS R. SCHEINER.

Confiteria
DE PASAJE ARGENTINO
DE
PEDRO DUCASSOU
ANGALLO Y RECONQUISTA.

FURNITURE
A Good Assortment
ALWAYS ON HAND AT
W. G. MARTINDALE'S
144-ESMERALDA-144
sep 1—pm

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

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

TERMS.

Cash (yearly).....	$8·0 m/n
Credit.....	9·50 —
Monthly	0 75 —

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16TH, 1885.

Dr. Benjamin Zorrilla has been made the victim of the *noblesse oblige* principle. A German who called himself a baron lately visited this country and had letters of introduction to many honest men, among others, to Dr. Benjamin Zorrilla. The latter gentleman dearly loves a lord. He had formed so high an opinion of his guest that he would have entrusted to him his life and fortune. The baron in a small emergency asked for a loan of £120 and, of course, got it. Since then his baronship has not been seen, at least, by Dr. Zorrilla, who is most interested in his safety. We have had a large importation of barons into this country, and their titles, whether true or false, are a sure passport into the best society. Gentlemen are proud of the noble connection, and ladies are in ecstacies at the thought of forming acquaintance with a man of historic escutcheon. What a fine figure, what portly appearance, what gentle demeanour, what majestic gaze! Papa brushes up and improves his accent and smokes a Havanna cigar instead of a clay pipe, and mamma talks of Shakespeare and the musical classes until the case of Mrs. Dodd at Baden-Baden is acted over again, and the play terminates by the discovery that the pretended baron or lord was an impostor, a real Robert Macaire, who traded on the credulity of simple people.

* * *

Princes who were formerly regarded as rare phenomena like the *aurora* borealis are now becoming familiar to our vulgar eyes. Prince Hohenlohe, who had been on a visit here for some weeks, has returned to Europe. The Prince, whilst amongst us, was treated with the courtesy due to a respectable man, but there were no slavish demonstrations of sycophancy or prince worship. We see that our esteemed friend, the Prince of Mantua and Monserrat is at present travelling in Ireland. He was present at the national banquet at the Mansion House. It appears the Prince is a strong believer in Home Rule for Ireland, and is a great favourite with the Irish people. There is no reason why princes should not entertain correct views of things like other men, and even be useful members of society. It is the unfortunate surroundings of the Royal family of England that make them a burden to themselves and to the country. Many persons in England who have never been in a lunatic asylum believe that a sprig of royalty has some divine or superhuman power to cure all the ills of earth. There are persons so credulous as to suppose that all the troubles of Ireland might be remedied by an occasional visit from a prince of the blood royal. What great things were not expected from the recent visit of the Prince of Wales, and what a howl was raised because the Irish people did not throw themselves beneath his car! The great remedy for Irish discontent suggested at the present day is a little more of the sunshine of royalty. That will make the crops grow and revive trade. There is little hope of justice or fair play from a people who are labouring under such infatuation. Fortunately, the believers in the right and faculty divine of princes are daily becoming fewer, and even in England king-worship is not what it used to be.

* * *

Our beloved chief-editor was present at the banquet given in the Mansion House in Dublin, in honour of the Irish Party, and both he and the Hon. Kevin Izod O'Doherty, who was lately presented with the freedom of the city of Dublin, spoke to the toast of «The sea-divided Gael.» In replying to the toast of «The Press,» Mr. E. D. Gray, M.P., and editor of *The Freeman's Journal*, in the course of a very able speech, paid a high compliment to the Dean. We take the following from Mr. Gray's speech:

«He did not think that, under the circumstances, it would be necessary for him to reply at any length to this toast, because on glancing over the list of speakers who responded to the different toasts that night, it would be found that many of them could speak themselves to the toast of the National Press (hear, hear). His friend Mr. Sexton, whose charming and eloquent speech they had listened to, graduated in that great school of patriotism, the *Nation* newspaper, now so worthily presided over by the Lord Mayor-Elect. He rather thought that his friend Mr. Healy also learned something of Irish politics in the same school before he completed his education under the auspices of his friend who would address them also in response to this toast. Then, Mr. T. P. O'Connor was a Pressman of whom all Irishmen were justly proud (hear, hear), and they had conferred the freedom of the city that day on a gentleman who, thirty-seven years ago, suffered penal servitude for his connection with the Irish National Press (applause), and they had heard that evening from Monseñor Dillon, who, far away in South America, represented by a journal which he conducted there, the Irish National Press, and represented it in a way of which Irishmen had reason to be proud (applause). He himself was a member of a party whose triumphs they were celebrating that night. What he had been able to do in that direction was very little (cries of 'no, no'), still he felt that the National Press had done something to forward the National cause (applause). The Press of a country must necessarily represent the people of that country. It reflected their opinions, their aspirations, their hopes, and their determination. He would say of the National Press that the measure of its merits would be in some degree the measure of the merits of the people themselves (hear, hear). A National Press could scarcely be much in advance in patriotism or any other good quality of the country to which it belonged (hear, hear). A great amount of responsibility rested upon the directors of a National newspaper, especially newspapers identified with the National cause of Ireland. Looking through the ranks of his brother pressmen he found that many of them had suffered in the cause of their country (applause). Mr. O'Brien, too, had some bitter experience of what a national pressman had to feel in the performance of an important duty (applause). Dr. O'Doherty had suffered ten years' transportation because he preached in his paper thirty-seven years ago doctrines which they had been able through the genius and determination of Mr. Parnell to put in practice. He thought that they would agree with him that, on the whole, making allowance for the times, the National Press had deserved well of the country in the past (applause), and he hoped that in the future if would deserve equally well of it (applause).»

* * *

This week a fifth candidate to the presidency was put forward in the person of Dr. Pellegrini, and it was said that he would be the coalition candidate of the different Government fractions. We believe this is an unfounded rumour or, perhaps, a ruse of the Rochistas to create more discord in the Celman camp. Dr. Pellegrini is just the man for this purpose, for he is the most ambitious statesman, and certainly not the most scrupulous in the Republic. If he thought he had the slightest chance he would not hesitate to throw Roca and Juarez *et hoc genus oune* overboard. Unfortunately for him, the helm is held by other hands, and though he is allowed to row in Roca's boat, he is neither captain nor pilot. The knowledge of this and the consciousness of the failure of his financial scheme may serve to moderate his ambition.

THE PROPOSED SCAB LAW.

We see that Mr. Nicholas Lowe and a few other gentlemen in Mercedes have presented a petition in favor of passing a scab law for this province. We have received a large amount of correspondence from sheep-farmers residing in various districts of the province, and nearly all protest against the passing of any such law, which in their opinion would be calculated to produce more evil than good. We should not like to give an opinion on the matter ourselves, but if the public opinion of the sheep-farmers is against the passing of the bill then it behoves those interested in preventing it to be up and doing. Let them get up a counter petition to that presented by Mr. Nicolas Lowe and his friends, and procure as many signatures to it as possible that the Legislative body may know the feeling about the matter in the camp. It is a significant fact that Mr. Lowe's petition has only a few signatures, nor are we aware that any of his own countrymen have endorsed his proposal. We, for our part, only desire to promote the interests of our countrymen, and we remind them that if they are opposed to any legislation for the compulsory cure of scab they must make themselves heard. At the same time we wish it to be clearly understood that we do not recommend opposition to the passing of the law. We simply point out to those who wish to oppose it the proper way to do so. A great deal may be said on both sides of the question, and we cannot help thinking that the objections set forth by our correspondents to the practical carrying out of the law may be easily obviated. Many are afraid of the tyranny of the officials; but why should not the officials be selected from among the sheep-farmers? Who can better judge of the condition of sheep, or who are more eligible for the post than men from their own ranks? In all countries in the world provision is made agninst contagious diseases in cattle, and with very good effect. Why should not the same be done here? We admit that the plan of the Rural Society to stamp out the disease is crude and extravagant. Why should not the farmers suggest some other plan that would give satisfaction to all? Finally, if the law should really pass we would have a clause inserted that curing specifics should be periodically tested, and the sellers of spurious articles severely punished. Specifics should always contain the prescribed quantity of ingredients. As a correspondent from Pavon said in a letter last week, «It frequently happens that the specific offered for sale is very powerful the first year and of no avail the succeeding years.» This is a great injustice to which the sheepfarmers are exposed, and it is a public fraud which should be condemned. Indeed, it would well pay the farmers to employ a chemist who would from time to time choose out samples of the «dip» and analyse it, and the «dip» which is not genuine should be boycoted if the vendor cannot be punished by law.

In fine we must say that we have heard the question of law or no law hotly disputed. It will certainly meet with considerable opposition in the Chambers, and it is a circumstance worthy of note that an Argentine Deputy this week expressed himself unfavorable to the passing of the law because it would be useful to the «gringo» and prejudicial to the native. The former, he asserted, would comply with the law, and therefore prosper, the latter, through neglect, would incur the penalty of the law and be soon exterminated.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL SEMINARIES.

When acting in accordance with instructions received from His Holiness the Pope, the Archbishop assembled the members of the Catholic Association last week to give them, and with them the Catholics of this country, the Apostolic benediction, the hearts of the faithful were doubtless comforted like those of children, who in their trials and troubles are assured of their father's sympathy and the loving solicitude of an affectionate mother. We venture to say, however, that even among the most pious Catholics there were few who anticipated such material proofs of the ratification in Heaven of the Holy Father's blessing, as those which have followed its immediate pronunciation. On Wednesday evening it was pronounced, and before twenty-four hours had passed the National Chamber of Deputies, acting as if under a sudden inspiration and in a manner which has no precedent in the history of the Argentine Congress, called up again the subject of ecclesiastical Seminaries, and by a large majority returned to them the subvention and privileges they enjoyed last year, and of which they were despoiled not many months ago by an iniquitous law passed at the suggestion of Minister Wilde.

We have no doubt but there will be many who will seek for an explanation of this signal interposition of Divine Providence in favor of the Church in this country in other causes. They will attribute the action of the hon. Deputies to political motives; to a desire to discomfit a Minister who *will* not resign when he is wanted to; to chance; to anything and everything rather than the blessing of him of whom it is written, «Whatsoever thou shalt bind on earth is bound in Heaven, and what thou shalt loose is loosed.» They are welcome to do so--God has never covenanted to grant his favors in this way or in that--He has appointed those through whose instrumentality He will vouchsafe to work, and having done that He uses what other means he sees fit--sometimes making even the wrath and the bad passions of men to praise Him and to redound to his greater glory. As Christians we can afford (D.G.) to attribute the effect to the cause, and we still look for the undoing of all that has been done by an atheistical Minister and a time-serving Government against the Church of God in this country, and for the discomfiture of those who have so grievously vexed the faithful of Argentina. In referring to this event, which should be recorded in red letters in the archives of 1885, the *Herald* speaks of the ecclesiastical Seminaries as institutions that had been «suppressed» and that they have been «re-established.» This is a mistake, inasmuch as it is one thing to be impoverished and another very different thing to be suppressed. Congress has no power to suppress ecclesiastical seminaries, and it never attempted anything so wild; it simply declared that it would not contribute anything towards the instruction of those young men who should wish to study for the priesthood. The Seminaries accepted the situation, and went on with their pious work trusting in Providence for the means to do so. Now Congress has been enlightened as to the injustice of its measure, and it has returned the subvention so unjustly withholden during a few months. This will doubtless be a boon to the seminarists and to the Church, which with this aid will be able to send more and more efficient men to the mission field, but it will be no more. The pleasantest features in the whole affair are the fact that the blessing of the Holy Father has brought forth visible and tangible fruits in the face of all the people, and that which shows the faith of the Argentine people to be superior in strength and influence to the ungodly elements that have been striving of late for the supremacy. These two considerations ought to be the occasions for fervent thanksgivings to the Author and Giver of all good, and for hope and patience in the future. It is still ours to say, even when the powers of evil appear to be drawn up in battle array against us: «The Lord of Hosts is with us, the God of Jacob is our refuge.»

A. J. L. W.

LUIS LINKLATER.

"R.I.P."

[COMMUNICATED]

Whether living or dying, the just are fulfilling the will of God and thus contributing to His glory, which is the end and purpose of their creation. It is theirs to say with the great Apostle of the Gentiles «For me to live, is Christ; and to die, is gain,» because it is to be present with Christ, whose glorious Presence under a veil has been their meat and drink during their earthly sojourn; whose glory has been the object of their earnest pursuit and daily meditation; and whose law has been their delight.

It was thus with our dear friend Luis Linklater, whose sudden death on Tuesday morning cast a gloom over a large circle of friends, and left a vacant space in the attenuated ranks of those who in this city make a resolute and undaunted stand for the faith that was once delivered to the Saints. The son of a Scotch Presbyterian father and of an Argentine Catholic mother, Mr. Linklater did not come of stock readily subdued in matters of faith. He followed the teaching of his mother, and so doing proved a stay and a comfort to her in her widowhood, and the occasion of sweet consolation to her and to his sisters by the zeal and devotion with which he followed her pious instructions.

Space will not allow of our dwelling upon the many walks of usefulness in which he figured always as an ornament and at the same time as a wise counsellor, and a true, loyal-hearted friend.

Had he been in Holy Orders his attendance at the Divine offices could not have been more regular. At the Merced he was always one of the light-bearers

when the Benediction with the Blessed Sacrament was given; every Friday evening found him punctually on hand to carry the crucifix in the stations of the Cross, and to respond with edifying fervor to the prayers then offered for the living and the dead. As a member of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul and of the Catholic Association, he was indefatigable in every good work, and in private he never lost an opportunity to adorn the Gospel of Christ by word or deed.

Whilst all this, he was a warm-hearted, true man in every sense of the word. His beaming countenance seemed to wear a perpetual smile, his good nature knew no measure, the fulfilment of his social and commercial engagements was as strictly attended to as his religious duties, and he fulfilled to the letter the Apostolic injunction to be «Not slothful in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord.»

And what can we say more? Would that he had many imitators! His death will leave a void in many a circle that will not readily be filled up. It behoves us therefore who remain, to redouble our zeal, to put forward fresh exertions, to remember that a mighty one has been called away, and that it is for us to fill up the places he has left vacant, if with him we would in a few more days enter upon that «rest that remains for the people of God.» We avail ourselves of this opportunity to offer Mr, Linklater's deeply bereaved mother, sisters, and numerous friends, the sincere expressions of our heartfelt condolence, whilst we accompany them in praying that the soul of their loved one, through the mercy of God, may rest in peace.

MR. JOHN A. BLAKE INTERVIEWED.

It is seldom that we have an opportunity of accosting an Irish M.P. or an ex-M.P. in Buenos Aires, and as Mr. John A. Blake is an Irishman of unbending patriotism, a politician of very long experience, a patriot who for many years laboured to promote a most important branch of Irish industry and, finally, a traveller and keen observer who has seen a good deal of the world and takes a lively interest in the welfare of his countrymen, we were anxious to have his opinion on matter interesting to us who reside so far away from the Old Country.

Our reporter met Mr. Blake a few hours before the honourable gentleman took the boat for Montevideo, and expressed his desire for an interview with him. Mr. Blake very courteously offered to answer any questions put to him.

Reporter: You were a member of the Irish Home Rule party. Why did you resign?

Mr. Blake: I differed in certain points from Mr. Parnell. I am one of the old school and cannot easily be got to change my ideas at my time of life. In differing from Parnell I differed from my constituents and from the general opinion of the country. I was like a man who when asked why he was shut up in an asylum replied, «The world thought me mad and I thought the world mad. A conflict arose and the world was too strong for me.»

Reporter: What is your opinion of Mr. Parnell's success?

Mr. Blake: I candidly acknowledge that the Irish party have done great things for Ireland, and are likely to do much more. Home Rule is now within measurable distance, and before three years I have every reason to hope that Ireland will be a united, free, and prosperous nation.

Reporter: Have not the defections from the National ranks been very numerous?

Mr. Blake: Not at all. The defections are amazingly few under the circumstances.

Reporter: What about the English idea that the Irish are not fit for self-government?

Mr. Blake: It is most ridiculous. The Irish Boards of Guardians, Municipalities, and other corporate bodies work admirably well, and are conducted as ably and with as much intelligence as in England. In the British colonies that I have visited there are no men more fit to govern than the Irish. They govern others; why should they not govern themselves? Of the five Australian colonies the governors of four are Irishmen. In Victoria four premiers in succession were Irish. The Speaker of the House of Representatives in Melbourne is an Irishman. His predecessor, Duffy, is one of the ablest, if not the ablest statesman Australia has known. The Speaker in the New Zealand Parliament, Sir Donald O'Ruarke, as his name denotes, is also an Irishman. In fact, it is proverbial in Australia that no people there are more opposed to disorder than the Irish. The most prominent figure in the only public monument erected to the memory of great men in Victoria is that of an Irishman, Burke the distinguished explorer. At Canterbury, New Zealand, there is a statue erected to another Irishman. Of the thirteen Australian Bishops eleven are Irish. The religious communities, male and female, have got sll their recruits from Irelend.

Reporter: What, in your opinion, is the most practicable form of Home Rule?

Mr. Blake: I see no reason why Ireland should not have the same measure of freedom that the British Colonies, Australia, for example, or Canada, have. I was once in favor of Mr. Butt's principle of giving to Ireland, Scotland and England a Federal Parliament, but that is impossible. England, Scotland and Wales form one nation, and their interests are so identical that it would be foolish to try to adopt separate legislation for them.

Reporter: What do you think of Mr. Parnell's plan of protecting Irish trade and manufactures?

Mr. Blake; Protection is indispensable if we want to revive trade in Ireland. The North Americans have sustained many of their manufactures by protection. Scotch and English competition is most ruinous to many branches of our trade which would otherwise do well. There is for example Irish Whiskey, which, though it is acknowledged as the best in the United Kingdom, is still very little used in foreign countries. Frequently an inferior Scotch stuff is foisted on the public as Irish Whiskey, and thus our manufactures acquire a bad reputation. We make the best whiskey, tho best tabinet, the best stockings, and some of the best tweeds in the world. Several Irish mineral waters are in high favor. Catteran and Cochrane of Dublin supply all the United States with ginger beer. If we had a fostering government to encourage these and many other hranches of trade, our country might do a great business and our countrymen obtain employment.

Reporter: You have met many Irishmen in your travels. Wnat is your opinion of their success?

Mr. Blake: Irishmen excel in everything they undertake, but I must say that I have met few of them devoted to commercial pursuits. I account for that by the fact of the little business done and the few opportunities we have of learning commercial business at home. I also remarked amongst my countrymen a want of mechanical knowledge. We want more technical schools in Ireland, schools where our Irish boys can learn a trade. I meet French, German, English and Scotch artisans but very few Irish. A bush carpenter in Australia can earn £1 a day, so can a blacksmith to shoe horses.

Reporter: Are wages higher in Australia than here?

Mr. Blake: Yes. In shearing time the shearers can earn £1 per day, and in ordinary times 8s or 10s.

Reporter: What do you think of the freezing meat trade in Australia and the Argentine Republic?

Mr. Blake: In Australia it costs them much less to freeze the meat, their animals are larger and more saleable, and while that is the case Australia will be a powerful rival of this Republic in the meat freezing line, but this country must go ahead, and after some years I believe it can supply the world with meat.

Reporter: What effect will that have on cattle-raising at home?

Mr. Blake: A most disastrous one.

Reporter: You are a landlord yourself. Do you think that the tenants in Ireland can continue to pay rents?

Mr. Blake: I think they cannot; the foreign meat supply will become so abundant that it will be impossible to pay rents.

Reporter: What do you think of Irishmen here?

Mr. Blake: I took a short run into the camp, and I have heard from many in this city reports of their progress, and I have also witnessed it myself. I need not say that I am proud to see my countrymen doing so well in a foreign country. I was kindly and hospitably treated by Irishmen whom I met here and in the camp.

Our reporter then left, after thanking Mr. Blake for his kindness and courtesy,

SHEEP SCAB.

By William B. Whigham, M.R.C.V.S.L., and M.R.C.V.M.A. Santa Catalina, Mercedes. and Veterinary Surgeon of London.

For some time past numerous letters have appeared referring to the above named affliction in sheep, and now as a very important law will, we hope, soon be in force, perhaps a short description of its forms, Pathology, and management will not be considered out of place in a newspaper which has so many camp readers; therefore, I beg through the medium of your columns to offer to those interested in the Scab Law the following information:

The word Scab is derived from the Latin root—*scabies*, but the word signifies a dry, rough, incrusted substance formed over a wound or abrasion by the concretion of the discharge from it.

The disease Scab may be defined to be a contagious skin disease due to the presence of animal parasites in or upon the skin, characterised by intense itching, papulation, vasication, and the denudation of wool.

Skin diseases seem to have been recognised from very early periods, as reasoning from deductions drawn from the writings of Aristotle, the observers of those times seem to have been aware of the presence of mites causing itching and eruption of the skin, and also down through the Roman Period the history which has been left us by those observers who entered into matters relative to agriculture and medicine, and in the writings of modern days, lead us to the conclusion that in all probability mange in animals as well as in the human subject did not pass by unrecognised.

Various appellations have been applied to one and the same disease, such as Scab, Mange, Itch, Scabies.

The parasites are derived from the Animal Kingdom, *(Dermatozoa)* belonging to the class *Arachnida*, order *Acarida*, and family *Sarcoptes*, of which, according to Gerlach, we have three genera, the *Sarcoptic*, the *Dermadodictic* or *Psoroptes*, and the *Symbiotes* or *Chorioptes*.

The Sarcoptic is the worst form which we have to contend with, as these parasites have the power of burrowing in the skin

The Dermato dectes is the species which is most commonly seen in sheep; the parasites of this variety reside in the skin, whilst the third form, the Symbiotes, live in clusters or groups, also on the skin, but this variety is principally confined to horses and cattle.

I shall confine myself to one general description of the parasites, as to enter into the minute differentiations too much space would be occupied.

The Sarcoptic acarus was discovered by Dolafond in 1838. The head is elongated, coming to a blunt point from which projects a proboscis. This instrument as it may be called is used for boring purposes; the parasite possesses eight legs arranged in pairs, the first pair arising at the base of the neck, the second at the interior part of the body on each side, the two pairs of hind legs arise from the posterior part of the body and more to the under surface than do those of the fore. At the extremity of the legs are situated suckers which resemble minute sponges, and on which are sparingly distributed minute papillæ, at the part of union between the sucker and leg is to be noticed a strong curved claw, this is employed to set up irritation and bring about exudation of the serous portion of the blood, part of this serosity is taken up by the suckers and passed into the system and utilised for the sustenance of the animalcule, but the main portion of the food is taken through the mouth.

«No respiratory apparatus has as yet been discovered, although the creature may be seen to swallow minute bubbes of air which pass down the œsophagus, and like the nutritive juices diffuse themselves through the interior.»—*Bourguignon.*

The digestive system does not seem to be of high organisation, although in some specimens I have been able to see minute tracings of an intestine, but in the majority of cases the body is filled with a homogeneous material and fine granular pulp.

The color of the parasite is yellowish-white, the back and abdominal surfaces are arched, the back seems to be divided into what may be termed segments, and in the middle of each segment horny papillæ are scattered which point backwards and upwards; along the sides of the body and from the legs project long stiff hairs.

The females are much more numerous than the males and a third larger, the female alone burrows into the skin it (the female) travels about until it has found a suitable part where to commence its work, placing its head at right angles it begins burrowing into the skin, piercing the epidermis it lays daily an egg and continues burrowing, the deposited egg occupies the canal previously inhabited by the parasite. The female has that great natural instinct endowed in it that it knows exactly in what part of the canal formed to deposit its eggs, so that by the natural exfoliation of the epidermis the young are carried to the surface as they are ready to pass from their shell or covering. After the female has deposited all her ova she dies at the blind end of the canaliculus.

Helminthologists slightly differ as to the time requisite for the incubation of the eggs; according to Gerlach he considered and brought forth experiments to prove that three days were sufficent; other specialists say that from six to eight are required.

The newly hatched acari are said to cast their skins three times before being fully developed, and the young female acari do not lay any eggs before they are two months old.

The following table by Gerlach will show how intensely contagious the disease is when it becomes established, due to the wonderful power of reproduction:

Generation	Days	Females born	Males born
1st	15	10	5
2nd	30	100	50
3rd	45	1,000	500
4th	60	10,000	5,000
5th	75	100,000	50,000
6th	90	1,000,000	500,000

When the sarcoptic parasite is required for microscopical examination, the scab or crust has to be removed along with the cuticle, a magnifying power embracing a wide field must be used to detect the small parasite which is to be found on the *inner* surface of the scab, then by the transferrence of the parasite to the stage of a good microscope it can be very distinctly examined by a half or quarter inch power.

By exposing a sheep to the sun's rays for a short time the Dermatodectic parasite may, by very careful examination, be seen by the naked eye on the *outer* part of the scabs, and at the base of the wool; also by pulling some of the wool from affected parts and placing it in the sun on black paper the parasites are rendered more visible.

To be continued.

GENERAL ITEMS.

The testamentaría of the late Mr. Nicolas Anchorena has been at last wound up. total assets at a very low valuation $6,186,000 m/n, which gives $670,000 m/n to each child and $1,800,000 to the widow.

The races announced to take place in Palermo last Sunday were postponed till next Sunday. 25 horses will run for the Grand National prize of 10,000 m/n.

The Rev. Father Foran, of San Nicolas, has arrived in town, and will sail in the «Theben» on Sunday for the Falkland Islands.

Yesterday General Osborne, the truly popular representative of the treat North American Republic, formally handed over the insignia of office, and his successor Mr. Bayless W. Hanna presented his credentials. Many distinguished men were present at the interesting ceremony, Gen. Osborne's address of official leave-taking was at the same time pathetic, enthusiastic and eloquent, and many friends and admirers of the gallant General were sensibly affected by the thought that they would have perhaps to separate from him who has been for so many years *praesidium et dulce decus* of American society in Buenos Aires. Mr. Bayless Hanna referred to the friendly relations existing between the United States and the Republics of South America, all of which like their sister in the north were born of revolution. President Roca, in replying, said that it should always be the glory of the Argentine Republic to follow in the footsteps of her sister Republic in the north, and concluded as follows: «Your worthy predecessor during his long stay amongst us as won the affection and esteem of all with whom he happened to come in contact. As far as you are concerned, your antecedents are the best guarantee of the success of the mission you are about to fulfill.»

The ports of Buenos Aires and Montevideo are once more open to vessels coming from Marseilles, but they will still be obliged to submit to a fortnight's quarantine. Sheuld any case of cholera have occurred on board they will not be admitted under any conditions.

To-day we commence the publication of a very able essay on «Scab in Sheep,» by Mr. W. B. Whigham, Veterinary Surgeon, of the Santa Catalina estancia. The writer received his diploma in London, and he has had large experience in treating diseases in cattle in different parts of the United Kingdom. The essay will therefore be read with great interest by our Irish sheep-farmers, and on their behalf as well as our own we beg to thank Mr. Whigham for so much valuable information.

The funeral of Mr. Linklater took place on Wednesday afternoon, and was very numerously attended. Mr. Linklater's life was insured in «La Previsora» for $5000 and that sum was paid to his mother, in whose favor the policy had been effected.

The death is announced of Doña Maria Eugenia Quin de Mahan. The remains of the deceased lady were interred yesterday in the Northern Cemetery.

The Rural Society addressed a note to the Intendant, calling his attention and that of the Municipality to the injury done to sheep flocks by the sale of spurious specifics for curing scab, and suggested that a chemical analysis of the specifics should be made before they were sold. The matter was referred to the municipal chemist, and he replied that he had no authority to insist on the analysis but that a public guarantee ought to be given by putting a municipal brand on the specifics that had bee analysed.

The suicidal mania in this city continues. Several other cases were reported this week.

A committee of the Portuguese Mutual Succour Society have presented Dr. Irigoyen with a handsome gold medal in recognition of the generous aid and co-operation he afforded the society in the erection of a splendid mausoleum in the Recoleta for the burial of their deceased friends and relations.

The law on «curso forzoso» was definitely sanctioned by Congress on Tuesday. The full text of the law is about to be soon published.

Several of the J.P's were fined by the authorities for not attending to their duties on election day on Sunday week. Recke, Reboredo and others had to pay a heavy penalty. The consequence was that on last Sunday they all came to the tables. A decree had been issued by Col. Bosch ordering the police and magistrates to do their duty, and threatening with heavy fines and imprisonment any persons who would cause disorder or otherwise contravene the electoral laws. This had a very salutary effect, and the registration was carried out with a good deal of order.

The Lucas Gonzalez contract for the prolongation of public railways has passed Congress and now goes to the President.

Father Jordan will preach at the grand religious ceremonies in La Plata on Monday next, to commemorate the founding of the city.

By the balance of the accounts of the Irish Orphanage, recently published, it appears there was a deficit at the beginning of the month to the amount of $1288.48 m/n. The receipts for the month of September were $869,91 m/n, and the total expenditure $969.71 m/n.

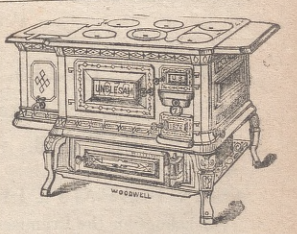
The Municipal Budget for the city next year is $3,124,000 for outlay and $3,163,000 for receipts.

Mr. John Boyle O'Reilly is nominated to write the poem for the Boston Municipal Memorial service in honour of General Grant.

The splendid building opposite the Merced Church. No. 42 Calle Cangallo, has been purchased of its proprietor, Sr. Brossi, for 1,1000,000 $. We hear that it is intended to turn it into a school, and one of the principal purchasers is the good Cura of the Merced Church, Rev. Father Rassore. The house is at present occupied by a Juarez Club.

Mr. John E. Clarke invited several friends on an excursion along the Pacific line of railway on Saturday. The party proceeded to the extremity of the line as far as the rails were laid down, and returned on Tuesday.

The locomotive paid a visit to San Pedro last week and was welcomed with greet demonstrations of joy. Sr. Muro invited all the peons to partake of a cheerful glass, to drink the health of their new visitor.



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Buenos Ayres, July 3, 1885.

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

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Los intereses se pagan en los primeros dias del mes ó en el momento de retirar los depósitos, y los no cobrados durante el año se capitalizan concluido el depósito.

Todo depósito á prémio se inscribe en una libreta que el Banco entrega al depositante—en la cual constan además las salidas por pago de intereses; no entregándose ninguno sinó en vista de la libreta respectiva.

Recibe depósitos comerciales disponibles en todo momento, como los anteriores.

Descuenta tres veces en la semana, Lúnes Miércoles y Viérnes, letras con firmas abonadas á plazos de noventa dias, lo mismo que pagarés de comercio desde siete dias hasta seis meses, con a condicion de ser abonados íntegros á su vencimiento.

Da libramientos á tres dias vista sobre sus Sucursales de La Plata, San Nicolás, Dolores, Chivilcoy, Mercedes, Lobos, Salto, Azul Baradero, Chascomús, Tandil, 25 de Mayo, Lujan, San Pedro, Pergamino, Las Flores, Bahia Blanca, Ayacucho, Bragado, Arrecifes, Giles, Olavarria, Saladillo, Ranchos, Rojas, Magdalena, Balcarce, Patagones, Chacabuco, Alvear, San Antonio de Areco, Lincoln, Mar del Plata, Barracas al Sud y sobre las Agencias de Belgrano y San José de Flores.

Las Sucursales dan cheques contra la casa central al portador nominales y cruzados.

El Banco abona comision á los corredores en a primera introduccion de letras y pagarés al descuento.

Abona

Depósitos Comerciales.....	3 p.00
id particulares á prémio.....	5 "

Cobra

Descuento de letras y pagarés.....	7 p.00

Dá letras de cambio á la vista, tres y noventa dias vista sobre:

Lóndres—á cargo de Baring Brothrs & Ca., Bank England.

Paris—á cargo de Comptoir d' Escompte, Crédit Lyonnais, Marcuard Skraas y Ca.

Amberes—á cargo H. Albert de Bary & Ca.

Génova—á cargo de Bartolomeo Parodi fratelli-Fratelli Burgen—Banca Generale.

Milan—á cargo de Banca Generale—Banco Subalpina é di Milano.

Burdeos—á cargo de Soula de Frineaud La Tour & Ca.

Marsella—á cargo de Société Marsellaise de Crédit Industriel et Comercial et Depots.

Hamburgo—á cargo de Joh Berenberg Gossler & Ca.

Berlin—á cargo de Deutsche Bank.

Y sobre los siguientes pueblos de Italia:

Abbiategrasso, Acquapendente, Acqualbano, Lazziale, Alessandria, Alghero, Ancona, Anzio, Aosta, Appiano, aquila, Arezzo, Arzegno, Ariano-Puglia, Arienzo, Aroana, Arzignano, Ascolio, Piceno, Asiago, Asola-Casole, Azzizi, Asso, Atina, Avella Avellino, Avezzano, Avigliano Basilicati), Bari, Basciano, Barletta, Basano Vicentino, Barzano, Bellagio, Bellano, Belinzone, Belluno, Benevento, Bergamo, Biella, Bisceglie, Bitonto, Bologna, Bordighera, Borgo Ocllefegato, Borgomanera, Borgo, San Donnino, Borgosesia, Rosa, Bozzolo, Bra, Breno, Brescl, Brindisi, Broni Busto Arsizio, Cagliari, Caltagirone Caltanisetta, Camogli, Camogliscervo, Campobasso, Cannelli, Cantù, Capestrano, Carloforte, Carrara, Casalmaggiore, Casale Monferrato, Castelfranco Veneto, Castellamare Adriatico, Castellazzo Bormidi, Castel San Giovanni, Castel Vecchio Subegno, Castiglione Delle Stiviere, Catania, Catanzaro, Ceccana, Celano, Ceneda, Cesana, Cermenate, Chiari, Chiasso, Chiavenna, Chieti, Chioggia, Chivesso, Cittadella, Civitellar veto, Codogno, Como, Conegliano, Coralo, Cori, Coriano, Corneto Tarquinia, Correggio Emilia, Cortemaggiore, Corte Olona, Cortona, Coserza, Crems, Cremis, Cremona, Desenzano sul Lago, Dorgiali, Dronso, Domodossola, Dongo, Edolo, Este, Faenza, Fano, Feltre, Fermo, Ferrara, Fiamignano, Fiorenzuola Darda, Firenze, Fiume, Foggia, Foligno, Fondi, Forli, Fossano, Fossombrone, Frascati, Frosinone, Gallarate, Garlasco, Gavi, Génova, Gaia del Marzi, Girgenti, Giulanova, Gravedona, Gravina di Puglia, Guastalla, Iesi, Iglesias, Imola, Intra Iseo, Ivrea, Lanciano, Lanusei, Lavello, Lecce, Lecco, Legnago, Leonessa, Livorno, Locarno, Lodi, Lonato, Lonigo, Lovere, Lucca, Lucera, Lugano, Lugo, Luino, Maccrata, Macomer, Magenta, Mantova, Massa, Masserano, Mede, Meldola, Melegnano, Melzo, Menaggio, Mendrisio, Merate, Messina, Mestre, Milano, Minervino Murge, Modena, Molfetta, Moliterno, Mondov, Monopoli, Montagnana, Montefiascone, Montevanchi, Montebelluna, Montelcone di Calabria, Montechiari, Monza, Merbegno, Martara, Mosso Santa Maria, Motta di Livenza, Napoli, Narni, Nazzano, Nemi, Neretó, Nercla, Nizza Monferrato, Novara, Novi Ligure, Nuoro, Oderso, Olgiate, Oleggio, Omezna, Orlona á Mare, Orvisto, Osciano, Onaglia, Orisano, Ovara, Ozieri, Padova, Palermo, Paliano, Pallanza, Pallazzolo Sull'oglio, Parma, Pavia, Perugia, Pesaro, Pescara, Pescia, Pescina, Piacenza, Piadena, Pieve di Cadore, Pieve di Soligo, Pinerolo, Pisa, Pistoia, Pizzoli, Poli, Poggibonsi, Pontedera, Pontremoli, Perdenone, Portezza, Portomaggiore, Porto-Maurizio, Poteuza, Prato, Prossida, Ravenna, Rieco, Reggio Calabria, Reggio Emilia, Rieti, Rimini, Rioneco in Volture, Robbio (Lomellina) Rocca Sinibalda, Roma, Ronciglione Rovigo, Salerno, Saló, Saludecio, San Benedetto del Fronto, San Damiano Valmacra, San Demetrio nei Vestini, San Giovanni Valdarno, San Nazaro, San Remo, San Severo, Santa María Capua Vetare, Sant'arcangelo di Romagna, Saronino, Sarzana, Sassari, Savignano di Romagna, Savona, Schio Lerogno, Sessa Aurunca, Siena, Sinigaglia, Siracusa, Solmona, Soncino, Sondrio, Soresina, Spezia, Spinazzola, Spoletto, Stradella, Susa Piamonte, Taglacozzo, Taranto, Tempio, Teramo, Terni, Terracina, Thiene, Tirano, Toli, Tolfa, Torino, Torre Annunziata, Torre del Greco, Tortona, Tradate, Trani, Trapani Tremezzo, Trento, Trevi, Treviglio, Treviso, Triente, Trucazzano, Udine, Urbino, Valdagno, Valdobbiadene, Valenza Piamonte), Varallo Sesia, Varenna, Varese, Velleri, Venezia, Genosa, Ventimiglia, Vercelli, Verolanuova, Verona, Viareggio, Vicenza, Vigovana, Viguzzolo, Viterbo, Vittorio, Vozhera, Volterra.

Buenos Aires, Enero 1° de 1885

R. A. DE TOLEDO,
Secretario.

BANCO
DE LA
Provincia de Buenos Aires.

Por resolucion del Directorio fecha de ayer, se hace saber al publico que el 31 del corriente quedarán clausaradas las agencias de Belgrano y San José de Flores. Los depositantes podran retirar sus depositos de dichas agencias hasta esa fecha de lo contrario serán transladados á la casa central.

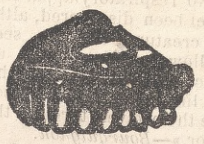
Buenos Aires, Marzo 3 de 1885,

R. A. DE TOLEDO,
Secretario.

COLEGIO SAN NICOLAS
SAN NICOLAS de los ARROYOS
Combined English and Spanish Education
ENGLISH PROFESSOR:
P. J. O'GRADY.
DIRECTOR:
REV. SR. DOMINGO TOMATIS
ap 9 pm

CARLOS A. DAVIS,
CONTADOR PÚBLICO
LA PLATA,
CALLE 57, Entre la 8 y 9.
BUENOS AIRES—ALSINA 113.

EDWARD CASEY,
CONSIGNEE OF PRODUCE,
80—RECONQUISTA—80
Bills of Exchange on Ireland



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ARTIFICIAL TEETH supplied. Gold Fillings executed with the aid of the Electro-magnetic Mallet. All the Latest Improvements.

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MAKE A NOTE OF IT,
and don't forget to pay a visit
A LAS 3 BOLAS
177—CALLE 25 DE MAYO—177
Large assortment of Second-hand clothing, recados, saddles, boots, oilskins, etc.
Suitable for camp use.
Cheap!! Cheap! Cheap.

TIENDA
A LA
CIUDAD DE LONDRES.
[ENTRE RIVADAVIA Y VICTORIA]
38—CALLE PERU—38

PRIMAVERA 1885
Segunda Série

AVISO Á LAS SEÑORAS

Tenemos el gusto de poner en conocimiento de nuestras favorecedoras que el Lunes 28 de Setiembre, Mártes 29, Miércoles 30, Juéves 1o de Octubre y dias siguientes, pondremos en venta La Segunda Série de nuestras Mercaderias recibidas para la presente Estacion de Primavera pudiendo ofrecer articulos completamente nuevos en los departementos de:

Sederias, Granadinas, Pequines y Surahs de fantasia para vestidos.—Tussor ó seda de la India lisas, pintadas y rayadas,.

Confecciones— Vestidos y Tapados para Señoras, Señoritas, y Niñas.

Géneros de Fantasia—Fulares y Rasos de algodon lisos y pintados.

Primavera 1885—Segunda Série
EXPOSICION GENERAL
EL JUEVES 1 DE OCTUBRE
Y DIAS SIGUIENTES
A LA
CUIDAD DE LONDRES,
38—PERU—38
8—1m

L. GARRAHAN Y HNO.,
CONSIGNATARIOS
DE
FRUTOS DEL PAIS,
ESCRITORIO:
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ÑANDUBAY DEPOSIT
EDUARDO CASEY
335 CALLE MENDOZA
BOCA

LA PREVISORA
COMPAÑIA NACIONAL
DE SEGUROS SOBRE LA VIDA
29--CALLE PIEDAD--29
ALTOS

Capital Social ps. 2,000,000 m/n *Capital suscrito ps. 500,000 m/n*

—o—

Los Estatutos fueron aprobados por el Gobierno Nacional en Abril 21 de 1885.

Esta es la Primera Compañia Argentina de Seguros sobre la vida. Se emiten toda clase de pólizas con tarifas mas bajas que cualquier Compañia extrangera, pues se localizan los capitales en este pais donde producen mayor renta, con ménos gasto.

ES UNA INSTITUCION PATRIOTICA:
Porque contribuye á detener en el pais los capitales que antes se llevaban á Europa ó Estados Unidos.

ES UNA INSTITUCION ECONOMICA:
Porque todo asegurado participa de los beneficios de la Compañia, y paga por su seguro una anualidad menor que en las compañias extranjeras. Hace productivo el ahorro multiplicando los capitales.

ES UNA INSTITUCION MORALIZADORA:
Porque inculca hábitos de ahorro en todas las clases sociales, vincula á los asociados por nuevos lazos de eleccion y de interés, y salva de la indigencia á las viudas y huérfanos.

Con una insignificante cuota anual, un padre de familia asegura un capital importante en caso de su muerte ó bien para su ancianidad, ó para sus hijos en determinada edad.

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Vice Presidente 1, Dr. Victor Martinez
Vice-Presidente 2, D. Alejo Arocena
Secretario, Dr. Hugo A. Bunge
Vocales,—Dr. Antonio E. Malaver
Dr. Tomas Anchorena
Dr. Isáac M. Chavarria

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Dr. Apolinario C. Casabal
Dr. Erasto Rodriguez Orey
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INSPECTOR GENERAL—HECTOR S. SOTO

—o—

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A Select Stock of the above Goods
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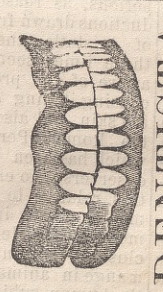

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WHICH IS THE BEST REMEDY FOR CURING THE SCAB.

LINCK'S EXTRACT OF TOBACCO.

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

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

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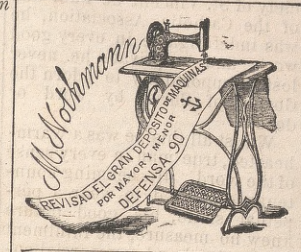

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Engravings of Buildings, Illustrated Books, Illustrated Papers, Headings for Papers, Carriages, Horses, &c,

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Address Cards, Business Cards, Bill Heads, Circulars, Bank receipts Programmes, Invitations. All work neatly done and promptly executed.

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Between San Martin & Florida
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J. & E. ATKINSON'S
PERFUMERY,
celebrated for nearly a century past, is of the very best English manufacture. For its purity and great excellence it has obtained Nine Prize Medals, including London, Vienna, Philadelphia, ONLY GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878. TWO SILVER MEDALS AND "FIRST ORDER OF MERIT," MELBOURNE, 1881.

ATKINSON'S CHOICE PERFUMES FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.
WHITE ROSE, FRANGIPANNE, YLANGYLANG, STEPHANOTIS, OPOPANAX, JOCKEY CLUB, ESS. BOUQUET, TREVOL, MAGNOLIA, JASMIN, WOOD VIOLET, GOLD MEDAL BOUQUET, and all other odours, of the finest quality only.

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a most fragrant Perfume distilled from the choicest Exotics.

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a very refreshing Wash which stimulates the skin to a healthy action and promotes the growth of the hair.

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a powerful Perfume distilled from the finest flowers.

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a new and indispensable Toilet accompaniment, and most refreshing Perfume for the Handkerchief.

ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE TOOTH PASTE,
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CAUTION.—Purchasers are cautioned to avoid counterfeits by observing that each article is labelled with the firm's Trade Mark, a "White Rose" on a "Golden Lyre."

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ALBERT GEBBIE
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One square from
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I have always in stock goods suitable for camp use, such as Woollen Blankets, Quilts, Wincies, strong and serviceable Dress Goods, Corduroy and Moleskin, Flannels, Crimean and large Cotton Shirts, Woollen and Cotton Shirting, a large assortment of Hosiery, Stays, etc.

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

AGENTS FOR
Linck's Extract of Tobacco.
Sold on Importer's terms.

COLEGIO LITERARIO.
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Incorporado al Colegio Nacional
Directors:
W. G. FRECKER, Oxford.
W. HUTCHISON.

pm.

LUCIFER'S LABORATORY.

Surrounded by bottles and flagons and bowls,
To the music of shrieks from perishing souls,
Holding a lurid and snake-wreathed flask,
The Devil pursued his terrible task.
Hatred and lust, and all the horde
Of hell's worst vices into it he poured,
And when it was brimming with fever and sin
He took the bottle and labelled it GIN.

Another flask in his hand he raised,
And the flame of his breath round the crystal blazed
As he filled it with murder, suicide, theft,
Orphans fatherless, wives bereft,
Doses of poverty, doses of crime,
For every region, for every clime,
And the noisiest imps round his throne were dumb
And he took the bottle and labelled it RUM.

And then a barrel he seized to fill
With grief and affliction, pain and ill;
Stupor, the brain of mankind to dim;
Coma, to palsy the heart and limb;
Draughts, the senses to cloud and clog
Till God's image became but a senseless log,
And the Devil's lips were twined in a leer
As he took that barrel and labelled it BEER

The fiends laughed loud in rapturous mirth
As he scattered his mixtures around the earth,
And whiteskin, and blackskin, and redskin quaffed
North, South, East, West, the poisonous draught.
And the demon yell as each toper fell
Voiced the chorus, "Another recruit for hell!
Hurrah for the triumph of Satan and sin.
Brought about by the conquest of whiskey and gin."

A. M. F.

—*Irish World.*

A BULL FIGHT IN SPAIN.

FROM JOHN FALLON'S «NOTES OF A SHORT TRIP TO SPAIN.»

Hush! the alcalde has taken his seat in the state box, almost over my head. The clarions sound, and out comes a gorgeous procession defiling through a side door into the arena. Foremost is an alguazil, dressed all in black velvet and sable plumes, not meant for fight, but looking very brave on his prancing Andalusian. Next come the two complete "torero" bands in separate "quadrille." Each quadrille comprises four or six "chulos" and a pair of "banderilleros" under a "primer espáda," all on foot, followed by a suite of mounted "picadors."

The picadors, as their name implies, are armed each with a lance with a very short spike in the end. They are dressed in buckskin, and their legs are protected with heavy greaves strengthened with steel bands, In appearance, they resemble more than anything else the troopers of the time of Oliver Cromwell. So ponderous is their costume that when they are thrown from their steeds, or oftener with them, they require assistance even to rise from the ground.

As for the main body of each quadrille (chulos, banderilleros, and primer espáda all alike) they wear the picturesque and well-known torero costume, each man in a color of his own, all richly embroidered in silver or gold—one in green, another in pink . . . lilac . . . crimson . . . etc. Each torero wears a chignon and a hanging plait of hair! the chignon is artificial, but the plait of hair genuine! His face is closely shaven. On his head he wears a small black cap with flapping peaks, which sometimes remind one of ears. On his left arm is caught a large crimson cloak with which to attract or distract the bull. Lavender silk stockings with richly buckled shoes complete the nether man.

The "primer espáda" of one of the quadrilles on this auspicious day is Frascuèlo, a man of quite universal reputation in Spain; even the children have learned to lisp his name. Yet his real name is not Frascuèlo, but Salvador Sanchèz. Tauromachian favorites, however, like pet pugilists of the prize ring, must submit to popular re-christening and learn to glory in it.

The "primer espáda" of the other quadrille is a native of this city, and consequently a warm favorite with the bulk of the people, on the sunny side of the arena. Infer from this that there will be to-day a fierce amount of rivalry between the two quadrilles.

Quickly the alguazil canters to the foot of the alcalde's state box; the key of the "toril" (where the bulls are kept) is thrown to him, with it he gallops across the moistened yellow sand, hands it to the keeper and disappears. The clarions sound again; the ring is cleared of all but the quadrille which is to open the ball; the gates are unbolted, and out rushes a noble Andalusian bull, black and glistening as jet, not very much larger than a good Kerry, but with immense horns and superb muscle.

For a moment he pauses, to get attuned to the light—his tail stiffens—he sniffs the air—then, with magnificent dash, unknown to our northern breeds, he charges at full speed some picador or chulo who has had the luck to attract his attention, and the fight begins.

Picture to yourself bull No. 1. It is a picador that is the object of his first attack. The picador receives him on the right side with his lance, and must only thrust it at the animal's shoulders. Back darts the infuriated beast, and charges again. One moment, and horse and man are in the air; the next, and both are stretched upon the yellow sand, the poor horse, as if deliberately, between the picador and the enemy. On comes a chulo with trailing cloak, to attract the attention of the beast and save the fallen picador. Right well he does it, for in a few seconds he himself has to fly for dear life; his feet scarcely touch the soil, he vaults like an Ariel over the high wooden barrier, leaving his crimson cloak behind him; and not one infinitesimal fraction of a second too soon, for in his wake the huge horns, come crashing against the woodwork with loud, drum-like reverberation, while he is still in mid-air. This sort of thing brings down the plaudits of the multitude on man and bull alike, and thus the fight proceeds, an alternation of hairbreadth escapes and fallen picadors and horses for six or seven minutes, till the clarions sound again and the picadors retire. Even the chulos disappear, all except one or two chosen ones, who with the banderilleros now re-enter the arena.

Each of the two banderilleros now holds a pair of barbed javelins with streamers attached. The bull has arrived at that stage that it is scientifically practicable for an expert to look him almost in the face, just standing a little sideways, and to calculate his movements to a nicety by the position of his forelegs. A chulo, by means of his trailing cloak, draws the infuriated animal to the centre of the arena. Here one of the banderilleros is waiting to meet him. It is no child's play, for the animal is full of fight, and the least mistake will be fatal For one moment the banderillero poises his javelins one in each hand; then, with a rapidity which the eye cannot follow, they are pendant from the shoulders of his enemy, while he is flying to the nearest barrier which he clears at a bound. His companions follow suit; then he returns again, with fresh complications of danger and of skill.

For instance, I saw one banderillero to-day sit on a chair till the bull came right up to him. One's eye grew dim involuntarily; next moment the chair was in the air, but the banderillas were in the shoulder, and the banderillero was coolly bowing to the applause of eleven thousand throats. A great many men have been killed attempting this exploit.

Again the clarions sound; exeunt chulos and banderilleros; enters Frascuélo, cool, calm, alone. He has left aside the long crimson cloak with which he had joined and led his quadrille. He has now a bright Toledo sword, partly enveloped in a short, bright scarlet cloth. Cap in hand, he makes a short formal speech in front of the alcalde, then up to the bull he goes. The two seem to know each other, and stand in mutual expectation. A chulo is signalled to draw the bull into position, that the last act of the drama may be immediately under the eye of some patron or patroness whom Frascuèlo wishes to compliment. Even in this supreme moment the bull is full of danger, as Frascuèlo has often known to his cost. Still he advances, cool, smiling, and «serene.» . . . A few passes with the small scarlet cloak, a few magic steps aside, then, swift as the lightning flash, the steel is buried to the hilt right between the shoulder blades, and the noble beast succumbs at last.

One great long cheer rends the firmament, fans, hats, and cigars go flying through the air and down into the arena, while Frascuèlo bows his smiling thanks. The fans, on the assumption that they come from ladies' fingers, are tenderly handed back from bench to bench. The hats, sombrèros all, are shot up to their owners with unerring accuracy. The cigars are calmly appropriated by the chulos who have crowded in around their great master, and to whom they ought to suffice for many a day.

I pity neither the bulls nor the men; my sympathies are solely and entirely with the horses. Their present treatment is the blot of the bull-ring, and unless remedied will be its doom. Nor is it, historically speaking, an integral or essential part of the sport or game to have twelve or fourteen horses gored and slaughtered in a day! Time was, and not so long ago, when the picadors were volunteers of the noblest blood, mounted on Arab horses who could turn and twist on a billiard table and fly like the wind. Even royalty disdained not to «condescend into the arena»: it was an ordeal which almost every King of Spain was expected to go through right joyously; and we read that Philip II., dreamy visionary as he was, and even his mighty father the Emperor Charles V., in all the plenitude of his power deemed such displays by no means beneath him. Even in the mediæval days of the Cid it was so, both on the Moorish side and the Castilian.

Having heard and read that the fair ones of Seville give tone to this amusement let me note, as a faithful chronicler, that the «upper ten» of the fair sex were quite conspicuous by their absence. And, as I spoke of the fans flying through the air, please remember that most of them were waved and thrown by men!

ADVANTAGES OF EARLY POVERTY.

It is far from being always a disadvantage to young men to commence life in poverty. In fact the worse thing that can happen to a young man in college is to have a father and mother so injudicious as to keep him amply supplied with pocket money. It is fatal to all studious habits, and in the end generally fatal to good morals. This is equally the case with a young man in business, who is made to feel that to him «salary is no object»—that a wealthy father's purse is always open to his most extravagant demands. Nothing developes a young man like fighting his own way in the world. Some spur of necessity; some bracing air of adverse surroundings is needful to most men, if they are to put forth their whole power. The rich man's heir, nursed and petted from infancy, and shielded from battling with the world, never fairly learns to stand erect and walk alone. If by any chance he is stripped of his inherited wealth, and has to learn to take and give hard knocks like others, he nearly always goes under in the struggle—at any rate he seldom regains by his own efforts the fortune he has lost. Nearly all the wealthy and successful men of this country are poor men's sons. Many of the scholars, poets, orators, statesmen are poor men's sons. Wealth has its advantages, it is true, but after all, the son of a rich man begins life with odds against him. The poor man's son has all the odds in his favour. He must work or starve. He has nothing to lose and everything to gain. The rich man's son has already social position and everything that money can give him. There is much less to strive for and infinitely less inducement to strive.

GOOD MANNERS.

SOME APHORISMS RELATING TO THE LAW THEREOF.

«What a rare quality,» says Bulwer, «is that of manners? How difficult to define—how much more difficult to impart. Better for a man to pursue them than wealth, beauty or even talent, if it fall short of genius—they will more than supply all. He who enjoys their advantages in the highest degree, viz., he who can please, penetrate, persuade, as the object may require, possesses the subtlest secret of the diplomatist and the statesman.» For the easy convenience of readers of this journal much pains have been taken to reduce to aphoristic form some of the accepted laws that regulate manners:

Never pick your teeth at table.

Never seal a letter of introduction.

Remember everything except an injury.

Do not make an ostentation of your dress.

The grace of patience well becomes a man.

The guest who comes late spoils the dinner.

True politeness has no time to think of itself.

Self-consciousness is the essence of vulgarity.

Good temper is the essence of good manners.

Do not press a favor you see will be unwelcome.

There is no flattery so exquisite as the flattery of listening.

The last injury which a man forgives is a wrong to his self-love.

A sarcasm is like a boomerang—you never know where it may light.

A married lady when she makes a call will leave her husband's card.

Be careful how you convince your friend that he has made a mistake.

A young lady may give her hand to a stranger, but will not shake his.

In helping anyone at table never use a knife when you can use a spoon.

Pride, ill-nature and want of sense are the three great sources of ill-manners.

If you meet an acquaintance while walking with a friend do not introduce them.

A rudeness is worse than a crime; it is a blunder because it is so easy to be polite.

«Learn to hold your tongue.» Five words cost Zacharias forty weeks' silence

THE CAR DRIVER'S LITTLE GIRL.

«I have a little girl,» said the street car driver, «and it makes me sick when every once in a while I notice that she is growing big. It will be a sorry day to me when she gets so big that she has to be dignified. Why? you ask. Well, it's plain enough case to me though I don't wonder at your failing to understand it. You see, I live about half-a-mile from the car track, and my little girl brings me my lunches twice a day, and as the lunches are fresh and the coffee hot, of course, that is a comfort. But that isn't anything compared to the pleasure I get out of having her ride always with me on the platform. It's against the rules of the company for a driver to carry on conversation while on his car, but I don't do it, bless you. She carries on the conversation all by herself. She stands close behind me and talks faster than the horses trot, and never stops for streets, either. She tells me all about her mamma and home, and the neighbours, herself, and the dog, and I stand there and hold the lines and twist the brake and take it all in delight. If it weren't for that girl I believe I should lose all recollection of the appearance of my own home and its surroundings, as in this business we have to get up so early and stay up so late. When the girl gets big and dignified that she can't make a run with me every day I'll quit driving.»—*Chicago Herald.*

THE JUDAS TREE.

There is a curious tree known as the Judas tree. Long before the leaves appear on the branches, the gorgeous blossoms ornament them, and they look like scarlet sun-gleams caught amongst the boughs, and held prisoners by their interlacings. The brilliant beauty of the crimson flowers attracts thousands of tiny insects, and the wild bees seek to draw honey from their exquisitely shaped cups. But every insect, bee or butterfly, that ventures to rest upon the edge of its blossoms is overcome by a fatal, curious sort of opiate, or sleeping draught, which the flower juice contains, and drops dead upon the ground beneath! If you were to walk around the tree, you would see the soft grass strewn with dead and dying bright-winged insects.

WIT AND HUMOUR.

A little shaver—a barber's infant.

Fair subjects for discussion—women.

Motto for bootblacks—after the rain comes the shine.

I'm having a rattling time: as the cur said with a can tied to his tail.

One swallow does not make a summer, but sometimes leads to making a night of it.

An editor who was compelled to give up his seat to a lady in a street-car described it as being "crowded out to make room for more interesting matter."

A gentleman said to a minister, "When do you expect to see Deacon S. again?" "Never," said the rev. gentleman solemnly, "the deacon is in heaven."

"What is the German method of treatment?" inquired an old physician of a fresh young medical student. "I really don't know, doctor, but I suppose it's beer every time."

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

Professor Huxley calls a primrose "a corollifloral dicotyledonous exogen," but he wouldn't do so if the primrose was able to hit back. Some men are terribly overbearing towards the weak.

A red-nosed gentleman asked a wit whether he believed in spirits:

"Ay, sir," he replied, looking him full in the face, "I see too much evidence before me to doubt that."

"The matter is that the coat is full of moths, you miserable—" "Mots, do you say?" indignantly interrupted the dealer, "mots! Vot do you eggspect to vind in a seven-tollar overgoat, humming pirds?"

A miller fell asleep in his mill, and bent forward till his hair got caught in some machinery and almost a handful pulled out. Of course, it awakened him. His first bewildered exclamation was "Hang it, wife, what's the matter now?"

A fast man on a fast day took his fast horse and went to the end of the fast land, and there tied him fast, and as fast as he could he broke his fast. Then he rose and took off his hose, and went with his hoes along the rows and pot the rose on the end of his hose—which as everyoue knows is a sort of nose, though I hear some noes—and, like a fisherman rows for the shad with roes, or a hunter goes for the forest roes. So his hose waters every rose in all the rows. Now, tell me who knows how a foreign wight (I do not mean white) could learn very fast the meanings of the hoes and rows or nose and hoes, or to perform any rite right or even to write wright right, if his living depended on getting some right which involved the right writing of wright, write, right, rite?

Worcester, Mass., claims to possess the champion mean man in the person of a well-to-do resident who borrowed a print of butter, and in due course returned another pat with a piece sliced off, explaining that in the interim butter had riz.

In a small Texas town a cow boy was on trial for maliciously shooting a dog. The principal witness for the prosecution, an old negro, was asked if he had not testified at the preliminary examination that the defendant had shot the dog in self defense. The old fellow rolled his eyes for a moment, as he laboriously searched his memory, and then exclaimed, "Oh, no, boss; I testified dat he shot de dog in de back, and den jumped de fence."

Bobby laboriously lugged a pail into the parlor, where the family was assembled, and asked the maternal grandmother to kick it. "Why should I kick it, Bobby?" grandma inquired in amazement. "Just to amuse Pa, he said he would give £5 any time to see you kick the bucket."

"Doctor, I'm so troubled in my sleep. Last night I saw my grandfather who has been dead thirty years," said an old lady. "What did you eat before you went to bed?" asked the doctor. "Nothing but half a mince pie." "Well, if you had eaten the other half you might also have seen your great grandfather.

Heard at the house of a subscriber to the Parisian exchange.—Office boy: Sir, someone calls you to the telephone. Subscriber to the apparatus: Hallo! hallo!—Yes—Oh, pshaw!—Very well—Exactly—Goodbye. Subscriber to the boy: Edward, take care to remind me tomorrow of what these gentlemen have just told me.

AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFECTING A NUMEROUS CLASS.

THE disease commences with a slight derangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints; but if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted: Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling, attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, stick mucous gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pains in the side and back? Is there a fulness about the right side as if the liver was enlarging? Is there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly coloured, with a deposit after standing? Does food soon ferment after eating, accompanied by flatulency or a belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dreadful diseases progress. If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended after a time by expectoration. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered with a cold, sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys become more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing against this latter agonizing disorder. The origin of this malady is indigestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipiency. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will affect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite is returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effective remedy of this distressing complaint is "Seigel's Curative Syrup," a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 77, Farringdon Road, London, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

TESTIMONIAL.

Dear Sirs,

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

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

COMMERCIAL.

	Oct 15.
Gold	144.90
Series A	100½
Series E	80½
Series F	80½
Series G	85½
National Bank Shares	149

Exchange in Chile has somewhat improved, it is now at 27d.

On Wednesday gold went up to 46 but fell again to 45 before closing.

The wool market makes no sign of life. Several lots arrived at the Once in the beginning of the week and went into deposit. We hear of 260 arrobes having been sold at the Once. Mr. John Browne, of La Choza, was offered $82 % for his wool on the estancia. As yet there are few flocks shorn along the western line. On account of the rain many suspended shearing.

A few «acopiadores» have started for the south to inspect flocks and buy wool.

The telegraphic line between Cañada de Gomez and Venado Tuerto is finished.

The steamers «Europa» and «Provence» have arrived in the Plate with 950 emigrants from Mediterranean ports.

It is proposed to tax produce in Entre Rios next year almost 50 per cent more than at present, so that wool will have to pay $1 25 per arrobe.

The homeward-bound mail steamer this week carried with her nearly 2,000,000 francs in gold, and other lots are preparing to be sent away. In spite of the limited quantity of specie sent us from time to time this country will soon find itself without gold.

A London wool broker, writing in the *Times*, draws attention to the fact that in 12 months to date the drop in the price of colonial wool has exceeded 25 o/o, representing a sum of not less than four millions sterling. This ruinous fall he considers is due to several causes, notably of increased production from the R. Plate, South America, wool consigned direct to the Continental consumers, and largely to the huge adulteration of the raw material with shoddy. The last element he thinks the Legislature should deal with in no unsparing way—say, by making it penal to mix shoddy with wool in this country; and further, by putting a protective import duty on foreign woollen manufactures adulterated with shoddy.

Mr. Bernabe Quesada has rented nine leagues of land in the Loberia district at the rate of 50,000 % per league per annum.

14 leagues of land were sold by Messrs. White and Benitez situated in a place called Los Morteros, in the province of Cordoba, quite close to the frontier of Santa-Fè, and not distant from Sunchales, the proposed terminus of the Buenos Aires and Rosario railway. Messrs. Milesi Brothers, from the Humdoldt Colony, are the buyers of this large property, for which they pay at the rate of $5,300 m/n gold per league. These gentlemen bought two leagues of land higher up, situated in the province of Santa-Fè, at reserved rate.

An auction of high-blooded animals of the estancia Las Mercedes was held in San Pedro on Sunday week. Mr. Luke Doyle purchased several bull calves at prices varying from $20 to 85 m/n. Mr. Eujeniano Obligado gave $91 m/n for one, and Mr. Richard Kehoe bought two rams at $82 m/n, and Messrs. Villar, Sarmiento, Pardo, Aldana, &c., made several purchases.

At Dr. Fria's estancia, Santa Catalina, Mercedes, D. Cárlos Diehl purchased a bull for $1000 m/n. Don J. F. Acevedo purchased another for $1500 m/n.

Judge Molina Arrotea has decreed the sale by public auction of the valuable property at the corner of Reconquista and Piedad belonging to the late Terence Moore. The property is valued at $193,428.65 m/n.

It has been resolved that the Hypothecary Bank shall make a new issue of Cedulas bearing 6 per cent interest, 1 per cent amortization, and 1 per cent commission which will be granted exclusively to Government employès for the sole purpose of building in La Plata. These cedulas will be granted upon the same conditions as those of the Railway Law of 12th August 1871, and a sufficient number will be issued to fulfil the object in view.

During the month of September the Provincial Railway receipts were $270,578 m/n, which is $92,020 m/n over that during the same month of last year.

We note the following land sales: 21 leagues in section 8 and 2 leagues in section 7 to Mr. Shaw; 8 leagues in the same section. Sellers Monsegur and Barriague; 16 leagues in the same section belonging to Sr. Costa Argivel, 4 leagues in the province of Cordoba to Sr. Marsans; 8 leagues in section 8 belonging to Commander Lucero. The total of the 57 leagues amount to about $250,000 m/n.

Two lots of wool from Arrecifes were sold in the South Plaza at 70 % and 80 % per arrobe respectively.

Mr John Malcolm sold to-day 135,000 square yards of his well known quinta in the Calle Corrientes, near the Chacarita, at the rate of 40 cents per square yard. Buyers, Messrs. Bustamante and Co., who offer to buy up the remainder of the property, about 225,000 yards at the same price.

In the South Plaza 500 arrobes of good Lincoln cross wool were sold at reserved price, supposed to range from 95 to 100 % per arrobe.

In the Plaza Constitucion one lot of wool from Las Flores was sold at 87 %, and a lot from Cachari station at 82 %.

London, Oct. 10.

Yesterday the colonial wool auctions were brought to a close, having begun on the 1st of September. Of the 340,000 bales for sale, 300,000 were disposed of. Prices, compared with previous auctions, show a fall ranging from 5 to 10 o/o. The auctions were well attended, much animation and competition prevailing, at the sale of the Australian wools. The market is calm.

THE PLAZAS.

ONCE.

Hides.		
Good camp	200	215
Matadero	165	
Horse	63	
Hair	176	
Sheepskins.		
Superior	25½	
Matadero	23½	
Desechos	14	
Corderitos	23	20
Wheat.		
Tallow—19 casks at	44	42
Horns—6000 at 41 m|n per mil.		
Wheat—Per fan., Costa, 4.30 m|n.	116 m|	
" Per fan,, Rivers at	115	
" Per fan,, Candeal,	107	
Maize.		
Morocho,in grain	47	
Yellow in grain	43	

CONSTITUCION.

Wool.		
New sup	87	
New good	80	
New reg	62	70
Hides.		
Good camp	222	215
Sheepskins superior	26	28
Matadero	24	
Inferior	16	
Corderitos	24	21
Horse Hides	70	
Hair	186	

✠

DEATHS.

On the 2nd inst., at Azul, Henry John Davis, aged 2 years.

On the 7th inst., at La Choza, Lujan, Martin Mooney, aged 45 years, fortified by the rites of the Church. R.I.P.

Irish papers please copy.

On September 15th, at La Plata, Samuel Brewer, aged 17 years, of consumption. R.I.P.

On September 25th, at the residence of her sister-in-law, Mrs. James Farrell, estancia Alto Redondo, Monte Catherine, the beloved wife of Michael Kurley, a native of co. Longford, Ireland. Aaged 93 years.

May she rest in peace.

Suddenly, on the 13th inst., at his residence 827 calle Piedad, Mr. Luis Linklater, aged 46 years. R.I.P.

MONTH'S MIND.

There will be a Funeral Mass for the repose of the soul of the late Mrs. Michael Mahon in the parish church of Suipacha, on the 30th inst. Friends are invited to attend.

oct3

CAMP TO LET—Over 500 squares of splendid camp in the partido of the Monte. For terms apply to—
"M. D," at this Office.

REMATE
POR
Ricardo Eastman y Cia
Grandioso Remate
DE
VALIOSO
Establecimiento
EL AGUARA
Partido de
LINCOLN
Gran Campo
15,000
Hectareas
Parte alambrado
Orden terminante de vende
ES ESTE
Uno de los mejores campos
DEL PARTIDO
Haciendas de 1er orden
AFECTADA
70,000 nls. al Banco Hipotecario
OJO AL DETALLE
El Sabado 24 del corriente
A las 2 de la tarde

Venderemos este lindo Establecimiento compuesto su terreno de 15,000 hectareas, hay aguadas permanentes y se encuentran los siguientes pastos: Gramilla, Cola de Zorro, Cebadilla y muchos otros que los interesados podran ver las muestras en mi Escritorio.

Detalles del campo

Estancia principal, edificio de 20 por 6, material, 4 piezas techo de zinc con hileras de ladrillo abajo, cocina para peones y letrina aparte, galpon de 21 por 11 material techo igual al anterior, con todos los utiles necesarios para cabaña, 2 puestos de material techo de zinc, y dos puestos de quincho, alfalfares, terreno preparado para sementera, monte nuevo de arboles frutales, cerco de zina-zina, plantas de sauce y paraises, corrales para hacienda vacuna, yeguariza y lanar una magnifica noria en perfecto estado para dar agua de ocho a diez mil cabezas, un potrero de cinco leguas lineales de alambrado de cinco y seis hilos con varillas de fierro marca T. tranqueras cadenas de fierro y alambre de lo mejor con medios postes reforzados, campo repartido en altos y bajos libre de inundaciones, y para probar la riqueza de estos pastos, basta decir que se han vendidos tropas para el abasto de la Capital, lo que en muy pocos campos de ese partido ha sucedido, esto muestra que es inmejorable para criadero de vacas, y la prueba de lo que dejamos dicho es que en 1800 vacas al corte se han marcado el año pasado 924 terneros, y este la paricion excedera de mucho al anterior, para la agricultura es de primer orden, por las muestras que hemos tenido a la vista que no baja de 40 centimetros. El que compre este establecimiento encontrara todos los utiles de agricultura y los demas trabajos, como podra verificarlo por el inventario practicado el año pasado, y que se encuentra en nuestro escritorio a disposicion de los interesados.

Este campo esta rodeado de establecimientos importantes y conocidos, como ser los de los señores Lynch y Groyeri, Francisco Allen, Marquez, Wilson, Pedro Varela, Salvador Zapiola, campo reservado para el pueblo General Frias, y el antiguo "Fortin Timote" la reserva esta llena de pobladores a muy poca distancia de la gran estancia Duggan hnos. La linea de los ferro-carriles pasaran muy cerca de este campo.

Base Infima
De 7 Nacionales Hectarea

NOTA—En este precio entran todos los utiles que dejamos dicho mas arriba, como tambien a un breack, carros de caballos y bueyes con todas las guarniciones correspondientes, bien pues con lo expuesto el comprador vera que entrara administrarlo sin gastar un peso.

Mucha Atencion
Al detalle de las haciendas

3150 vacas al corte mas o menos, como criolla y pelo barroso que predomina es de primer orden incluso ciento y tantas vacas mestizas, la paricion del año pasado, y de este es mestiza, a mas 40 vacas lecheras.
60 toros mestizos
24 sinuelos
18 bueyes
4500 ovejas al corte de buena clase
50 carneros padres
160 ovejas finas a galpon
1 carnero puro de la Cabaña Nacional de Francia
200 yeguas al corte
14 caballos de tiro
50 caballos de silla
9 yeguas de silla
2 mulas.

Accion a las dos marcas 500 nacionales.

El encargado del Establecimiento tiene orden de dar todos los informes que soliciten los interesados que vengan a visitar el Establecimiento.

El Remate tendra lugar en la fecha indicada en nuestro Escritorio San Martin 151.

NOTA—El comprador podra continuar con las Hipotecas, tomando las Cedulas al precio de plaza.

El comprador sin escepcion abonara el 5 o/o del importe al firmar el boleto.

Familia que no consuma
HESPERIDINA
debe consultar con aquella que siempre tiene á mano
UNA BOTELLA
de éste sano tónico-licor, y se convencerá de que
ES UNA NECESIDAD CASERA
21 años de éxito lo prueba.
M. S. BAGLEY y Ca.

Stolen

On the 27th of September, a Tordillo Horse counter-marked thus ∩ the owner's mark being ∩ Any person giving information of the whereabouts of the Horse to JOHN NOONAN, Chacabuco, camp or Saturnino Bravo, will receive 10 pesos m|n reward.

oc 2—1m

NOTICE.

Commercial Travellers, Estancieros, and others visiting Buenos Aires, can be accommodated with furnished rooms, board, etc. Terms moderate. At—
Miss KILLON'S,
328-Calle Lavalle, Buenos Aires,
N.B.—Particular attention paid to emigrants.

se 8—pm

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.

ADOLFO
BULLRICH Y CA.
RESUMEN DE REMATES A EFECTUARSE
OCTUBRE

Viernes 16—Casa Rivadavia 277 al 278 esquina Suipacha 2 al 6, á las 4½.
Viernes 16—Casa Europa 122 y 124. Base ps 13,000 m|n, á las 3.
Sabado 17—Judicial, Casa General Viamont 755, base ps 10,000 m|n, á las 3.
Domingo 18—Botes de carrera á vela y vapores para paseos en el Tigre á las 2
Domingo 18—Quinta en Ministro Inglés. en lotes, á las 4.
Domingo 18—Quinta en Belgrano, calle Pavon 53. Base pesos 8090 m|n, á las 3.
Domingo 18—Terrenos en Belgrano, á las 2.
Domingo 18—Quinta en Flores, calle Union 73, á las 3.
Martes 20—Toros y vacas importadas, en Alsina 78 á las 2.
Viernes 22—Potrillos y potrancas de carrera de la estancia de Carlos Casares, en Alsina 78 á las 2.
Domingo 25—Terrenos en la Avenida Montes de Oca, á las 2.
Domingo 25—Terrenos frente á la Plaza Herrera en Barracas al Norte, á las 3.
Domingo 25—Un lote de terreno frente á la Quinta de Walking, á las 5.
Domingo 25—Cinco lotes calle Lima (F.C.S.), á las 5.
Martes 27—Judicial—Casa Independencia 685. Base pesos 6370·24 m|n, á las 3.

78-ALSINA-78

GRAND HOTEL FRASCATI
MAIPU, 22, 24 AND 26.
Between Piedad and Rivadavia.
ENGLISH SPOKEN.
Splendid Accommodation for Families.
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Tomas Drysdale y Cia.
88--MORENO--96
Unicos Introductores del
ALAMBRE DE RYLANDS

ALAMBRE DE FIERRO Patentes Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6 y 7—ALAMBRE DE ACERO Nos. 6, 7 y 8, iguales á los Nos. 19, 20 y 21 en Frances, calidad garantido lo mejor hecho—ALAMBRE PATENTE Frances y Aleman—ALAMBRE SEGUNDO.
POSTES, MEDIOS POSTES, ESTACONES, CAÑAS, TORNIQUETES Y VARILLAS DE TODAS CLASES
FIERRO GALVANIZADO PARA TECHOS
FIERRO Y ACERO EN BARRAS Y CHAPAS, FLEJES PARA FARDOS Y PIPAS
TODA CLASE DE FERRETERIA
Tirantes, Tirantillos, Tablas, Tablones, Listones y Alfajias de Pino Blanco y de Pino de Tea
TIERRA ROMANA, TIERRA PORTLAND, CAL VIVA Y CAL APAGADA
Arados y toda clase de Implementos de Agricultura
TEJAS SACOMAN, BALDOSAS PARA PISOS Y TECHOS
CARBON DE COCINA Y DE FRAGUA

ESPECIFICO PARA CURAR LA SARNA
Extracto de Tabaco 'Hoja de Oro' y Glycerina de Tomlinson y HayWard

TOMAS DRYSDALE Y CIA.
88-CALLE MORENO-96 2-CALLE MEJICO-16
EN LA BOCA DEL RIACHUELO
254--CALLE PEDRO MENDOZA--265

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PERFECT SAFETY.

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

BEST REFINED AND PUREST OIL EVER PRODUCED.

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

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Do. *Bahia Blanca*

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SEWING MACHINE
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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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Copies and enlargements, from miniature to LIFE SIZE.
Pictures finished in Crayon, Water Colours, Turin, &c., &c.

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Res Non Verba

MENSAJERIAS
FLUVIALES A VAPOR
—o—
Nuevo Itinerario
Desde Agosto 10, 1885
Salidas de Buenos Aires:

PARA MONTEVIDEO A LAS 5 P.M.

Los Lunes ...	Vapor Cosmos
Los Martes	" Rio de la Plata
Los Jueves....	" Saturno
Los Sabados ..	" Olimpo
Los Domingos	" Silex

PARA EL SALTO Y ESCALAS A LAS 10 A.M.

Los Martes'....	Vapor Olimpo
Los Miercoles...	" Silex
Los Jueves	" Cosmos
Los Viernes....	" Rio de La Plata
LosDomingos..	" Saturno

SALIDAS PARA ROSARIO Y ESCALAS SOLAMENTE
Los Viernes vapor METEORO

CARRERA DEL PARANA
Hasta SANTA FE
Haciendo 4 viages directos semanales con los vapores
JUPITER,
PINGO Y METEORO
SALIDAS: *Lunes, Martes, Jueves y Sabados*

Para San Pedro, Las Hermanas, San Nicolas, Rosario, Diamante, Parana, y Santa Fè, en combinacion con los Ferro-Carriles del Norte y Campana. Los boletos de tren y equipajes para los Ferro-Carriles, la Agencia los dá gratis á los señores pasageros. Los vapores Jupiter y Meteoro salen de Campana con el tren de las 3½ de la Estacion Central. La carga se recibe la vispera de la salida en las Estaciones Retiro y Campana. La agencia se encarga del embarque y desembarque de carga, asi como despachos de Aduana.—Comunicacion con el Teléfono Gower Bell.

PEDRO RISSO, Agente
Reconquista y Cuyo

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

This great household medicine ranks amongst the leading necessaries 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.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its Searching and Healing Properties are known throughout the world.
For the cure of BAD LEGS, Bad Breasts,
OLD WOUNDS, SORES AND ULCERS
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,
GOUT, RHEUMATISM
And every kind of SKIN DISEASE it has never been known to fail.
The Pills and Ointment are manfactured only at
78 NEW OXFORD STREET, LONDON,
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au 26—pm