

# THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

VOLUME XI, No. 47.

BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1885.

PRICE 20 cts.

## PARRY & CO.

### TE FINO

IMPORTACION DIRECTA DE LA COSECHA NUEVA GARANTIDO SIEMPRE IGUAL

- 1 Patría, Portena, Criolla
- 2 Erin go Bragh, Argentina
- 3 Cerveza negra, marca Chancho
- 4 Cerveza blanca, marca Chancho
- 5 Real Hollands, marca Chancho
- 6 Sandeman's Sherry, 4 choice kinds
- 7 Sandeman's Port, 4 choice kinds
- 8 Pure French Wines, cork and case
- 9 Brandy VO and 3 stars Morton
- 10 Eugene Cluquot, Dry and Sweet
- 11 Whisky, Lorne and Connaught
- 12 Bitter Ango-tura (unico legitimo)
- 13 Wolf's Aromatic Schnapps
- 14 Red Heart Old Jamaica Rum
- 15 Boord's Old Tom, marca Gato
- 16 Extra fine Mild Hollands, Monada
- 17 Heering's Cherry Cordial
- 18 Bass' Light Ale, 40 litre casks
- 19 Salsa Inglesa, Lea and Perrins
- 20 Cancho hams and Bacon, Adamson
- 21 Chadbury's Chocolate and Creams
- 22 Keiller's Jams and Caramels
- 23 Epps' Homoeopathic Cocoa
- 24 Rimmel's Genuine Brown Windsor
- 25 Huntley and Palmer's Biscuits
- 26 Conser-cas Crosse and Blackwell
- 27 Colman's Mustard, Corn flour
- 28 Azure Blue and White Rice Starch
- 29 English Candles, Monada
- 30 Gelatine Nelson, Vinegar Fott
- 31 Bumsted's Royal Table Salt
- 32 Ras's Oil, guaranteed Pure Olive
- 33 Paysandu Tongues, Corned beef
- 34 Arsenical Dip (certain cure for scab)

## FLUIDO LITTLE

Beware of clumsy imitations of this original fluid dip!



Non-poisonous, perfectly harmless in handling; mixes instantaneously in cold water; one gallon fluid to 100 parts water.

Sold in Drums of 5 and 10 Gallons. Do. Casks of 40 do.

RUNCIMAN & CO.,

73-CALLE PIEDAD-73 no 1-pm

## FOR THE SUMMER

PRINTS, ZEPHYRS, DELAINES, CANVAS CLOTHS AND OTHER LIGHT DRESS MATERIALS Direct from England Are being sold at prices that give satisfaction to the purchaser.

We beg to invite inspection.

BRADFORD, REYNOLDS AND CO. 104-CUYO-104 Nearly at the corner of San Martin n 4-2m

## COLEGIO AMERICANO

70-RECONQUISTA-270

This Establishment, under the direction of Miss Conway, receives Boarders. Half-Boarders, and Day Scholars. For terms, &c., apply 105 RECONQUISTA

## MARRIAGE OF DR. J. FUCILIO AND MISS MARY ANNE DUFFY,

Carmen de Areco, Nov. 29, 1885. To the Editor of the Southern Cross.

DEAR SIR, On the 23rd inst., in the Parish Church of Carmen de Areco, were celebrated the nuptials of Miss Mary Anne Duffy, eldest daughter of Mr. Michael Duffy, ex-Juez de Paz of this partido, and Dr. Juan Fucilio of Las Flores. For hours previous to the commencement of the nuptial ceremony the Carmen brass band played its choicest airs before the principal entrance of the church to the town folk, who had congregated in their holiday apparel to be present at the marriage of 'The Star of the Town'—the accomplished, rich, and charming Miss Duffy. The church was ablaze with wax lights, and magnificently decorated with the choicest flowers that could be had within the limits of the partido, and what made the decorations more magnificent were the flowery supplies for the occasion by the poor, needy, and suffering humanity of the town as a tribute of respectful thanks to the bride's family—who are so remarkable for their hospitality and charity.

At 9 p.m. a long line of carriages, occupied by the principal families of the town and surrounding districts, accompanied that of the bride to the front of the church, whence the bride and bridegroom, the former leaning on the arm of her distinguished and universally respected father, headed the nuptial procession up the aisle of the church to the principal altar, where the Rev. Manuel Martinez, P.P. celebrated the marriage ceremony. After the ceremony, the party, amidst the dulcet tones of the church organ and ringing cheers and hearty congratulations to Dr. and Mrs. Fucilio, the happy pair and their friends withdrew to the magnificent residence of the bride's parents. Many and costly were the presents received by the bride. I understand the happy pair, when their wedding festivities and nuptial tour have been completed, are to settle down at Las Flores, where the doctor has a large practice.

I remain, dear Sir, Yours faithfully, Samolt.

## SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN

### MAILS

London, Nov. 7.

Three hundred tenants on the Kilkenny estate of the Earl of Bessborough signed a declaration that they would not pay the half-year's rent now due unless they received a reduction of 30 per cent. The Earl subsequently intimated to a deputation, who informed him of the resolution, that he would not accede to their request, but would deal with each case on its merits.

In addition to the candidates whose names we published last week as being chosen at the county conventions in Ireland, the following gentlemen have since been chosen:

- Carlow... Mr. E. D. Gray
- Galway (N)... Colonel Nolan
- Do (E)... Matthew Harris
- Do (S)... David Sheehy
- Do (W)... P. J. Foley
- Leitrim (S)... Luke P. Hayden
- Do (N)... Michael Conway
- Sligo (N)... Thomas Sexton
- Do (S)... Peter MacDonald

52 candidates in all have now been chosen, every man of whom can be relied on to follow Mr. Parnell wherever he may lead.

Dr. Kevin Izod O'Doherty delivered a magnificent lecture on the Irish in Australia, in which he mentioned many curious facts. Referring to the Irish political convicts sent to Australia, he said that some of them rose to great eminence and amassed large fortunes in the land of their exile. General Holt, one of the leaders of the Wicklow insurgents, returned a rich man to his own country and died in old Dunleary; while the famous outlaw Michael Dwyer, was appointed head constable at Sydney. Dr. Wentworth, a north of Ireland Presbyterian and one of the United Irishmen of '98, was one of the most strenuous defenders of Australian liberty.

Mr. Parnell has condemned the candidature of Mr. Phillip Callan, M.P.

Brabazon, Earl of Meath, having uttered the foulest calumnies against Mr. Parnell and the National League, his calumnies were one by one refuted by His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin in a speech which he made at Swords. The noble liar said: «First, the land of the country was to be taken from all land-holders and to be applied to national purposes. Secondly, no property of any description was to be allowed to accumulate in the hands of any person. Thirdly, that a Parliament was to be established in Dublin to regulate all Irish affairs of every description, and that Ireland was there to be proclaimed an independent nation. Such, he says, is the future foreshadowed by the great National Irish Dictator.»

The Archbishop recommends Mr. Parnell to prosecute the blue-blooded slanderer for libel, but we suppose Mr. Parnell will prefer to treat the viperous utterances of the Earl of Meath with contempt.

At a meeting of the Cork National League the Operative Tailor's Society, consisting of 92 members, were played to the League rooms by their society band, and joined the National League in a body. There are now over one hundred thousand members, seven hundred having joined within the past two months, Mr. John O'Connor, M.P., who presided, referring to the action of the cattle dealers towards the steam packet company said that in a day or two they would be celebrating their victory over the landlords and such companies as the steam packet company who aided them in exterminating the people. The cattle dealers expect to ship cattle by their own steamers in a day or two.

At the usual fortnightly meeting of the National League Mr. Harrington, M.P., had the gratifying fact to relate that in the interval which had elapsed since the previous meeting no less than 117 branches of the League had been established. The member for Westmeath was able to announce that from the Irish people at home he had received during the previous fortnight a sum of £1,009 and from the Irishmen of America in the same period another sum exceeding £200.

The annual convention of the Irish National League of Great Britain was held in Glasgow. The fact that over 200 branches were represented in the convention shows how firmly the roots of the League have taken hold of English soil.

Hostilities have actively commenced in South Dublin between Sir Thomas Esmonde and his Tory opponent, Mr. Ion Trant Hamilton. In company with Mr. Clahcy the adopted candidate for the Northern division of the county he attended a meeting at

Blackrock, and he fully sustained the high promise given by him in his speech at the Rotunda convention.

The romantic elopement of Mr. Kavanagh of Kildare and Miss Wilson an English ward in Chancery, promises after all to have a very agreeable denouement. The accused has been liberated on bail, and it is understood he will be married to the young lady very shortly.

Lord Carnarvon has intimated to the Archbishop of Tuam that he has been successful in obtaining consent to establish a Boy's Industrial School at Letterfrack, and to procure the extension of the Girls' Industrial School at Clifden and Westport. His Excellency has succeeded with those concerned in securing leases for schools and teacher's dwellings in the Islands of Arran.

A message from Belfast brought the sad intelligence that the Most Rev. Dr. Dorrian, the Bishop of Down and Connor, had died at his residence in Chichester Park, Dr. Dorrian at the time of his death was over 70 years of age, having been born in 1814.

Mr. Daniel O'Connell of Derryname has joined the National ranks, even at the 11th hour. There was only one of the Derryname family that ever had a soul, and that was the great Liberator himself. His descendants are all shoneens and see-gades, and it is suspicious to see this representative of the family joining the National ranks at the 11th hour.

Mr. Deasy, M.P. for Cork, has been presented by his constituents with a purse and 250 sovereigns in recognition of his services.

## LATEST TELEGRAMS.

London, Thursday. The result of the elections, as far as it is known up to 12 o'clock to-day, is 196 Conservatives, 234 Liberals, and 46 Home Rules. Not a single Liberal has been yet elected for Ireland, but in England they have a majority in the counties.

A meeting of Turkish generals has been held in Constantinople. It was resolved that Turkey should take permanent possession of the Balkans, as it is feared that Russia will absorb Bulgaria and Austria Serbia.

Liverpool. Buenos Aires wools No. 1, of 30-32 o/o yield, 5d per lb. Merino camp sheepskins 5d. per lb.

Santiago de Chile. The battle fought on the 1st instant, in Lima, lasted 12 hours and night put an end to it. Next day at the proposal of the corps diplomatique it was agreed that both Iglesias and Caceres should resign command and Don Eusebio Sanchez was appointed by the committee to succeed them. The people will forthwith be called on to elect a president.

## TELEGRAMS.

London, Dec. 3.

A telegram states that the Danube Navigation Company and the Hungarian railway companies have received orders to prepare for the transport at any moment of 200,000 men.

Germany and England have signed an agreement to recognise Spanish rights to the possession of the Carolines.

Thirty electors have been arrested in Londonderry. In Cork 6500 electors refrained from voting.

A cable wire from Cairo announces the burning of Kassala by Osman Digma's forces, and the massacre of its inhabitants.

A truce has been concluded between Servians and Bulgarians. A peaceful settlement expected.

The British troops have arrived at Mandalay and King Thibaud has submitted.

The contract for the loan of 42 millions has been signed here. Look out for a lot of gold in Buenos Aires. £100,000 is being forwarded by the «Flaxman» and «Cuvier» for the Provincia Bank.

Elections in Ireland passing off quietly. Parnell carried all before him.

At the elections the Liberals have had a majority.

A telegram from Belgrade announces that King Milan is seriously ill, caused apparently by the disappointments and reverses suffered by the Servian army.

Two thousand Bulgarians were killed in the siege of Widdin.

The news of King Alfonso's death has caused the greatest sensation here, both in the court and in political clubs.

Hostilities between Servia and Bulgaria have for the moment ceased and an armistice declared which it is expected will result in peace.

The Gazette of Spain states that Queen Cristina expects her confinement at no distant date.

Paris. A Carlist leader residing in this city has received several telegrams from Don Carlos, in which the latter states he fears a Republican revival will take place. He adds that the army is strong enough to suppress any rising.

Sofia, Nov. 28.

Bulgarians have inflicted a decisive defeat on the Servians by the taking of Pirot, the most indescribable enthusiasm is manifested towards Prince Alexander.

Madrid. Marshal Serrano died on the 27th ult.

The new Government is favourably regarded throughout Spain. Fears about the «Caudillo» Zorrilla are entertained; he will lose caste if he does not try to establish a Republic. A manifesto of Don Carlos is about to be issued promising to Spain a guarantee of civil and religious liberty. It is hoped that a matrimonial alliance will be formed by which Don Carlos's son will marry the Princess of Asturias. This arrangement would be well received by Carlists and Monarchists.

All Spain is quiet. Telegrams from all parts of the kingdom show that the peninsula is perfectly quiet.

The editors of the Discussion have been arrested for an article headed «Alfonso XII. la muerte! Viva la Republica!»

King Alfonso's remains were received with the greatest pomp in this city. The Queen and her daughter occupied the carriage immediately following the hearse. Two thousand carriages followed. The crowd wept as the sorrowing procession passed.

General Martinez Campos, at a meeting of superior officers, declared he would obey any Minister appointed by the Queen, and would respect the constitution of the country. The other officers made the same declaration, which they sealed with an oath.

A Carlist rebellion in Navarra is imminent, all soldiers and officers on leave have been summoned.

Government denies the rumored Carlist rising. The Queen expressed her desire that Sagasta should be moderate in his policy and at the same time she appealed to the aristocracy of Spain for the safety of her daughter's crown.

The funeral procession from Pardo to Madrid was effected under a broiling sun; the procession numbered 80,000 people.

Much anxiety is felt as to the attitude the Vatican will assume in the crisis. If His Holiness Leo XIII. favor the regency all possibilities of a Carlist revolt may be considered as vanished.

The Queen has approved the following Cabinet:

- Sagasta, Premier; General Jonellanos, Minister of War; Camacho, Finance; Orriol, Public Works and Instruction; Gamazo, Colonies; Benareque, Marine; Alonzo Martinez, Justice; Moret, Foreign Affairs.

Emperor William, as a tribute to the memory of the late King, expresses his wish to sign the pending arrangements respecting the Caroline dispute.

The scene at the Palacio del Escorial on the arrival of King Alfonso's remains was most imposing and affecting. The Royal Chamberlain knocked at the door and solicited admission in the name of the King of Spain. Then he opened the coffin, called the King three times, and turning to the people said, «He does not answer. The King is dead.»

Santiago de Chili.

On the 16th inst. the Iglesias met all the Cacerista forces at Jauja and completely defeated them. They began at 1 p.m. and the last shot was fired at 6 p.m. The Government troops took 500 prisoners including 4 colonels. Caceres retreated to the Mosma heights. It is rumored that Pacheco Cespedes has been drowned.

Telegrams from Callao say that Caceres has entered into Lima whilst the troops of Iglesias were drawn off from the city to prevent him from advancing. He marched towards the palace and a battle was fought. The diplomatic corps organized a city guard to defend the interests of foreigners.

The Chilean men of war «Esmeralda» and «Chacabuco» are in Callao ready for any emergency. Iglesias had only a guard of honour and a few soldiers with him when the «Caudillo» entered. Caceres left the greater part of his army in Jauja to cover his march to Lima. His army outside the city has been defeated.

Rosario.

On the evening of the 30th, during the demonstration to Dr. Juarez Celman, a row took place among several of the «manifestantes.» About thirty shots were fired, resulting in two killed and three wounded. A young man named Flodinardo Grandoli had a miraculous escape, his clothes were literally torn to shreds by dagger thrusts.

Montevideo.

On Sunday next the first bullfight will take place.

The inaugural festivities of the «Lira» were splendid, crowds of people were present. The Spanish Minister did not attend in consequence of the very recent demise of the King of Spain.

Three thousand people attended the Pocitos festivities on Sunday night.

The presidential question is still the burning topic in political and social circles.

The legislative corps is split up into fractions, but there is a strong majority in favour of President Santos' re-election. Many support M. Pedro Carve's candidature. Whilst in minor and insignificant political circles Gaysoso and Vilaza appear to equally find favour. As for Tages, it is not probable his candidature will survive the mere rumour.

Rumours are afloat of a revolutionary movement at Mercedes. No confirmation.

The Chilean Minister, Mr. Montt, entertained the Corps Diplomatique at a farewell banquet. The Minister will leave towards the beginning of January for Chile, where he will occupy an important position.

THE WORLD-FAMED

## PEERLESS DIP.



SNELL &amp; CO.

203 Rivadavia 203.

BUENOS AIRES

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

The ordinary general meeting of the proprietors of this Great Southern railway is looked forward to with natural interest, and this was increased as regards that held recently in London owing to conditions nearly affecting its future prosperity. There was, therefore, a large muster of the proprietors, and the opening statement of Mr. Frank Parish, the chairman, was listened to with marked if not anxious attention. It must be admitted that the facts at this gentleman's disposal were by no means so felicitous as those with which he had to deal on some previous occasions, and altogether the tone of the meeting was a little depressing.

In reviewing the results for the last traffic year, and in forming a correct appreciation of their value as compared with the preceding year, the effects of the currency crisis must be eliminated. Serious floods have also been against the totals for 1884-5. These influences have been prejudicial, and for them the direction is in no sense responsible. But, after making every allowance, the figures are comparatively unfavorable, when we consider the mileage in operation last year, viz., 266 1/2 miles, or an increase of 72.12 per cent on that for 1884. The gross receipts, however, only show an augmentation of 32.15 per cent, and the receipts per train mile have declined from 16s 10 1/4 in 1883-84 to 12s 11 1/4 in the past half-year. The proportion of the expenses to revenue now stands at 61.50, against 53.19 in the corresponding half of 1884 and 51.21 in 1883.—*South American Journal.*

## SLAVERY IN BRAZIL.

«Rio de Janeiro»

Aug. 6, 1885.

«Dear Mr. Allen,—I have to thank you for your communications to the *Times*. We have formed, in the Chamber of Deputies, a Parliamentary Abolitionist Group, the statutes of which I enclose. Until the end of this Legislature the fight over slavery will be a hard one. The Government are carrying their bill through. The two old parties, both formed chiefly of slaveholders and representatives of the political power of slavery, are supporting the Cabinet of Senhor Saraiva, in fear of a more advanced one, and voting his bill to avoid the introduction of a really honest and straightforward measure. We, of course, are opposing that shameful Act, through which slavery will be perpetuated in the National Debt, threatening the nation with bankruptcy. I said the other day in the House that it had converted itself into a Morocco slave market. They vote a tablet of prices, fixing the price £90 for slaves under 30 years of age, £80 for slaves between 30 and 40 years, £60 for slaves between 40 and 50 years, £40 for slaves between 50 and 55, and £20 for slaves from 55 to 60. Slaves of 60, 61, and 62 years will be nominally free, but bound to work three years still for their masters; slaves of 63 will be bound to work two years, slaves

of 64 will be bound for one year, and slaves of 65 and upwards will be actually freed. The prices above are scandalous, and the scandal is greater because the bill alters the present law, which enables the slave to redeem himself through his acquired pecuniary, subject to arbitration. By the new bill the valuation is abolished, and the slave will have to pay for his freedom the whole of the price fixed for slaves of his age, without any regard to his personal conditions. But what makes those prices scandalous is that they amount to double, and, in many provinces, to three times more than the current prices. The Government raise so very high the value of slaves that it will be impossible for any province to do hereafter what Ceara and Amazonas did—I mean to free themselves through the falling off in slaves' value—as the slaves have now a price which will prevent people from giving them up, and will make every slave-master wait for his turn to have his slaves bought off by the State at a higher rate than he could get in the market. The Government have thus found means to make the slave market recover itself, to restore their old life to transactions over slaves, and to insure slave property at the expense of the taxpayers, abolitionists, non-slaveholders, foreigners, poor people, those who have already liberated their own slaves, and lastly—and most shameful—freedmen and slaves.

«It is altogether an attempt of slavery, condemned as it was by the national voice, to save itself from utter failure at the cost of national ruin. The political oligarchy which governs this country could not resist the cry for abolition, but they contrived to replace the Abolition Bill by one for the liquidation of slavery on the best possible terms for persons interested in it. It is altogether a futile and absurd scheme for helping the planters to get rid of their slaves at a minimum of loss, a scheme which will impose great sacrifices on the taxpayers without insuring any actual good to the agricultural industries of the country. But planters accept it as the best thing they could get, and hoping, in their renewed contract with the State, to hold slaves for 13 years longer, to pay off their slave debt at the cost of the slave labour. The bill provides only for the nominal slaves, as the *ingenous*, who are also slaves, being bound to serve the masters of their mothers until they are 21 years old (and, therefore, as much slaves as the real slaves), are altogether forgotten, and left outside the beneficent sphere of this heaven-born Abolition Act! The act, moreover, imposes a fine of £100 on those who will help a slave to run away—an outrageous measure, as slaves who run away often do so from fear of dying under the lash, and no man of honour could avoid helping the poor wretch. It also states that no runaway slave can be freed, which means that to recover his freedom he must first go back to the lash, or to what is death to him.

«I have said enough to justify our opposition to a Bill which has no other aim but to delude the world and the country; a Bill which is very popular among the slaveholders and their creditors, but which will be ruinous to the country and to the poor people called upon to save from utter bankruptcy the mortgaged, and long ago exhausted, slavery of this country. We are going to increase our debt and our taxation when the budget has a large deficit, which each year bequeaths to its follower, and when our currency is depreciated 40 per cent, a state of discredit to which our finance ministers get so accustomed that they consider anything said on that point mere ridiculous declamation. Slavery led us to ruin in every way. Its exclusive, intolerant, shut-up spirit was for a long time the basis of a policy internally favorable in every point to backwardness and routine, and externally to prestige and war. After the Paraguayan war it changed its views and began to press for material improvements, crying for railways and the rest. The country on account of its immense crop

was said to be the richest in the world, and the future was taxed with successive loans without any sense of what, in a vast and young country exposed to all sorts of unforeseen expenditure—like the Ceara drought for instance—and eager to imitate every European progress and possess each new material—moral, intellectual, or social improvements of civilisation—ought to be the proportions between the vital and the dead parts of the national budget. Now the harm is done. Our debt and war budget have grown tremendously, and the debt is still to be increased as long as the winding up of slavery lasts. With regard to our institutions, from the throne to the electorate, in everything slavery means failure and decomposition—weakness and atrophy. Only a new spirit, totally opposed to slavery, can undo in centuries of freedom and justice the harm done by centuries of oppression and rapine. And unfortunately the Government believe still, at this advanced hour, that slavery can save everything and that without it we are lost. No wonder we Liberals do not follow blindly the cabinet in this vain attempt to make the death of slavery and its burying so soft that no one shall be aware of it—neither the master nor the slave, the country nor the world.

«Yours very truly,

»Joaquim Nabuco.

«To Chas. H. Allen, Esq.»

## A WAR OF RACES IN CANADA.

An extraordinary scene to be witnessed on this continent was that presented recently when an angry mob of French-Canadians held the streets of Montreal for several hours, wreaking some destruction and threatening more, because the authorities had attempted to enforce vaccination in a community 4000 of whose members had been stricken with small-pox.

The mere statement of such an affair, as represented by the Associated Press reports and summarised above, should be enough to stamp the people of Montreal as both ignorant and depraved if it told the whole truth and nothing but the truth—but it does not. The newspapers of Canada, both English and French, show that there was a much graver cause at the bottom of the disturbance.

It was a demonstration of the race hatred which is surely alienating the conqueror and the conquered after generations of peace, or at least of submission on the part of the latter. Its origin may be traced to the Riel rebellion and the injustice which produced it. Nobody outside of the virulent Orange faction in Ontario denies that the Half-Breeds were driven into revolt by iniquitous oppression. The circumstances are patent and admitted even by the Canadian Government.

Ever since the overthrow of Riel the conquering element has lost no opportunity of taunting the hitherto loyal French in the older provinces with the defeat of their brethren and the supremacy of the Anglo-Saxon in the Dominion. Riel was hanged in effigy at Kingston, Ontario, by a party of volunteers on the night of the day that he was to have been hanged in person but for his reprieve. Toronto papers have delighted to accuse the 65th French regiment of cowardice and treason in the late campaign. The French are plainly taught that their loyalty is neither desired nor credited.

The French-Canadians are only just learning, what every race subject to England must learn sooner or later, that the Briton is always and everywhere a tyrant, let him but know or think that he has the power to be such with impunity. They are learning that in the land discovered and settled by their fathers they are to be treated as «foreigners» by the usurping faction. The «Anglo-Saxon» coveting the fertile lands of the Northwest, used the chicanery of law to dispossess the rightful owners, as he would dispossess the «foreigners» of Quebec if he dared.

Fortunately for the latter they are strong in numbers, powerful in the political affairs of the country and province, and evidently determined not to submit to the insolent aggression of the English. They realize that to retain any vestige of right in their country they must not permit their brethren in the Territories to be trampled upon. Two hundred and sixty half-bred women and children starving about the ruins of their homes, burned by Canada's brutal militia in one section of the Saskatchewan Valley, are object lessons for the serious study of the whole French population of Canada. The Government has withdrawn the half-rations on which those helpless women and children have been scantily fed; their natural protectors are killed or imprisoned; winter is at hand in that terrible climate, and famine and death await them in the near future.

The French-Canadians are a simple, peaceful, inoffensive race; too simple and too peaceful for their own welfare when placed beside the aggressive and grasping English. But they have the blood of an heroic people in their veins, and they must be ready to shed it for their self-preservation, if they would not sink into such a state of inferiority as that of our Southern negroes.—*Boston Pilot.*

## NEW ENGLAND OR NEW IRELAND?

The *New York Nation*, revising the statistics of school attendance in New England, is surprised at the disparity between the numbers of adults and of children, as shown by those figures. It finds that «the radical trouble is that there are not so many children as there used to be,» even though the population is larger. The active vigorous class of native stock have gone West; the weak and unenterprising, as a rule, have remained at home to be outnumbered by the more virile and prolific immigrants. Even of the so-called «native» stock it shows that a large number are grand-children of people who came from Ireland during the exodus after the famine of 1847, and it forgets, in classifying the older stock as «original Puritans,» the immense proportion of Irish settlers in Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts who were of pure Irish blood wholly unmixed with Puritan or Pilgrim. Speaking of the present race proportions it asks, with an amusing interrogative mark:

«New England? New Ireland? rather, some Yankees are inclined to rename the region, when they see that the natives of Ireland and the immediate descendants of immigrants from that island already number a third of the population in more than one State, and that the chief magistrate of their metropolis is an Irishman. The comparative suddenness of the transformation renders it the more striking, for it has come about within the lifetime of a generation. Forty years ago the foreign element in the population was utterly insignificant, and nothing seemed more improbable than that people would see that element constituting half the inhabitants. The man would have been regarded as a lunatic who had predicted that in 1885 an Irishman would be the Mayor of Boston while another of the race represented one of the city districts in Congress, and the third delivered the traditional Fourth of July oration under the auspices of the city government.

The amalgamation of this great body of aliens has been the crucial test alike of New England character and the popular government. They have stood the test. The sudden infusion of so much new blood has somewhat disturbed the circulation in the body politic, but it is already evident that the two strains will mingle harmoniously and profitably. A desire for liberal education is developing. From among the thrifty immigrants who have settled in the hill towns and are successfully tilling the land which native emigrants have deserted in disgust, there are coming Irish students

to the colleges of western Massachusetts. Candid Bostonians of the oldest families admit that the city has not in many years had a representative in Congress who showed more independence or displayed better judgment than Leopold Morse, a native of Bavaria. People who questioned the full comprehension of the American idea by the ruling element of the newcomers have been reassured upon reading the thoroughly patriotic oration by Thos. J. Gargan on the Fourth of July last. The Republican majority in the Legislature, controlled by the descendants of the original stock, recently demonstrated their faith in the new blood by conferring vastly increased powers upon the Mayor of Boston, though they knew that the first man to exercise these prerogatives would be a Democratic Irishman—and Hugh O'Brien is more than justifying their confidence. The newer immigrants are evidently going to turn out as good Americans as the old ones—for, though he is apt to forget it, the Yankee of the longest lineage is himself only the off-spring of an immigrant.

## THE BISHOP OF NIMES AND BULL FIGHTS.

In many books of travels descriptions of bull-fights are given—graphic descriptions, too, as if the writers really enjoyed the excitement of the struggle. But there invariably follows the moral—that the Spaniards are very wicked to enjoy such sports, and that the Catholic Church is in some way responsible. People who believe that bull-fights are, in Spain and in parts of France and South America, almost a part of Church discipline, will be astonished to know that a zealous French Bishop, Mgr. Besson, of Nimes, has uttered very strong words against this form of amusement, without mention of which no book of Spanish travels would be complete.

Mgr. Besson, moreover, is not the first Prelate of Nimes who has warned the people against bull-fights. His predecessor, Mgr. Plantier, imitated the example of St. Augustine, who rebuked the gladiatorial games of Christians retaining Pagan customs. Mgr. Plantier said that when strangers, seeing the bloody bull-fights and noting the accidents that followed them, asked whether Nimes was a Christian city, he could only lower his head in shame! Nimes did not listen to Mgr. Plantier. The bull-fights went on. And now Mgr. Besson declares that, in spite of public opinion, neither the traditional bull-fights of Nimes nor the Spanish bull-fights introduced into Nimes can be tolerated. Mgr. Besson gives a masterly description of the bull-fights and the passions they arouse. The blood of a man, he says, is needed to complete the excitement of the day, and it is spilt.

Mgr. Besson warns his people that the Church, which has a horror of bloodshed, has condemned such spectacle since she first lifted her voice among the nations. St. Chrysostom and St. Augustine wept for the people who loved such games. The Council of Carthage excommunicated those who on days of solemnity deserted the assemblies of the Christians for the circus. Pius V., in a bull-fight dated November 1st, 1567, declared that bull-fights were not the work of men, but of devils. «Spain,» says Mgr. Besson, «scalded this severe; but three centuries of experience made her wiser, and when our immortal predecessor raised his voice against this abominable custom, the Bishops of Spain were the first to applaud and congratulate him.»

Mgr. Besson reminds the people of Nimes that they who pride themselves on «marching with the times,» that disregard of the torments of animals is no part of the progress of the century. «Oh, cruel custom!» he exclaims, «why encourage and preserve it, when it has become the astonishment and the scandal of human reason?» He then addresses the Catholic press. «The Church,» he says, «cannot feel herself

honoured or sustained in public sheets when, between the announcement of a pilgrimage or of a High Mass, is the eulogium of a theatre she condemns and a combat she hates!»

## HOW THEY CATCH WILD HORSES IN TEXAS.

Wild horses have become so numerous on the plains of Texas that some of the stockmen have organized a hunting party whose object will be to thin them out. The hunters are provided with long range rifles, fleet ponies, and supplies and forage enough to last all winter, and they will endeavor to make a clean job of it. These horses have been existing on the plains for many years, but of late they have been increasing very fast. They are quick to scent the approach of foes, fleet as the antelope that may often be seen browsing in security at their side, and as unmanageable as the wind. Native animals when turned loose on the prairies soon become wild, and if allowed to run without being disturbed breed very rapidly. Horses continually break away from their owners and join the wild horses, and this is the reason why stockmen are aroused over the subject. Men who crossed the plains in 1849 encountered many wild horses, and for many years afterward they must have increased rather than diminished. Horses stand the winter much better than cattle, and unless the weather is unusually severe will come out fat in the spring.

Every year large numbers of domestic horses escape from the settlers. Some of them are found but when mares escape they are never reclaimed. In wandering over the plains they encounter the wild bands and from that time forward are as wild as the others. The wild stallions are the guardians of the bands. Always on sentinel duty, they give the alarm when any enemy approaches. In a moment the stragglers are rounded in, and a fleet-footed stallion leads the van and with others at the flanks away they go in a thundering charge. Nobody has yet been able to overtake them. Sometimes they are lassoed or shot, but such a thing as heading them off in a race is out of the question.

The wild horses are compact little animals, weighing from 500 to 1100 pounds. The majority of them weigh about 800 pounds and stand about fourteen hands high. In color they are usually brown, sorrel, or bay. A gray is seldom seen unless it is a horse that has strayed away from civilization. Their tails grow long, frequently dragging the ground, but their manes are like those of other horses and not flowing to the knees as they are represented in some books. The eye, probably from being constantly on the watch, is larger than the eye of the domestic horse, and even when tamed the eye remains a distinctive mark of the horse's origin. Wild horses, when captured and trained, are superior to any other horses of the same size. Many of them are used by the cowboys, and others are broken to harness and driven as carriage horses, being entirely trustworthy.

Several men living in Sidney make a living by catching wild horses. Until five or six years ago no one knew how to do it, and very few outsiders now understand the methods adopted. Mr. Livingston of that town describes the process as follows: «Two men always work together. Let them start out from Sidney, either north or south, and they are almost certain to find a bunch within fifteen miles. The plan is then to pitch a tent, and make a camp, and one of the men mounted on his best horse, carrying with him a few cold biscuits or something else convenient to eat, starts after the bunch. He does not ride very fast, and at first does not attempt to get near them, but is content to keep the bunch moving, not allowing them to stop and eat. The horses may go only ten or a dozen miles, or they may go fifty or sixty, but no matter how far they run they

will turn back and seek the range from which they started. If they go far the mettle of the rider and his horse will be tried to the utmost. The bunch must be kept moving, and there is no chance to change saddle horses until they turn of their own accord and pass near the camp. Day and night, on they go. If the weather be clear and the nights not stormy, the rider will continue close after the animals, sometimes half a mile behind and sometimes within a hundred yards. It makes no difference whether it be dark or light, the horse that is ridden and that is trained to the business follows after the herd. When the first rider succeeds in turning the bunch and bringing them back to the camp he is relieved by the second, who with a fresh horse starts after them, while his companion turns in and takes a much needed rest. This time they will not probably go so far. After a while they become tamer, and the hunter can turn them at pleasure. This may require a week, or it may be done in a couple of days. If the horses do not become scared they will not run so far, and are more easily managed. When the bunch becomes worried and starved out it is driven toward the nearest corral. Formerly corrals were erected especially for the purpose, but now ranches are so numerous that they are not needed any more. Once inside, the wildest of the band are caught and chains are fastened to their legs. Men walk among them and treat them kindly, and they soon learn that there is nothing to be feared. They are turned loose into any ordinary pasture, and when they are wanted they are driven to the corral and roped. If two men can gather a bunch of ten or a dozen horses in a week they, of course, make a good sum of money out of the transaction, as the animals will sell at from 30 to 40 dollars each, but misfortune sometimes overtakes them when in pursuit. A bunch may run away from their pursuer entirely and not be found for several days, or a storm coming up in the night may prevent his following them and compel him to give up the chase, or possibly he will overestimate the strength of his horse and ride the faithful animal until he drops. Then he can only pack his saddle on his back and seek the camp.

«The present movement of the stock-raisers threatens to put a stop to this business. Mounted upon their grain-fed horses the hunters will pursue the wild bands when they are somewhat weakened by the rigors of winter. Riding as close as possible the men will shoot the stallions from time to time. It is hoped that by spring nearly all the stallions will have been killed, and that the capture of the mares by the wholesale will then be made possible.—Weekly Sun.

WHEN HE WAS AT READING.

The late Mr. Shearer figured in a clever thing in the quarter sessions once. He was summoned as a witness in a case in which it was important to prove that a certain incident occurred in Reading on a certain day in September.

“Mr. Shearer,” said the examining counsel, “were you in Reading on the 24th day of September?”

“Twenty-fourth day of September,” replied the witness meditatively. “No, I was not there.”

“Were you there on the 25th day, then?”

“On the 25th day; no, I don't think I was.”

“Well, then, the 23rd day.”

“No, I don't think I was there on the 23rd day.”

“Well, Mr. Shearer,” said the lawyer impatiently, “what day in September were you in Reading?”

“In September?” said Gottlieb, scratching his head as though to stir up his thoughts. “In September?” I don't think I was there any day in September.”

“Well, then, Mr. Shearer, just suppose you tell us when you were at Reading.”

“Why, Mr. Lawyer,” replied Gottlieb, without the glimmer of a smile, “I was never in Reading in my life.”—Philadelphia News.

DEWEY AND CO.

REMOVED

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 AND 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 a los señores que me han visto con anticipacion, como asi mismo a los que desean hipotecar sus propiedades rurales o urbanas, me remitan los Titulos, pues el dia 12 del corriente, dicho Banco abre sus operaciones con la Serie G. de 7 o/o de interes, las que saldran en circulacion desde el 1º 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 cancelaciones, 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.

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



SHEARING SEASON, 1885!!

For cuts in shearing, and to prevent the fly from striking those parts, the Especifico de Glicerina is THE BEST REMEDY. Mode of using—one part of the Dip with five parts of water. Apply with a brush or sponge.

IN DRUMS OF 20 AND 50 LBS. EACH

MOORE & TUDOR CALLE MAIPU 95, BUENOS AIRES IMPORTERS

Just arriving a large quantity of Casks of the Celebrated Dip, direct from the manufactory, at a great reduction in price, on account of the less labor and expense it costs to put it up in this manner.

N.B.—Any estancierero wishing to test the efficacy of this Dip for Scab, etc., C. P. Hayward will be pleased to show the simple process with the Especifico de Glicerina upon the sheep being supplied.

Plans of HAYWARA'S PATENT SHEEP-BATHS as erected in Australia and New Zealand also PATENT CATTLE BRETES for marking, caparing, and dipping for Garrapata, combined \$ 5 each. Au 1 pm

Tomas Drysdale y cia. 88--MORENO--96

ALAMBRE DE RYLANDS

ALAMBRE DE FIERRO Patentes Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6 y 7—ALAMBRE DE ACERO Nos. 6, 7 y 8, iguales a los Nos. 19, 20 y 21 en Frances, calidad garantido lo mejor hecho—ALAMBRE PATENTE Frances y Aleman—ALAMBRE SEGUNDO.

POSTES, MEDIOS POSTES, ESTACIONES, 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

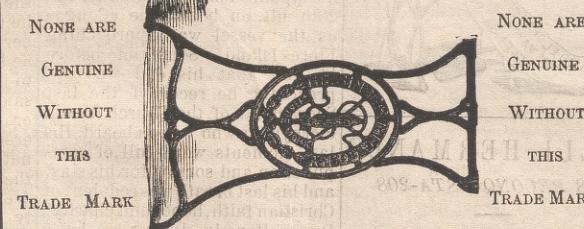
TEJAS SACOMAN, BALDOSAS PARA PISOS Y TECHOS

CARBON DE COCINA Y DE FRAGUA

ESPECIFICO PARA CURAR LA SARNA Extracto de Tabaco 'Hoja de Oro' y Glicerina 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

SINGER EVER UNRIVALLED



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 4—pm

BANCO DE LA PROVINCIA.

Desde la fecha el Banco cuenta depositos a oro sellado, en cuenta corriente sin interes abonado 2 o/o a sesenta dias y 3 o/o a 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 a su favor y nada o/o por los saldos en contra en cuenta corriente.

R. A. DE TOLEDO, Secretario.

Extra Fine KEROSENE MARK

“SOUTHERN CROSS” PERFECT SAFETY.

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

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°.

Sole Agents and Importers for the “SOUTHERN CROSS OIL” MOORE & TUDOR... Buenos Aires GLOVER, TEMPLE & Co., Rosario, Santa-Fé. GEO. MICHAELSEN & Co, Montevideo Do. Bahia Blanca

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.

Departures from Buenos Aires:—

Antwerp and London (via Rio Janeiro and Southampton.)

LEIBNITZ\* BROWN DEC. 8 Carrying the Belgian Mails

HEVILLIUS\* CARROLL DEC. 22 Carrying the Belgian Mails.

Liverpool.

DALTON RUSSELL DEC. 8 Loading in the River Parana.

Antwerp and Liverpool

CAXTON ASKEW DEC. 10 Loading in the River Parana.

HOGARTH EDDES DEC. 20 Loading in the River Parana.

Dunkirk.

HERSCHEL BRAITHWAITE DEC. 14

New York. (via Rio Janeiro)

HORROX RENDLE DEC. 15 Loading in the River Parana.

PASCAL McMILLAN DEC. 27

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. y 7 perm.

AVISO OFICIAL. NUM. 36.

OFICINA DE TIERRAS PUBLICAS. Se avisa al publico que el dia 7 de Diciembre del corriente año se procedera a la venta en remate publico de un terreno de propiedad fiscal ubicado en el partido Coronel Suarez; su estension es de 253 hectareas, 77 areas, 94 centareas. La base de venta sera de 83 centavos moneda nacional la hectarea. Sus linderos son: Juan Gironde, Francisco Garcia Soriano, Julio C. Bambill y el Estado.

Se previene 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 a las 2 p.m.

La Plata, Septiembre 7 de 1885.

IGNACIO FREIRE, Oficial Mayor.

Por planos y datos pueden ocurrir los interesados a esta oficina. oc 16--3m

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 a 100,000 hectareas. La base de venta sera de 8 cts. mn 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 4 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 a esta oficina. oc 16--3m

GRAND HOTEL FRASCATI MAIPU, 22, 24 AND 26. Between Piedad and Rivadavia. ENGLISH SPOKEN. Splendid Accommodation for Families. m3 6m

Res Non Verba MENSAJERIAS FLUVIALES A VAPOR

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... Salto

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

Los Domingos... Saturno

SALIDAS PARA ROSARIO Y ESCALAS LAS SOLAMENTE

Los Viernes vapor METEORO

CARRERA DEL PARANA Hasta SANTA FE

Haciendo 4 viajes directos semanales con los vapores

JUPITER, PINGO Y METEOR

SALIDAS: Lunes, Martes, Jueves y Sabados

Para San Pedro, Las Hermas, San Nicolas, Rosario, Diamante, Paraná, y Santa Fé, en combinacion con los Ferrocarriles del Norte y Campana. Los boletos de tren y equipajes para los Ferrocarriles, la Agencia los da gratis a los señores pasajeros. Los vapores Jupiter y Meteor salen de Campana con el tren de las 3 1/2 de la Estacion Central. La carga se recibe la víspera de la salida en las Estaciones Retiro y Campana. La Agencia se encarga del embarque y desembarque de carga, así como despachos de Adams.—Comun. con el Teléfono Gower Bell.

PEDRO RECONQUISTA, Agente Reconquista y Cuyo

CORRALON 11 SETIEMBRE

RIVADAVIA ESQUINA RIOJA BUENOS AIRES

Maderas de todas clases

Fierro en barras y alado

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

HOLY CROSS COLLEGE

595 - CORRIENTES - 595 BUENOS AIRES.

Boarders, Half-Boarders, and Day Scholars received daily.

For further particulars apply to, or address, the Director DR. JAMES P. KELLEY. may 1—pm

ESTUDIO FOTOGRAFICO DE Chute & Brooks,

74—CALLE FLORIDA—74 BUENOS AIRES.

Calle 25 de Mayo, No. 300, MONTEVIDEO.

All work executed with promptness, guaranteeing the finest work produced in this city.

Copies and enlargements, from miniature to LIFE SIZE.

Pictures Enlarged in Crayon, Water Colours, Tintin, &c., &c.

74 Calle Florida 74

MACCALLUM & CO. 20-PERU-20 Between Victoria and Rivadavia. Invite attention to the Immense Stock and Variety of Goods on hand this Season, and the Moderate Prices they are offered at.

MACCALLUM AND CO. IMPORTERS AND RETAILERS 20-PERU-20

LETT'S DIARIES For 1886 LETT'S SCRIBBLING DIARY No. 31, interleaved with blotting LETT'S QUARTO DIARY, bound in cloth LETT'S POCKET DIARIES, various sizes

John Grant 69-CALLE CANGALLO-69 To prevent falsifications of the

'TEA CELESTIAL' It is packed only in 1/4 and 1-lb. airtight packages.

THE MANDARIN CHINESE TEA ASSOCIATION. SNELLY-COMPANY. TEA CELESTIAL. UNICOS AGENTES

JEROBOAM, JEROBOAM, JEROBOAM. THE ROYAL BLEND WHISKEY PROPRIETORS: A. G. THOMPSON & CO. Glasgow. Unicos Agentes en la Republica Argentina

SNELL & CO. 203-RIVADAVIA-203

TEA! TEA! TEA! Scheiner The best-supplied house in this branch of business

UNRIVALLED PRICES Corner of Piedad and Reconquista. Opposite the London and River Plate Bank. LUIS R. SCHEINER.

The London HOSIERY STORE Gath & Chaves 159-PIEDAD-161 COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF MEN'S CLOTHES Sole Agent for HENRY-HEATH'S-HATS

ROUGH ON CORNS A CERTAIN CURE For hard or soft Corns, Bunions, Warts, or Moles. Effective without causing pain or soreness. It dries instantaneously and will not soil anything. Price 30 and 50 cents per bottle. Sole Agent: J. A. BENNET 195 Florida

Vaseline THE WONDERFUL HEALER Used externally it alleviates pain and reduces inflammation. If you receive a cut or bruise, if you burn yourself, if you sprain your wrist or ankle, if you suffer from chilblains, if you are troubled with eruptions of the skin, if you suffer from Neuralgia or Rheumatism, if you are troubled with sores or boils, if you are bitten or stung by insects, if your lips or hands are chapped, USE VASELINE Sole Agent: J. A. BENNET 195 Florida

VASELINE TAR & VASELINE TOILET SOAPS These are the best soaps ever manufactured for family use. They are pure and healing, and impart a freshness to the complexion not to be attained by the use of cosmetics. In cold weather they prevent the skin from chapping. Agency: J. A. BENNET 195 Florida

Stratena Cement For repairing Glass, China, Marble, Ivory, Stone, Jewellery, Jet, Coral, Leather, Wood, Furniture, Earthenware, Porcelain, all light Metals, and invaluable for Billiard Cues and Meerschmum Pipes. Stratena was thoroughly tested at the Centennial Exhibition and acknowledged to be the best cement in the world. Agency: J. A. BENNET 195 Florida

DO NOT FORGET If you have old LIVER TROUBLES that the best thing you can do is to use HOLMAN'S LIVER PAD. It is the most certain cure known, and can never in any case cause the least injury. Agency: J. A. BENNET 195 Florida

READ THIS! Mr J. A. Bennet 195 Calle Florida. Dear Sir, The HOLMAN PAD I bought from your agent here, Mr. A. Barbich, cured me in three weeks of Liver Complaint, from which I had suffered many years, trying all kinds of remedies to no purpose. You may publish this, and I trust it will induce those patients who still doubt to try the Pad, and thus obtain relief. Very truly yours, W. M. SINOR. Baradero, 31st January, 1885

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS A New and Beautiful Assortment of GOLD PLATED BRACELETS, BREAD PINS, EARRINGS, VEST CHAINS, AND BUTTONS. Just received, and for sale at 195 Florida J. A. BENNET

LA GRAN CHINA 337-PIEDAD-339 Opposite San Miguel Church SPECIAL TRADE IN TEA AND 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 ju 28-3m

GALLI HERMANOS 208 RECONQUISTA-208 CASA INTRODUCTORA DE ARTICULOS DE DROGUERIA Y MEDICINA PAPELES Y ARTICULOS LITOGRAFIA, IMPRENTA, ETC. 208-RECONQUISTA-208 GALLI HERMANOS

NOTICE Commercial Travellers, Estancieros, and others visiting Buenos Aires, can be accommodated with furnished rooms, board, etc. Terms moderate. At Miss KILLION'S, 328-Calle Lavalle, Buenos Aires. N.B.-Particular attention paid to emigrants. se 8-pm

"Southern Cross," No. 4 PASAJE ARGENTINO Entrance by Calle... All communications and letters on business to be addressed to the Editor. TERMS: Cash (yearly) \$20 m.p Credit..... 2-50 - Monthly..... 0-75 -

THE SOUTHERN CROSS FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4TH, 1885.

The Irish Club is now fairly started and a magnificent house has been secured in a most central place, Calle Reconquista 233. The committee, encouraged by the many assurances of support which they have received, and confiding in the co-operation of their countrymen, have resolved to leave no means untried to make this institution a most thorough success. For this reason they preferred, even at the risk of being thought remiss, to wait until suitable premises offered themselves. They have now, at last, found them, and for the first time the Irish people of Buenos Aires can say that they have their own club. Its success will be one of the best tests of the union, strength, and abnegation of our people. We recommend to our readers the eloquent letter of the honorary secretary, which we publish in another column. The committee expect to get possession of the house in a few days. Meantime, copies of the rules of the club, and all particulars can be had by applying to the Honorary Secretary, Mr. John E. O'Curry, at his residence, 587 Calle Lavalle.

Messrs. Maupas, Escalada, Estrada and Co., who have established a paper mill in Zarate, would, if they could, give a lesson in political economy to the country, which would be felt to the detriment of the country. At present the duty on imported paper is 10 per cent. The Zarate manufacturers, not deeming this sufficient for their convenience, have asked the gracious favour of Government to make it 25 per cent. That is, the entire country should suffer in order that Messrs. Maupas, Escalada, Estrada and Co. should prosper. And this is the patriotic endeavour which was the subject of so much loud-mouthed vaunting! Save us from such patriotism, say we.

DR. NICOLAS AVELLANEDA. The hopes that had been entertained of Dr. Avellaneda's recovery were doomed to end in disappointment. He died on the 26th ult. on board the "Congo" as the vessel was approaching Flores Island. Some time before he felt that his end was approaching he received the last Sacraments of the Church from a clergyman who was on board. His last moments were full of compunction and sorrow for his sins, and his last breath was redolent of Christian faith, hope, and charity. Dr. Avellaneda, during his brief existence, occupied an important position in public life. He was born in Tucuman in 1837, and he held successively the offices of Governor of Tucuman, Professor of Political Economy in the University of Buenos Aires, Minister of Justice, Worship, and Education, President of the Republic, and Rector of the University of Buenos Aires. He moreover edited several newspapers, amongst others, El Eco del Norte, El Comercial de La Plata, and El Nacional. All will remember the stormy periods in which he was ushered into the office of Chief Magistrate of the State, and when he again laid down his authority. Amongst others, he was obliged to bear a certain share of reproach and obloquy for the part he took in the troubles of 1874 and 1880, but now that the bitterness of feeling incident to these events is passed and gone, men judge more leniently of him, and it is hard to see how a man of even stronger will than Dr. Avellaneda was possessed of, could have done otherwise. One thing is certain, he never allowed the power of which he became possessed to be made the instruments for propagating immoralities and persecuting religion. He was one of the great to protest in the Senate against the arbitrary measures of the present Government, the expulsion of the papal nuncio and the exclusion of religion from the public schools, and it is believed

that his influence contributed not a little to prevent the Government of General Roca from going still further in their barbarous policy. In proof of the sincerity and wisdom of Dr. Avellaneda his death is mourned as a great public loss, and great and small are associated in the act of doing homage to his memory. His funeral on Sunday, when his remains were brought to this city, was one of the most pompous ever witnessed here. All shops were closed, and the national flag was lowered on the vessels and public buildings. The second battalion of the 1st regiment of National Guards escorted the remains, and the President and his Ministers, the principal Military men and Statesmen, and the occupants of over 200 private carriages took part in the funeral procession. Amongst those who spoke over the grave were President Roca, Dr. Davila, Gen. Mansilla, and Drs. Pedro Goyena, Damentovich, and Achaval.

VICE-PRESIDENT HENDRICKS.

The cable brought the news of the death of some very illustrious men this week, Don Alfonso and Marshall Serrano, of Spain, and Mr. Hendricks, Vice-President of the United States. The announcement of the death of the two first caused consternation among many thousands of the Spanish race who admired them for their talents and virtues, but it is equally true that the sudden demise of Mr. Hendricks has been deeply deplored by thousands, aye, and millions of Americans and Irish throughout the world. We need not dwell here on the qualities of mind and heart that raised him to the high position he held, that of vice-president of the freest and greatest of nations, but we shall recall one circumstance which showed that he was not above sympathising with the weak and the oppressed, notwithstanding his elevation. In a speech which he delivered at Indianapolis, a few weeks ago, he made a prompt, unequivocal and open declaration in favour of Irish legislative independence. For this he was censured by the West Britons and Anglo-Americans, and there was a cry of horror from beyond the fish-pond as if Mr. Hendricks had violated some constitutional law and insulted the (step) mother country. If he had really done so, as a member of the American Government, he had abundance of precedents to justify his acts, for Gladstone said long before, the Confederates were declared a belligerent power, that they were a nation fighting for liberty, and the vessels built in the Mersey were the crucial test of the kindly feeling of England for the "kindred nation of the Anglo-Saxon race." But the fact is, that Mr. Hendricks, as Vice-President, did not form part of the Government. By virtue of his office he was chairman of the Senate, but he was free to speak in public as any other senator; nor was he fettered by any diplomatic conventionalities, that would prevent him from speaking out his mind. He was of Irish blood, and it is to be regretted that he did not live to see the regeneration of that country for which he so manfully and so ably pleaded.

DEATH OF MISS ANNIE MAGUIRE OF CARMEN DE ARECO.

Carmen de Areco, Dec. 2nd. To the Editor of the Southern Cross. DEAR SIR, It is with great pain I announce to you this week the death of Miss Annie Maguire, member of one of our distinguished families, and who was suddenly called from amongst us in the very morning of life. Miss Maguire had been on a visit at her sister's in Suipacha, where she remained during the last month, and on Sunday evening last accompanied by some of her friends, she was riding in a carriage when she suddenly fainted. She was taken to the apothecary's shop, and expired shortly after. The Rev. Father McNerney assisted her in her

last moments. That morning Miss Maguire had been at Mass in the church of Suipacha, and was as usual in a perfect state of good health. General sympathy is expressed with her afflicted family, and her vacant place will not be easily filled amongst her many and sorrowing friends. The burial took place yesterday, and was largely attended notwithstanding the very short notice.

I am, dear sir, Yours respectfully, M. Gillen.

«EL CENSOR.»

Sarmiento's paper El Censor appeared for the first time on Tuesday. As its name indicates, it is the organ of public morality and its owner is the Utican of these modern times: Heroic stoic Cato the sententious Who lent his wife unto his friend Hortensius. The light of history proves that Cato, though he posed as a hero in his day, was one of the greatest humbugs that ever lived. He could rail at others in the Senate House and then he went forth to commit acts of the commonest «atorrante» in Buenos Aires would feel ashamed. Cato's whole life was a series of failures, but it was not so disastrous to his countrymen as that of Sarmiento has been to his. Cato, nevertheless, had some dogged valour, for he entrenched himself in Utica, and when he was doubled up by his powerful opponent he resolved not to survive his misfortunes. Sarmiento has been physically and metaphorically dubbed and birched hundreds of times, and yet he still lives! It is not on record that Cato was ever bought or sold, but every politician in Buenos Aires knows that Sarmiento has his price, and they are bidding for his favour by heaping the most fulsome flattery on him. By and bye they will turn round and spurn him when he is no longer fit for service. El Mosquito paints the Censor in its true colours and represents Sarmiento with his luminous Napoleonic features and purple hand waiting to see who would bid highest. Some of those hard things that are said by Sarmiento of General Roca's Government are true; but it is no less true that the same might be said of the Government of Sarmiento of himself. It is only the fox abusing the grapes when he can no longer reach them. There is one point in which Sarmiento excels even his great prototype, namely, in Billingsgate, and therefore his paper will be read on the same principles as Zola's abominations, and Eugenio Cambaceres's scurrilous literature are read—simply because they are not readable.

ADVENT MUSINGS «THY KINGDOM COME.»

Once more the holy season of Advent has come to invite us to the two-fold contemplation of the coming of Our Blessed Lord, firstly, in great humility as the Guide, the Teacher, and the Saviour of mankind, as He came nearly 1900 years ago; and secondly, in glorious Majesty to judge the quick and the dead. There are many things which the consideration of these two great events call to our mind, and among them all we know of none more suitable to the present state of the world; more imperatively necessary when the fearful backsliding, not of princes, and rulers and governors only, but of whole nations from the Faith, and the wants and necessities of Christendom are taken into consideration, than the duties of prayer and penitence. As it was in the days of the Baptist, so it is to-day, men are eating and drinking, marrying and being given in marriage, and engaging in every thing but preparation for their future state and for the dread account each will be required to give, perhaps e'er another Advent season begins. Is it not true, then, that the cry of to-day from every faithful watcher should be «Do penance, for the Kingdom of God is at hand?» Had we all lived up to our opportunities and taken advantage of the means set before us by

our Holy Mother the Church, to conform ourselves to the law and to the will of God in all things, and to seek our happiness in the pleasant and peaceful paths of righteousness, it might be different, and the announcement of Our Lord's second coming might be the harbinger of no fears for us. We might hear it with a smile of ecstasy upon our lips, even as the expectant bride hears of the coming of her loved one,—we might reply to it in the words of a blessed Saint of old, who knew by personal experience, the happiness of being with the Lord, and the deariness of missing His kindly presence. «Even so, come quickly, oh Lord Jesus.» As it is, however, the best of us being stained and scarred by sin and by too willing a contact with the world, how can we bear to think of His coming without trembling on our own part, and overwhelming apprehension on behalf of a world sunk in sin and in forgetfulness of God? It is for this reason that we say we can think of no more appropriate exercises than penitence. We should endeavour to know ourselves; to judge ourselves,—not with blind self-love and unreasonable indulgence, but with strict impartiality, as we would judge the veriest stranger; so that we may not be judged of God, and to offer to Heaven some measure of reparation for the grievous sins which we and others are daily committing against it. We are invited by Our Holy Mother to do this, and we are assured on the authority of God's own Word that our doing so will not be in vain, because God does not despise the broken and contrite heart, but is always more ready to give than we are to ask, and it is His delight to pardon those who come to Him in sincerity and in truth. Another reason why we should storm Heaven with our prayers at this season is the ungodliness of the world. There are thousands upon thousands of persons in every part of the world who, having been baptised into the Church of Christ, have wilfully turned their backs upon Her, and bartered their precious privileges and glorious hopes for a few husks and crumbs of worldly comfort. These require our prayers, and though they may not ask them, nor appreciate them, when they know they have them, it is still a duty which we owe to charity, and to the world, and to our children, to pray for them that they may be turned again and saved from their terrible condition, lest the world be covered again with the thick darkness of Paganism, and God give it up to its own destructive devices.

Here, then, we have clearly set before us our first duty during this Holy Advent season, we have other considerations on the same subject to offer, but want of space on this occasion compels us to hold them over for another day. In the meantime, let us enlist the powerful intercession of Our Blessed Lady who is finally to crush the serpent's head, that it may please Our Lord to make His way known upon earth,—His saving health unto all nations.

VERY REV. FATHER FIDELIS.

We hear that the Very Rev. Father Fidelis may be expected to arrive here in a few weeks. We find the following notice with reference to him in the Catholic Review of North America: «Very Rev. Father Fidelis, C.P., (James Kent Stone) left Buenos Aires on the 3rd of August for Rome, where he had been called by the General of his Order to consult about the interests of his mission. This is the ninth time Father Fidelis has crossed the ocean, the fourth time he has crossed the equator, and the third time he has made the long voyage between Italy and the River Plate, on business connected with his mission. It will be remembered that in October last he attended the General Chapter of his Order in Rome, where he was detained six months laboring for the settlement of certain points connected with his mission in Buenos Aires. Not long after his return his health gave

way completely, at least so far, that for some months he was not able to do any writing at all. It is understood that he is seeking to be relieved from the burden of Superior. But the work in which he is engaged is so important and his fitness for it has been so completely demonstrated by his great success thus far, notwithstanding the formidable obstacles with which he has had to contend, that it would seem very desirable that he should be continued in his present position if his health will at all permit. Things have gone ahead in the mission at Buenos Aires, the field is widening, and they are called upon for missions which they are not always able to give. A second foundation was made last year at a place called Salto. Then another of his assistants sickened and died, and still another returned to England with shattered health. The principal work that has been accomplished lately has been the building of a large and permanent monastery in Buenos Aires. The foundation was happily laid on the 8th December last, the anniversary of the Very Rev. Father's reception into the Church (in 1869), and now the edifice is very nearly completed and, what is better, almost paid for. The building will hold a full community and is fair to look upon, being a very handsome and imposing structure, in good taste and having a pretty bell tower. We trust that all the friends of Father Fidelis in this part of the country, and they are a host, will pray earnestly for the complete restoration of his health, that he may return to his mission with renewed vigor and be enabled to spend many more years of successful labor in the cause of God and of His Holy Church.»

THE IRISH CLUB.

Dec. 1, 1885. To the Editor of The Southern Cross.

DEAR SIR, As our people in this country are very scattered and communication with them is slow and uncertain, I beg a little space in your valuable paper to say a few words about the Irish Club; and apart from the fact of the Southern Cross being the surest and quickest agent between town and camp, there is also the fitness of speaking on this subject through it as the able and consistent defender of Irish interests.

After considerable trouble a house suited to the requirements of our club has been found and engaged. When the repairs and painting are finished it will be formally received by our committee, and furnished as soon as possible. Meanwhile a collector will call on our town members to receive their entrance fees and subscriptions, and our camp sympathisers will be notified by letter of the urgent necessity of paying in their quota at once.

Although this club was founded in answer to an unmistakable expression of opinion as to the need of such an association, and convincing testimony of this was given by the presence of seventy gentlemen at the inaugural meeting, yet it would not be amiss to go over a few of the considerations that render an Irish centre desirable. In the first place we are probably the only foreign community in the country that has not possessed some such institution. And if all other nationalities feel a want of the kind and satisfy it, we may take it for granted that the Irish, who are of the same order of social beings, ought to have one as well as their neighbors. It cannot do harm, and will in all likelihood do a great deal of good.

The programme is not extensive; the club does not propose to be anything more than a social one, if we except a slight innovation in the way of a lecture now and again. Of course, later on when increased resources shall justify greater responsibilities its sphere of usefulness will be extended. In the meantime, taught by experience, nothing is undertaken but what is judged of easy realisation.

Our kith and kin in the United States count their clubs and societies by thousands, with results extremely flattering to themselves; will anybody maintain for a moment that the Irish here are less enterprising or self-respecting, or more indifferent than those fine fellows who have made a New Ireland on North American soil? The circumstances of our position here, until lately, rendered it difficult for us to come together except in very small numbers indeed, and at rare intervals. But now the means of travelling are excellent and largely availed of for frequent visits to this city, so that nothing has been wanting but a friendly roof under Irish auspices to receive and unite our people.

It might possibly suggest itself to some of our camp friends that we townspeople will derive more benefit from the club than ourselves, inasmuch as we shall always be here to make use of it. But this is quite a mistake, for city people are far less in need of a place of the kind than visitors; and I can safely assert that nothing but the most patriotic and disinterested motives animate everyone connected with the undertaking both in and outside the committee.

The cordial and energetic co-operation of our countrymen is necessary for us at this critical moment of starting, and convinced as we are that it will be given, we look forward with confidence to a lasting and vigorous Irish Club, in all respects worthy of the people by whom and for whom it was established.

I am, dear sir, Yours faithfully, J. E. O'Carry.

THE PARLIAMENTARY FUND.

Table with columns for names and amounts. Includes Edward R. Hughes, Loreto 18-00.

Total \$270-20. Loreto, Province of Santa-Fé, November 23rd, 1885.

To the Editor of the Southern Cross.

DEAR SIR, I enclose you the sum of \$18 m/n, together with the names of the subscribers, who most ardently wished to contribute their mite towards so just and noble a cause:—

Table with columns for names and amounts. Includes Mr. Edward R. Hughes, Thomas Whitty, Thomas Draughan, James McLaughlin, Michael Fallon, Mrs. Michael Fallon, Mr. Patrick Seerey, Mrs. Patrick Seerey, Mr. William Napp.

On behalf of the above named I beg to tender you our warmest thanks for your patriotic and zealous advocacy in so laudable a purpose,—one which every person, claiming to be Irish, should feel it his duty to contribute to.

Wishing every success to the cause, I remain, Dear sir, Yours sincerely, Edward R. Hughes.

A FAIR PROPOSAL.

To the Editor of the Southern Cross.

DEAR SIR, The Standard still continues to give a summary of home news taken from the English newspapers, but your impartial colleague never gives a paragraph written from an Irish point of view. It tells us what Coercion Spencer and the poor battered old weather-cock Bright think about Ireland, but it does not say what Mr. Parnell, or Mr. Healy, or even what Mr. Frederick Harrison or Mr. Cowen thinks on the same subject. As the Standard is written for Irishmen and Englishmen, I would suggest that it take its news alternately from Irish and English papers. One day it might select from the Freeman's Journal, the Dublin Nation, or United Ireland, and the next day it might conscientiously publish the lies of the London Times, which are composed by Mr. Patton of the Dublin Express. I am sure no Irishman would grumble at this arrangement.

I remain, dear sir, Yours sincerely, Fair Play.

GENERAL ITEMS.

We beg to welcome Dr. Del Valle on his return to this country. Our readers will remember that he was the subject of an important debate in Congress during his absence. Before leaving Buenos Aires Dr. Del Valle declared himself a supporter of Dr. Rocha's candidature. He represented the Province of Buenos Aires in the Senate, and so sent in his resignation in order that another might be appointed in his place. The followers of the National Government, however, took care not to accept his resignation, so that he has hurried back to take his place in the Senate. He is a statesman of great influence, and is likely to play an important part in the struggle for the coming elections.

Two «caudillos» of great fighting notoriety, Segovia and Gil, were deadly enemies, and on Saturday night they met at the almacen kept by the former in Calle Cordoba, when Segovia shot Gil through the heart, killing him instantaneously.

There is an immense trade now springing up in cattle for Chili in the south. Large troops start for the Andine passes every day.

The proceedings of the Catholic Congress which assembled in this city last year have just been published in book form. It is a volume of 508 pages, and is divided into 36 chapters. Those who are interested in the progress of the Church in this country will find in this volume a great lot of valuable information.

The railway works from La Plata to Magdalena will soon commence, and will be finished in one year.

Wednesday, being the birthday of His Imperial Majesty of Brazil, salutes were fired and the national flag was raised in honour of the anniversary.

The registry of voters was closed last Sunday in this city. The total number of voters registered is 18,701. It is thought that not more than half this number are bona-fide. In some parishes none but Government employes registered their names.

We are told that the performance given last week at the Opera House for the benefit of the Cricket Club has given a splendid financial result. One gentleman was so well pleased that he sent \$500 m/n for the funds of the club, though he was too modest to give his name, and several other anonymous contributions have also been made. We hear that Mr. Martín intends to have the performance of last week repeated for the benefit of the Irish Orphanage and British Hospital.—A good idea.

From the 1st of January next, the Transatlantic Telegraph Company will charge only 10s. for the word «Buenos Aires» from Europe to this city. At present the charge is 21s.

The contractors of the Public Works in this city have been fined \$500 m/n for having left the Calle Piedad in a deplorable state.

The meat-freezing company «La Congeladora Argentina» is about to send a thousand frozen novillos and ten thousand sheep to England. The novillos were purchased of Messrs. Pereira and Unzué. An English butcher brought out specially by the company says the meat is equal to the best English meat. The whole will be shipped at Zarate.

The apostate Tortosa and his «novia» are in Montevideo, and are asking Santos's permission to get married, which, no doubt, Santos, who is somewhat of a Mormon, will grant.

An awful row took place on Tuesday evening at the corner of Buen Orden and Alsina between the sailors of a North American vessel in the port, and the owners of a fonda where they

were drinking. The Yankees made a bold fight, and it took half a regiment of police to reduce them to submission. On being carried to the police-office their handcuffs were removed and they again renewed the fight with redoubled vigour leaving many of the police hors de combat.

The R.M.S. «Tagus» is expected at Montevideo to-night. She left Rio on the 30th ult.

The suicidal mania continues and is likely to surpass this year anything that we have witnessed in former years. This is another sign of the times.

El Nacional publishes a telegram which declares that a schoolmaster, José Vicente-Carros, was assassinated on the 12th inst., in the department of Copo in Santiago del Estero, in the following barbarous manner: He was first hanged, the rope being fastened to the branch of a tree, and was then horribly tortured and mutilated, next a fire was lighted under his feet, and he was slowly roasted until the rope caught fire and he fell down upon the burning body, then his murderers flung his body into a ditch, where he continued to exist for nearly 25 hours.

It is declared that Mauricio Miranda, a captain of militia, and two ganchos are the persons who committed this atrocious crime, and that no attempt has been made to punish them.

Bargossi had an attack of fever last week, but he recovered, and he was scarcely on his feet when he took to running again, which brought on a relapse of his fever.

The following is the programme of the races which will take place at Palermo on the 8th inst.:

- Beausoleil Prize. 1000 metres. 600 pesos. Diana, Signet, Pegaso, Mivoivoisin, Dandin, Sweetheart, Carte Blanche, Tel-el-Kebir, Miss Rovel. Kettledrum Prize. 1750 metres. 700 pesos. Neptune, Banjo, Kettledrum, Max, Bonnie Bee, Carrier. Surplice Prize. 1000 metres. 600 pesos. General, Bonnie Bee, Leonor, Iridio, Cora, Bonheur. La Quinna Prize. 3500 metres. 900 pesos. Termination, Mivoivoisin, Hbroe, Souvenir, Pincheira. Las Rosas Prize. 1750 metres. 800 pesos. Surplice, Suther, Belvoir, Baronet, General, Tel-el-Kebir, Carrier, Miss Rovel, Iris, Cora, Rolando, Clarita. Municipal Prize. 3500 metres. 2000 pesos. Surplice, Beausoleil, Escóces, Coronel, Suther, Benedick, Intendente, Sweetheart, Baronet, Salvato, Bocaccio, Good-Bye, Tel-el-Kebir, Belvoir, La Perla, Anzoletto, Bonheur.

Passengers arrived per steamer Leibnitz from Southampton: Mr. and Mrs. Bell, Mr. Nash, Mr. and Mrs. Watkins, Mr. Hebdon, Mr. Scott, Mr. Francis, Dr. Stephen, Mr. Rathbone, Mr. Branch, Mrs. and Miss McGee, Master McGee, Mr. Mullen, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Scooby, Mrs. Waddell, Misses Margaret, Christina and Agnes Waddell, Mr. and Mrs. Fransen, Miss Bell, and four steerage.

The storm last week did an enormous amount of damage, the hailstones were of an enormous size, and many sheep were killed, and chacras spoiled near Bragado. Mr. James Kavanagh of that partido lost 800 sheep in the storm.

The courts have given sentence in the case of several plaintiffs against the charterers of the «Mateo Bruzzo» in the unfortunate voyage she made last year when, on account of the cholera, she was refused entrance into this port and Montevideo, and have awarded each of the passengers sums varying from 720 to 800 francs.

Señora Dolores Costa de Urquiza, widow of General Urquiza, has instituted proceedings before the Federal Supreme Court for the recovery from the Government of Entre Rios of the valuable camps in Uruguay known as «Rincon de Urquiza», and comprising 1510 squares and 14,125 square varas. The Govern-

ment of Entre Rios, by the decree of the 10th September, 1883, declared that only one half of this property belonged to the estate of General Urquiza, and that the other half belonged to the State. Sr. de Urquiza denies this, and declares that she has the title deeds of the whole property, and that even without these she could prove her title by prescription. The Government of Entre Rios has sold one third of the half which it claims.

The Provincial Government of Buenos Aires proposes to construct several new lines of railway on the strength of the loan which it is now trying to effect. The bill before Congress will, when passed, authorise Government to construct the following lines: from Saladillo to Carhué, from Saladillo to Alvear, from Alvear to San Carlos, from San Carlos to Guaminí, from Guaminí to Carhué. From Nueve to Trenquelanquen, from Junin to Gainza, from Lincoln to Lavalle, from Lavalle to Gainza, from Salladillo to Ferrari and Monte, from Monte to Ferrari. The bill also authorises Government to raise an internal loan of 36 millions gold in railway bonds 6 per cent interest and 1 per cent amortization. Not only the railways to be constructed, but those already constructed, will be given in security of payment.

Messrs. Bemberg and Co. will undertake to construct the above-mentioned lines.

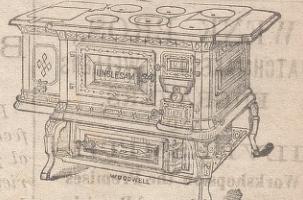
The railway from La Plata to Moron will be finished about the same time. Much difficulty has been experienced in crossing the extensive bañado of Flores.

It is with the deepest regret that we announce the death of Miss Annie Maguire, daughter of Mr. Thomas Maguire, of Carmen de Areco. Her loss will be sorely felt, not only in the bosom of her own family, to whom she was ever a source of joy and happiness, but by hundreds with whom she had no kindred nor relationship, whose esteem she won by gentleness, virtue, grace, and goodness, of which she was the very personification. She has fled to her reward in Heaven, and we should not utter a word of sorrow but for the many mourning friends, who deplore her death.

«Ah, if beside the dead slumbered the pain; If the grief died, but no Grief will not have it so.»

We beg to give the expression of our condolence to Mr. and Mrs. Maguire, and to all the friends and relatives of the deceased young lady.

On the 22nd ult. a young man was taken to the comisaria of the 17th section for walking through the streets undressed. During the time he was on the road to the comisaria not a word was spoken, but after being there a few minutes he awoke and told the officer that he was a somnambulist, and he was set at liberty. The night previously he was found in his nightshirt on horseback.



STOVES, RANGES

AMERICAN COOKING STOVES AND WARMING STOVES

To burn any fuel. Perfect bakers, most economical, cleanly, easily handled.

The Largest Assortment of Stoves in South America to select from.

Our «Uncle Sam», «Monada», «Favorita», «Casera», and numerous other styles of Stoves are now well-known all over the country, and all who use them have found them perfectly satisfactory in all respects.

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



MONTH OF MARY.

Green are the leaves and sweet the flowers, And rich the hues to-day; We see them in the gardens round And market panniers gay, And e'en among the streets and lanes...

SOME BEAUTIFUL IRISH LEGENDS.

BY JUSTIN HUNTLEY MCCARTHY.

To my mind there are no more fascinating legends in any literature that I know of—and I have studied the literatures of many countries—than the legends which deal with Finn the son of Cough, and the Feni, his companions...

in the halls of Attila which accomplishes the revenging of Siegfried. The defense of the Shannon ford by Dermot and Fatha against the monarch of Greece and the three kings of the Torrent is as gallant and majestic as anything in the story of Horatius Cocles and his companions...

What I should like to see come to pass, and what I hope will yet come to pass, is that every Irishman should be as familiar with these varied legends, which are his own magnificent heritage...

OUR LADY HELP OF MARINERS.

Ave Maria.

Towards the end of the 12th or the beginning of the 13th century a fisherman of Marseilles, being overtaken at sea by a tempest, tried in vain to regain the port, and was in danger of shipwreck.

From the instant that he felt himself in danger of perishing the fisherman had never ceased to invoke the Star of the Sea, who is ever ready to aid poor mariners in their distress.

The boat, as if drawn up by a powerful hand, darted through the waters and soon reached the mountain. The rescued fisherman sprang ashore, and eagerly ascended the deep declivity of the mountain till he reached the top; but nothing was to be done.

All who heard the event wondered how it was possible for him to reach the shore alive; and no one doubted that he owed his life to the miraculous interposition of our Blessed Lady.

pearance the tempests calmed, and they were delivered from danger. They could not give any other interpretation to these events than that the Blessed Virgin had chosen this rock as the spot whence she loved to come to the help of distressed mariners.

Since that time Our Lady of Help has always been regarded as the special protectress of Marseilles and the refuge of distressed mariners. No one dreams of embarking on the shortest voyage without placing himself under her protection; nor does anyone undertake a long journey without first visiting her chapel.

The numerous ex-votos which adorn the Chapel of Our Lady Help of Mariners and the rich plate and precious stones which fill her treasury, are striking testimonials of benefits received through her powerful patronage.

Only a few years ago a ship long tossed about by tempestuous waves was about to perish, when the sailors, seeing that all their own efforts were useless, threw themselves on their knees and fervently implored the aid of Our Lady of Help, their only hope.

The passengers imitated them, and even the steersman left the wheel. They all saw dimly a figure at the wheel, which seized it and directed the vessel's course.

But it is not sailors alone who experience the powerful patronage of Our Lady of Help. In 1832 when the cholera appeared at Marseilles, and there was not a house in the city without its sick, the people assembled in the public squares demanding that Our Lady of Help should be carried in procession.

She was borne through all the populous streets. All the sick, unable to rise, from their beds. The children offered her flowers and sang pious canticles. The day previous had scarce been long enough to inter the bodies of the dead, but on this day not a single funeral took place.

Such instances, unaccountable as they are to unbelievers, have been vouchsafed in every age of Christianity to those who devoutly honor and fervently invoke the all-powerful Mother of the Redeemer of the world.

THE PARKY CASE.

EXTRAORDINARY CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY.

It has been stated in the newspapers that the Minister of the Interior, at the instigation of the Sanitary Works Committee, and in spite of the decree of the Federal Judge ordering the works to be stopped until payment of the expropriation money, intends to carry out the violation of the rights of private property...

Minister's application, but, at the request of the Federal Judge, he also placed the public force under the orders of the Juzgado, because Dr. D'Amico, in his character of Governor of a federal State, could not discuss those orders, his simple duty being to carry them into effect...

Consequently, the result is that two provincial forces have been solicited by two branches of the public power, and these two with orders diametrically opposed to each other!

This scandal would have been avoided if the Minister of the Interior, who has the reputation of being well-acquainted with constitutional law, had refused to comply with the outrageous demands of the Sanitary Committee for protection to the contractors, entailing serious injury to private property.

We have had enough of these abuses!—El Diario.

«MOTHER.»

Mother! Word of undying beauty; thine echoes sound along the walls of time till they crumble at the breath of the Eternal. In the world there is not a habitacle where the music of that holiest word has not sounded.

ROUGH HANDLING OF CHILDREN.

The causes of joint diseases in childhood are often obscure, but this much is certain, that the rough handling which children receive at the hands of ignorant parents or careless nurses has much to do with the matter.

HOW TO MAKE A SUN-DIAL.

The following is a simple plan for the construction of a sundial.—A very simple plan to mark off the hour angles of a horizontal sun-dial, when accuracy is desired, is this: Get a piece of pasteboard and describe a circle of moderate size on it; mark off one of those quadrants into six equal parts, also the next quadrant to it; rule the paper right through these points parallel with the diameter; cut out a slip between the two quadrants, accurately to the centre, so as to have it slide easily when placed on the gnomon of the dial; cut the ruling which takes off the first portion of the semi-circle; then place it on the gnomon at right angles with the edge indicating the hours, and where the circle on the paper comes on the dial cut a dot (both sides can be marked at the same time); do the same until all are done except the diameter, which would come in the diameter of the dial; rule from the centre through these dots to the circumference, and you will have the hours marked off.

HOW TO MAKE A SUN-DIAL. The following is a simple plan for the construction of a sundial.—A very simple plan to mark off the hour angles of a horizontal sun-dial, when accuracy is desired, is this: Get a piece of pasteboard and describe a circle of moderate size on it; mark off one of those quadrants into six equal parts, also the next quadrant to it; rule the paper right through these points parallel with the diameter; cut out a slip between the two quadrants, accurately to the centre, so as to have it slide easily when placed on the gnomon of the dial; cut the ruling which takes off the first portion of the semi-circle; then place it on the gnomon at right angles with the edge indicating the hours, and where the circle on the paper comes on the dial cut a dot (both sides can be marked at the same time); do the same until all are done except the diameter, which would come in the diameter of the dial; rule from the centre through these dots to the circumference, and you will have the hours marked off.

The hours before six in the morning and the hours after six in the evening are equal to the corresponding hours, that is, the space from six to seven in the evening is equal to the space from five to six, and the space from seven to eight is equal to the space from four to five, etc. Equation of time must be allowed every day; it changes somewhat each day.

WIT AND HUMOUR.

What is the stuff that dreams are made up of?—passionately inquires a poet. In one brief word, sir—pies.

When you see a counterfeit coin on the side walk always pick it up. You are liable to arrest if you try to pass it.

A Hoboken man, thrust his fingers into a horse's mouth to see how many teeth it had, and the horse closed his mouth to see how many fingers the man had. The curiosity of each was satisfied.

The difference between a long and a short yarn is very well illustrated by the difference of one's feelings in holding a skein for one's grandmother or one's sweetheart.

Thackeray says a woman may be loved for three things—her intellect, her beauty or her qualities of heart. A man who recently married a rich wife says she may also be loved for her bank account.

A prudent man had his portrait painted recently. His friends complained to him that it was much too old. "That's what I ordered, it will save the expense of another one ten years from now," said he.

A school board examiner lately asked the following questions of a little girl: "What is the plural of man?" "Men." "Very well, and what is the plural of child?" "Twins," immediately replied the little girl.

No, no, don't talk to flowers, but don't have any violets please. I shouldn't care to have my grave violated, you know—said the dying punster, with a grim smile. It was immediately agreed that it was best he should go.

Little Flossy was taken into the country this summer, where she was furnished with a candlestick for her bedroom. She had never seen this form of illuminator before, and she immediately exclaimed—Oh, mamma! See the little gas with a handle.

Scotchman: "What'll y' hae?" Frenchman: "I will take a drop of contradiction." Scotchman: "What's that?" Frenchman: "Vell, you put in de wiskey to make it strong, de water to make it weak, de lemon to make it sour, and de sugar to make it sweet. Den you say, 'Here's to you!' and you take it yourself."

How wonderful is the regularity with which the tides return to the shore—he exclaimed to her, as they sat on the piazza watching the water, and finding conversational topics scarce.—But she was prosaic, and replied—

No more wonderful than the regularity with which they recede from the shore; and not half so wonderful as it would be if the shores were to recede from the tides. He silently admitted the logical clearness of her remarks, and conversation languished again.

Here is the last of a shoemaker, beyond which let no cobbler go. A lady complaining that the soles of her shoes were too thick, the artful manufacturer said to her: "Is that your only objection to them, madam?" "It is," the lady replied. "Well, then, madam, if you will take them I think I can assure you that you will find that objection gratifyingly away."

The other day, after a wheezy old hand organ had been played for ten minutes in front of a suburban residence, the owner descended the steps and asked: "Do you expect to be paid for standing here and grinding out such a noise?" "Well, sir, some pay me for grinding out the noise, and others pay me for stopping it and moving on. You can take your choice."

In a Continental sea-side watering-place there was a reading-room kept by an English lady who, on the strength of her position, supposed herself to be connected with literature. Lord Macaulay passed through the town, went to the reading-room, and wrote down his name in the subscription book. His money was returned with the remark, "No, my Lord, we literary people must not take money from each other."

A loving husband riding in the train from Southport. Husband—You are quite comfortable, dear! Wife—Yes, love. Husband—The cushions are easy and soft, ducky? Wife—Yes, darling. Husband—You don't feel any jolts, pet? Wife—No, sweet-heart. Husband—And there is no draught on my lamb, is there angel? Wife—My ownest own. Husband—Then change seats with me.

AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFECTING A NUMEROUS CLASS.

THE disease commences with a slight enlargement of the stomach, which, if neglected, 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, sticky mucus gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pain in the side and back? Is there a fulness about the right side of the chest? 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 insidious disorder. The origin of this maldy is indigestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipency. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated by expectation. 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 insidious disorder. The origin of this maldy is indigestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipency. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated by expectation. 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 insidious disorder. The origin of this maldy is indigestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipency. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated by expectation.

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, Estancia Altamirano F.C.S. July 19, 1884.

COMMERCIAL.

Gold	142
Series E	814
Series F	783
Series G	834
National Bank Shares	—

Except for very special wools, it may be said that the market is very flat. Some who bought in the camp have suffered a heavy loss. The fall in gold has paralysed the market. To-day gold closed at 142 1/2. This supposes a fall of 8 per cent in 14 days and, of course, wool falls in the same proportion. Arrivals in the market are not heavy, and several lots have gone into deposit awaiting the rise in the market.

Mr. John McDonald, of Villanueva, topped the market yesterday. He sold 1000 arrobes of prime wool at \$120 per arrobe. We congratulate Mr. McDonald. We are told that the wool is heavier than usual.

The Provincial Government are taking measures to have the central office of the Hypothecary Bank established in La Plata.

As gold had fallen by the end of the month, to the general rate of prices current for some time previously, there was little loss in the Bolsa gambling, and this time no smashes are reported. This is given as a proof of the honesty of the gamblers, but the fact is there was little or nothing to lose. The amount of gold liquidated was about three millions.

Mr. Nash has brought from England 25 pure-bred Durham cows and bulls for Curumalan.

Some Cédulas have been stolen and the numbers were posted on the black board. They belonged to Miss Jane Dougal 76 Calle Peru. It appears that on last Sunday, when the family were at church, robbers entered the house by means of a false key, and besides the Cédulas (the numbers we give at foot) stole 120 nats. in cash and a large amount of jewellery. They smashed open every box and drawer in the house. The number and amount of the Cédulas stolen are as follow:

No.	\$
Series A	24560 400
" F	2748 200
" "	4784 100
" "	2877 50
" "	813 50

The «Nord America» has come out this time with her old name «Stirling Castle» and her old flag.

The steamer «Loch Ard» sailed from San Nicolas for England with 20,000 frozen sheep and 100 bales of wool.

On Wednesday October 28th, at Lloyd's, Royal Exchange, London, Mr. C. W. Kellock, of the firm of C. W. Kellock and Co. Liverpool, offered the «Great Eastern» steamship for sale by public auction. There was a very large attendance, a great number of foreigners being present. After considerable competition she was knocked down at \$26,200 to a Mr. De Matos. Messrs. Lewi and Co. bid £19,000. After the sale Messrs. Lewi offered \$500 to bring the steamer round from Milford to Liverpool, and £100 per week during exhibition in the Mersey.

The Custom-house of Buenos Aires receipts for the month of November were \$1,543,305 m/n, or 588,585 less than November 1884. The eleven months' receipts are \$21,579,126 m/n, against \$19,772,940 same time last year, difference in favor of 1885 of \$1,806,185.

Export of wool from 1st October to 30th November:

1884	1885
Bales	Bales
France	12,155 4,930
Belgium	2,986 5,792
England	562 582
Germany	685 1,505
Italy	24 1,303

The Italian steamer «Nord America» from Genoa, arrived on Monday making the voyage in 19 days, she brings 40 1st and 1200 3rd class passengers.

The R.M.S. «Tamar» sailed on Monday for Southampton, Antwerp, and Rio Janeiro with 250 bords tallow, 4000 do hides, 1500 bags flour, 600 bales wool, 400 b. beef, 400 bags maize.

The directors of the B. Aires (New) Gas Company Limited, have declared an interim dividend at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, tax free, for the six months ending June 30th, payable on and after the 8th of November.

The steamer «Meath» will leave on the 5th inst. for Dunkirk and London.

The following sales of land are reported:

In the partido of Tapalque 2 square leagues at 16,000 m/n each. In Nueve de Julio, 100 squares at \$2,431 per square, purchaser P. Luengo. In San Vicente 76 squares at 80 m/n per square. In Santa-Fe the district known as «demochador» 3 square leagues at 10,000 m/n each league, purchasers Thomas and Domingo Leguizamon. In Venado Tuerto three-fourths of a league at 11,900 m/n per square league, purchaser Mrs. Delia R. de Achaval. Half a league in the same district at \$9200 per league, purchaser John Kenny. 1 1/2 leagues at 11,900 m/n per league, purchaser Mrs. Achaval. One square league, 16,600 m/n per league, purchaser Patrick Maxwell. Half a league at 10,000 m/n per league, purchaser Patrick Kirke. 1 1/2 leagues at 11,330 m/n per league, purchaser W. Davidson. One league at 8000 m/n, purchaser Edward Casey.

A correspondent of El Comercial de San Pedro, writing from Arrecifes says, that up to the end of last week a 100,000 arrobes of wool had been sold in Arrecifes at prices varying from 65 to 75 per cent. The same paper says that the late rains have been of incalculable benefit to the chacras of Arrecifes.

The Wool Market in Montevideo is even much duller than here. Very little business done.

It is said that an «acopador» has purchased very large lots of wool in Ayacucho. We have not heard the price.

The following were some of the wool sales in this market on Wednesday:

800 arrobes Suipacha 104, 700 do do 95, 700 do Moron 85, 600 do Arrecifes 75, 800 do Chascomus 86, 2500 sup. 100 M. ae Hoz, 5000 do 100 95 90 93 Bunge, 1800 do 105 95 90 Cramer, 4000 do 105 88 80 72 Trelles, 2000 do 105 100 93 Mendez, 4000 do 103 102 Leguineche, 500 do 100 Basavilbaso, 1200 do 104 87 Gonzales, 3000 do 105 103 100 91 Bilbao, 5000 good 101 94 Bonifacio, 1000 do 102 Ortiz, 1000 do 102 90 J. Rodriguez, 1800 do 100 74 Chapar, 3000 do 104 100 95 Casaux, 3500 do 107 98 90 87 80 Bonorino, 1000 do sup. 100 Alonso, 2000 do 100 Salaverry, 5000 sup and good 90 88 86 85 Bellocq, &c., &c.

We note the sale of wool in Rojas at ps. 82 per arrobe, buyers Messrs. Roth and Terrason of San Nicolas.

Mr. Casey has sold to Don Salvador Gonzalez 12 leagues of camp between the provinces of Buenos Aires and Córdoba, near the line of the Transandine railway, at \$6500 m/n per league.

Mr. Joseph McLoughlin of Mercedes sold his wool at 95 per cent. It was somewhat heavier and shorter than last year's wool.

In Azul we note the following sales—cows belonging to Sr. Plot at ps 8 m/n each, buyer Sr. Pico.

500 criollo animals al corte, belonging to Sr. Alcorta at ps 8 m/n, buyer Sr. Colvague of Alvear.

340 novillos for invernada at ps 13 m/n, buyer M. Luro.

The following commercial telegrams have been received:

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

London, Nov. 30.  
National Bonds (1871) 97 1/2, 97 1/2.  
Do. (1884) 79 1/2, 79 1/2.  
Pro. of Buenos Aires (1870) 98 1/2, 98 1/2.  
Do. do. (1882) 90 1/2, 90 1/2.  
Hard Dollars, 6 o/o 72 1/2, 72 1/2.  
Treasury Bills, 9 o/o 81, 81.  
British Consols 3 o/o 100 1/2, 100 1/2.  
Bank rate of discount 3 o/o.  
Silver bars at 47 1/2 d. per oz.  
Ex. Paris on London fcs 25 29 1/2.

The colonial wool auctions have continued with a good number of purchasers, much animation in the sales and prices have an upward tendency. About 53,000 are sold.

«Liverpool, Nov. 27.  
Salted ox hides (light) 5 1/2-6d; Heavy do. 6-6 1/2 d. R. Plate bones £5 10s.-£5 12s. 6n. per ton. Boneash (70 o/o) £3 15s-£3 17s. 6d. per ton. Salted horse hides 11s. Beef tallow 26s. 3d. Wheat from the R. Plate 6s. 8d. per qq. Maize 3s. 8d.

«Antwerp, Nov. 27.  
Salted ox hides (light) 20-25 kilos, fcs. 61; Heavy do, 32-40 kilos, fcs. 14. Beef tallow fcs 65. Mutton do, fcs 65. Bones (no stock.) Boneash do. Wheat from R. Plate fcs. 18. 75. Maize fcs. 12. Linseed fcs 29. 25.

Havre, Nov. 27.  
Salted ox hides (light) 20-25 kilos fcs 63; heavy do 32-40 kilos fcs 67. Horse hides 10-16 kilos fcs 55. Beef tallow fcs 70; mutton do, fcs 68. Bones fcs 73-50. Boneash fcs 14. Wheat fcs 20. Maize fcs 11-50. Linseed fcs 20. 50.

«Havre, Dec. 2.  
For the past fortnight good business has been done at ready prices in R. Plate wool of last year's clip.

Special wool for Havre, 33 per cent yield, fcs. 1-20-1-25 per kilo. Stock of R. Plate wool on hand about 4000-4,500 bales. R. Plate beef tallow fcs. 35-36 per 50 kilos. Dry novillo matedo hides, of B. Aires, fcs. 118-121 per 50 kilos. Salted potro hides, fcs. 51-54 per 50 kilos. Total stock of salted cow hides from R. Plate 64,000.

THE PLAZAS.

Wool.	ONCE.
Superior	100 91
Good	88
Bellies	40 45
Borrega	75

Hides.	ONCE.
Good camp	200
Matadero	203
Horse	64
Hair	180

Sheepskins.	ONCE.
Superior	25
Matadero	24
Desechos	17
Corderitos inf.	15

Wheat.	ONCE.
Salado	442
Costa	421

Maize.	ONCE.
Morocho, in grain	55
Yellow in grain	47

Wool.	ONCE.
Superior	107 100
Good	94
Regular	82
Borrega	76
Bellies	45 40

Hides.	ONCE.
Good camp	220 215
Sheepskins superior	30
Matadero	30
Inferior	22
Corderitos	17
Horse Hides	62 70
Hair	180

MARRIAGE.

On the 2nd inst., at 442 Calle Salta, the residence of the bride, Margaret, eldest daughter of the late Patrick Bennit, to H. Oldknow Jones, of Crediton, Co. Devon.  
Devonshire and Wexford papers please copy.

DEATHS.

In Mendoza, of typhoid fever, Mrs. Mercedes Espinoza de Cary, the wife of Mr. James F. Carey; aged 40 years.  
R.I.P.  
At Nyborg, Denmark, after a short illness and in his 70th year, Peter Nicholas Hansen, for many years a resident of this city.

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

FOR SALE.

Two Flocks of fine SHEEP, and to be Rented TWO PUESTOS with Houses and Corrals.  
Apply to  
MICHAEL TYRRELL,  
Mercedes.  
n 19-2m

TO BE SOLD

IN Pergamino, 6600 GOOD MESTIZA SHEEP by the cut to suit the buyer. Also 80 head of Tame Cows, a Mowing Machine with good harness, 4 machines for Raising Water, 10 Troughs a short time in use. Apply to—  
THOMAS McCABE,  
Campo de Mariano N. Benity  
One league from  
ACEVEDO STATION.  
n 20-1m

Familia que no consuma HESPERIDINA

debe consultar con aquella que siempre tiene a mano

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

TO BE SOLD

IN the Partido of Mercedes, 2000 of the BEST SHEEP in the country. For further particulars apply to—  
THOMAS O'REILLY,  
Mercedes.  
n 20-1m

FOR SALE

FOUR LEAGUES OF LAND in Gainza, excellent pasture for cattle and sheep. The land was originally taken on the condition of paying a deposit and eight annual instalments. Of these the deposit, which is a little more than the yearly instalment and three yearly instalments of 1462 m/n each have been paid making the land free of all charge until May '87. The Pacific Railway passes within two leagues of the land, and it is only seven leagues from the town of Gainza.

For further particulars apply to—  
Sr. CERNADOS  
Calle Piedad 178

COLONISTS!

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

EDWARD CASEY,  
80 RECONQUISTA.

ADOLFO BULLRICH Y CA.

RESUMEN DE REMATES A EFECTUARSE DICIEMBRE

Viernes 4—100 vacas vaquillonas y 1 Durham, en los Corrales casilla de Línch y Cia. a las 11.

Viernes 4—15 toros mestizos en los corrales de abasto, casilla del Sr. Guillermo H. Moore, a las 10.

Viernes 4—Casa calle Florida 497. Base pesos 30,000 m/n, a las 5.

Domingo 6—33 lotes Sala, Santiago del Estero, etc., a las 4.

Domingo 6—11 lotes Lorea, San José y Pavon, a las 4.

Domingo 6—20 lotes, calle Matheu, etc., a las 4.

Domingo 6—Manzana Rio Bamba, Paraguay, Ayacucho y Charcas, a las 5.

Martes 8—Ramate de Haciendas en el establecimiento San Gregorio en Chacabuco, a las 11.

Martes 8—Casa calle Cordoba 601, a las 4.

Jueves 10—8000 hectareas en el partido de Tres Arroyos, en Alsina 78 a las 3.

Jueves 10—Casa Vanezuola 420 y 724. Base pesos 20,000 m/n, a las 5.

Jueves 10—5004 ovejas mestizas Ramboillet, en Alsina 78 a las 3.

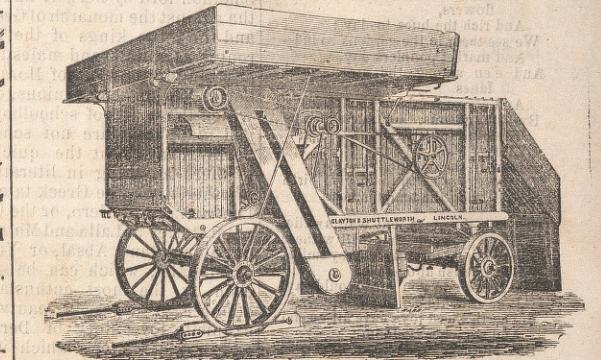
Jueves 10—40 cuadradas en Chacabuco, en Alsina 78 a las 3.

Domingo 13—2 casas en Belgrano calle 25 de Mayo 188, 190, a las 5.

Domingo 13—Campo y hacienda del establecimiento La Florida, en el Bragado a las 2.

Jueves 17—1000 vacas mestizas en el establecimiento Las Mulass, partido de Chascomus, a las 1.

JOHN & JOSEPH DRYSDALE & CO.



CLAYTON & SHUTTLEWORTH, LINCOLN

More than 23,000 have been manufactured  
WOOD'S REAPERS, HARVESTERS, AND MOWERS  
NEVER HAVE BEEN EQUALLED  
More working and giving satisfaction in this country than any other make



JOHN & JOSEPH DRYSDALE & COMPANY

Great SEWING MACHINE Establishment

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



WIND IS CHEAP

So why don't you use it for drawing water instead of employing men and horses for that purpose?

HALLIDAY STANDARD

is the BEST WIND-MILL manufactured, because being self regulating it requires no attention except oiling once a week.

Tell the agents what quantity of water you want and they will sell you a Mill guaranteeing satisfaction.

HAND-PUMPS, PIPING, and TANKS FOR WATER constantly on hand.

For further particulars apply to the Agent—

E. T. PHILLIPS  
Late Phillips & Burrows

OFFICES—90 San Martin  
Deposit—Calle Serrano, Pa-  
terino

In front of the park gates

THE ORIGINAL MOCKFORD'S SHEEPWASH

THE MOST EFFICACIOUS AND THE MOST ECONOMICAL

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

CHARLES STUART  
Solicitor

BONNETS AND HATS  
And a large assortment of FANCY GOODS  
Which are now on view at  
293-SAN MARTIN-293  
n 18-pm

100-VICTORIA-100  
Office Hours 12 to 3 p.m.