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VOLUME XII, No. 29.

BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1886.

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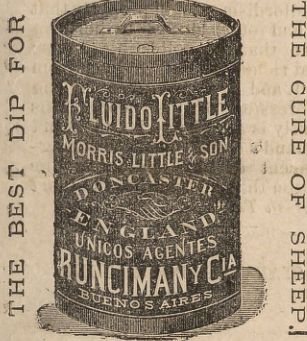
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NOTICE.

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igrants.

se 8-pm

MONTEVIDEANO NEWS.

At a meeting of newspaper
editors held in the office of *La
Colonia Española* it was resolved
not to accept the cessation of
the prosecution but to appeal to
the tribunals, to the Permanent
Committee, and to the Chambers
if necessary to make use of
diplomatic measures in order to
obtain redress.

All the members of the diplo-
matic corps, except Mr. Pall-
grave, held a meeting at the
Brazilian Legation, and it was
resolved that a joint note should
be sent to the government asking
for the unconditional release of
the imprisoned editors. The note
will be presented to the Presi-
dent by the Brazilian Minis-
ter. The French Minister asked
Mr. Pallgrave to sign it, but he
refused to do so.

Captain Martinez made a
successful ascent in his balloon
from the Prado on Sunday. The
balloon was filled with heated
air. Martinez performed several
athletic movements on the tra-
pèze while it was ascending, and
came down in twenty minutes
after the balloon was let loose.

The director of *El Bien* pub-
lished an article expressing his
gratitude to the press, to all
those who sympathized with the
imprisoned journalists, and even
to the criminals who were his
fellow-prisoners. As a man, he
says, he pardons Santos and
even his ignoble gaoler Dr.
Brian, but nevertheless there is
a proceeding to exercise against

them and he will exhaust all legal
means in pursuing it. Don
Moximo Santos shall have an
opportunity of giving a reason
for his conduct. A prosecution
is to be instituted against *El Bien*
for this article.

The wreck of the Italian barque
«Tredici di Agosto» has been
blown up and the channel of the
English Bank is now clear to the
depth of 30 feet.

Out of the hundred and odd
children in the Orphan Asylum
ninety have fallen ill, of whom
forty-three have died.

SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN
MAILS.

London, June 21.

Mr. Vokes Mackey, Conserva-
tive Unionist, has retired from the
contest of the Harbor division
of the city of Dublin. Mr. Har-
rington will accordingly be un-
opposed.

The Right Rev. Edward T.
O'Dwyer was consecrated Catho-
lic Bishop of Limerick by Dr.
Croke, Archbishop of Cashel, the
assistant prelates being Right
Rev. Dr. Higgins, Bishop of
Kerry, and Right Rev. Dr. Mc-
Carthy, Bishop of Cloyne.

The forgiveness extended by
Irishmen to Lord Spencer looked
like a miracle. Recent news
give us a companion picture.
The Irish vote in a division of
Lancaster is, we are informed,
to be given in favor of Sir George
Errington—*tempora mutantur*,
etc.

Mr. T. D. Sullivan was the first
Irish member elected to the new
Parliament. He sits curiously
enough for College Green divi-
sion. Mr. William Murphy, an-
other Dublin member, has also
been returned unopposed.

Lord Granville, writing to the
secretary of the Protestant Home
Rule Association, says he sees
no other way to make Ireland
prosperous than to grant her self-
government.

Mr. Michael Davitt condemns
an alleged 'Fenian manifesto'
which appears in the *Times* as
an electioneering dodge, and
says the author of the document
is an ex-editor of a weekly Irish
paper now extinct, which pre-
tended at one time to represent
the views of extreme Irish Na-
tionalists.

An Ulster Protestant deputa-
tion in favor of Home Rule, and
composed of Protestant clergy-
men, magistrates, and mer-
chants, is about to visit London
and address several meetings
under the auspices of the British
Home Rule Association.

The latest advocate of Home
Rule is Viscount Hampden, the
late Speaker of the House of Com-
mons. In an article contribu-
ted to the July number of the
Contemporary Review he ad-
dresses himself to the task of
proving the right of Ireland to
self-government, as well as the
absolute safety as far as the
Empire is concerned of entrust-
ing Ireland with a Parliament
after Mr. Gladstone's plan.

Two flagrant misrepresenta-
tions have been exposed lately.
The *Times* contained terrible
statements about the persecution
of a Scotch family in Kerry. The
Standard published a statement
that a Scotch fisherman had been
victimised and boycotted at Cas-
tletownshend. Both statements
were absolutely false.

Mr. Mundella, speaking at
Sheffield, said he never gave a
vote in Parliament with so much
satisfaction, and upon which he
could reflect with so much hap-
piness, as his vote on the Home
Rule bill. He would be no party
to coercion till Ireland had had
a chance of governing herself
and retrieving her fortunes.

Two generous contributions to
the Irish Parliamentary Fund
have been announced—one from
Archbishop Croke for £300, sub-
scribed chiefly by himself and
his clergy, and the other for £200
the personal contribution of Mr.
Vincent Scully, one of the direc-
tors of the Munster and Leinster
Bank. These examples are worthy
of widespread imitation.

At the fortnightly meeting of
the Irish League in Dublin Mr.
Harrington announced that the
receipts since the last meeting
amounted to £6185 for the Parli-
amentary Fund, and a telegram
has been received stating that an
additional £12000 had been
placed to their credit by their
friends in the United States. Mr.
Healy, who presided, stated the
Nationalists would contest every
seat in Ireland except, perhaps,
where Mr. Ewart was being op-
posed by a more extreme Con-
servative, Capt. Maxwell.

Mr. Parnell continues to re-
ceive great receptions in Eng-
land. He made several further
disclosures regarding the Tories.
The best proof of how keenly his
statement cut home was the
rage of Lord Salisbury. The
noble ex-Prime Minister came
out in a tirade in which he said
everything was false. This was
a good way of brazening it out,
but it did not go down with so
cool a leader as Mr. Parnell.

Dr. O'Dwyer was consecrated
Bishop of Limerick with the
usual impressive ceremonies.
His Lordship's appointment to
this ancient see has been a mat-
ter of general joy amongst both
the clergy and laity of Limerick,
and of his popularity as a pastor
as well as his admirable fitness
to discharge the sacred duties
devolving upon him in his new
state there can be no doubt.

The Marquis of Ripon, speak-
ing at Sheffield, urged that in the
interest of England and Scotland
it was essential that the Irish
question should be speedily set-
tled. Until the Irish received
Home Rule he was convinced
that little progress could be made
with other matters.

TELEGRAMS.

London, July 28.

In the Crawford divorce case
Mr. Matthews addressed the jury
on behalf of Mr. Crawford who,
he said, was the only person who
came out without a stain from
the mass of the most repugnant
and disgusting filth that was ever
seen. He ridiculed the evidence
of Sir Charles Dilke, as also the
fact of his having been silent at
the previous trial when indispu-
table proofs of adultery were
brought before the court. Mr.
Matthews did not disguise the
facts. He described things in
plain language, and so satiri-
cally that Sir Charles Dilke be-
came livid with rage and twice
rose with the intention of speak-
ing, but the judge with much
severity prevented him from
doing so.

Lord Hartington has sent the
following telegram to the Union
candidate for the Shetland Isles:

«I am in favor of local govern-
ment for the three kingdoms; it
is not necessary that such govern-
ment should be identical,
but it ought to be based upon the
same principles in each case.»

Russia has protected the port
of Sebastopol and the other Black
Sea ports by an electric appa-
ratus sunk in the sea with the ob-
ject of destroying hostile torpedo
boats. The mode of construc-
tion of this apparatus is kept
secret, it is the work of an Am-
erican engineer.

The verdict of the jury in the
Crawford divorce case is that Sir
Charles Dilke was guilty of
adultery with Mrs. Crawford.

The Queen's Proctor is con-
demned to pay the costs of the
new trial.

Some think that the Ministerial
crisis will continue until Parlia-
ment opens. Several papers say
that her majesty will not open
Parliament in person.

Mr. Howard Vincent writes to
the papers quoting his reports,
in which the urgency of modi-
fying the extradition treaty with
the United States is proved, but
he says this modification does
not specially refer to Fenians and
dynamitards.

Lord Salisbury was cordially
received by the Queen. It is
stated that her majesty person-
ally requested Lord Hartington
to take a seat in the new ministry.
Lord Hartington presided at a
Unionist Liberal meeting. He
declared that he had rejected
Lord Salisbury's offers.

Great excitement prevails in
view of the royal intervention in
favor of a coalition Cabinet.

A transport has received orders
to prepare immediately to con-
vey a detachment of police to
Oban in Scotland where public
order has been seriously disturbed
by the crofters.

Mr. Goschen has refused to
accept office from the Conserva-
tives under any condition. At a
meeting in the Carlton Club
Lord Salisbury announced that
the Hon. W. H. Smith had ac-
cepted the office of Chief Secre-
tary for Ireland. Lord Salis-
bury also added that Lord Har-
tington had been offered the
position of Premier and that the
Queen had approved of the ap-
pointment, but that Lord Har-
tington had refused to accept it.

The official newspapers an-
nounce that the new Cabinet
will be completely organized on
the 29. In a speech delivered at a
public meeting Lord Salisbury
said the Conservative Govern-
ment would postpone till next
year the consideration of the
proposals for political reform in
Ireland, and would maintain
public order and respect for the
laws, having recourse to repres-
sive measures if necessary.

The Marquis of Salisbury was
cheered on his way to Osborne
by the crowds assembled at the
various stations between London
and Portsmouth, but he invari-
ably declined to address them. He
has accepted the post of Prime
Minister. Lord Randolph Chur-
chill will be Chancellor of the
Exchequer and leader of the
House of Commons.

In the action for libel by Cyrus
W. Field against James Gordon
Bennett, the jury has given a
verdict for \$25,000 damages and
the defendant will have to pay
the costs.

Paris, July 22.

The anti-royalist manifesta-
tion was continued yesterday and
last night. At midnight the
troops charged the rioters and
captured 200 of them who were
handed over to the police. Three
persons were wounded.

Madrid, July 25.

The Chamber of Deputies
has approved of the pro-
posal of the Minister of Fi-
nance relating to a commercial
modus vivendi with England.
The deputies from Catalonia left
the Chamber as a mark of their
disapprobation of the arrange-
ment.

The Chamber of Deputies has
just passed a bill granting lib-
erty to 26,000 slaves in Cuba.

The Cortes are discussing the
question of a commercial con-
vention with England, Spanish
commerce being prejudiced by
the absence of a treaty. In Cata-
lonia meetings have been held to
protest against the high duties
imposed in England on Spanish
wines, and adopt reprisals on
English productions.

Rome.
The cholera is extending itself in
Trieste. King Humbert has made
a big donation for the relief of
the patients.

Amsterdam.
There was a serious conflict on
the 27th between a mob of peo-
ple of the lowest class and the
police and troops, arising out of
the prohibition of the popular
games. The riots were renewed,
and the troops fired on the crowd
killing ten persons, and many
being wounded.

It is believed that there were
20 persons killed and 80 wounded
in the disturbance. Amongst
the latter were 42 soldiers and
police. The mob assembled to
attack the police once more.

Berlin, July 25.

The rumored interview be-
tween Bismarck and the Aus-
trian Premier is looked forward
to with great enthusiasm, as it
is thought the alliance between
the two countries will be
strengthened. It is said Bis-
marck is desirous of being on a
more friendly footing with Eng-
land in the event of a Tory Gov-
ernment.

The St. Petersburg papers are
discussing the probability of a
coalition between England, Rus-
sia and Austria.

Barcelona, July 26.

Over 1000 merchants and op-
eratives assembled to openly
protest against the commercial
treaties with England. It was
decided to call upon the Ministry
to resign.

Constantinople, July 26.

An explosion in the govern-
ment arsenal caused the death of
50 people.

Ottawa, Ontario, July 24.

The Hon. F. Widdill, of the
Newfoundland Government has
arrived with a view to dispose
the Canadian Government in
favor of the Labrador and New-
foundland fisheries, 150 of whom
have died of hunger as the ice
cannot be broken and no fish
caught. There are 2500 others
with the same fate awaiting
them. The most terrible misery
prevails. In one colony 24 out
of 42 people died of starvation, in
another 12 out of 72.

Washington, July 23.

The reports from Sonora con-
firm the belief entertained here
that the insurrection has not
been completely suppressed.
The rebels are 6000 in number
and all well armed. They routed
the Mexican troops, but lost 200
men who were taken prisoners
and shot by order of the Govern-
ment. Cazamies, one of their
leaders, has therefore ordered
all the Mexican soldiers who are
captured to be shot, and the
result is that more Mexicans than
rebels are killed.

St. John's, Newfoundland.

One thousand bears from the
polar regions have been driven
southwards by hunger and are
laying waste the country round
Cape Mudge. The Indians are
eating one another.

Rosario, July 24.

Governor Galvez has taken
charge of the executive power.
A subscription has been opened
at the theatre for four perform-
ances by Sarah Bernhardt's
company.

Lima.

There is a strong feeling against
the Jesuits, and some of the anti-
religious fanatics call for their
expulsion from the country.

Santiago de Chili.

The electoral College met on
Sunday, and immediately elected
Balmaceda President of this Re-
public.

Some thirty or forty small-pox
patients are carried daily to the
lazar-house. Many are also at-
tacked with the disease in the
provinces.

THE WORLD-FAMED

PEERLESS DIP.



SNELL & CO.,

203 Rivadavia 203.

PROVINCE OF SANTA FE.
ROSARIO.

[OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

July 20th, 1886.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

The festivities of the 9th, and those among the French residents on the 14th being over, we feel ourselves once more falling into the wrinkles and crevices of our working harness, with the prospect of an unusually long spell unbroken by feast or fast. I regret to have to tell you that the fêtes of the independence did not go by here without one of those frequent accidents which will happen even in the best regulated families when rashness takes the place of caution, and when the teachings of experience are despised. During the fireworks on the evening of the 9th, the plaza being crowded to its utmost capacity, an old mortar, used to fire 'bombas' from, suddenly burst with a loud report, killing two of the spectators and seriously injuring several others. Of course, nobody was accounted guilty by the law, though many hold the private conviction that persons authorizing the use of such a dangerous old thing are guilty of aggravated manslaughter. The dead were buried, the police doctor was sent to see the wounded, and no more has been heard of the matter. The French fêtes in honor of the anniversary of the fall of the Bastille, were celebrated with a lavish display of tricolored bunting, a lot of eloquence and a gala performance at the Olimpo Theatre, in which some artistes specially brought from Buenos Aires took part.

After a great deal of wire pulling and not a little just complaint, the Municipality of this city has succeeded in getting the Santa Fe legislature to vote it a loan of one millions dollars, to be invested in city improvements. There can be no doubt but that several millions might be spent to advantage for such purposes. The streets need levelling, lighting, paving, and naming, and many other public works imperatively demanded, as well by the laws of health as by those of public convenience and decency, rank among our pressing necessities. In the meantime, the City Fathers, with that extravagance which characterizes the City Father and Congressman of the period in all these countries, no sooner heard of the loan than they engaged an engineer to prepare plans for the building of a municipal palace in the Plaza 25 de Mayo, which will doubtless run away with the lion's share of the loan.

The pipes for the water works are being laid with all possible despatch, and we hope soon to have an abundant supply of the cleansing fluid, which two rival Lodges of Good Templars will persist in holding up as the only potable liquid. I must say that the work of laying the pipes is being performed in a most creditable manner, and it compares favorably with the same work as it was done not long since in

your good city. Here only one square is done at a time, and thus we are saved from having whole streets torn up and left so for weeks together to the danger of life and limb. One thing that strikes me as strange in connection with these works is the fact that most of the laborers employed on them are English, or English-speaking. And yet it is almost as hard to find an English-speaking female servant here as it is to draw a prize in the lottery.

The feast of Our Lady of Mount Carmel was celebrated in the parish church here on Sunday, the 17th, with great éclat. There was a solemn High Mass in the morning, after which a Dominican Father from Buenos Aires preached a most eloquent sermon, exhorting the devotees of our Blessed Lady to show forth their piety by their labors for the sanctification of their own souls and the salvation of others. The Rev. Father dwelt long and eloquently on the present necessity of instructing the young in the sacred truths of religion, and the futility of imagining that they were fully prepared either for life or death when they had been taught all the mysteries of secular science. I can heartily approve of this statement, being in a position to judge very accurately of the effects of a merely secular education that leaves all the nobler and higher powers of the learner undeveloped and unimproved. As a matter of fact I am not quite sure whether such an education is a curse or a blessing. There are so many things to incline one to the belief that it is the former rather than the latter. I think a religious school, such as the Rev. Fathers of the Mission purpose establishing in Buenos Aires, would be a great success in Rosario as well as a boon to many adults, who would appreciate the presence and the labors of the good Fathers.

I feel sure that a good boarding-school conducted on religious principles and, if possible, combined with some missionary work, would prove successful, and beneficial to all concerned.

Things are looking quiet in business circles, and there are but few transactions of any importance to note. I heard of one, however, the other day, which tends to prove the old saying that money begets money. In September, last year, Messrs. Rodriguez, Coll, and Roverano Brothers, purchased the property named 'La Capiocara,' in Santa Fe, consisting of 23 1/2 leagues of prime land, at \$8,500 m/n per league. They have now sold it at the rate of \$14,000 per league, making a clear profit in nine months of rather more than \$130,000.

There appears to be some misunderstanding in Buenos Aires concerning the kind of fanega in which wheat is sold here and generally quoted. I may here tell you, for the edification of all concerned, that the fanega consists of 15 arrobes. The last quotations for flour and wheat are as follows:

Wheat, Candeal, per 15 arrobes, \$9 to \$12, do. bread, super, machine threshed, \$8.50 to \$10, do. inferior, \$7.50 to \$8. Flour, best brands, per qq (200 lbs.), \$9 to \$10, second class \$8.50 to \$9, do. (stones), \$8.25 to \$8.50, do. do. inferior, \$6 to \$7.

We have been enjoying a spell of cold but delightfully fine weather, for which I hope we are duly grateful.

I am, dear sir,

Yours faithfully,

W.

THE DUTIES ON WOOL
AND THE
FREE TRADERS.

That the efforts of the Free Traders have not abated we see by the meeting recently held in Philadelphia to put wool on the free list and thereby ruin one of the greatest of our industries. The managers of this movement inform the public that 40,000 wool-workers of Pennsylvania support it. This is not so startling as it looks, however, for Free Traders' figures are about

as reliable as the bogus petitions of the Irish 'Loyalists' against Home Rule, in which a meeting of twenty persons is conveniently swelled to a thousand. These Philadelphia Free Traders did not advance a single argument—Free Traders never do—to show why wool should be placed on the free list. Under our system of protection it is shown by statistics that the wool industry has grown from \$60,000,000 to \$325,000,000. Under the Free Trade system this great industry would be promptly wiped out. In face of the competition of Australian, New Zealand, and Argentine sheep raising would become so unprofitable that we could not even raise our own mutton. But, say the Free Traders, what need have we of our own wool when we can buy it cheaper abroad? Well, what guarantee will the Free Trader give us that when our own industry is destroyed the foreigner will continue to sell us his product cheap? Till that guarantee is given the demand of the Free Trader is not worth consideration. In every instance in which our tariff was lowered England raised the price of her products to the highest line of extortion. After the close of the Napoleonic wars in 1815, England found herself with a plethora of goods in the market, and Mr. (afterwards Lord) Brougham advised the British manufacturer from his place in Parliament to import these goods into the United States and sell them at nominal prices, so as to break down the industries that were growing up under the impetus of the war of 1812, on the ground that these British manufacturers could subsequently recoup themselves by raising their prices to their own figure. It is a matter of history that England destroyed the prosperous manufactures of Ireland after the infamous Union of 1800 by selling her goods in Ireland below cost. And ever since we see the result. Instead of being rich and happy the Irish are, as O'Connell once put it, «exporting the cattle they ought to eat and importing the goods that they ought to manufacture.» Under a system of Protection they could manufacture their own goods and eat their own cattle instead of handing them over to the British stomach to pay for the articles that they themselves should make.—*New York Tablet*.

A NORTH-AMERICAN OPINION
OF THE RIVER PLATE.

The writer of the following, a citizen of the United States, speaks highly of the natural advantages of the River Plate:

Its possibilities are unmeasured, its productive area is greater than that of the Mississippi Valley, and its transportation facilities are so convenient and extensive that vessels for Europe can literally enter the wheat fields and the ranches. There is scarcely a spot in the River Plate country, comprising Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay, more than 500 miles distant from a navigable river, and our advantage in this respect would not be greater than theirs if ocean steamers could load at Pittsburg, Kansas City, or St. Paul. The Rio de la Plata or River Plate, as it is commonly known, offers a more extensive system of unobstructed navigation than any river in the world, and with the exception of the Amazon, empties more water into the ocean. It affords more miles of navigation than all the rivers of Europe combined, and more than the Mississippi with its several tributaries. The tide from the Atlantic reaches 260 miles up the stream, and ocean ships of 24 feet draught can find water enough the whole year at a distance of 1000 miles from its mouth. Vessels of from 16 to 20 feet draught can go 2700 miles into the interior of the continent, and a comparatively small amount of money—less than one tenth of the sum that has been spent upon the Mississippi—will furnish a path for a 4000 ton vessel from New York or Liverpool to the very heart of Brazil, by way of Buenos Aires. The navigation of the Amazon is obstructed by natural obstacles, which it will be difficult to

remove; but the Orinoco is open to large vessels, and the Rio Negro in the south of Argentina affords access to Patagonia, as the Magdalena does to the Interior of Colombia.

The Argentine Republic and Uruguay are supplementing their natural transportation facilities by extensive railway systems, and will soon in this respect be as well equipped for commerce as Kansas or Colorado; and it is from them only that we have cause to fear in finding a market for our agricultural and pastoral products. They can place wheat on board a Liverpool steamer at a lower price than we can place it upon a lake steamer at Duluth, and can also stow away carcasses of dressed beef and mutton in refrigerator ships cheaper than our Western ranchmen can land their live stock at Chicago or Kansas city. Not only are their transportation facilities cheaper than ours, so that as rivals in the European food markets they will be formidable and dangerous ones. European capital has regarded the immense profit paid by our cattle industry with jealous eyes, and the amount invested in Texas, Colorado, and the Territories shows how desirous they are to share it; but the increasing price of land and cattle in this country has diverted their attention elsewhere, and they have found in Argentina and Uruguay a place where the same area of pasture, and an equal number of cattle can be purchased for about one-half the money. Millions of dollars are being invested by foreigners in this industry, the Englishmen generally taking cattle ranches, and the Irishmen and Scotchmen sheep. There are now 100,000,000 sheep in Argentina and 11,000,000 in Uruguay, while there are 30,000,000 cattle in Argentina, 7,000,000 in Uruguay, and 3,000,000 in Paraguay.

THE
REPUBLIC OF PERU.

We quote as follows from the *Panama Telegram*—

Colonel Pereira of Peru has suggested a project for the organization of colonies in that country which is said to have met the warmest approval of President Caceres, and is promised support by public men of all parties. The project provides for the formation of military colonies in the vast prairies of the heart of the South American continent, which are known as the 'pampas' or 'plains' of 'El Sacramento.' They are extremely fertile, Humboldt having sounded and found alluvial mould thirty feet in thickness on some of them while cattle and game abound, so that from almost the first moment the colonists would become self-supporting. The scheme, although intended particularly to alleviate the condition of ex-officers, will also embrace all who are desirous of joining, so that within a very short period it is hoped some twenty or thirty thousand men will be steadily occupied on the other slope, and thus adding to the riches of the Republic while vastly benefiting their own position. Colonel Pereira, the promoter, is a man of great energy and progressive talent, and from all we learn the task he has undertaken could not have fallen into more fitting hands. Great expectations are based on the scheme, and as it is carried into effect we shall have the pleasure of letting our readers know what is doing among these adventurous pioneers, who whilst working a future for themselves are conferring a favor on Peru, and at the same time on all scientific and other studies which remain almost next to unknown in all the principal branches of Amazonian wealth. Gutta-percha, rubber, dye and medicinal woods of all classes abound there, and whilst the pioneers now bound thither will do much to increase the wealth of the Republic they will without doubt reap a prompt and profitable return for their enterprise. Since Orellana made his first daring voyage down the Amazon, that river of many affluents has possessed a charm for the adventurous, many of whom no

doubt will be attracted thither by this thoroughly practical scheme which Colonel Pereira is now endeavoring to carry into effect under the auspices of the Government of Peru.

BRAZILIAN FINANCES.

The financial position of the Empire is improving. The successful conversion of the 6 o/o 'apolicies' into 5 o/o is undoubtedly a matter of congratulation to the Imperial Treasury, and materially lightens the annual amount required for the service of this internal funded debt.

The Budget for 1887-1888 was placed before the Brazilian Chambers by his excellency the Minister of Finance on June 12th. The figures are now to hand, and we observe that the estimated receipts for the fiscal year are stated as under:

	Mils.
Imports	74,280,000
Port dues ..	450,000
Exports	17,543,000
Internal revenue	36,603,100
Extraordinary do	1,790,000
	130,666,100
Revenue specially destined to colonisation (one-third of the additional tax of 5 per cent), law No. 3,477 ..	1,544,016,662
Total	132,220,116,662

The total expenditure for the same period is calculated at 138,203,218,124 reis, distributed amongst the respective departments.

THE PASSIONIST FATHERS
IN
VALPARAISO.

In *La Union* of 7th July, published in Valparaiso, we find the following interesting paragraph referring to the Passionist Fathers Fidelis and Louis, who have recently gone to Chili with the hope of establishing a branch of their order in that country:

«Yesterday the Rev. Fathers Fidelis and Louis of the Passionist Order left this city for Santiago, in company with the parish priest of the Matriz Church. Father Fidelis is the Superior of the Monastery of his Order in Buenos Aires, and he and his companion have come to Valparaiso commissioned by the General of their Order to establish a house in this city. In case the Venerable Vicar Capitular of Santiago agrees to it, we understand they will take charge of the chapel of St. Louis, which in a short time will be erected on the summit of the Cerro Alegre. This community would supply a great want in ministering to foreign Catholics, for they would preach in English, German, and other languages, thus affording a large portion of the inhabitants a means of complying with their religious duties. We have had an interview with Father Fidelis, and we believe him every way fully adapted to carry out the object he has in view. On the other hand, we have no doubt that the inhabitants of the district of Cerro Alegre and Cerro Concepcion will do their best to contribute to the realization of their pious endeavors. The ecclesiastical governor and the clergy of the city are authorized to receive contributions.»

The paper from which we quote then gives a history of the foundation and progress of the Passionist Order, and strongly exhorts the faithful of Valparaiso to supply the pecuniary resources necessary for the opening of a Passionist Mission in Valparaiso.

A GOOD EXAMPLE
FOR
SOUTH AMERICAN RULERS.

On a recent occasion the Venerable Bishop of Carthagena, Colombia, having been compelled through ill health to undertake a journey to Europe, was liberally assisted in that undertaking by the Columbian Government.

The following letter was written in the matter by the President of the Republic, Don Rafael Nuñez, to the State Treasurer:

«With the deepest regret I have learned that the health of our saintly Bishop, the most illustrious Señor Biff, is seriously compromised, not only by physical suffering but by those moral sufferings caused in his tender heart by the crimes committed by the armed bands that besieged this city. He has been urgently advised by his physicians to visit Europe, and as he was the admirable evangelical co-operator in the works of Christian charity to which the noble matrons of Carthagena devoted themselves during so many weeks of trial, it is just, and even more than just, that the Government should contribute to his restoration, by supplying him with the material means with which the virtuous pastor of our diocese is scantily supplied.

«Therefore, you will be pleased to issue orders that from the national treasury these means shall be furnished him without loss of time; and afterwards forward the account to the secretary of the Treasury.

«I am, your faithful servant and compatriot,

«Rafael Nuñez.»

IRELAND'S GLORIOUS DESTINY

And what of Ireland in the future? Without venturing on the doubtful rôle of prophecy, it may safely be said, that she has not even yet exhausted her high destiny. Her's it will undoubtedly be, sooner or later, to vindicate the heaven born principle of Home Rule:—to teach the nations that however strong, or populous, or rich they may be, they are not strong enough, nor populous, nor rich enough to stifle national aspirations, nor to trample under death national rights. Already has Ireland, stung by the cruelties and extortions of an alien and dissolute landlordism, taught property that it had other duties to perform than that of collecting rents; that riches are only a loan from God, and are not given for the oppression of the poor. This surely is a high and holy lesson? Ireland's surely has been a magnificent destiny? Where's the nation that can point to the like? —*Irish Tribune*.

FHE
STARVING POOR FUND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	\$ m/n
Previously acknowledged	34-10
Collected by «Corkonian» Giles:	
Gregorio Farrell	2
Martin Dowling	1
Peter Winne	1
Thomas Manion	1
Antonio Irabarren	0-50
John Cunningham	1
Mrs. Cunningham	1
Edward F. Morgan	1
Kate Morgan	1
Annie Morgan	1
John Somers	1
Mrs. Somers	1
Patrick Allen	1
A Friend	5
José Manion	1
Ramon Farol	50-0
Total	54-10

FOREIGN NOTES.

The landed property of England covers 72,000,000 acres. It is worth \$10,000,000,000, and yields and annual rent, independent of mines, of \$330,000,000. One-fourth of this territory, exclusive of that held by the owners of less than an acre, is in the hands of 1200 proprietors, and a second fourth is held by 6200 others; so that half of the entire country is held by 7400 individuals. The population is 35,000,000. The peers, not 600 in number, own more than one-fifth of the kingdom; they possess 14,000,000 acres of land, worth \$2,000,000,000, with an annual rental of \$60,000,000. —Gen. Adam Badeau.

The farms of America equal the entire territory of the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Ger-

many, Austria, Hungary and Portugal. The corn fields equal the extent of England, Scotland and Belgium; while the grain fields generally would overlap Spain. The cotton fields cover an area larger than Holland and twice as large as Belgium. The rice fields, sugar and tobacco plantations would also form kingdoms of no insignificant size, and such is the stage of advancement reached by American agriculturists that it is estimated that one farmer like Mr. Dalrymple, with a field of wheat covering a hundred square miles can raise as much grain with 400 farm servants as 5000 peasant proprietors in France.

WIT AND HUMOUR.

At a Country Inn.—Guest: 'I say, landlord, your food is worse than it was last year!' Landlord: 'Impossible, sir!'

'Why should a soldier never lose his head in battle?' said a German captain to a private soldier. 'Because if he did he would not have any place to put his capon.'

'Herr professor, how do you like my new tragedy?' 'Very much indeed, especially the robbers—they are first rate. In fact, they are the best I ever heard of: even the words they speak are stolen from other books.'

It takes 800 full-blown roses to make a single tablespoonful of the famous perfume, and you can get enough perfume from an onion to drive a dog on a gallop out of a slaughter house. And yet we admire the rose more than we do the onion.

'How do you do, May? I've been trying to catch up with you for this last half-hour.' 'How did you know it was I?' 'Oh, I knew you just as soon as I set eyes on that bonnet, I've known it as long as I can remember.' It is such remarks as this that fill the female heart with bitterness.

Counsel for the defence, to his wife: My dear, I want you to look up everything that is movable in our house. Wife: Why so? Counsel: The thief who was acquitted this morning without a stain on his character, owing to my brilliant defence, is coming this afternoon to thank me.

An Apology.—'I am extremely sorry I offended you yesterday; you must not be angry with me; you see I always get excited when I hear people talk such rubbish as you did yesterday.'

Somewhere in the west a sable knight of the lather and brush was performing the operation of shaving a settler with a dull razor. 'Stop! that won't do,' cried the settler. 'What's the matter, boss? That razor pulls.' 'Well, no matter for dat, sah. If the handle don't break the beard am bound to come off.'

A physician, passing a grave-stone cutter's shop, called out: Good morning, neighbor, hard at work I see. You finish your grave-stones as far as 'In memory of' and then wait, I suppose, to see who wants a monument next. 'Why, yes,' replied the old joker, 'unless somebody's sick and your doctoring 'em, then I keep right on.'

'Suppose,' said an examiner to a student in engineering, 'you had built an engine yourself, performed every part of the work without assistance, and knew that it was in complete order, but, when put on the road, the pump would not draw water. What should you do?' 'I should look into the tank and ascertain if there was any water to draw,' replied the student.

Brown: You have written quite a number of little poems, I understand. Green: Yes, I've flirted with the muses. Brown: Have your pieces been copied widely? Green: Well, not my poetical pieces. I never saw any of my poetical pieces copied, but I wrote something in prose once that was widely copied. In fact there are few papers in the country that didn't reproduce it. Brown: That must have been very gratifying, was your name attached to it? Green: Oh, yes. Brown: Was it a story or an essay? Green: Neither. It was a testimonial to a patent medicine.

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Nuevo Itinerario Desde Abril 10, 1886

Salidas de Buenos Aires:

PARA MONTEVIDEO A LAS 5 P.M.

Balizas interiores

Los Lunes... Vapor Cosmos

Los Miercoles... " Jupiter

Los Jueves... " Olimpo

Los Sabados... " Rio de la Plata

Los Domingos... " Silex

PARA EL SALTO Y ESCALAS

A LAS 10 A.M.

Balizas interiores

Los Martes... Vapor Rio de la Plata

Los Miercoles... " Silex

Los Jueves... " Cosmos

Los Sabados... " Jupiter

Los Domingos... " Olimpo

SALIDAS PARA BAHIA BLANCA Y

PATAGONES

Saldrá el 1° de cada mes el vapor

nacional

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De la Boca del Riachuelo a las 12 del día

Recibe carga, encomiendas y pasajeros

CARRERA DEL PARANA

Hasta SANTA FE

Haciendo 3 viajes directos semanales

con los vapores

PINGO Y

VILLA DEL SALTO

SALIDAS: Martes, Jueves y

Sabados

Para San Pedro, Las Hermanas, Ro-

sario, Diamante, Parana, y Santa Fe,

en combinacion con los Ferro-Carriles del

Norte y Campana. Los boletos de tren

y equipajes para los Ferro-Carriles, la

Agencia los da gratis a los señores pasa-

jeros. Los vapores Pingo y Meteoro

salen a las 12 por San Fernando y 2.45

por Campana. La carga se recibe a

vispera de la salida en las Estaciones Re-

tiro.

CARRERA COSTA SUD

Para Bahia Blanca y Patagonas, gran

roboja de Precios, vapor nacional Mer-

curio saldrá de la Boca el 1° de cada

mes.—La agencia se encarga del em-

barque y a des-embargo de carga, asi

como despachos de Aduana.

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Reconquista y Cuyo

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Los pasajeros del tren Expreso para el Azul, Juarez y tres Arroyos almorzarán en Las Flores y Chascomús.—Los pasajeros del tren de regreso de Tres Arroyos y Juarez almorzarán en Ayacucho.—Los pasajeros del tren Mixto de Buenos Aires a Bahia Blanca, podrán comer en Altamirano y almorzar en La Gama; los del tren de regreso comerán en La Gama.

La Compañía de Tramways "Ciudad de Buenos Aires" tendrá coches a la llegada y salida de cada tren, que facilitarán el movimiento entre la Estacion Plaza Constitucion y todas partes de la ciudad por su sistema de Tramway.

Los pasajeros de las Estaciones entre Barracas al Norte y Burzaco que quieran viajar en el tren para el Azul, Juarez y Tres Arroyos tendrán que irse en el tren anterior hasta Burzaco.

Los pasajeros para las Estaciones entre Burzaco y Barracas al Norte, por el tren que viene del Azul y de Juarez y Tres Arroyos tendrán que bajarse en Burzaco, para esperar tren local.

SALIDAS												
ESTACIONES	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
P. CONSTITUCION salida	6 55	7 20	9 01	11 38	3 05	5 15	6 07	6 10	10 16			
Lomas	7 27	7 52	9 33	12 10	3 23	5 33	6 25	6 28	10 34			
Temperley, (Emp. La Plata)	7 31	7 56	9 37	12 14	3 27	5 37	6 29	6 32	10 38			
LA PLATA y Chascomús	7 35	8 00	9 41	12 18	3 31	5 41	6 33	6 36	10 42			
Chascomús	7 39	8 04	9 45	12 22	3 35	5 45	6 37	6 40	10 46			
Burzaco	7 43	8 08	9 49	12 26	3 39	5 49	6 41	6 44	10 50			
San Vicente	7 47	8 12	9 53	12 30	3 43	5 53	6 45	6 48	10 54			
Altamirano Empalme	7 51	8 16	9 57	12 34	3 47	5 57	6 49	6 52	10 58			
Chascomús	7 55	8 20	10 01	12 38	3 51	6 01	6 53	6 56	11 02			
Dolores	7 59	8 24	10 05	12 42	3 55	6 05	6 57	7 00	11 06			
MAIPU (Empal. Mar del Plata)	8 03	8 28	10 09	12 46	3 59	6 09	7 01	7 04	11 10			
Tandil	8 07	8 32	10 13	12 50	4 03	6 13	7 05	7 08	11 14			
Ayacucho	8 11	8 36	10 17	12 54	4 07	6 17	7 09	7 12	11 18			
Juarez	8 15	8 40	10 21	12 58	4 11	6 21	7 13	7 16	11 22			
TRES ARROYOS	8 19	8 44	10 25	1 02	4 15	6 25	7 17	7 20	11 26			
Salido	8 23	8 48	10 29	1 06	4 19	6 29	7 21	7 24	11 30			
Las Flores	8 27	8 52	10 33	1 10	4 23	6 33	7 25	7 28	11 34			
Azul	8 31	8 56	10 37	1 14	4 27	6 37	7 29	7 32	11 38			
Olavarría	8 35	9 00	10 41	1 18	4 31	6 41	7 33	7 36	11 42			
La Gama	8 39	9 04	10 45	1 22	4 35	6 45	7 37	7 40	11 46			
Arroyo Corto	8 43	9 08	10 49	1 26	4 39	6 49	7 41	7 44	11 50			
Bahia Blanca	8 47	9 12	10 53	1 30	4 43	6 53	7 45	7 48	11 54			

NOTA.—Por mas informos sobre las llegadas y salidas de los Trenes de las estaciones intermediarias, véase los horarios grandes.

Plaza Constitucion, Abril 1° de 1886.

SAM. ABBOTT

Gerente



THE RESULT OF THE USE OF ESPECIFICO Glicerina AT SUIPACHA

Estacion San Juan, Suipacha, March 19, 1886.

MR. HAYWARD,

Dear Sir,

Messrs. MOORE & TUDOR, BUENOS AIRES.

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The scabby sheep you yourself hand poured in February, 1885, to show my men how to use your medicine, we marked, and it NEVER TOOK SCAB ALL THE YEAR, and sheared a good fleece of wool in November, which proves the great efficacy of your dip.

* We first hand-poured our sheep, breaking up the scab, and then ran them through the bath ONCE only, and now they are perfectly cured.

I have used many kinds of dips, but there is none I like so well as yours. Yours truly, JOHN M. STAFFORD.

* N.B.—This is an excellent way of curing when two dippings are not given.—E. P. HAYWARD.

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BUENOS AIRES ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOL

253—PERU—257

NOTICE.

ENROLMENT OF PUPILS for this Session NOW PROCEEDING.

TEACHING STAFF

This staff, which is now complete, consists of the following, and, as will be seen by the qualifications appended, is perhaps the best working staff to be found in any private school, native or foreign, in the Argentine Republic.

Rector, A. Watson Hutton, M.A., F.E.L.S., Master of Arts, 'Honours' in Philosophy, Edinburgh University, Fellow of the Educational Subjects, Edinburgh University, Sessions 1879-80, and for more than eight years one of the masters of George Watson's College, Edinburgh.

Lady Superintendent, Mrs. Hutton, Government Certificated Teacher, Queen's Scholar of the Normal Training College, Edinburgh; and for more than seven years chief lady teacher in George Watson's College, Edinburgh.

Spanish, French, etc., Master, Mr. Edmund Reydams, 'Gradue en Lettres', Brussels University.

Elementary Mistress and General Assistant, Miss E. C. Waters, Government Certificated Teacher in George Heriot's Outdoor Schools, Edinburgh, and lately in Viscountess Keith's School, Kincardine on Forth.

Music Teacher, Miss M. A. Russell, lately of the Ladies' College, Edinburgh, where for the last ten years she has been teaching the Piano and Harp monium in conjunction with Professor Bridgman, the leading Music Professor in Scotland.

Drill Sergeant and Gymnastic Master, Mr. Wm. B. Waters, lately of the First Edinburgh.

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On notice being given to the Agency baggage will be collected and embarked on the steamers, or delivered at the Railway Stations.

Boats and carts can be obtained at the Agency for the transfer of baggage. Parcels collected and delivered in any part of the city.

Goods forwarded to the camp, etc. Agents meet trains arriving from Rosario and Campana at Central station. Also from the south at Plaza Constitucion. Passengers can thus have their luggage delivered at their residences by the Agency.

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A reading and writing room is now attached to the Agency for the convenience of new arrivals and visitors from the camp.

Passengers can have their letters addressed to care of the Agency. A Register is kept of clerks, mechanics, cattle-men, etc., out of employ, also of English, Irish, and German servants, but no one will be placed on the books unless they produce testimonials or references.

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

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LAWYER
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N.B.—All business will be hereafter carried on in this Capital and in La Plata.

f10-pm

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m26pm

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m19pm

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j2pm

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175-RECONQUISTA-175

m10-pm

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180—SAN MARTIN—180

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84—CALLE RECONQUISTA—84

BUENOS AIRES

m1—pm

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77-DEFENSA-77

m6-pm

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11 m—pm

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76-RECONQUISTA-76

BUENOS AIRES

m11—pm

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m17-pm

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ju19pm

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m6-pm

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151—SAN MARTIN—151

j28-tm

THE

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No. 336 CALLE FLORIDA

(Corner of Tucuman.)

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

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Cash (yearly)..... \$80 m/n

Credit..... 9-50 —

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THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, JULY 30TH, 1886.

A writer in *La Nacion* tries, without success, to draw a parallel between Gladstone and Sarmiento. It would be difficult to draw a parallel where there are no points of similarity whatever. True, both are old, and when we have said this we have said all.

In every other respect they are opposite to each other as the poles of the heavens. Gladstone commenced life a Conservative, and every day since he first entered Parliament he has been advancing in Liberal opinions. Sarmiento was proscribed in his youth, and instead of profiting by his experience he has become narrow-minded, illiberal and bigoted as years advanced. Both Gladstone and Sarmiento were entrusted with great power in their respective countries, but the former availed himself of the opportunity to secure the franchise and the full measure of civil rights to the people; the latter took away the franchise from the people who had raised him to power, and by the precedent he laid down rendered popular voting in the Argentine Republic fraudulent and delusive. Gladstone, in spite of his defeat, rules the heart of England, and he can still command a majority in the House of Commons. Sarmiento would not be elected Juez de Paz or Alderman in any village of the Republic. Gladstone is still the Old Man Eloquent who can sway the multitude by the magic of his words; Sarmiento cannot speak in public without being ridiculed as he was when he addressed a lot of school girls in Montevideo and talked to them about their dolls and new dresses. Gladstone is a most fervent Christian and sincere believer in revelation. Sarmiento believes in nothing but Darwinism and the origin of the species. In fine, Gladstone is one of the noblest specimens of the human race; Sarmiento is probably one of the most contemptible.

We cut the following paragraphs from a late number of the *Boston Pilot*—

“There has been practically but one opinion in the press of the country concerning Gladstone's defeat and the subsequent ‘loyal’ demonstration in Ulster. We are proud of the intelligence and honesty displayed on this question by American newspapers of every shade, political, secular, and religious. Whatever the outcome of Ireland's struggle, the Irish cause has won the respect and friendship of the whole American people, a respect and friendship not easily gained or lightly withdrawn.”

“The *New York Herald* says that Mrs. Yseult Dudley (the person who tried to murder O'Donovan Rossa) is to leave this country in a few days for England, her influential friends at home thinking that sufficient time has elapsed to allow any of Mrs. Dudley's movements to pass unnoticed. As Mrs. Dudley was sent to a lunatic asylum for having tried to murder an American citizen, perhaps the authorities here may not agree with the views of her influential friends. That she has such friends there appears to be no doubt. They came forward to screen her when she was arrested, and they have not forgotten her since, as this movement for her release shows.”

The *Herald* of yesterday contained an anonymous correspondence accusing us of insulting a good man simply because he is a Protestant, and draws therefrom an argument against Home Rule. The article, or letter, concludes by exhorting all Christians to do all the good possible, and introducing the sacred name of the Saviour of mankind. We may remark in reference to this that the *Herald* never does an unjust thing that it does not quote Scripture for its purpose, and in spite of its Uriah Heap-like ranting we maintain that it is very unjust to make such assertion without proofs. Will the *Herald* state where and when we insulted a man on account of his religion?

We should not have known to whom the *Herald* referred had not the same charge been made in *El Oeste* of Mercedes. More frank than our colleague of San Martin, *El Oeste* gives the name of the gentleman supposed to be aggrieved—Mr. Nicholas Lowe.

With great respect for our two esteemed colleagues, we defy them to give the slightest proof that the paragraph about him in last week's *Southern Cross* was dictated by religious or sectarian motives. They might as well try and extract turnips out of sunbeams. We have many Protestant countrymen in this Republic for whom we entertain the highest regard and esteem, and we have never said or written a single word that could be hurtful to their religious feelings either individually or in a body. The plain truth is we wrote the paragraph about Mr. Nicholas Lowe to deprecate the ‘bombo’ of which he is constantly made the object by certain newspapers. Any neighbor sells his wool, for example, and the price is given without further comment. Mr. Lowe sells his wool and, forthwith, there are all sorts of platitudes about ‘progress and go-aheadism’ until the gentleman's head is in danger of being turned, as that of the hero of *La Mancha* was turned by the stories of Amadeus of Gaul and the Knights of the Round Table. That wonderful tale about Horace Greely thrusting his head through the roof of a coach, which brought on Mark Twain a fit of hysterics, was not more frequently repeated than the story of Mr. Lowe's progressive strides. To show that we are influenced by the most kindly feelings towards him, we shall reproduce a paragraph which we printed some months ago, and therein it will be seen that we are better friends of Mr. Lowe than those newspapers that would turn him into a soap-bubble for the diversion of his neighbors:

“We all know that Mr. Lowe is a very worthy man, and like his neighbors has some little influence in bettering things around him—but he has too much good sense to grasp at the *aura popularis* which the newspapers are constantly offering, or to mistake their *vol-au-vents* for substantial bread. Well may he say to the manufacturers of inflated paragraphs ‘save me from my friends.’”

The *Herald* of yesterday contains the following insulting paragraph:

“Puck is like the Irishman who ‘never opened his mouth but he put his foot in it.’ This is not the first time that this piece of brilliant humor has appeared in the columns of our colleague who is like that statesman ‘that drew on his memory for his wit and his imagination for his facts.’ The journal that can act thus is *ipso facto* guilty of the very error it so readily attributes to others. It puts its foot into its own mouth, and our colleague should take care lest an occasion may arise when like the weasel in the corn-bin it would find it difficult to extract the limb from its awkward receptacle.”

Did the writer in the *Herald* put his pedal extremity in the wrong place when he wrote the following sentence?:

“Well may Protestant Ireland dread Home Rule (so good in itself, so just and right), knowing the venomous spirit that actuates and only awaits opportunity to insult and injure those peaceable citizens who cannot think as they.”

Who are *they*, and to whom does the word refer? In grammatical construction the sentence is an absurdity, and could only be written by one, as the *Herald* so elegantly says, ‘who had his foot in his mouth.’ In bare-faced malice and falsehood it is unique, and we only regret the *Herald* did not reserve it for its moral lecture on Sunday.

We beg to welcome Mr. James B. Gahan on his return from Europe.

ANOTHER PROCLAMATION.

Last night Dr. Rocha went through the farce of having his nominee ‘proclaimed’ in San José de Flores. Like many an-

other institution of this country, the electoral proclamation is a bastard imitation of the North-American Convention. In appearance it is an appeal to public opinion; in reality it is the mustering of forces from different parts of the province, who are bound by interest or the prospect of reward to support a certain candidate under all circumstances. There is no man in South America more expert than Dr. Rocha in that species of theatrical display. Napoleon was not more successful in accumulating troops to the surprise of the enemy than is our electioneering hero in massing together a formidable crowd of ‘libres ciudadanos.’ Not even Juarez Celman could compete with him in all that relates to the strategy of proclamation. But Juarez knew a trick worth ten of Rocha's, and after the latter had been proclaimed and reproclaimed a dozen times, his forces collapsed for want of official intervention. Rocha knows that this is the real touchstone of success in the Argentine Republic. According to the old Spanish proverb:

Allá van leyes
Donde quieren reyes.

The President of this country is the ruler and law-maker of the Republic, and the Governor for the time being claims a similar privilege in the province assigned him. Rocha is about to proclaim Achaval, whom he hopes to make subservient to his purposes, and he is working heaven and earth to draw Dr. D'Amico into his net, if indeed he has not already secured his co-operation. People are so much accustomed to official interference that even honest and independent men are waiting anxiously to see which side Dr. D'Amico will take. As soon as he pronounces his fiat the employed throughout the camp are expected to fall into line, and who will dare oppose the Commissary or the Juez de Paz, particularly in the camp, where the inhabitants are entirely at their mercy? It is not at all certain, however, that the camp officials will all, or even a majority of them, be on the side of Dr. Rocha, even supposing he have the support of the Governor. Many of the Judges are already pledged to Paz, and a wholesale removal of them would excite a storm of indignation throughout the province. At the same time the National Government will have something to say in the matter, and there can be little doubt that on the slightest disturbance there would be an armed intervention that would take all power out of the Governor's hands, as has been done in other provinces. This would be an evil to be deplored, but it would be insignificant compared to the mischief that the continuation of Dr. Rocha or his nominee in power would entail on the province.

THE DRAINAGE QUESTION.

INTERPELLATION OF THE PROVINCIAL MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Last Tuesday the Minister of Public Works was formally asked by Deputy Araujo Muñoz the following question: ‘Is the Government about to commence the general canalization of the province, or is it rather going to confine its operations to the lands inundated by the floods from the Salado river?’ The Minister replied in a very incoherent, rambling manner. He commenced by saying that the Government was deeply impressed with the desire to do all that lay in its power to advance the pastoral and agricultural interests of the province. The Hon. Deputies are already aware of the patriotic spirit which animates the Executive Power. You, gentlemen, must already know that there have been many obstacles thrown in our way—difficulties that appear insurmountable present themselves—difficulties that we are bound to fight against and to overcome if possible. It is, however, necessary to proceed with caution, for, the project of the canalization of the province is vast and of the greatest

importance. The question must be studied minutely and in all its details in order that the work may be carried out successfully and satisfactorily. It is, sir, a notorious fact that a vast zone of territory suffers immensely from periodical inundations, diminishing the revenue and riches of the province. Such a state of things cannot go on for ever—we must do something to ward off these inundations of lands eminently fit for pastoral and agricultural industries. In 1881 the Government ordered the survey and leveling of a large zone (comprising 3000 leagues) of the province to be taken; and in 1882 about 6,000 leagues comprising the lands flooded by the Salado and the Vecino were included in the survey. It has been said, sir, that these surveys are inaccurate, but those who make such an assertion are unable to sustain it, as they have not made any survey of the lands to which I have alluded. The work was entrusted to the well-known and talented engineers Lavalle and Medici, whose names are a guarantee of the perfection of the survey. These engineers have presented to Government the complete study of two of the nine sections which comprise the lands along the Salado and the Tigrá to the sea and the camps of Ajó. Before the end of the present year the detailed survey of the remaining sections will be accomplished. The entire province will be drained and canals that will serve as means of communication offering cheap modes of transit for our produce will be cut along the route traced by the engineers.

Deputy Muñoz: Will the Government accept the offer of those gentlemen who offer to assist in defraying the expenses of the drainage of their lands immediately benefited?

The Minister: Government will present, before a week, a project to raise funds to carry out the work without any necessity of appealing to private individuals or of increasing the taxes.

Deputy Muñoz then proposed that the Chambers declare they would see with great pleasure the drainage works commenced immediately and prosecuted with vigor.

This motion was combated by the Minister as the works would be commenced very soon along the Salado and Vecino.

Deputy Muñoz then withdrew his motion, and declared he was satisfied with the explanation given by the Minister.

We think it is easy to satisfy the honorable Deputy and his colleagues. Are you, readers, satisfied? The *Southern Cross* is not. We promise to look sharply after this important matter.

THE CIVIL MARRIAGE BILL.

There now seems to be little doubt that in the present session of Congress a bill will be brought in by Government to secularise the marriage contract in this country. The draught of the bill is said to be already prepared by the so-called Minister of Worship, and was presented to the President and his Cabinet this week for their approval. It is reported that Dr. Ortiz, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Dr. Pacheco objected to the bill, and that the members of the Government were far from agreeing as to the expediency or wisdom of introducing it. But after the discussion is over it will remain for President Roca to decide, and if Wilde can secure his assent he will not hesitate to press the matter on Congress, where he expects as usual to find a majority in favor of his anti-Christian theories. Wilde feels ashamed that in the road to apostasy and irreligion he should be outstripped by his neighbors Santos and Santamaria, both of whom with profane hands have usurped the place of the Church and have turned one of the most holy sacraments of our religion into a mere civil bargain. By the election of Juárez Celman Wilde has got a new lease of power, and he is resolved to inaugurate

his second reign by a direct attack on the Church which he most solemnly swore to defend. On next October Dr. Juárez will swear on the Gospel of Christ to protect and support the Catholic Church, and a Te Deum will be sung in the Cathedral in thanksgiving to God for his elevation. His Ministers will also take the same solemn oath to befriend the Church, and at least one of them has all along avowed his hostility to that Church. He will, we fear, before then have struck a blow at the sanctity of religion, the purity of morals, and the happiness of society, by introducing his Civil Marriage bill. How long will the President and Ministers present themselves before the public and the world as oath-breakers? The Catholic Church is still the Church of the State. Its laws and its privileges are registered in the Constitution, and as long as that is the case any violation of its tenets is a public scandal and a crime against the civil law. Wilde can no more secularise marriage in this country than he can shut up the churches or prevent the sacred minister from visiting a dying patient. The sacred character of the marriage contract is sanctioned by divine law, and is acknowledged even by those outside the Church. That sacred character will remain in spite of the interference of the civil powers, and every true Catholic will still feel bound in conscience to disregard the civil decree when passed, and to avoid the path to licentiousness which an infidel Minister would open to him.

THE WESTERN RAILWAY.

It is unfortunately true that not a single week passes away without affording a confirmation of the anarchy prevailing in the administrative department of the Western line of railway. This railway presents the extraordinary phenomenon that in proportion as the net-work is being completed and new means of traffic are provided, in proportion as the trade is more developed the annual return in profits is diminishing instead of increasing, as it ought to be. But it presents another, and no less singular phenomenon, namely, that it has a superintendent who is at variance with the directors, and who seems bent upon widening the split between him and them by publishing to the world the difference of opinion which prevails, thereby showing a great want of tact and common discretion. If his object is to throw discredit on his fellow-labourers he should remember that the directors will be judged not separately but in a body, and that in reflecting on the entire administration of a most important branch of public business he is reflecting on himself. It is no wonder that such an abnormal state of things should have given rise to certain expectations among English financiers that the management of the line would one day fall into their hands. We are inclined to believe that the Minister of Public Works has the very best intentions, and we are glad to see that he has directly interfered in the matter of the Southern Line. We hope he will act with an energy befitting the occasion. The Western line of railway has been, and still ought to be, one of the most prosperous in the Republic. Its progress has been stopped and its glory somewhat dimmed by incompetent administration, and its superintendent makes the confession without taking into account that he is thereby bringing a most serious charge against himself. The Minister of Public Works is prepared to assume the responsibility of superintending the line and the best results may be expected from the change. It is an excellent opportunity for a public man to prove the worth that is in him. —*La Nación*.

QUOUSQUE TANDEM?

Lord Salisbury has taken office, and his first announcement is that he will adopt coercion as the mode of governing Ireland. That is to say the Tory Ministry

will fall back into the old groove of force and violence, injustice and folly. The shades of old Cromwell will be evoked, and the reign of Buckshot Forster will be enacted over again. The hopes and expectations of millions of Irishmen will be dashed to the ground and the Orange landlords and magistrates will be allowed to ride rampant on the necks of the people. Not even the question of local boards will be taken into consideration until it suits the convenience of Her Majesty's Government. The people of the sister island will be treated like a crowd of naughty schoolboys. Their protests and complaints will go for naught. The more they ask the less they will obtain, and the great Tory pedagogue will lash them into obedience. If they should not be contented with seaweed and starvation while their task-masters are wallowing in luxury, why then there is Manitoba, to which they will be banished like a herd of cattle, as Cromwell transported thousands of Irish boys and girls to the Barbadoes to work as slaves. Verily, things have come to a nice pass in this enlightened nineteenth century when the leader of a constitutional Government proclaims this to be the only remedy for a people demanding their freedom. If England should, by the voice of her representatives, accept this brutal and sanguinary policy there would be nothing for Irishmen but to prepare to defend themselves by any and every way they could against the cruel and merciless tyrant, but there is still some common sense left in Englishmen, and for the sake of their own safety and that of their government they will think twice before adopting the blood and iron policy. Under the present constitution of the House of Commons we dare say that Salisbury's Government will not last one week should he attempt to carry out his designs. The majority of the House may be opposed to Home Rule, but it is equally certain that there is a majority opposed to coercion. We need not be surprised then at hearing of another change of Ministry in the immediate future. Hartington and Goschen are unwilling to touch the Tories even with a long pole. Some vital question must soon arise, which will draw the different sections of Liberals, Radicals, and Home Rulers together, and then exit Salisbury and the coercionists.

THE BRITISH HOSPITAL.

A meeting of the trustees and subscribers was held on Wednesday afternoon in Mr. Neild's offices, Maipu 77, for the purpose of considering the propriety of granting authority to the Managing Committee to raise on mortgage of the Hospital a loan of \$60,000 for the purpose of completing the new buildings.

There was a large attendance. The chairman opened the proceedings. The report of the committee was then read by the secretary, and it showed that the position of the Hospital is such as to warrant the incurring of the proposed debt, the available assets, exclusive of the new buildings, on which over \$60,000 has been already expended and paid, being over \$50,000. The principal conditions of the loan are the following:

1. Authority to issue a loan of \$60,000 in 120 bonds of \$500 each, bearing interest at 7 per cent per annum payable half-yearly, and having a minimum amortisation fund of \$2000 per annum, besides an extraordinary amortisation of \$22,000, from the proceeds of the old premises, for which bills are held payable in 1888.

2. No further loan to be raised on any of the property of the Hospital, and no part of the property to be sold until the new loan has been paid off, except with the express consent of the bondholders.

These conditions were favorably received by the meeting. Most of those present offered to subscribe toward the loan, and

the Committee assured the meeting that it might be considered as almost floated.

Subscription lists will shortly be opened at the London and River Plate Bank and at the English Bank, but friends desirous of subscribing can do so direct through any member of the Committee. —*The Herald*.

ORPHAN BOYS.

The following is a copy of a letter which we have received from an esteemed camp friend, Mr. Andrew J. O'Hogan of Ramallo.

Anybody wishing to procure a comfortable home and a means of education for a little boy, might communicate with Mr. O'Hogan.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR, Having seen some time ago in the *Southern Cross* reference made to destitute or orphan boys, I wish to say that I am in want of a boy accustomed to the camp, one about 12 years of age. I would support, clothe, pay him some wages, and also teach him. If you should know of any such you would do me a favor by communicating with me. I am, dear sir,

Yours faithfully,
Andrew J. O'Hogan.

GENERAL ITEMS.

There is a letter in this office for Miss Mary Mulrain.

On Saturday, the Sta. Susana O'Gorman will be married to Dr. Alberto Lopez, son of Dr. Vicente Lopez. Canon O'Gorman, the bride's uncle, will officiate at the ceremony.

We regret to hear of the death of Father William Crook, who last year spent some months in this country for the benefit of his health. Deceased was a native of Rishton, Lancashire, and was educated at the English College in Lisbon. He died at his residence in Brindle, and his death is deservedly deplored by the many friends who knew him during life.

Mrs. Ponsati has been awarded \$60,000 m/n damages against the Southern line of railway for the death of her husband, and Mrs. Arana \$35,000 m/n and costs for the death of her son. The sentences were given by Judge Molina Arrotea.

The accountant Weterval claims \$15,000 for having prepared Sr. Carabassa's account of his administration of the Moore testamentaria, and C. Ivan Horner claims \$10,000 for having kept the books containing such accounts.

There will be a change in the timetable of the Southern line of railway from Sunday the 1st of August. The train which now leaves La Plata at 2.50 p.m. will in future leave at 3.30 as an express, and will reach the Constitution station at 5.17 p.m. The train will leave Burzaco at 4.30 p.m. The train which leaves La Plata at 5 will leave in future at 5.45 p.m., and will reach the Plaza Constitución at 7.45. The compound train which leaves the Plaza Constitución at 1.13 for San Vicente will do duty on Sundays and holidays as a passenger train only.

According to the daily reports the total number of deaths in Rio in June was 885 or an average of 80 a day, which is equivalent to an annual rate of about 33 per thousand. The deaths from consumption numbered 150, from yellow fever 17. The total number from yellow fever since January 1st was 967.

The total number of immigrants to Rio in June was 1570, of which 998 were Italians, 346 Portuguese, 76 Spanish, 58 Germans, and the remainder of different nationalities.

The Chief of Police has laid before the Home Minister a note from the commander of the fire brigade urging the advisability of providing a floating fire-engine for use in the Riachuelo. The cost would be about \$2,000. Major Calaza, in his report, dwells on the great advantage to which the town of the Boca, as

well as the vessels lying in the river all the way to Barracas are exposed. The greater part of the houses are wooden, and there are likewise a large number of timber yards and stores in which highly combustible materials are deposited in enormous quantities. In the actual condition of affairs down there, it is safe to say that in the event of a fire breaking out nothing short of a miracle could save the place, ships and all, from wholesale destruction.

Sarah Bernhardt has been invited by several French residents in this city to a banquet to be given in her honor on Monday evening.

Sarah Bernhardt has continued to attract large crowds at the Politeama during the week. Last night she acted the part of 'Adrienne Lecouvreur' before a large house. The plaudits were loud and long.

List of passengers per s.s. 'Maskelyne,' Commander James Dixon:

Mrs. R. B. Carlisle, Miss L. C. Carlisle, Miss E. C. Carlisle, C. Carlisle, Miss Gould, Miss Annie Davies, Miss Cumming, Miss Kate Rae, Mrs. Holtum, Miss T. A. Holtum, J. V. V. Holtum, R. Holtum, Miss A. M. Holtum, Miss Mary Baker, F. P. Branch, I. F. Nicholl, C. C. H. Pengelley, Miss Bessie Davidson.

Third-class:—Mr. and Mrs. Hayes and five children, James Taylor, W. H. Danton, C. Shaw, A. J. Harris, J. Newborn, P. Furlong, A. Anthony.

Mr. Casado was robbed of \$8000 m/n worth of jewels belonging to his wife in the Hotel Frascati on Monday night. Mrs. Casado left the door open when they retired to rest, and during the night the thieves entered and stole the case containing the jewels, two boxes of Havana cigars, a watch, a lot of clothes and other things. They missed a small portmanteau with 5000 dollars in it, and upset another small box of gold coin over the bed without awakening the sleepers.

Diphtheria is so bad in Balvanera parish that the public school there has been closed, as several of the little pupils caught the disease.

Twenty thousand Chilean vine trees for Roca Colony have arrived from Valparaiso in the 'Aconcagua.'

The Carlo Circus Company left on Wednesday for Rio Janeiro. They expect to return early next year.

Another German baron has come to this country. His name is Henry Witte Van Hamstede. It appears he has been commissioned by the Dutch Government to study the flora and fauna and cull samples.

General Roca has, it is stated, bought Sr. Escalada's house in Calle San Martin, between General Lavalle and Tucuman. The price is \$70,000.

The Inspector of National Colleges and Normal schools is engaged in drawing up a memorial to Congress praying for the necessary authority to establish mixed Normal Schools in Mercedes and San Nicolas, in the province of Buenos Aires. According to the fundamental law touching these institutions, the Provincial Government is bound to provide sites for the buildings.

Mr. Henry Edwades, H.M.'s Secretary of Legation in this city, will leave for Europe on Sunday, he has been appointed Secretary of the Legation at Athens.

A young Englishman named Henry Richards committed suicide on Wednesday at San Gerónimo, near Rosario, by shooting himself through the heart. He was only 23 years of age, and he left no explanation of his rash deed.

The English Bank has been swindled out of \$3000 by means of a forged cheque. On Thursday a young man, whose initials are given as S. M. and who was formerly an employé in the house of Messrs. Buhigas and Co. called at the English Bank and asked for a new cheque book for that firm. After some hesitation the bank clerk, who knew S. M. and supposed him still to be with Buhigas and Co., gave him the cheque book, although according to the regulations the produc-

tion of a written order from Buhigas and Co. should have been insisted upon. Later in the day S. M. presented a cheque for \$3000 signed Buhigas and Co. which was immediately cashed. On the following day Messrs. Buhigas and Co. were requested to arrange the matter, and this led to the discovery that the signature on the cheque was forged. In the afternoon the cashier saw S. M. in a carriage and had him arrested. He was taken to the comisaria of the 1st section and there admitted the charge, stating that he had all the money in his house. At night the Comisary went with an officer, the prisoner and Sr. Buhigas to the prisoner's house. Being asked to produce the money he said that he had spent some of it, but that if permitted he would go to a friend next door and borrow the sum deficient. He was allowed to go next door accompanied by the police officer, who with extraordinary simplicity was induced to wait at the door while the prisoner went inside for the money. The result was that the prisoner disappeared and not a dollar was found in his room. The above is the story given by *El Diario*.

The forger who so cleverly hoodwinked the police was captured at San Fernando.

Messrs. Luro's great canal from Brightman Bay, in front of Isla Verde, to the Colorado River, is already begun and the works are being pushed ahead rapidly by eighty laborers. This canal will have a length of 60,000 metres, say eleven leagues, and will irrigate a great part of Mr. Luro's immense estancia on the Colorado.

Mr. John Morley, speaking at Bradford, stated his conviction that until the Irish quarrel was settled the country could scarcely enter upon any great foreign undertaking. He denied that the Government policy would lead to separation, and he adjured his audience not to thrust Ireland back into the sullen furnace of her old afflictions.

In a few months more the workshops of the Western Railway at the Once will be closed up, and the central offices will henceforth be in La Plata.

Mr. Thompson has commenced an anti-Catholic crusade in Mercedes, and the municipality having granted him a site to build a Sunday-school, several of the most respectable inhabitants are petitioning Government to annul the resolution of the municipal body.

Don Salvador Gomez was brutally assaulted on Friday evening as he was entering the National Bank, of which he was a director. His assailant is named Zavalleta. Sr. Gomez was honored with a public banquet and presented with an album the same evening. On Wednesday Mr. and Mrs. Gomez left this city on a trip to Europe, and they expect to be absent for a long time.

On the first night of Sarah's performance there were 250 carriages waiting in the neighbourhood of the Politeama theatre.

It is reported that a frozen meat trade will be established in Montevideo for export to Rio Janeiro.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

London, July 29.

The following new Ministers have been named:

Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Marquis of Londonderry; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Lord Idlesleigh; Minister of War, W. H. Smith; First Lord of the Admiralty, Lord George Hamilton; Secretary of State for India, J. A. Stanley; Postmaster-general, Lord John Manners; Sir Michael Hicks Beach is Chief Secretary for Ireland; Lord Ashbourne, Lord Chancellor of Ireland; Lord Randolph Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Hon. Edward Stanhope, President of the Board of Trade; Viscount Cranbrook, Keeper of the Privy Seal.

Liverpool.

Buenos Aires wool 30 to 32 per cent yield, 6¹/₂ d per lb. Camp sheepskins, 5¹/₂ d per lb.

**THE
ENGLISH BANK
OF THE
RIVER PLATE.
(LIMITED)**

**[RECONQUISTA 71 & 77;
BUENOS AYRES.**
AND
**CORNER OF Calle Puerto and Cordoba,
ROSARIO.
MONTEVIDEO.
117-Calle Misiones-117
AND PYSANDU.**

Authorized Capital..... £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital..... 1,000,000
Commercial and other Current Ac-
counts opened.
Deposits received at sight and for
Fixed periods.
Bills Discounted, Negotiated, or Col-
lected.

Advances made, upon Approved Se-
curities.
Letters of Credit issued on London,
the Continent, the United States and
Brazil for Commercial and Travelling
purposes.
Bills of Exchange issued and purchas-
ed on the following places—
London, and the principal towns in
England, Scotland and Ireland;
Paris,
Bordeaux,
Antwerp,
Genoa, and other places in Italy,
Spain,
Switzerland,
The United States.
Montevideo,
Rio Janeiro, and other places in Brazil.
Transfers of Funds to or from this
Country and the Continent can be effect-
ed by telegram or otherwise, through
the medium of the Banks' Chief Office at
No. 8 Old Jewry, London E.C.

Also, every description of Banking bu-
siness transacted on liberal terms.
The following rates of interest will be
allowed and charged by the Bank, until
further advice.
Allowed—
Credit Balances in Current
Account and Deposits at
Call..... 3 per ann
Deposits at 30 days notice..... 5 do
Do for 60 days fixed..... 5 do
Do for 90 days fixed..... 6 do
Do for 6 months fixed..... 6 do
Deposits in "oro se ado"
In current account..... 2 1/2 per ann.
Fixed deposits 60 days..... 3 do
90 do..... 4 do
Charged—
Overdrafts in Current Ac-
count Gold or Paper..... 10 per ann.
Discount according to arrangement.
**T. H. JONES,
Manager.**
Buenos Ayres, January 2, 1886.

**ENGLISH TIMBER-YARD.
John E. Turner & Co.,
335—Calle Mendoza—335
BOCA.**

HAVING arranged with Mr. Ed-
ward Casey to conduct the sale
of all the handbay posts consigned to
him from up the river, we can supply
our customers with posts of all kinds
at reduced prices, guaranteed of first
quality, viz., principales, postes, medios
poste, livianos, and estacones.
Also palmas and canes, patent steel and
iron Ryland and other patent wires, gal-
vanized sheets, rock salt, Portland ce-
ment, white pine, spruce, pitch-pine,
rails for corals.
Dr. Hall's Sheep Dip, for curing the
scab and foot-rot; destroys all insects;
promotes the growth and improves the
quality of the wool.

335, Calle Pedro Mendoza.
st pm

**WENK BROS.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS
ENGRAVERS.
AND
SILVERSMITHS.
Workshops on the Premises
for Manufacturing and Repairing.
ENGRAVINGS ON METAL
AND STONES.**



This Establishment is now in a posi-
tion to manufacture any and every de-
scription of Jewellery in the latest and
most elegant styles; and to fulfill any
orders that may be received.

PRICES MODERATE.
36—CALLE RIVADAVIA—26

**BANCO NACIONAL
93—RECONQUISTA—93**

Horas de oficina: de 10 a.m. a
3 p.m. y los Sabados hasta las
4 p.m.

Desde la fecha y hasta nuevo aviso
la tasa de interes sera como sigue:

ABONA	
Sobre depositos en cuenta corriente	3 o/o
a plazo de 60 dias	5 o/o
y arriba	5 o/o
cuyo saldo pasa de	1 o/o
\$f 200,000.....	1 o/o
en caja de Ahorros	8 o/o
despues de 80 dias	8 o/o
Desde \$5 hasta \$	1000
.....	6 o/o
Desde \$1001 en ad- elante.....	5 o/o
en oro a 60 dias ..	2 o/o
en oro a 90 dias ..	3 o/o

COBRA
Por descuento de Pagars de co-
mercio y de Letras de pago in-
tegro o cuya amortizacion no
baje, en ningun caso, de 25 o/o
trimestral..... 7 o/o
Por descuento de Letras con am-
ortizacion en menos de 25 o/o .. 8 o/o
Por adelantos en cuenta corriente 9 o/o

Buenos Aires, Agosto 1 de 1885
M. A. MAXWELL
Secretario

**LA VELOCE
NAVIGAZIONE ITALIANA**

Linea postale commerciale coll'
America Meridionale (Arma-
tore) Cap. Matteo Bruzzo.

El rapido vapor Italiano

Salda de Buenos Aires el

**PARA
MONTEVIDEO, RIO JANEIRO,
SAN VICENTE,
GENOVA Y NAPOLES**

El rapido Vapor Italiano

MATTEO BRUZZO

Salda el

18 de Agosto

**PARA
EUROPA Y ESCALAS**

Por mas informes ocurrir a

P. CHRISTOPHERSEN

Bn Buenos Aires—Piedad 98

En Montevideo—Piedras 144

m4 pm

**ECONMICAL PAINT
FOR
IRON AND WOOD**

H. THOMPSON and Co.'s Magnetic
Oxide of Iron Paint is very suit-
able for Estancieros and proprietors of
houses on account of its durability, be-
ing prepared for use it can be applied by
anyone without the trouble of mixing.
It preserves iron from rust if applied be-
fore corrosion begins, and maintains its
colour even under the summer sun and
without blistering. It is a certain cure for
damp walls or defective roofs, and is so
hard that it can be walked upon with-
out injury.

One pound covers four square yards
of wood or iron, and being both paint
and varnish combined, two coatings of
it are equal to four of ordinary paint
and varnish.

In tins of 1, 3, and 4 arrobes, ready for
use, price 3s per arrobe. Quantities to
suit purchasers.
The ENAMEL PAINT is
recommended for any outdoor work,
as for garden seats, walls, etc., where a
durable polished surface is desired.—
In tins of 2lbs, ready for use, price 1s.25,
and in larger tins.

E. BERGMANN & CO.

112—LAVALLE—112

js8-lm

**NO MORE
RHEUMATISM**

Those who suffer from Rheumatism
would do well to try

**DINNIM
CURE**

which is guaranteed to effect a certain
cure in almost all cases, however ob-
stinate.

Sole Agent—

MURRAY & SEEDORF

ANTIGUA FARMACIA CRANWELL

84—RECONQUISTA—84

u10-lm

**HOLY CROSS
COLLEGE**

595 - CORRIENTES - 595

BUENOS AIRES.

—:0:—

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

—:0:—

For further particulars apply
to, or address, the Director

DR. JAMES P. KELLEY,
may 1—pm



**Wm. A. Isard,
SURGEON DENTIST.**

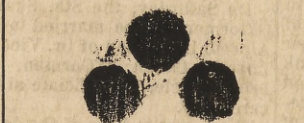
89—MALPU—89

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

PRICES MODERATE.

89—Malpu—89

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TO CAMP MEN.

MAKE A NOTE OF IT,
and don't forget to pay a visit

A LAS 3 BOLAS

177—CALLE 25 DE MAYO—177

Large assortment of Second-hand cloth-
ing, recados, saddles, boots, oil-
skins, etc.

Suitable for camp use.

Cheap!! Cheap!! Cheap.

To prevent falsifications of the

'TEA CELESTIAL'

It is packed only in 1/4 and 1-lb. air-
tight packages.

THE MANDARIN CHINESE TEA ASSOCIATION

TÉ CELESTIAL

UNICOS AGENTES

SNELL & CO.

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LA PREVISORA

COMPANIA NACIONAL
DE SEGUROS SOBRE LA VIDA

29--CALLE PIEDAD--29
ALTOS

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

Los Estatutos fueron aprobados por el Gobierno Nacional en Abril 21 de 1885.
Esta es la Primera Compania Argentina de Seguros sobre la vida. Se
emiten toda clase de pólizas con tarifas mas bajas que cualquier Compania
extranjera, pues se localizan los capitales en este pais donde producen mayor
renta, con menos gasto.

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

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

ES UNA INSTITUCION MORALIZADORA:
Porque inculca hábitos de ahorro en todos las clases sociales, vincula a los
asociados por nuevos lazos de eleccion y de interes, y salva de la indigencia
a las viudas y huérfanos.
Con una insignificante cuota anual, un padre de familia asegura un capital
importante en caso de su muerte o bien para su ancianidad, o para su hijo
en determinada edad.

JUNTA DE VIGILANCIA

Presidente, Dr. E. Carranza Viamont

Vice-Presidente 1, Dr. Victor Martinez

Vice-Presidente 2, Dr. Alejandro Arocena

Secretario, Dr. Hugo A. Bunge

Vocales,—Dr. Antonio E. Malaver

Dr. Tomas Anchorena

Dr. Isaac M. Chavarria

Suplentes—Patricio Ham, Marco Avellaneda, Eduardo Murphy, Fco. Noceti

INSPECTOR GENERAL—HECTOR S. SOTO

OFICINAS—De 10 a.m. a 5 p.m.

Casilla de Correo 482—Teléfono No. 4142—Panteléfono No. 404

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**ENGLISH
DRAPERY STORE**

ALBERT GEBBIE

DEFENSA, Nos. 47, 49 & 53

One square from

PLAZA VICTORIA

I have always in stock goods suitable
for camp use, such as Woollen Blankets,
Quilts, Wincies, strong and serviceable
Dress Goods, Corduroy and Mole skin,
Flannels, Crimean and large Cotton
Shirts, Woollen and Cotton Shirting, a
large assortment of Hosiery, Stays, etc.
All articles kept of good quality.
Also an assortment of useful Croch-
ery.

AGENTS FOR

Linck's Extract of Tobacco

Sold on Importer's terms.

Sold on Importer's terms.

Sold on Importer's terms.

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Sold on Importer's terms.

THE CHILDREN.

A correspondent says the following beautiful lines were found in the desk of Charles Dickens after his death. Independent of their intrinsic beauty, they show how tender the heart of the great novelist was toward children:—

When the lessons and tasks are all ended,
And the school for the day is dismissed,
And the little ones gather around me
To bid me good-night and be kissed;
Oh, the little white arms that encircle
My neck in a tender embrace!
Oh, the smiles that are halos of heaven,
Shedding sunshine and love on my face!

And when they are gone I sit dreaming
Of my childhood, too lovely to last,
Of love that my heart will remember
When it wakes to the love of the past;
Ere the world and its wickedness made me

A partner of sorrow and sin,
When the glory of God was above me,
And the glory of gladness within.

Oh, my heart grows weak as a woman's
And fountains of sorrow will flow,
When I think of the paths steep and stony
Where the feet of the dear ones must go;

Of the mountains of sin, hanging o'er them,
Of the tempests of fate growing wild;
Oh, there's nothing on earth half so holy
As the innocent heart of a child!

They are idols of hearts and of households,
They are angels of God in disguise,
His sunlight still sleeps on their tresses,
His glory still beams in their eyes;
Oh, those truant from earth and from heaven,
They have made me more manly and mild,

And I know how Jesus could liken
The kingdom of God to a child.

Seek not a life for the dear ones
All radiant, as others have done;
But that life may have just enough shadow
To temper the glare of the sun.

I would pray God to guard them from evil,
But my prayer would bound back on myself;
Ah, a seraph may pray for a sinner,
But a sinner must pray for himself.

The twig is so easily bent,
I have banished the rule and the rod;
I have taught them the goodness of knowledge,
They have taught me the goodness of God.

My heart is a dungeon of darkness,
Where I shut them from breaking a rule;
My frown is sufficient correction,
My love is the law of the school.

I shall leave the old home in the autumn,
To traverse its threshold no more;
Ah! how shall I sigh for the dear ones
That meet me each morn at the door.

I shall miss the good night and the kisses,
And the gush of their innocent glee;
The group on the green, and the flowers,
They are brought every morning to me.

I shall miss them at morn and at even,
Their song in the school and the street;
I shall miss the low hum of their voices,
And the tramp of their delicate feet.

When the lessons and tasks are all ended,
And Death says school is dismissed,
May the little ones gather around me
To bid me good-night and be kissed.

«PADDY'S DREAM.»

A FRENCH BOOK ON IRELAND.

Messrs. Plon, Nouriet and Co., the Paris publishers, have issued a book which may take rank as literary success with 'John Bull and His Island.' It is called 'Le Reve de Paddy et le Cauchemar de John Bull. Notes sur l'Irlande' (Paddy's Dream and John Bull's Nightmare. Notes upon Ireland,) and is from the pen of Mons. H. St. Thomas, who mercilessly exposes the iniquity of Government in Ireland and ridicules or denounces the Orangemen none the less vigorously because he is himself a Protestant.

The book has not yet appeared on this side of the water, but we find some extracts in an able review in *United Ireland*, among them this keen analysis of English misrepresentation of the Irish case:—

'First you take from a man, by violence and without any other right than that of the stronger party, half the patrimony of his ancestors, then, piece by piece, the other half, but always legally, and because he refuses to obey laws which violate his religion—and you call him a robber.'

'You fix an exorbitant rent upon the land he tills, and as he finds himself in consequence unable to pay you, you seize his

crop, turn him out of his cabin, and throw him, for form's sake, a miserable alms which he never asked—and you call him a beggar.'

'You ruin his industry by laws of your making; he has no more work, and he refuses to till for you the land of which you have robbed him and which can no longer support him—and you call him an idler.'

'As he pushes audacity so far as to complain for centuries without ceasing, to claim his own and to threaten to take it back, you forge shameful laws afresh against him, cast him into prison—and call him a brigand.'

'As himself, his wife, and his children are dying of hunger, besotted with misery, covered with rags, and dying, for want of better in the mud of the ditch—you call him «dirty.»'

'This is exactly what the English in former times have brazenly done, and what the English of to-day tranquilly continue; the difference being that the first committed the robbery and that the second keep on reaping the fruits. And when, proofs in hand, you point out their work to the English of to-day, they reply what the generations before them have constantly replied, contradicting thus one after the other. «All that may have been true down to the present, but it is not true of the actual moment.»'

'But all this is not ancient history, and Mr. Gladstone had not to look far behind him in order to be made «blush.» It is the story of the hour I write in, which unrolls itself dolefully among the Irish fields.'

Dublin, Mons. St. Thomas says, has incontestably the air of a capital. To be convinced of this it is enough to walk from College Green to O'Connell-street. In spite of its marks of decay, of its Liffey, and of its climate, he found it an inspiring and sympathetic city—a city 'which was once the soul of a country, the heart of a nation, and which is destined to become so again.' 'It was there,' he exclaims, 'the destinies of a people used once to be swayed around College Green, everything in Ireland seemed to move; there the volunteers assembled in front of the Parliament House, within whose walls, the patriot members, led by Grattan, the Mirabeau of Ireland, demanded back the rights of nationhood. Dublin, in short, was the rallying place of all the great spirits of the country, and it was in presence of its edifices they became illustrious.'

The streets of Dublin he finds remarkable nowadays for statues, soldiers (particularly Lancers and Highlanders), nursery-maids, policemen, and priests. To the Catholic clergy of Ireland he pays a very warm tribute. They spare neither time nor pains in their mission, he says, and they are not content with merely preaching. They have been found all through history at the head of their people in their struggles against oppression, and they occupy the same position to-day.

'Important as has been their rôle in the past, it was never more important than now—to preserve at the same time their dignity as ministers of the Gospel and the respect of the people. The practical piety he witnessed here impressed this traveller greatly. 'What they are least in want of in Ireland,' he says, 'is churches, and what the churches are least in want of is votaries. Independently of Sunday, when the churches are thronged with crowds who find the means, in spite of their poverty, to don holiday attire, the faithful visit the chapels voluntarily every day of the week. Men and women of the people between their hours of labour, mechanics leaving the workshops in the manufacturing towns, women of the middle class during their promenade, are habitual visitants at the places of worship.' The ladies of Ireland are lavishly complimented by Mons. St. Thomas for their beauty, their breeding, their patriotism, their culture, and their knowledge of Irish history! Of the educated Irishman of good family he says that he is 'the most delightful specimen that can be imagined, even by us French, of the finished gentle-

man.' It is not all praise of things Irish in Mons. St. Thomas' book. Few of our faults and peculiarities escape his sharp eye. He laughs at the snobbery which prompts Dublin tradesmen to print 'Purveyors to the Queen' over their shops, and one of the best things in the book is a satirical skit in dramatic form upon the conferring of the degree of doctor of music by Trinity College upon the Princess of Wales during her recent visit. Degrading sights to be witnessed in the neighbourhood of the public-houses, the sorry picture of poor old women used as bearers of 'sandwich' advertisements, and many another blemish of Irish life are pointed out with true but not unkindly finger.

Mons. St. Thomas has studied Irish history as closely as he has observed Irish life, and his book is as much a history as it is a description. It would be impossible to separate the two elements, they are interwoven with such consummate skill. Riant humor, practical landscape painting, characteristic incidents, and bits of the color of the present day are blended with gloomy facts of history and even with statistics, with that inimitable *touché légère* which is the birth-right of the French literary man. In the midst of an account of Brian Boru's victory over the Danes, for example, Clontarf is described as 'a spruce and pretty little maritime village, where on Sundays the nursemaids of Dublin, accompanied individually by a fraction of the Highlander garrison, conjugate the verb «to flirt» while eating enormous cockles; Brian Boru to-day could take a tram-car there.' A masterly sketch of Irish history is thus attractively unfolded—a sketch through which runs a generous note of resentment against English calumny and injustice. His first sentence gives the key to the spirit in which it is written. 'A thousand years before the birth of Christ, in the fabled time of the siege of Troy, two centuries before Lycurgus, and 300 years before Rome appeared; 2700 years in short before the fall of the Salisbury Ministry—Paddy in his island possessed a constitutional monarchy.' No leading phase of Irish history is omitted in this sketch from the legislation of the Bretons down to the general election of 1886, and perhaps the most immediately interesting portion is the account of the present political movements and the present leaders of Irish opinion.

England's dream 'Ireland without the Irish,' as a result of it all is having a rude awakening. 'Ireland,' exclaims Mons. St. Thomas, apostrophising the English in a chapter on boycotting. 'Ireland such as you have made her is your punishment. You are all boycotted by her! Do not laugh—or you may laugh at the wrong side of the mouth!'

AN AWFUL CHASTISEMENT.

A few years ago, the parish of Somerstown, England, was under the care of an aged but excellent priest; a man who devoted himself to his flock and watched over each individual of it as far as was in his power. Many were the weary hours he passed with those whose ears seemed deaf to his exhortations, and many the prayers he said for such as never prayed for themselves.

There was one person in particular who caused him much anxiety. This was a young girl who had formed an attachment for, and was intending to enter into marriage with, a young man of vicious character and dissolute habits. The priest being acquainted with these facts, and knowing that such an alliance would only entail upon the girl a life of misery, did all in his power to prevent it. At length yielding to her pastor's entreaties the girl peremptorily discharged her unworthy lover.

The man was furious and his wrath concentrated itself on the head of the priest, whom he shrewdly suspected of being the occasion for his disappointment. He set himself to work to devise a method for revenge, and provided the justice of his intended victim's course by determining on a horrible sacrilege and murder. He resolved to feign severe illness in an out-of-the-way place remote from his own dwelling, send for the priest, and shoot him through the heart when he approached his bedside, calculating on escaping from the locality before the crime could be detected.

Having found a companion as bad as himself, he told him to go to the priest and beg him to come at once to the bedside of a dying man; he, in the mean time, said he would go to bed in the house indicated, so that when the priest arrived he might have no suspicion of any deception. So, at the time fixed upon, the friend started for the presbytery.

It was a dark night, and there was a violent storm of wind and rain. The old priest had just finished saying his office, and was preparing to go to bed when he heard a loud knock at the door. It was somewhat unusual for anyone to call so late, especially in such weather, and the old man opened the door of his room and tried to listen to the inquiry of the housekeeper as to what was his business, but the wind blew so hard and the rain made such a noise against the windows, that he could not catch the words. In a few minutes the housekeeper came upstairs:

'A sick call, Father.'

'It is too late to-night,' answered her master, 'tell them I will go to-morrow morning.'

'But, father, the messenger says the man who sent him is very ill and he hopes you will go at once.'

'I will speak to him myself,' said the priest, and going down stairs he asked if the case was a very urgent one, saying he would call early the following day; but the man insisted that it was most pressing, that his friend was indeed dangerously ill.

'It is past eleven o'clock now,' returned the old man, 'and I am weak and infirm.'

'I was desired to beg of you to come immediately,' replied the stranger, 'my poor friend needs your ministry at this moment.'

'I will be with him by 6 o'clock to-morrow morning,' said the priest again.

'For the love of God I entreat you to come to-night.'

'Well, I cannot refuse when you ask me for the love of God,' said the devoted priest, turning aside and preparing to follow his conductor.

In a few moments the two set out through the inky darkness. The rain poured down in torrents, a sharp wind beat it against the old man's face, and he shivered with cold and fatigue; yet still he walked patiently onward, regardless of the storm, for had he not been asked to do it for the love of his divine Master?

After they had proceeded silently on their way for some time the guide turned down a narrow street, and stopped before an isolated building. He used no ceremony about entering, but pushing the door open, motioned the priest to follow him up a rickety stair-case. On the landing he stepped aside, pointing to a closed door, and said:

'That is the sick man's room, will you be pleased to walk right in, father. He is expecting you.'

The unsuspecting priest passed in as directed, the guide himself remained outside. The apartment was dimly lighted, but in one corner the priest could distinguish a bed with the form of a man stretched upon it, and nearly covered entirely from view by the bedclothes.

The man made no movement as the priest approached and bent over him with inquiries respecting his condition. Somewhat alarmed, the priest drew aside the bed-clothes and found to his horror that the face beneath was icy cold and the eyes glassy. He felt for the pulse hastily, and as his fingers touched the wrist they came in contact with the pistol clenched in the dead man's grasp. That the weapon had been designed as the instrument of his own destruction the good priest never for a moment imagined; going to the door he called

ed to the man who had invited him hither, and who quickly advanced at his bidding. Pointing to the lifeless form on the bed, the agitated priest demanded an explanation.

For some moments the accomplice gazed at the remains of his wretched associate in speechless amazement; then, sinking on his knees before their intended victim, poured out the whole story of their murderous scheme.

The emotions of the aged priest were divided between sorrow over the swift vengeance meted out to his would-be slayer and gratitude to God for his miraculous preservation; for it was plain that the guilty man had suddenly been called from life that he might not execute his design on God's holy minister.

The remorse-stricken accomplice manifested every sign of sincere repentance, and led the priest safely back to his home, where like a true disciple of his Master, who on the cross begged forgiveness for His executioners, this good servant of God spent many long hours of that eventful night praying for the men who would have assassinated him. For the living that he might be diverted from his career of crime, and for the dead, that repenting at the moment of dissolution, intercession in his behalf might yet avail him.

DOMESTIC

Variety in food—Some sensible remarks are made in the *American Agriculturist* on the desirability of a variety in food. The writer mentioned says:

'Often a sickly, waning appetite can be stimulated by some exceedingly simple changes in the commonest articles of daily food. Slices of dry bread are uninviting; but the same bread lightly browned, with a delicately poached egg resting on the crisp toast, becomes altogether another item in the bill of fare. Cold beef or mutton have become standard dishes for wash-day or other slim dinners. But an accompaniment of pickles for the one and jelly for the other makes all the difference in the world between tasteful and bald utilitarian housekeeping. Oatmeal porridge is a most excellent breakfast dish, yet it is well to occasionally substitute in its place berries or other fruit, or even a change to pearl hominy, or cracked wheat, or corn-meal mush. I know there are forty different ways in which to prepare potatoes, and should not be surprised to learn that there may be fifty, yet how few are the tables, especially in the country, where one sees this vegetable except in the stereotyped boiled whole, mashed, or fried. A great variety of delightful dishes can be made with apples at all seasons of the year, whether one has fresh or canned fruit. Breakfast, dinner, or tea need not lack a healthy relish if one has a dozen or so of apples within reach. I do not enumerate the host of what are known as «made dishes», which can be so quickly and so easily concocted out of remnants. I know it is worth the trouble to set on the family table—not courses of elaborate dishes—but a wholesome, agreeable, and yet economical diversity of food.'

Cork leather, as produced in France, is claimed to possess some special advantages as compared with the natural skins. In its production thin sheets or pieces of cork are covered on both sides with an extremely thin indiarubber skin, with any ordinary texture or fabric outside of all, the whole becoming thus a sort of homogeneous texture or tissue, and although the cork sheets in their normal state are readily permeable by water, friable, and brittle, and possessed of very little strength or cohesion, having only the positive qualities of lightness and non-conduction of heat, yet when subjected to the treatment in question the product is very supple, and exhibits great strength in resisting tensile strain. While also still retaining its comparative lightness and impenetrability to heat, it is rendered both waterproof and impermeable to

moisture. The external appearance of the material varies according to the nature of the textile substance used in combination with the cork.

It is said by one who has tried it, that cayenne pepper sprinkled upon hot flannel will afford instant relief to persons troubled with neuralgia.

Never wash in warm water before going out in the cold air. Such a practise will roughen the skin. Warm water should be used only before retiring.

A growing inability to sleep in sickness is ominous of a fatal result; in apparent health, it indicates the failure of the mind; so on the other hand, in disease or dementia, a very slight improvement in the sleeping should be hailed as the harbinger of restoration.

Mortar and paint may be removed from windows with hot, sharp vinegar.

Grained wood should be washed with cold tea, and then after being wiped dry rub with linseed oil.

Whole cloves are now used to exterminate the merciless and industrious moth. It is said they are more effectual as a destroying agent than either tobacco, camphor or cedar shavings.

To cleanse spots from broad-cloth or woollen goods take half an ounce of glycerine, alcohol, and sulphuric ether, two ounces of aqua ammonia, half an ounce of powdered Castile soap, and add water enough to make one quart of the mixture. Use with brush or sponge and rinse with pure water.

Essence of peppermint painted on a burn causes the pain to cease at once.

Well-ventilated bedrooms will prevent morning headaches and lassitude.

A cup of hot water drunk before meals will prevent nausea and dyspepsia.

AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFECTING NUMEROUS CLASSES.

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

TESTIMONIAL.

Dear Sirs,
By chance I obtained from a friend (Mr. Fred. Stearne) some of the 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. I may say that on no account would I remain without this remedy and I will be glad to receive a box of the same.

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

COMMERCIAL.

Gold	July 29,
Sales A.	133
Sales B.	953
Sales C.	763
Sales D.	77
Sales E.	81
Credit L.	91
National Bank Shares	131 20

Produce of all classes is in brisk demand and good prices are offered.

We hear that 6 m/n per arroba has been offered for the coming clip of the Lozano estancia in Marcos Paz.

In Exchange we quote on London 47 1/4 to 47 3/4, on Paris 4'95 to 4'98, Antwerp 4'98 to 4'99, Hamburg 4'02 to 4'03.

Sr. Alvear is still determined to carry out his fatal boulevard scheme. Many of the properties on the way have already been submitted to valuation, and in some cases the valuation has been agreed to by the owners. In other cases the owners have appealed to the courts for protection against the expropriation process.

The meeting of the Sala Comercial in the produce plazas and the new rate of selling produce by kilos and cents is the talk of the whole market, and some very responsible and representative consignatarios oppose the measure on the ground that the farmers and estancieros require more time and notice for so important a change. Still all the principal wool buyers have signed in favour of the measure, and some of the consignatarios. The rule will run so:

Dry cow hides by the 100 kilos.
Fañegas by the 100 kilos.
Wool by the 10 kilos.
Sheepskins by the kilo.

Congress is about to vote another loan of ten millions for the National Government.

We cut the following paragraphs from the *Standard*—

«We learn from the very best sources that the quantity of new wool already contracted for reaches 250,000 arrobes, which we may always accept as £130,000 fresh exchange in the market. These contract sales continue, the following were reported and at splendid prices. The Bell wool Banda Oriental, 4 1/4 gold. The Napp do, Buenos Aires, reserved price, said to be 5 nats. The Aguirre, dododo.

«The Tatay wool has been offered for but will not be sold on contract, only in the market when it arrives.

The Provincial Minister of Public Works has sent a Message to the Legislature asking for the necessary permission to sell by auction the following properties belonging to the Western Railway: Once de Setiembre workshops, Calles Pasco, Centro America, Corrientes and Tucuman, measuring 40,463 square metres; lands Calles Solis and Suarez, measuring 1955 square metres; 29 lots Calles Entre-Rios, Solis, Suarez and Zeballos, measuring 18,852 square metres. In Barracas al Norte on the Riachuelo, a piece of land measuring 33,783 square metres. In San Nicolás de los Arroyos on the River Paraná, 8 lots measuring 702,461 square metres. Basura lands in Calles Rivadavia, Victoria, C. Pringles, measuring 12,109 sq. metres.

The Custom House receipts on the 26th were \$84,261'29 m/n, making since the 1st instant \$1,672,310'59 m/n, or a total since the 1st of January of \$1,792,552'65 m/n.

The meeting of the Italian Bank shareholders came off on Tuesday, Mr. Devotto presided. The profits of the bank for the half-year were larger than any previous six months. The deposits of the bank show an increase of 3,000,000 m/n on the previous half-year, being 50 per cent augment. The out-going directors were all re-elected, and a motion carried to name a special committee of two to report within 15 days on the advisability of opening an agency or branch in the Boca.

A meeting of the shareholders of the 'Previsora' Life Insurance Company was held on Thursday to receive the annual report, to authorise the payment of a dividend, and to elect three direc-

tors in place of Messrs. T. Dugan, Emilio Bunge, and Rafael Hernandez, and four suplentes in place of Messrs. P. Ham, M. Avellanada, E. W. Murphy, and J. Noceti. On the 30th June 379 policies were in force for \$2,533,074. The premiums received during the first year amounted to \$125,631, of which \$75,912 had been set aside as a reserve fund to meet claims on policies, and \$6724 has been added to the policies by way of bonuses. One policy of \$5000 has been paid and \$6000 has been paid in reduction of the expenses of installation. The balance of profits is \$17,281, which it is proposed to distribute in the following manner: 25 per cent to the reserve fund, 5 per cent to the directors, 16 per cent to the shareholders, and the balance to be carried over to increase future dividends.

Don Felix Pereira has been appointed manager of the Provincial Bank branch in Arrecifes, and Don Lucas Cordoba of that in Salto.

Mr. J. Dutton and Co. has presented a petition to the Provincial Government asking for 25 leagues of land in the 11th section with the object of establishing an agricultural colony.

The «Maskelyne» from Southampton has arrived with cargo and passengers for this port. The «Darwin» from London, has arrived bringing 2000 tons cargo for this city and 1000 do. for Rosario. The «Caxton» from Liverpool, arrived to-day. The «Hogarth» has left this port for Liverpool with 25,500 bags of maize, some dry hides and sheepskins. The «Mozart» has shipped a cargo of maize from Zarate. The «Marana» has taken in a cargo of maize and other produce at the Boca.

«Another great land purchase in Cordoba is reported, 18 leagues at 6000 m/n per league, Mr. Vicente Casares buyer, Mr. Monsegur seller, who bought the land recently at 3000 m/n per league.

One of our countrymen is about purchasing a house in the Calle Callao for 60,000 m/n. Another wealthy countryman has purchased a house in Calle Piedad for 23,000 m/n.

The public land sales in the port of La Plata take place on the 29th of August.

A fine estancia on the south of the Rio Negro nearly opposite Pringles, is offering in the market. The property is known as Sauce Blanca and belongs to the widow Murga.

An evening colleague reports the following new contracts in wool:

15,000 arrobes from Messrs. Ocampo's estancia in Baradero at reserved price.

27,000 arrobes from Mr. R. Otero's estancias on the arroyo Chico, do.

12,000 arrobes from the Ramos Mejia and Moore estancias in Maipu, do.

Large lots of wool have been bought outside on contract at from 75 % per arroba to 125 %. The well-known Shennan wool is said to be sold on contract at reserved price.

«Capones are so scarce in the northern districts that buyers for the freezing companies are now scouring the western camps. A well-known buyer went to Mercedes last week, but could get neither the number nor the quality of the animals he needed.

Messrs. Rodriguez Laneta have sold the wool, 2500 arrobes, from their establishment «Tres Bonetes» in Saladillo, and 4000 arrobes from their estancia in Trenquelauquen at an average price of \$4'90 per arroba to deliver on the establishments.

«The following sales of horned cattle are reported:

5500 cows and novillos in Bahia Blanca at 12 m/n per head.

3000 cows in Azul at 6 m/n.

1500 cows in 25 de Mayo at 7 1/2 m/n.

The sale of 2800 cows, al corte, 7 1/2 nats, 12 per cent novillos, reported also 1000 'al corte, sin novillos, 8 m/n, also several large troops of capones at reserved rates.

Messrs. Sanchez and Moreno sold six imported German rams at an average price of \$226 m/n each, and three rams from the

cabaña Rivadavia at 80, 90 and 100 m/n each.

Mr. E. Barrenechea has purchased for inviernada in Magdalena 1150 novillos from Lincoln at \$11 m/n each, 1000 do. at 11 1/4, 1000 do. from the partidos of Bolivar and Trenquelauquen at 11 m/n each.

Mr. Zenon Pereyra has sold 8 leagues of land in Santa Fe, in the department Las Colonias, for 12000 m/n.

A colleague announces the sale of 4 leagues of land in department San Geronimo, Santa Fe, for 22733 m/n, seller Mr. E. B. Dickinson, buyers Messrs. E. Ortiz and Co.

Mr. Fco. Bustamante sold to Messrs. Devotto Bros. 11 leagues of camp in Rio 4° for \$10,000 m/n per league.

Mr. José C. Acosta sold at auction 158 squares of camp in Giles belonging to the testamentaria of N. Gutierrez for \$10,270.

From Messrs. Pico and Gomez's circular we take the following sales in camp properties during the last fortnight:

In Lobos—5400 hectareas for \$10'80 per hectarea. Las Heras—645 hectareas for \$4'45 each; buyer José Pico. In Moreno—398 do. for \$63 each, and 17 hectareas for \$120 each. In Mantanzas—14 do. for \$221 each. In Las Flores—12,842 do. for \$14 each. In Lincoln—2700 do. for \$5'55 each.

In Tres Arroyos—1350 do. for \$8 each. In Bragado—3580 do. at \$18 each, and 1250 at \$9'34 each. In Azul—461 do. at \$13'04 each. In San Pedro—18 do. at \$53'61 each. In Junin—486 do. at \$27'70 each. In Quilmes—50 do. at \$45 each. In Navarro—34 do. at \$50 each, and 393 at \$63'42 each. In San Vicente—7 do. at \$665 each. In Barracas—3 do. 46 areas at \$533'40 each.

In National Territories—Sec. 9 22,500 hectareas in lots 11, 12 and N W angle of lot 19 fraction A for \$1'40 per hectarea; buyer Martin de la Torre. Section 7 10,000 hectareas in lot 13 fraction C for \$1'30 per hectarea; buyer Juan Shaw.

In the Province of Santa Fe—64,125 hectareas in La Capivara at \$5'19 per hectarea; 47,900 do. on the Arroyo del Rey at \$5'56 each; 450 do. in the department of Irundo at \$19'55 each; buyer Victor Perran; 1800 hectareas in Capivara at \$8'16 each; buyer Cabal and Nocetti; 21,600 hectareas in the department of the Colonias at \$6 each; buyer P. Ritou.

Province of Córdoba—Department of Union—49,390 hectareas which belonged to the Argentine Bank at \$3'44 per hectarea.

The following commercial telegrams have been received:

«London, July 23.

National Bonds (1881).... 99

Do. (1884).... 84 1/8

Province of Buenos Aires (1870).... 99

Do. (1882).... 94

Hard Dollars, 6 o/o..... 76 1/4

Treasury Bills, 9 o/o..... 86

British Consols 3 o/o..... 101

Silver bars at 43 1/4 d. per oz.

Bank rate of discount 2 1/2, o/o.

Ex. of Paris on London fcs 25.21.

«Antwerp, July 23.

Salted ox hides (light) 20-25 kilos fcs 63; heavy do 32 40 kilos fcs 61.50. Beef tallow fcs. 64, mutton do 61. Bones and boneash (no stock.) River Plate wheat fcs. 18. Maize fcs. 10-75. Linseed fcs. 26-25.

Hamburg, July 23.

Salted ox hides 10-16 kilos at 11 m. 75.

Havre, July 23.

The River Plate wool auction opened with a rise of 30 o/o. Good attendance of buyers and active demand.

CORRALES DEL SUR

PRECIOS:

Novillos muy gordos y grandes, carne y sebo, 600 900.

1er apartado vacas y novillos, carne y sebo, 300 550.

Id 2º 220 280.

Flaco chancheria 120 180.

Cueros de novillo 140 160.

Id de vacas 105 115.

Terneros grandes 200 250.

Id mamones 80.

Novillos de saladero 320.

Id para inviernada 240.

Id vacas 160 220.

Desechos 80 120.

Vacas y novillos en pie 500.

Capones y ovejas 54 64.

Se carnearon para el abasto 633 animales y 71 terneros.

THE PLAZAS.

Wool.	ONCE.
Superior	110
Good	83 88
Borrega	70 80
Regular	—
Bellies	—
Hides.	
Good camp	190 200
Middling	—
Horse Hides	2 m/n.
Hair	160
Nonatos	160
Calfskins	185
Sheepskins	
Matadero	per lb 32 28 17 1/2
Pelados per doz	19
Corderitos reg.	22 20 ris.
Wheat.	
Coast	—
Salado	6.25 m/n.
Barley	4.10 m/n
Maize	
White, shelled	2.25 2.15 m/n
Yellow, in grain	2.50 m/n

Wool.	
Superior	112
Good	85
Bellies	80
Borrega	80 90
Hides	
Good camp	208 205
Sheepskins superior	33 46 ris.
Matadero	180
Corderitos	20 17 ris.
Hair	180 175
Horse hides	54
Maize, white shelled	2.30 m/n.

Wool.	
Superior	112
Good	85
Bellies	80
Borrega	80 90
Hides	
Good camp	208 205
Sheepskins superior	33 46 ris.
Matadero	180
Corderitos	20 17 ris.
Hair	180 175
Horse hides	54
Maize, white shelled	2.30 m/n.

BIRTHS.

On July 18th, at the estancia Los Tojos, Olavarría, the wife of Thomas Sinclair, of a daughter.

On July 21st, at Banfield, F.C.S., the wife H.D. Woodwell, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

On July 15th, Patrick Gilligan, aged 38 years; for many years a resident in Monte.

On July 13th, at the British Hospital, John Fay, aged 90 years; native of Westmeath, Ireland.

On July 15th, at his son-in-law's residence, Saladillo, Eugene Keena, a native of County Westmeath, Ireland; aged 82 years. He died fortified by the rites of the Catholic Church, surrounded by a large circle of friends and deeply regretted by all who knew him.

On July 20th, at Temperley, George, son of James Yorston, station-master, aged 14 years.

R. J. FARRAN, Reconquista 175, General Camp Broker

CASH ADVANCED on Estancia lands. For further information, apply R. J. FARRAN, Reconquista 175

ESTANCIA LANDS, open or wired, for Sale or to Rent, in different parts of the Republic. Apply R. J. FARRAN, Reconquista 175

CATTLE al corpe, and novillos on Sale by R. J. FARRAN, Reconquista 175

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, with practical knowledge of camp matters, and capital, is desirous of meeting with someone under similar circumstances, with a view to partnership in an estancia. For further particulars, apply R. J. FARRAN, Reconquista 175 jy15-1m

TO RENT

The well-known Estancia Uncallito

24 leagues from the town of Salto, the property of John J. Murphy. 40 squares long by 30 wide, surrounded by the camps of the late Don Julio Pacheco, Don Jacinto Fuentes, and that formerly owned by David Lamata and embracing part of the splendid cañada and laguna Uncallito.

The camp is fenced, and has also two potreros to feed rams and fine sheep. There is no road through it, an advantage few camps can boast of.

The estancia house (an azotea) is advantageously situated in the centre of the land, and has a sala, dining room, two bedrooms below and two in the «altitos», besides a store room, cellar, and w.c.

The out offices are of brick and shingle and consist of a galpon for shearing with a wool room attached, kitchen, two bedrooms, coach house, hen house, a house for a capataz, and a splendid sheep dip, with boiler, well, etc. The puestos are all of the same material as the out offices. There are also two splendid «jagueles» for either sheep or cattle, one each side of the camp.

The place will be disengaged on the 1st December next. The owner has at Rojas 1185 mestizo cattle, and 8000 first-class sheep that would be sold to stock the place if the arrangement would suit. For terms etc., apply to

Mr. William Murphy, Salto or to John J. Murphy, 576 Calle Real de Flores, Almogro, B. Bires. jy18to

Adolfo BULLRICH Y CA.

RESUMEN DE REMATES A EFECTUARSE

JULIO

Sábado 31—6 leguas kilométricas, seccion 2, núm. 10, letra A, en Alsina 78 y las 2.

AGOSTO

Domingo 1—8 propiedades en el pueblo de Arrecifes, a la 1.

Jueves 5—25 carneros Rambouillet de los señores Lozano hnos, en Alsina 78 a las 2.

Jueves 5—Carneros Rambouillet del establecimiento El Venado de F. Senilosa, en Alsina 78 a las 2.

Martes 10—15 Carneros Rambouillet de Ocampo hnos, en Alsina 78 a las 2.

Miércoles 11—Judicial. 1900 ovejas en el pueblo de Ramallo, a las 2.

Jueves 19—Carneros Negretes de los sres Lozano hnos, en Alsina 78 a las 2.

Viernes 20—Carneros Rambouillet de B. Martinez de Hoz, en Alsina 78 a las 2.

Domingo 22—Remate feria en el establecimiento San Carlos, en Canelas a las 12.

Lunes 30—Remate feria en el establecimiento San Martin, en Canelas a las 2

78-ALSINA-78

NATAL T. DE TORRES

¡O JO! ¡O JO!

POR ORDEN DEL SEÑOR PRESIDENTE DEL BANCO DE LA PROVINCIA

Y en virtud de la autorización que le confiere la ley 43 de Octubre de 1860 y la escritura de hipoteca a favor del Banco de la Provincia, otorgada por el Dr. Juan Diego Harratt

La cuarta parte de las conocidas Estancias

LOS MERINOS Y LOS MOCHOS Una Legua

ES LA QUE SE REMATA, CUADRA MAS CUADRA MENOS

BASE DE VENTA SOLO PS. 50,000 M/N. VÁLE DOBLE

Partidos SAN VICENTE Y RANCHOS

Es el condoninio que le corresponde a dicho Sr. Harratt con los demas coherederos, el establecimiento Los Mochos da \$444.33 oro al año y Los Merinos 330000 de la antigua moneda corriente. Callese pues el pingue en teres que dan.

LUNES 16 DE AGOSTO A LAS 2 EN PUNTO

Procederé a la venta de dicho campo, en el patio del Banco Hipotecario que ha tenido la bondad su señor Presidente de concederme, para mayor comodidad de los interesados.

Mayores detalles daré despues.

Los linderos de este campo son los señores Luis Saenz Pena, Acosta, Schridan de Wietelman, Dominguez, Robinson, Arce y otros.

El comprador abonará el 5 o/o al firmar al boleto de compra venta.

Los títulos y obligaciones Hipotecario a favor del Banco, estan en mi poder al disposicio de los Señores interesados y por mas datos, a mi escritorio—

73 San Martin, altos jy14a16

IMPORTANTO A ESTANCEROS

NO MORE OINTMENT FOR THE FOOTROT

P. MCNEAVE'S Patent Foot-Rot APPLICATION

Completely supersedes the use of Ointment, Bluestone or Paste, and provides a Remedy at once speedy, economical, and thoroughly effectual for the cure of FootRot in Sheep. One application will prove its value. The concurrent testimony of the best judges in the colonies of Australia and New Zealand have approved of P. McNeave's Foot-Rot Application.

Mr. P. McNeave has recently arrived in this country, and will undertake to give demonstration of the efficacy of this remedy in person.

Any Estanciero who desires, and is willing to place any number of sheep afflicted with the disease at the disposal of Mr. McNeave, he will undertake to effect a cure in person with his remedy, free of charge.

Mr. McNEAVE United States Hotel, 278 Paseo de Julio jy10-1m

Familia que no consuma HESPERIDINA

debe consultas con aquella que siempre tiene a mano

UNA BOTELLA

de este sano tónico-licor, y se convencerá de que

ES UNA NECESIDAD CASERA

21 años de éxito lo prueba.

M. S. BAGLEY y Ca.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

FRED. STEARN

SOLE AGENT FOR W. J. BUSH & CO. LONDON

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