

# THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

VOLUME XII, No. 30.

BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1886.

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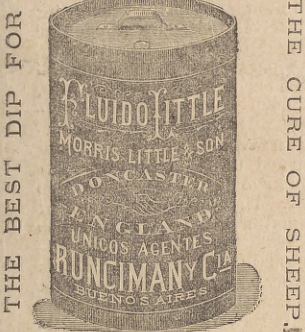
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## MONTEVIDEAN NEWS.

Madame Bernhardt's secretary,  
Mr. Jarrett, died on board the  
'Trent.' The body was landed  
and taken to the mortuary of the  
English Hospital. Mme. Bern-  
hardt and Mr. Grau are expected  
to come from Buenos Aires to at-  
tend the funeral.

It has been found impossible  
to raise the statue of Garibaldi  
from its resting place at the bot-  
tom of the sea on the English  
Bank, where the ship bringing it  
was wrecked.

A subscription, limited to 20  
centavos each person, is being  
raised to pay the fine on the ad-  
vocates of the imprisoned jour-  
nalists. They have been again  
fined \$1000 for their last peti-  
tion.

## SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN MAILS.

London, June 31.

In the provinces of Lein-  
ster, Munster, and Connaught  
nearly all the Nationalist mem-  
bers were returned unopposed,  
and in Dublin, where some of the  
seats were contested, the Tories  
met with a most crushing de-  
feat. Mr. Healy, Mr. Justin Mc-  
Carthy and Mr. Sexton are vigor-  
ously fighting the battle in the  
north. The news of Mr. Sexton's  
triumph in Belfast was the moti-  
ve for great rejoicing all over  
Ireland.

Mr. Parnell has received in-  
formation of a remittance of  
1000 dols. through the National  
Bank of Cleveland, of 1000 dols.  
for the same fund as the result of  
Bishop Gilmore's lecture, and  
£100 from Ovila, Ontario. The  
treasurer of the New York Na-  
tional League has remitted by  
cable to Mr. Parnell a further  
sum of £3000 in aid of the Irish  
Parliamentary fund.

In Stephen's Green, Dublin,  
several hundred voters who had  
supported Sir Edward Guinness  
at the last general election trans-  
ferred their suffrages to Mr.  
Gray. He has run up his ma-  
jority from 1940 odd to 2443.

There was great excitement in  
Glasgow. The Irish carried 4 of  
the 7 divisions. The defeat of  
Mr. Mitchell Henry by so deci-  
sive a majority as 864 atones for  
the unexpected defeats in other  
divisions.

The result of the contest in  
Newry has been announced. Mr.  
John F. Small appeared at one of  
the windows of the assembly  
rooms and announced the splen-  
did majority for Mr. McCarthy to  
the parties assembled, which  
was subsequently confirmed by  
the official declaration as fol-  
lows:

McCarthy, N. ....	1183
Saunders, C. ....	716
Majority .....	467

Mr. Michael Davitt, speaking  
at Ravenhill in support of Mr.  
Newbiggin's candidature, re-  
plied to the speech of Lord Har-  
rington, and declared that be-  
tween the concession of a domes-  
tic legislature such as would sat-  
isfy the just aspirations of the  
national sentiment of Ireland  
and the policy of repressive leg-

islation, there was no medium  
course which would settle the  
difficulty. He declared emphati-  
cally that the land question could  
not be settled out of Ireland. If  
they would give them the privi-  
lege it would keep capital in Ire-  
land, develop the natural re-  
sources of the country and make  
Ireland a country of peace and  
prosperity.

Mr. Clarke, ex-high sheriff, in  
addressing the Drogheda grand  
jury, said:

'Mr. Foreman and gentlemen  
of the grand jury—I think that a  
representative body like this  
should not separate without  
giving expression to their opin-  
ion on the all-absorbing ques-  
tion of the day. I beg to move  
the following resolution: "That  
we, the members of the Grand  
Jury of the County of the Town  
of Drogheda, tender our grateful  
acknowledgments for the heroic  
efforts he has made and is still  
making to obtain for the people  
of this country the right of self-  
government. That a copy of this  
resolution be sent to Mr. Glad-  
stone, Mr. Morley, Mr. Parnell,  
and his Excellency the Lord-  
Lieutenant."

The resolution was carried  
unanimously.

The polling took place in Der-  
ry City, and when the votes were  
counted there appeared to be a  
majority of 102 against Mr. J.  
McCarthy. Subsequently it was  
stated that after the unofficial  
announcement as to the seat, a  
bundle of one hundred of Mr.  
McCarthy's votes was ascertained  
to be credited to Mr. Lewis.  
Amid great excitement a recount  
took place, with the result that  
Mr. Lewis was returned by a  
majority of three. Another tele-  
gram reported that the first count  
ended in a tie. A desperate hiss  
was then raised, and the mayor  
decided three votes more in favor  
of Mr. Lewis. The official figures  
are:

Lewis .....	1781
McCarthy .....	1778

On the part of Mr. McCarthy a  
protest was entered, and a peti-  
tion was decided on.

## TELEGRAMS.

London, Aug. 1.

The Hon. E. Stanhope, Presi-  
dent of the Board of Trade, has  
exchanged that post for that of  
Secretary for the Colonies, and  
Col. Stanley has accepted the  
Secretaryship of the Board of  
Trade. Sir R. A. Cross is named  
Secretary of State for India and  
Earl Cadogan Lord Privy Seal.

Telegrams from China an-  
nounced that the Dutch steamer  
'Hay' on her voyage from Acheen  
to Oran was attacked and cap-  
tured by Chinese pirates, who  
killed the captain, the chief  
mate and the chief engineer.  
The captain's wife and the re-  
mainder of the crew were made  
prisoners, and \$15,000 is de-  
manded for their ransom. The  
Dutch authorities will endeavor  
to free the captives and chastise  
the pirates.

The balloon 'Torpille,' which  
has a special apparatus for put-  
ting it in motion and steering it,  
left Cheam in Surrey and des-  
cended in London.

Referring to the fishery ques-  
tion between the United States  
and Canada, it is said that as a  
last resource the affair will be  
settled either by arbitration or  
by a treaty.

Circulars are being distribu-  
ted all over Wales demanding  
autonomy, and declaring that  
the time has arrived when the  
Welsh ought to have the right to  
govern themselves, because Par-  
liament makes no laws for the  
Welsh except to enrich the pro-  
prietors.

The Welsh members of Parlia-  
ment intend to form a new party  
in Parliament on the same basis  
as the Parnellite party.

Sir E. Webster has been ap-  
pointed Attorney-general, Mr.  
W. T. Marriott Judge-advocate  
and Earl Lathom Lord Cham-  
berlain. The appointment of  
Mr. Henry Matthews as Home  
Secretary was suggested by the  
Queen. It has given much sat-  
isfaction to the Catholics, as it  
indicates the abandonment of the  
old Conservative tradition that a  
high public post ought not to be  
given to a Catholic.

The Cabinet has been definitely  
organised as follows:

Prime Minister and First Lord  
of the Treasury, Lord Salisbury;  
Lord Chancellor, Lord Salisbury;  
Lord President of the Privy  
Council, Viscount Cranbrook;  
Lord Privy Seal, Earl Cadogan;  
Chancellor of the Exchequer,  
Lord Randolph Churchill; First  
Lord of the Admiralty, Lord  
George Hamilton; Secretary of  
State for Foreign Affairs, Lord  
Idesleigh; Home Department,  
Mr. Henry Matthews; War, Mr.  
W. H. Smith; Colonies, Hon.  
Edward Stanhope; India, Sir R. A.  
Cross; Chief Secretary for Ireland,  
M. Hicks Beach; Lord Chan-  
cellor of Ireland, Lord Ashborne;  
President of the Board of Trade,  
Colonel F. A. Stanley; President  
of the Local Government Board,  
Mr. Henry Chaplin.

The Earl of Aberdeen, ex-Lord  
Lieutenant of Ireland, left Dublin  
for London. On his departure  
he was the object of enthusiastic  
ovations on the part of the  
inhabitants. Several farewell  
speeches were delivered, expres-  
sing the great regret which the  
inhabitants of Dublin felt at part-  
ing with the genuine representa-  
tive of the Government which  
had been defeated for wishing to  
satisfy the national aspirations,  
and also expressing their wishes  
for a prompt realization of Mr.  
Gladstone's projects and for his  
return to power.

Sir Charles Thompson Ritchie  
is appointed President of the  
Council of Local Government,  
Colonel W. Hood Walrond and  
Hon. Sydney Herbert Junior  
Lords of the Treasury, Baron  
Henry Womersley Under Secretary  
of the Board of Trade. The  
Duchess of Buccleugh has been  
appointed Mistress of the Robes  
to Her Majesty.

Disturbances continue in Bel-  
fast and people are much exci-  
ted. The police came into con-  
tact with the mob and many of  
the disturbers and of the police  
were wounded. The troops were  
obliged to charge with fixed bay-  
onets to clear the streets.

Dublin, July 30.

The Freeman's Journal says  
that the appointment of Lord  
Londonderry as Lord Lieutenant  
of Ireland and Sir Michael Hicks  
Beach as Chief Secretary are  
omens of coercion against which  
Irishmen must be on their guard.  
The Pall Mall Gazette takes the  
same view of these appointments.  
Placards have been posted up  
all over the city calling upon the  
Irish to meet by millions to make  
the grandest possible manifesta-  
tion when Lord and Lady Aber-  
deen leave Ireland. Amongst  
other things it declares that by  
the manner in which the Irish  
take leave of Lord Aberdeen they  
will prove their gratitude for the  
efforts made by the great Eng-  
lish statesman to obtain the con-  
cession to Ireland of her right to  
autonomy.

The National League has or-  
dered its members to prepare for  
a general strike against the pay-  
ment of rents.

Paris, Aug. 5.

General Boulanger confesses  
to having written to the Duke  
d'Aumale thanking him for hav-

ing proposed him for the rank of  
General. Some think that Bou-  
langer is no longer worthy to  
hold the portfolio of War.

A plot to murder the Vizier  
was discovered in Constantino-  
ple.

Of the 500,000 shares of the  
Panama Canal Company 450,000  
have been taken up.

The Conservative newspapers  
have opened a violent campaign  
against General Boulanger on  
account of the recent decrees  
against the Orleanist princes,  
and they publish as a proof of his  
disloyalty several of his letters to  
the Duke d'Aumale, in which not  
very long ago he declared his de-  
votion to the Duke, then his  
military superior.

Rome, Aug. 1.

The celebrated musician and  
Hungarian composer Abbe Listz  
died to-day at an advanced age.

Although the cholera epidemic  
has not assumed grave propor-  
tions victims to it are dying daily  
in various provinces of the king-  
dom.

Lisbon, Aug. 2.

The King has left on a pleasure  
trip to England, Sweden, and  
Norway, and will return by way  
of Germany, etc. in September.  
The Duke of Braganza has been  
appointed regent.

Vienna, July 30.

The Minister of War has issued  
an order prohibiting the atten-  
dants of newspaper correspon-  
dents at the autumn exercises of  
the Austrian army.

Rio Janeiro, July 31.

The Minister of War has order-  
ed the arrest of Colonel Cunha  
Mattos for having written an ar-  
ticle in a newspaper which is  
considered in controversion of the  
ordinances.

Calcutta, July 31.

According to the latest news  
from Burmah the Dacoit insur-  
rection has not yet been subdued  
and there is strong reason to be-  
lieve that the insurgents receive  
reinforcements from villages on  
the Chinese frontier.

Bayreuth, Aug. 1.

The Abbe Listz died at 12  
o'clock last night.

New York, Aug. 1.

A frightful storm swept over  
the bay on Friday night, among  
other disasters caused by it was  
the capsizing and sinking near  
Sandy Hook of the steamer  
'Sarah Cro,' which was bring-  
ing 16 ladies and gentlemen from  
Atlantic city to this port. Seven  
of them were drowned. They  
were all from Philadelphia.

Washington.

The Committee of Foreign Af-  
fairs have approved of the action  
of the President of the Republic  
in demanding of Mexico the im-  
mediate release of Mr. Cutting.  
Should the House of Representa-  
tives approve of this resolution  
and the Mexican Government re-  
fuse to release Mr. Cutting, the  
American Minister in Mexico  
will be withdrawn immediately.

Mr. Tilden, ex-Governor of  
New York, who was Democratic  
candidate for the Presidency of  
the Republic, has died in New  
York.

Asuncion, Aug. 2.

The mendicants' asylum was  
opened yesterday at the Reco-  
leta. About 4000 persons were  
present.

The Bank of Commerce was  
also opened. The President of  
the Republic, the Ministers, the  
members of the Diplomatic Corps  
and others attended both cere-  
monies.

Rosario, Aug. 2.

A new colony called General  
Artigas has been founded in the  
camps to the west of this pro-  
vince.

The prolonged drought begins  
to make the agriculturists anxi-  
ous about their wheat and flax  
crops.

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REMARKABLE DISCOVERY  
OF A  
MARE'S NEST IN ROSARIO.To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

It seems that certain Buenos Aircan newspapers are not to have a monopoly of the fruits of Pickwickian investigation. The light is spreading fast, stimulating even budding journalists in the provinces like the genius who rules the *Rosario Observer* to quote for our information on the Irish question extracts from a novelist who, not satisfied with falsifying the facts that came under his eyes also undertook the hazardous task of prophesying. These spurious predictions were specially compounded to take in people of limited reading and strong prejudices, being destitute of all originality, inasmuch as they are merely garbled reproductions of what certain distinguished *Irishmen* had said and written before Lever wrote 'The Knight of Gwynne.' Of course we do not consider Lever an Irishman—he was only a *West Briton*—quite another sort of thing: in fact, a poor devil whose highest ambition it was to be made British Consul, or any insignificant thing in return for raising a laugh at the land in which he was born. His longing was gratified by his being appointed British Consul at Florence, where his life became a burden to him through the disgusting persecution he was subjected to by English tourists, who insisted upon his acting the buffoon for them, so that they might get 'the worth of their money' out of him.

Amongst the gentlemen whose utterances Lever not only purloined but also adulterated and made as offensive as his mercenary mind could compass, was William Smith O'Brien, who wrote:

'If you, or any one else, can induce the gentry to make common cause with the people we may all be saved; if not, if they go on maintaining English dominion, which robs us now of our daily bread in addition to its old hereditary sins, neither God nor man will tolerate them. . . . But if they will join us their rights will become part of the national care, and we would be bound to defend them as we would defend Repeal itself.'

Another gentleman, James Finton Lalor, said, addressing the landlords (for whom Lever was interested):

'Ireland is your mother country, and her people your people; that her interest and her honor, her gain and her glory, are counted as your own. . . . that henceforth you will not be a foreign garrison, but a national guard. . . . Adopt this principle and you are armed: on it is your safety and your strength. . . . Ireland is yours for ages yet on condition that you will be Irishmen—in name, in faith, in fact. Refuse it, and you commit yourselves, in the condition of paupers, to the mercy of English ministers and English members; you throw your very existence on English support, which England may soon find it too

costly to afford. You lie at the feet of events; you lie in the way of a people; and the movement of events and the march of a people shall be over you.'

The *Observer* can now produce its handkerchief and mourn over its vanished illusions; it made a bold push for fame, but after all only came in second in the race with another contemporary. As for us we can afford to be gentle with weak-kneed enemies, in view of the dawn that heralds the coming of our Irish Republic, within whose liberal constitution neither intolérance nor tyranny shall be suffered, though we shall then forever lose the friendship of British and Orange Thugs and their abettors.

I am, dear sir,

Yours faithfully,  
Sustika.

LETTER FROM THE WEST.

Cañada Rica,

August 1st, 1886.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

There appears to be just now pervading the majority of campmen a feeling that there is something wrong with the sheep-farming interest, in fact, that it is not paying. And they are conjecturing where the remedy is to come from. The sheep-farmers attribute, with undisputed good reason, their inability to get on to recent severe losses, in some instances amounting to one-third of their capital. Therefore, it appears many of them are unable to pay the rents demanded by the estancieros. The interests of both these parties are, I take it, identical, therefore I fail to see how either is to succeed should both not pull together.

Would it not seem, under the circumstances, little short of ridiculous to witness them, particularly at a juncture like the present, unable or unwilling to agree to a rent which would enable the weaker side to tide over what I believe is universally admitted to be a very bad year.

Therefore one would say, let them meet each other in a kindly spirit and decide the rent that may be reasonably and conscientiously demanded and punctually paid.

I have no doubt the matter can be satisfactorily arranged. It appears to me that taking into consideration the very wide difference between a good year and a bad one, no term could be fixed for a specified rent beyond one year, so each year should be considered on its own merits and the rent agreed upon according to its profits or its losses.

I notice in the *Southern Cross* of the 23rd ult. a quotation from your correspondent 'Porteño' to this effect, that sheepskins sell in his locality as follows: Con-sumo \$6.60, Epidemia \$3.00, Corderitos \$0.75 per dozen. At present the prices paid here are \$8.00, \$3.50, \$0.75.

Your correspondent also refers to a trifling account of some sports held here some time since which I furnished for your paper. The inaccuracies he referred to are of no importance, but had he observed more closely he would have seen that my allusion to fireworks was only metaphorical. Yet the scene which they were meant to picture was quite real, and the performance none the less real even were he to read 'rebenques' for 'rockets,' and 'stunners' for 'fireworks.' Let him imagine the scene as closing with a few random revolver shots, and he has the idea I intended to convey.

I am, dear sir,

Yours very truly,  
Ishmael.

BRITISH MEAT SUPPLY.

Hazzell's Annual Cyclopaedia.

It has only been within the last seventeen years that any accurate data have been available for contrasting the number of meat-producing animals in the United Kingdom with the increase of its population. During the past ten years the population has increased nearly 11

per cent, whereas the meat-producing animals have declined about 8.25 per cent. In 1874 the total number of animals available for food in the United Kingdom was 48,655,987, while in 1885 the number returned was 44,641,588, or 1.24 per head of population. The number of animals slaughtered every year in Great Britain is estimated at 25 per cent of the entire herd of cattle, and 42 per cent of the sheep. The average quantity of beef produced annually from the herds in Great Britain, and the cattle imported from Ireland, may be taken at about 9,294,000 cwt. 80.31 per cent of the total supplies. The flocks produce about 5,328,000 cwt. including the Irish sheep, or 92.3 per cent of the mutton supplies. The number of swine in Great Britain amounted to 2,403,380 in 1885, which is 19,452 less than the number returned in 1874. (These figures are exclusive of the pigs kept in towns and by cottagers with less than a quarter of an acre of land.) The supplies annually obtained from Ireland number about 460,000, which come either as fat or store swine. As regards the imports of live animals, the chief supply of cattle is drawn from America and Canada, while Holland, Denmark, and Germany send the bulk of the sheep. During the last two years, however, there has been a falling off in these supplies, through the restrictions placed upon animals coming from countries where disease was present. The consequence has been that the imports of dead meat have considerably increased. Before the year 1876 the quantity of fresh beef received into Great Britain did not exceed 55,000 per annum, whereas last year the total quantity amounted to 902,189 cwt. 96 per cent of which came from America, or nearly double the quantity that was shipped in 1882. The mutton supplies have undergone a similar change. In 1882 the total number of sheep received from abroad was 1,124,367, whereas last year the number had receded to 750,927. Before 1882 there were no separate records kept of the imports of fresh mutton; but in that year the quantity was returned as 188,656 cwt., and last year (1885) it increased to 502,374 cwt. Of this amount about 60 per cent is due to the importation of frozen meat from the colonial possessions. This trade commenced in 1880 with a shipment of 400 carcasses of sheep from Australia. Two years later New Zealand commenced to export, with a consignment of 8,839 carcasses; and since then the frozen meat trade has assumed very large proportions, for South America, seeing an outlet for her produce, commenced to send mutton in 1884. Last year (1885) New Zealand exported 475,133 sheep, South America 243,955, and Australia 92,107. Australasia and the River Plate have thus become the chief sources from whence Great Britain gets her mutton. She obtains a fair proportion from Holland and Germany, but the Continental trade has been somewhat affected by the frozen meat trade. Although large supplies of live animals and fresh meat are annually imported, over 80 per cent of the food consumed by the population is raised in the United Kingdom. As regards pig meat, the bulk of the supplies comes from America; the indebtedness to her for bacon alone comes to over £4,000,000 per annum. The Australasian colonies send large quantities of preserved meats, but the greatest amount comes from the United States. The total value of the imports of living animals for food purposes amounts to about £10,000,000 per annum, and the value of the dead meat is estimated at about £15,000,000 or a total of £25,000,000 for the entire foreign meat supply.

boat. Some of them never before pulled an oar, and the best are of inferior skill. When we see Lord Randolph Churchill named Chancellor of the Exchequer we are indeed prepared for any absurdity. It is converting the Treasury Bench into a burlesque of government, and exposing the United Kingdom to a repetition of those financial blunders which culminated in the Indian fiasco of 1879, when a surplus of 3 millions turned out to be a deficit of 8 millions. It has always been said that 'finance is the weak point of the Conservatives,' but why not appoint the bookseller W. H. Smith, a man of business habits and experience to the Exchequer instead of making him Minister of War? There seems to be a dearth of financiers at present in England, and one sighs for the time of Peel, Lord Liverpool and Sir Henry Parnell. The last-named was really one of the ablest economists of the last generation, and well deserved the peerage bestowed on him as Lord Congleton? few people are aware that the father of the present Irish leader was Sir Henry Parnell's cousin.

If Lord Salisbury made a bad selection in the finance department he has been no less unfortunate in others. The new Viceroy of Ireland, Lord Londonderry, is a descendant of Castle-reagh whose name is the most unlucky souvenir of the Union. Lord Byron said 'Ireland can no longer boast of never having given birth to reptiles when she has produced a Castlereagh.' He hanged himself, but the evil done by him was not interred with his bones. What unlucky genius spurred the new Premier to send Ireland a Viceroy of so detested a lineage?

The Hon. Edward Stanhope is President of the Board of Trade, a post of the greatest importance, to which neither antecedents nor capacity give him the smallest claim. The Post-office is confided to the celebrated Lord John Manners, who has said:

Let laws and learning, art and commerce die;  
But spare, oh, spare our old nobility!

Lord Iddesleigh is a respectable man, and holds the post of Foreign Affairs, but England wants a stronger hand than his if troubled times occur on the Continent. He is so weak-kneed in his principles that, while he declared himself a Free-trader, he consented to sit as Chairman of the Royal Commission on Trade, a packed jury of Protectionists.

There are but two remarkable features in the new Cabinet, one is bitter hostility to Ireland, the other a truculent spirit to make terms with Protectionists. We can almost excuse their enmity to Ireland, because it is traditional among men of Lord Salisbury's class; but the treachery of coquetting with Protectionists is a crime that deserves the pillory, or even worse.

Happily the new administration will last but a few weeks. Great Britain has seldom been in worse hands or feebler. The new Cabinet is a revival of all that was bad in old times, which has been condemned by the common-sense of the nation.

THE  
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.  
STUPENDOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Is it at all surprising that ignorant people know little about this country when so well-informed a journal as the *New York Herald* contains the following pieces of stupendous intelligence?

'Our exchanges from Buenos Aires are complaining of the dullness of Sunday in that enterprising Republic. The skating rink craze attracted the people with amazing virulence, but it is in its decadence. A few months since the whole population was on rollers. The whirr of the wheels was heard on a dozen asphalt floors, and old and young, rich and poor, took turns in coming down with a thud which suddenly revealed whole constellations more brilliant than the Southern Cross.'

'Baseball now attracts its crowds every Sunday at the Plaza Euskara. It affords exercise for the few and excitement for the many. The pleasures of the game seem to be fully appreciated by our political kith and kin on the other side of the Equator. When the pitcher hurls the ball with such dexterity that the catcher receives it in the eye, the audience goes wild with delight and madly yells for an encore. As the unfortunate catcher, however, has but one eye left, he gratefully bows his acknowledgements and retires.'

'The people of Buenos Aires have also a political "boss" and a "machine," and seem to be in all respects as thoroughly up to the times as their distance from New York permits.'

A  
VENERABLE NUN IN BRAZIL.

We take the following from the *Liverpool Catholic Times* of the 26th June:

The Messageries Maritimes ocean steamer, which left Bordeaux for Brazil, includes amongst its passengers eight Sisters of Charity, who are accompanied by two Lazarist Fathers. One of the Sisters is the Visitress of the Order for the provinces of Rio, Bahia, &c. This venerable nun entered her 90th year last month. The voyage which she has undertaken is the 50th which she has made to South America since 1848, when she introduced the Sisters of Charity into Brazil for the first time. She has herself passed nearly 40 years of her long life in that country. Reverend Mother Dubost is a native of Paris. Having embraced the religious life at the age of 19, she has now been 70 years in the Order. After her novitiate she was sent, in 1819, to labour in an orphanage for abandoned girls at Versailles; and since that period she has worked zealously and untiringly in orphanages and in hospitals in the hot Brazilian climate, having left her post but five times to make, in the mother-house in France, the retreats prescribed by the rule of her Order. During the visit to her native land, which has just terminated, Mother Dubost paid a visit to the scene of her early labours at Versailles, where she had the happiness of meeting several of those who were her little pupils 67 years ago. These are now aged grandmothers; and their emotion on seeing the loved teacher whose wise and holy lessons had exerted so elevating an influence over their lives may easily be imagined. Mother Dubost is still hale and vigorous; and on her arrival in Brazil she intends to visit the houses of the Order in three provinces before she settles down at her usual residence in Rio Janeiro.

## AMERICAN NOTES.

The latest local intellectual novelty is a Henry George Club, says the *Philadelphia Press*. It is composed of young men who confess the highest admiration for Mr. George's ideas, and the club is for the purpose of promulgating the views of the 'Prince of Theorists' and advancing the work he has mapped out. Some of the members are newspaper men, some are brokers and some are young men of leisure. Mr. George has written to the club, giving it words of encouragement, and dwells upon its formation as one of the signs of the times which show how modern thought is growing. 'The principles which you advocate,' he writes, 'have advanced at a rate which I would not have thought possible a few years ago.' Mr. George accepts the compliment paid him by the assumption of his name, but modestly says he would much rather have had the organization take some other title. He promises to pay the club a visit and make an address at an early day.

Mrs. Margaret F. Sullivan, writing from London to the *New York Sun*, thus compares two well-known orators, Sir Charles Russell, Attorney-General for England, and the Hon. Daniel Dougherty, of Philadelphia: 'I

had the good fortune to be present a few nights since when Charles Russell addressed a crowded auditory on the late Home Rule Bill. Charles Russell is undoubtedly the most graceful, plausible and adroit orator in the House. He has no verbiage. He has few metaphors. He never sins against style in gesture or diction. Less pleasing than Daniel Dougherty, he is more uniformly virile; less witty, he is more satiric; less unctuous, he is more merciless. They very much resemble each other in the mode of speaking, bodily and intellectually. They even suggest each other in face, although Dougherty is longer and Russell broader in the countenance. Russell's voice is not so melodious as Dougherty's, and lacks that mellow quality which defies time, bad court rooms, and great conventions. Both are Irish, of course, of the best vintage of their race, and both, like wine, are better orators for age.'

Mr. Patrick Egan, President of the Irish National League, has issued a call for an Irish National Convention to be held in Chicago on August 18th. It is expected that a large contingent of representatives from Ireland will be present at the Convention.

Rose Leslie, the fat woman, who has travelled for the past 6 seasons with John B. Doris's circus, died at St. John's Hospital, Lowell, Mass., aged 25. She was a native of Hamilton, Ont., and was the wife of John McLaughlin, also connected with the circus. She weighed 615 pounds and was 5 feet 3 inches in height. The casket, which was specially constructed for her, was 30 in. wide, 24 in. deep, and 5 feet 10 in. long. For the ordinary person the dimensions are 18 in. wide and 12 in. deep.

The provincial Government of Nova Scotia went to the country on the question of separation from the Dominion of Canada. The issue was made unequivocally and met in the same way, the Dominion authorities exerting themselves to secure a popular reversal of the legislative vote for separation. In the elections which occurred on the 15th July, the local Government was triumphantly supported, 31 members in favor of secession being returned to 7 against it. The popular majority was over 6000 votes. The next movement in the matter will be watched with interest. The Canadian Government maintains that the union is irrevocable. The Nova Scotians maintain that they have the right to withdraw from an odious alliance into which they were tricked by a corrupt administration.

The most enthusiastic meeting which the Irish Parliamentary Fund Committee of New York has yet held took place at the Hoffman House on the evening of June 14th. In an hour nearly \$14,000 had been collected. The emulation in subscribing was noteworthy. After the first round of subscriptions several gentlemen who had put their names down for good sums arose and demanded that the financial secretary put them down for double what they had already given. Among the many present were Recorder Smyth, Algernon Sullivan, ex-Senator Fox, Hon. Wm. Fitzgerald, Commissioner O'Brien, Commissioner James S. Coleman, E. B. Harper, and Gen. Martin T. McMahon. At 8 o'clock the meeting was formally opened by Eugene Kelly, the chairman, who briefly stated that the purpose of the special meeting was to raise funds to aid Mr. Parnell and his followers in their fight for Home Rule. The secretary was instructed to read the minutes of the last meeting, after which an address was read 'to all lovers of liberty.' Eugene Kelly opened the subscription with a cheque for \$1000, which was received with great applause.

Notwithstanding the rainy weather an assemblage of over 2000 people was present at Mechanics' Building in Boston on the evening of June 17, Bunker Hill Day, to listen to eloquent utterances on the question of Ireland's freedom from Governor Hill, of New York, Governor Robinson, of Massachusetts, Comptroller Chapin, of New



York, Hon. Jeff Chandler, of Washington, Hon. P. A. Collins and Thomas Brady, Esq. The platform was elegantly decorated with a massive bank of flowers and ferns, interspersed with roses, peonys, spirea, ivy, &c.

Several American contemporaries speak in terms of high praise of the late John Kelly, whose death we recently noticed. All shades of opinion concur in paying a tribute of sincere respect to a man who gained the cognomen of "Honest," and whose last words were that he had tried to live the life of a faithful Catholic. Mr. Kelly was by descent an Irishman, and from a humble trade he raised himself by his industry and talents to the rank of a foremost citizen of the United States capital. His whole life has been a record of high endeavour in business, politics and religion; and in all three his probity was almost a household word, the appropriateness of which no American, however antagonistic in religion, race, or politics, ever questioned. After a long and painful illness, the result of excessive nervous prostration, his death occurred, after he had received the last Sacraments of the Church. He was buried in St. Patrick's Cathedral, the funeral being attended by many of the most prominent of New York citizens.

#### A HERO WITHOUT HANDS.

Patrick Lynch, the flagman at the River Street crossing on the Erie Railroad, in Paterson, N.J., has had both his arms amputated at the elbow, but he nevertheless writes beautifully, holding the pen between his teeth, dresses himself without aid, and does all the work of his position faithfully and well. He is brave and quick-witted. Some time ago he "knocked out" a drunken man who had attacked him, and recently saved the life of a young girl by his courage and presence of mind. Several mill girls were walking down the track to the silk factory; a train passed, and the girls were just stepping on the tracks to cross them when all except one noticed a train coming the other way. The girl who did not notice the train stepped on the track directly in front of the approaching locomotive, which she did not heed because she confounded the noise it made with that made by the first train. The girl's companions and the flagman yelled for her to look out, but she could not hear them. The other girls were paralyzed with horror, and turned their heads so that they should not see her killed. The engineer of the train reversed his engine and put on the air brakes, but it was too late. In the meantime, however, Lynch was on his way, dead ahead of the locomotive, and running a losing race with it, making a bee-line for the girl. When he got down the track to where she was he was not ten feet a head of the pilot. He had no hands to seize her, so he simply threw himself against her, and with such force as to knock her headlong down the bank at the side of the track. Then he jumped to save himself. The pilot grazed his side as he was in the air, but he came down safe beyond the reach of the train. The engineer and fireman on the locomotive cheered and gave a series of shrill whistles and applause for the brave act, and the cheers were taken up by the girls, and Lynch was led back to his shanty by the whole people like a hero.—American Exchange.

A MILL STOPPED BY EELS.  
Mr. Potts, of Glencoe Mills, New York State, was obliged to shut down his paper mill the other afternoon on account of the great number of eels which ran down the trunk and clogged the water-wheel that runs the paper machine. The head gate had to be shut down twice in the afternoon and the eels taken out of the water-wheel and flume. On three other occasions this spring the mill has been stopped by eels, but that was at night, and only once each night. The stream is alive with them, but it was generally supposed that they ran up stream in the spring.

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Belizales interiores

Los Lunes ... Vapor Cosmos  
Los Miércoles ... " Jupiter  
Los Jueves ... " Olimpo  
Los Sabados ... " Rio de la Plata  
Los Domingos ... " Silx

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

Los Martes ... Vapor Rio de la Plata  
Los Miércoles ... " Silx  
Los Jueves ... " Cosmos  
Los Sabados ... " Jupiter  
Los Domingos ... " Olimpo

SALIDAS PARA BAHIA BLANCA Y PATAGONES  
Saldrá el 1º de cada mes el vapor nacional

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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, Rosario, Diamante, Parana, y Santa Fe, en combinación 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 pasajeros. Los vapores Pingo y Meteorito salen a las 12 por San Fernando y 2.15 por Campana. La carga se recibe a vispera de la salida en las Estaciones Retiro.

CARRERA COSTA SUR  
Para Bahia Blanca y Patagones, gran rebaja de Precios, vapor nacional Mercurio saldrá de la Boca el 1º de cada mes.—La agencia se encarga del embarque y desembarque de carga, así como despachos de Aduana.

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La Compañía de Tranvías "Ciudad de Buenos Aires" tendrá coches a la llegada y salida de cada tren, que facilitarán el movimiento entre la Estacion Plaza Constitución y todas partes de la ciudad por su sistema de Tranway.  
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.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
P. CONSTITUCION salida	6.35	7.20	9.01	11.15	3.30	5.15	6.07	7.10	10.10			
Lomas				9.23	11.32	1.56	4.25	4.37	6.34	7.22	10.42	
Temperley (Emp. La Plata y Chascomús)				9.26	11.36	2.02	4.31	4.43	6.38	7.26	10.46	
LA PLATA				9.30	11.40	2.06	4.35	4.47	6.42	7.30	10.50	
Chascomús				9.33	11.43	2.09	4.38	4.50	6.45	7.33	10.53	
Burzaco				9.36	11.46	2.12	4.41	4.53	6.48	7.36	10.56	
San Vicente				9.39	11.49	2.15	4.44	4.56	6.51	7.39	10.59	
Altamirano Empalme				9.42	11.52	2.18	4.47	4.59	6.54	7.42	11.02	
Chascomús				9.45	11.55	2.21	4.50	5.02	6.57	7.45	11.05	
Dolores				9.48	11.58	2.24	4.53	5.05	7.00	7.48	11.08	
MAIPU (Empal. Mar del Plata)				9.51	12.01	2.27	4.56	5.08	7.03	7.51	11.11	
Ayacucho				9.54	12.04	2.30	4.59	5.11	7.06	7.54	11.14	
Tandil				9.57	12.07	2.33	5.02	5.14	7.09	7.57	11.17	
Juarez				10.00	12.10	2.36	5.05	5.17	7.12	8.00	11.20	
TRES ARROYOS				10.03	12.13	2.39	5.08	5.20	7.15	8.03	11.23	
Salado				10.06	12.16	2.42	5.11	5.23	7.18	8.06	11.26	
Las Flores				10.09	12.19	2.45	5.14	5.26	7.21	8.09	11.29	
Azul				10.12	12.22	2.48	5.17	5.29	7.24	8.12	11.32	
Olavarría				10.15	12.25	2.51	5.20	5.32	7.27	8.15	11.35	
La Gama				10.18	12.28	2.54	5.23	5.35	7.30	8.18	11.38	
Arroyo Corto				10.21	12.31	2.57	5.26	5.38	7.33	8.21	11.41	
Bahia Blanca				10.24	12.34	3.00	5.29	5.41	7.36	8.24	11.44	

NOTA.—Por mas informes sobre las llegadas y salidas de los Trenes de las estaciones intermediarias, véase los horarios grandes.  
Plaza Constitución, Abril 1º de 1886.

SAM ABBOTT  
Gerente



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Departures from Buenos Aires:—

New York.  
(via Rio Janeiro)

HALLEY \* HAMMOND \* JULY 28  
TYCHO BRAHE \* GREGORY. AUG. 20

Dunkirk and Liverpool  
CURVIER \* BLAIR JULY 30

Antwerp and Liverpool  
(via Rio Janeiro and Southampton.)

GARRICK COWAN. AUGUST 5  
Loading in the Rivers Parana and Boca del Riachuelo.

CAXTON ASKEW. AUG. 15  
Loading in the River Parana.

Dunkirk  
DARWIN BARGE. AUG. 15

Antwerp and London.  
(via Rio Janeiro and Southampton)

MASKELYNE \* HAIRBY AUGUST 8  
(carrying the Belgian Mails.)

PLEIADES \* PITTS. AUGUST 22  
Carrying the Belgian Mails.

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

Prepaid Passages issued to those wishing to bring out friends.

Cargo and Passengers for New York will be taken by the steamers which connect with the New York boat from Rio.

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

N.B.—Insurances effected if required

T. S. BOADLE, Agent,  
245—Reconquista—245

Agents at Montevideo—  
C. R. HORNE & Co.

" " Rosario—  
H. S. FERGUSON.

" San Nicolas—  
SERVANDO E. GOMEZ.

" San Pedro—  
H. LETICHE.

" Bahia Blanca—  
E. P. GOODHALL.

y7 perm.

**CORRALON**  
11 SETIEMBRE

RIVADAVIA ESQUINA RIOJA  
BUENOS AIRES

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## DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY

A Merceria Department has also been added to the establishment by Miss Carol, who is the proprietor of that branch, where ladies will find the very best of articles at the most moderate prices.

260 CANGALLO, B. AIRES

### NOTICE OF REMOVAL

## FRED. STEARN

SOLE AGENT FOR

W. J. BUSH & CO. LONDON

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS and Druggists, Distillers of Essential Oils and Fruits, and for J. Richardson and Co. London, Manufacturers of fine Soaps and Perfumes (Established 1800), has REMOVED his Office and Show Room to

36-SAN MARTIN-36  
j17-1m

## The London HOSIERY STORE

Gath & Chaves

159-PIEDAD-161

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF  
MEN'S CLOTHES

Sole Agent for

HENRY-HEATH'S-HATS  
6-pm

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74-FLORIDA-74

DR. SANTIAGO

G. O'Farrell

LAWYER

159-ALSINA-159

BEGS to advise his friends and clients that he has CLOSED his Lawyer's Office in Mercedes owing to the perpetual absence of the Judges in that district.

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

110-pm

MRS. PEARSON'S  
ENGLISH BABY LINEN  
ESTABLISHMENT

59-CALLE CANGALLO-59  
Between San Martin and Reconquista  
pm

ALFREDO J. DECK

SUCCESOR DE

D. DIEGO ANDERSON

FABRICA DE ATAQUES Y SERVICIO  
FUNERARIO DE TODAS CLASES  
141-GENERAL LAVALLE-143  
Telefono Gower-Bell No. 471  
jy34-pm

L. GARAHAN Y HNO.,  
CONSIGNATARIOS

DE

FRUTOS DEL PAIS,

ESCRITORIO:

180-SAN MARTIN-180

HERM. ALTGELT Y CIA.

CONSIGNATARIOS DE CEREALES

76-RECONQUISTA-76

Buenos Aires

m11-pm

## Tobacco for Curing Sheep

Constantly on hand a large stock of Strong Virginian Tobacco especially adapted for curing sheep. Also an excellent

### TOBACCO EXTRACT

better and cheaper than any offered in this market.

Estantieros are invited to inspect our samples before purchasing elsewhere. Sales will be made in lots suit purchasers.

C. S. BOWERS & CO.

275-CANGALLO-277

ju28-pm

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PHOTOGRAPHIC  
WAREHOUSE  
A COMPLETE STOCK KEPT

FOR AMATEURS AND  
PROFESSIONALS. Any  
type of

NEGATIVES. Made to Order  
PRINTED. Frame  
FROM. Fine

ENGRAVINGS  
AND OLEOGRAPHS  
OIL AND WATER COLORS

Photographic Views taken of  
ESTANCIAS, QUINTAS, Etc.  
j1pm

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Latest dates of English, Scotch, Irish and American Daily and Weekly Papers  
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AND NEWS-AGENTS

179-PIEDAD-179

NEAR THE CORNER OF FLORIDA

j1pm

Just Landed

FROM STEAMER «FLAXMAN»

TEA TEA TEA

Received by s.s. «Flaxman» a large consignment of  
VERY SUPERIOR TEA  
which we are offering at very moderate prices.—Choice breakfast tea 80 cents per lb.

By the box at wholesale prices

THE FAMILY GROCERY  
72-SAN MARTIN-72  
Opposite the Provincial Bank.  
a26-pm

GERMAN NOLTE

CONSIGNATARIO DE FRUTOS DEL PAIS Y HACIENDAS

PLAZA CONSTITUCION

Escritorio--San Martin 82, Plaza No. 13

PLAZA 11 DE SETIEMBRE

245 Primera Catamarca

Union Telefonica 1088

BUENOS AIRES

m10pm

GRAN ESTABLECIMIENTO

Fotografico de

BRADLEY Y FERRETTO

266-Calle Florida-266

BUENOS AIRES

j3pm

PATRICK HAM

WOOL & PRODUCE BROKER

1371-PIEDAD-1371

m26pm

LUIS B. MOLINA

ABOGADO

Estudio--RIVADAVIA 48

jy1 1m

RICARDO J. FARRAN

CONSIGNATARIO

Se encarga de compra y venta de

casas, campos y haciendas.

175-RECONQUISTA-175

m10-pm

Ricardo Eastman

BROKER & AUCTIONEER

151-SAN MARTIN-151

j38-1m

CARLOS A. DAVIS,

CONTADOR PUBLICO

LA PLATA,

CALLE 57, Entre la 8 y 9.

BUENOS AIRES--CANGALLO 55.

ANTIGUA FARMACIA CRANWELL

ESTABLISHED 1828, DE

MURRAY & SEEDORF

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS

84-CALLE RECONQUISTA 84

BUENOS AIRES

m1-pm

ALFREDO DAY Y CIA.

Introducentes por mayor

de todas clases de

VINOS, COÑACS,

LICORES, CERVEZA, ETC.

77-DEFENSA-77

m6-pm

Dr. Klappenbach

LAWYER

25 DE MAYO 223.

Business attended to in La Plata.

11 m-pm

DR. WM. J. GALBRAITH

Has opened his studio of lawyer at No. 27 Calle Victoria. Office hours 11 to 5 daily.

m17-pm

Dr. Mackern

SPECIALLY

FOR DISEASES OF THE THROAT

HORAS DE CONSULTA 12 A 3 P.M.

208-LAVALLE-208

1019pm

A. S. Witcomb

FOTOGRAFO

208 Florida

j3pm

JULES VONWILLER

AGENT for all kinds of Law Business. Office: 90 calle San Martin, rooms 11, 13, and 15 (altos).

m6-pm

FEDERICO PINEDO

Ha abierto su estudio de abogado asociado al Dr. Bernardo de Irigoyen, en el antiguo local que este ocupó Calle San Martin No. 51 (altos)

a3-1m

THE

«Southern Cross»

No. 336 CALLE FLORIDA

(Corner of Tucuman.)

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

TERMS.

Cash (yearly)..... \$8.00 mn

Credit..... 9-50 —

Monthly..... 0-75 —

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, AUGUST 6TH, 1886.

Yesterday we received the most joyful piece of news that has been our lot to chronicle for many years. Belfast, the centre of Orangeism; Belfast, where the demon of bigotry seemed to be enthroned; Belfast, whose streets have so often run with Catholic blood, has returned a Nationalist M.P. Mr. Sexton defeated his Orange opponent in the west division of the city by a majority of over 100 votes. In the words of *United Ireland*: 'This victory alone would have saved Home Rule. It knocks the bottom out of the whole case of the Loyalists and Paper-Unionists.'

The excellent work of the Mission Fathers is progressing. The building in Mercedes will be thoroughly repaired next month

—a work which is absolutely necessary to preserve the edifice from utter ruin. The necessary funds are already promised. After a year or two a farm will be taken and a branch school erected to teach agriculture. In the meantime, the good work will be commenced in Mercedes, and we heartily say «May God speed it.» While a good sound education will be given for a moderate pension to those who can afford to pay, the beloved poor will not be neglected—we must not, we cannot forget the poor. The holy Virgin Mother of the poor will plead for them. The Almighty will provide for them.

We beg to express our most sincere condolence with Mr. and Mrs. Edward Kenny on the death of their eldest child. Little Joseph Michael was as amiable, as intelligent, and as gentle a boy as one could wish to meet, and it must be a sore stroke to the parents to be deprived of him. May his spirit in heaven console them in their bereavement. The child died on Wednesday after a most painful illness, and his remains were accompanied to the cemetery yesterday by a large number of friends, the funeral ceremony being performed by the Dean.

Some of our best and oldest Irish residents are fast passing away from amongst us. To-day it is our sad duty to record the death of Mr. Michael Wade and Mr. Michael Geoghegan, the former of Arrecifes and the latter of Salto. They were both West-meath men and carried with them to the grave the affection and esteem of all their countrymen.

It is considered a great concession to the Irish people that a Catholic, Mr. C. Matthews, has been appointed to a high place in the Ministry. Those who think so are not aware that the Catholic Tories of England have all along been the most persistent enemies of Ireland. To our mind the words Catholic and Tory are contradictory. The Tories are the hereditary enemies of Catholicity. A Catholic Tory is like a white black sheep.

'What is Orangeism but Toryism run mad? The appointment of Mr. Matthews may have given satisfaction to the few «Catholic» snobs by whom he is surrounded, but the event will be regarded with the most supreme indifference by the people of Ireland.'

We beg to call the attention of our readers to the notice of funeral masses to be celebrated in the Merced Church on the 14th inst. for the repose of the soul of the late Mr. John Gahan.

We have much pleasure in welcoming to this country the Rev. Fergus O'Connor Dauntre, of Campinas, Rio Grande, Brazil. Father O'Connor is a cousin of the veteran Irish statesman W. O'Neill Daunt, whose name is well known and revered all over the world, and from whom he brought a letter of introduction to the Dean. Father O'Connor is a native of Brazil, but speaks English fluently; he made his studies in the South-American College in Rome, and in now on his way to Bolivia to visit some friends in Tarija. He will remain here for about fifteen or twenty days, and we cordially wish him a pleasant time in our city.

We have been shown by a friend a most unique and interesting work--A Universal Geography in Latin, published at Amsterdam in 1649. It is in six folio volumes, bound in parchment with gilded stampings on the covers, and in a state of perfect preservation. The maps and engravings are admirable, the colours fresh as if put on but yesterday, and the gold used in illuminating the many allegorical groups and borders is marvelously burnished. The book abounds in the most minute information about every country in the world, notably in respect of Great Bri-

tain and Ireland, of which the topography as well as the histories of all the people of mark in each district are given. Spain and its dependencies are most exhaustively treated of--a fact that ought to make the book a most desirable acquisition to the National Government, which is still engaged in defining or disputing frontier lines with neighbouring countries.

No doubt General Mitre, or other historian and bibliophile, would be glad to see so rare a book. We shall be happy to give the address of the owner to any parties interested in acquiring it, or to examine what is a real curiosity.

The following is its title:

THEATRUM  
ORBIS TERRARUM  
SIVE  
ATLAS NOVUS  
IN QUO  
TABULAE  
ET  
DESCRIPTIONES  
OMNIUM REGIONUM  
EDITAE  
A GULIELMO ET JOANNE BLAEU  
AMSTERDAM  
APUD JOHANNEM  
GULIELMUM F. BLAEU  
ANNO MDCLXVIII

The Jubilee Mission given in Father O'Reilly's district, in Chilvicoy, Killallen, Duggan's Chapel and Mercedes was a great success. All the Irish Catholics of these districts, with scarcely any exceptions, attended and received the Sacraments. Father O'Reilly spared no labor in his exertions to enable his good people to avail themselves of the blessings and spiritual favors of the Jubilee, and he was ably assisted by Father Feeney of the Pious Order of Missions, who preached several eloquent sermons. An appeal was made to the faithful on behalf of the middle-class industrial school which Father Feeney and his brethren are about to start, and a generous response was made, some very respectable contributions having been offered. It is expected that the Fathers of the Pious Order of Missions will get possession of the Monastery in Mercedes next month. The house will have to undergo some repairs, but Father Feeney confidently expects that he will be in a position to open the school at the beginning of the coming year.

We accused the *Herald* of publishing an unjust charge against us. The *Herald*, unable to prove the charge, tries to shirk its responsibility by throwing the blame on the anonymous correspondent. If we adopted that principle towards the *Herald* we might easily publish such things as would disturb our colleague's digestion, and then there would be no end of ejaculations and expostulations in the screeching column. The *Herald* says we hit at friend and foe. Yes, when the *Herald* acts the part of friend and foe simultaneously. Lay aside the worse part and we shall be the most constant friends.

At the request of some of the diplomatic ministers of Montevideo Santos let the journalists whom he had imprisoned out on bail, but he was not to be balked of his revenge, and so the sapient judge who tried the case fined the lawyers who defended the journalists 200 dollars each for their 'irregular and satirical style.' We shall next hear probably that the lawyers who may undertake to defend their brethren of the cloth have also been fined, and so on *ad infinitum*. *La Razon* thus explains the motives of the arbitrary fine: 'The document presented by the lawyers before the court wounded to the quick the sensibility of Santos, and it scattered here and there some sharp cuts among the employes who deserved them. The document presented by the lawyers is a protest against the outrages committed by Santos upon the laws and dignity of the Republic.'

'F. B. de S. M.,' the smart young man who swindled the English Bank last week is now held fast in durance vile. 'F. B.

de S. M.' is evidently an important fellow, probably one who for his glory to ancestry flies and traces his origin to the Norman Conquest or some such remote period, and therefore only his initials are given. If he were one of the ignoble multitude his full name would be published and he and his name would be consigned to perdition. There is something in a name.

We heartily congratulate the *Standard* on its articles in reference to the new English Government which appeared in its numbers of Saturday and Sunday. We publish its article on «The Conservative Crew» in another column.

The next match of football between the boys of the Salesian College of San Nicolas and the Ramallo men will take place in Ramallo on the 12th inst. We hear that Mr. Tom Young, of San Pedro, is organizing a band of gallant fellows to take part in the match, but we are authorised to state that either the contest must be between Ramallo and the boys of San Nicolas or, if outsiders from different partidos lend a hand or foot, the numbers must be equally divided, which, of course, is only the essence of fair play. We are assured that the gathering on the 12th will be very large and we and all our readers shall await the result with intense interest.

Subscribers will please remember that the office of *The Southern Cross* has been removed to 336 Calle Florida, near the corner of Calle Tucuman. We make this remark here because some will still insist on seeking us at our old quarters in the «Pasaje Argentino.»

### A GOVERNMENT DECREE.

Some time ago, His Grace the Archbishop considered it his duty to deprive one of the priests in this city of his parish. The parish priest protested, alleging that his conscience did not upbraid him with the committing of any fault deserving such punishment. Prompted by pride, in a hasty moment he determined to resist the sentence of his superior and appealed to the civil courts, thereby incurring an excommunication reserved to the Pope. Such a step is one which we all deplore, because it is expressly forbidden by decrees of the Holy See, and because of the grave consequences which it involves. Last Tuesday morning we were startled by the publication of a decree of the Civil Government declaring the actual parish priests in the city to hold their benefices independent of any power, and that they cannot be removed except for some legal cause. Such a disposition as this is an usurpation of the spiritual authority and cannot be tolerated for an instant. If a concordat existed between this country and the Holy See such an article could be sanctioned by the Head of the Church conjointly with the Government, but never by the civil power alone. The decree goes on to say that as the parishes become vacant they will be placed to public competition, the candidates rendering public examinations before the prosynodal examiners--the Bishop being obliged to give notice, within forty days, of the death of a parish priest. The Minister quotes the Council of Trent and the law of the Indias to sustain his decree. But we may be permitted to remark that although the Council of Trent does speak of giving the parishes to the most successful candidates, for good and wise reasons this law has been dispensed with in this country, and we object to its now being put in force owing to the form and circumstances under which it is presented to us by the Minister of Worship. We fear there are days of trouble fast approaching for the Argentine Church, but she will come out of the strife purified and resplendent with the laurels of victory on her brow. We await events with patience and courage, and are prepared to act prudently but firmly.



## THE DRAINAGE QUESTION.

The following is a draught of the principal clauses of the bill which the Provincial Government have presented to the legislative body for the drainage of certain parts of the province which are exposed to floods:

Art. I. The Government is hereby authorised to construct all or some of the following works of canalisation and drainage in accordance with the plans approved of by the Executive:

In the Rio Salado from the lagunas of Flores to the sea—an extension of 279 kilometres; in the river Somerombon from San Vicente to the sea—165 kilometres; on the Arroyo Azu from the town of Azul to the laguna of the Boca and from the laguna to the river Salado—233 kilometres; on the Arroyo Chanchito from the laguna Gayoso to the place indicated on the map—7 kilometres; in the Arroyos Corina and Cortaduras—66 kilometres; Arroyo Los Huesos—46 kilometres; Arroyo Chapaleofu—66 kilometres; Arroyo Cheolofu from Posta Vasquez to the laguna Kakel—13 kilometres; Arroyo Tandeleofu—11 kilometres; Arroyo Chilcas—140 kilometres; canal from Eucadeu a dos del Norte as far as Navarro passing through Lobos—84 kilometres; a small canal from Salada Chica to the laguna Lobos—25 kilometres; to straighten the northern turn of the river Ajo—2 kilometres; a canal on the south of the Samborombon—35 kilometres; a canal on the north of the river Salado from the laguna of Flores to the sea—165 kilometres; a canal on the south of the river Salado from the laguna of San Lorenzo to the sea—65 kilometres; canal of Monsalvo of Ajo from the laguna Kakel to the river Ajo—97 kilometres.

Art. II. The works herein specified must be finished in nine years from the date of their commencement.

Art. III. Before commencing the works the Executive will expropriate at the present value and in accordance with the provisions of the law, more than two leagues on each side of the navigable canal to be constructed on the north of the river Salado and to the south of the same river, and of Monsalvo of Ajo, in order to build towns on the land.

Art. IV. To carry out the works of canalisation and draining the expropriation of the lands mentioned in the previous article is absolutely necessary. The exact extent of the land and the boundaries will be determined by Government.

Art. V. The Government is hereby authorised to issue bonds for the sum of \$55,000,000, to be denominated canal bonds, and which will bear interest at 6 per cent, payable six-monthly, and 1 per cent annual accumulative amortisation.

Art. VI. The canals constructed will be a guarantee for the payment of the debt until it is cancelled.

Art. VII. The Government cannot float the bonds at less than 90 per cent nor pay a larger commission than 2½ per cent.

Art. VIII. The land expropriated will be turned to use for building towns on them, and those that are not fit for towns and villages will be divided into chacras and rented to the highest bidder, it being an indispensable condition of letting that the tenant shall disoccupy the land as soon as the canal in the immediate neighborhood is finished.

Art. IX. The Executive must not pay more than an average of \$60,000 per league for the land expropriated, and the land shall not be sold at less than three times the amount at which it was purchased.

## DEATH OF CANON MILLER.

The doleful news of the death of our much esteemed friend reached us last Tuesday evening. The sad event took place in the Republic of Paraguay, far from home and friends. The Canon had been ailing for the last two years—he suffered much from asthma and lung disease.

Some time ago he was advised by his physicians to go to Paraguay during the winter months. He did so, accompanied by a confidential and faithful servant, an old Spaniard, who had been in his service for many years. The day he sailed from here he bade us an affectionate goodbye, and seemed to have a presentiment he would not return, for he said «we shall meet in heaven.» Canon Miller was brother-in-law to our countryman Mr. W. Mackern and uncle to Dr. Mackern. He was born of Protestant parents in this city, but when a young man he went to reside in Chile, where he married a Catholic lady from Spain, who died shortly after giving birth to a son now living in Chile. Her life and death were so edifying that he determined to study a religion that could form so holy a soul as hers. He ended by convincing himself of the truth of the Catholic Church, entered the Seminary where he studied for some time and ultimately became a priest. We met him in Rome at the general Council as Theologian to his Bishop. On his return from Rome he came to Buenos Aires to visit his relations, and we had the good fortune to be able to prevail upon him to remain amongst us. He was appointed parish priest of Belgrano, and afterwards was named Canon Theologian of this metropolis and Ecclesiastical Fiscal, a post which he filled with consummate skill and wisdom. He was a pleasant, jovial companion with a smile ever on his lips, an anecdote on every subject of conversation, a compassionate heart for the poor, a profound humility and a spirit thoroughly ecclesiastic. We understand his remains will be brought here for interment. May he rest in peace.

FUNERAL MASS  
AT THE  
CONVENT CHAPEL, CALLE  
RIOBAMBA.

A most touching and imposing ceremony took place at the Sacred Heart Convent Chapel on the 31st of July.

A solemn Requiem Mass was offered for the repose of the soul of Margarita Mooney, a young maiden in the bloom of youth, who died on the 30th.

The body was taken to the Chapel and the lid of the coffin uncovered a few minutes before the Mass commenced.

Rev. Father Murralde, the Chaplain of the Convent, officiated, accompanied by two other clergymen as Deacon and sub-Deacon, the children of the Orphanage singing the Mass and «Dies Irae» the responses being said by the Rev. Father Saderra, Rector of the Seminary. The «Benedictus» was chanted by the priests.

The motive of such an unusual spectacle was combined in the circumstance of her having been one of the first pupils of the Sacred Heart College attached to the Convent, and among the first pupils that joined the Association of the Children of Mary under the direction of Mother Fitzgerald. In both cases the first to die out of the band of young girls who had so often listened to the instructions of the Superiores, and acquired knowledge and virtue from her counsels.

The Chapel was crowded with the Children of Mary wearing their white ribbons and medals, her friends and companions and many others who gathered there to pay the last tribute of affection to the young girl who was taken so soon from among them.

The pupils of the school filled one side of the Chapel and the orphans the other. It was a most affecting sight to see so many children surrounding the coffin that was covered with wreaths of natural flowers, and praying for one of their companions who had so often herself knelt before that same altar and prayed for herself and others.

Among the many amiable qualities she possessed she was distinguished for her humility, and in few cases have the words of the Gospel been so appropriately applied as in hers: «That those who are humble shall be exalted.»

## THE PRICE OF WOOL.

We have received the following circular from Mr. Casey. It highly interests our camp friends:—

Buenos Aires,  
July 31st, 1886.  
To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,  
As the shearing season is approaching, I consider it necessary to give some information to my clients with regard to the probable prices of wool this year, in order that they may not be misled by speculative offers before the opening of the wool season.

I beg to call your attention to the following remarks:

The position of the staple in the European markets is highly satisfactory, and considering that the stock in Europe is very small, and that everything points to a much greater deficit in this year's production even as compared to the already short clip of last season, it is more than probable that the prices of this clip will be above the highest known in the River Plate for many years past.

I have already noted the sale of some special wools from the south at prices ranging as high as \$6 m/n, or say \$148 %, delivered here, and taking this as a basis it is perfectly justifiable to expect even higher rates when we have here the keen competition of all the European agents. I therefore consider that it would not be exaggerated to quote the following as likely to be the opening rates for this season, based on a gold premium of 30 per cent:

	\$ %
Special wools . . . . .	150-
Superior do . . . . .	134-140
Very good do . . . . .	125-130
Good do . . . . .	115-120
Middling do . . . . .	100-

I am, dear sir,  
Yours faithfully,  
Edward Casey.

THE  
IRISH PARLIAMENTARY FUND.

Carmen de Areco,  
August 2nd, 1886.  
To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,  
Please acknowledge the receipt of the sum of 13 National dollars which I hereby enclose you. It is the continuation of my second collection for the Irish Parliamentary Fund. It is only a little more fuel to help to keep the pot boiling. Sir, we are for the present disconcerted by the combined force of England's bigotry, prejudice, ignorance, and wealth, but we are not by any means defeated. Dean Swift put the matter very faithfully when he said: «Ten Englishmen armed to the teeth are, as a rule, a match for one Irishman in his shirt.»

God save Ireland.  
I remain, Dear sir,  
Yours respectfully,  
James Lawless.

	\$ m/n
Previously acknowledged	154.37
Collected by James Lawless:	
John Mullen, Chacabuco . . .	5.00
John O'Connell, Carmen . . .	4.00
Mrs. J. Dunn . . . . .	2.00
Peter Kenny . . . . .	1.00
John Crosby . . . . .	1.00
Total . . . . .	\$167.37

## A PUZZLE FOR THE HERALD.

Mercedes, Aug. 2nd, 1886.  
To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,  
The *Herald* of last week, with that assurance that characterises it in all that relates to other people's business, speaks of Protestant Ireland as if all or a majority of Irishmen were Protestants. Allow me to inform your colleague that there is no such entity as Protestant Ireland. There is a Protestant body consisting of a small minority who call themselves the Church of Ireland, but whose pretensions to that title are everywhere received with laughter and ridicule.

To speak of 'Protestant Ireland' is just as absurd as to speak of the Protestant Argentine Republic or the negro city of Buenos Aires because there are some Protestants in the Republic and there negroes in the city.

As the *Herald* propounds a puzzle under a black mask set forth with theological inscriptions and biblical quotations, I shall propose one which will be plain and unadorned, and which your colleague by the exercise of its ingenuity will find it easy to solve. Is the author of all the ranting in the *Herald*, or his inspirer, the same person who attended the 'lectures' of a well-known professional libeller of priests and nuns, and encouraged him to settle down in this city? Is the writer in the *Herald*, or his inspirer, the same person who recently listened with complacency to a Rev. Dr. from the land of the Apaches and the Chockatocs while he deliberately insulted Irishmen, and when the 'sermon' was over invited him to his house as a proof of his high appreciation?

I remain, dear Sir,  
Yours faithfully,  
A Plain Dealer.

THE  
STARVING POOR FUND.

We have received another remittance from 'Corkonian,' of Giles, which he so charitably collected in behalf of the above fund. In the first list which we published the names of Michael Donnelly, \$2 m/n, and Thomas Mahon, \$1 m/n, were accidentally omitted.

	\$ m/n
Previously acknowledged	54.10
Received this week from 'Corkonian' . . . . .	22.00
Total . . . . .	76.10

SUBSCRIPTIONS.	
Edward Morgan . . . . .	10.00
Michael Mannion . . . . .	4.00
E. A. . . . .	3.00
Anita Ward . . . . .	1.00
John Clark . . . . .	1.00
Patrick Kelly . . . . .	1.00
Two sailors (50 cents each)	1.00
A 'Corkonian' . . . . .	0.50
Peter Murray . . . . .	0.50

## GENERAL ITEMS.

The editor of *La Patria Italiana*, Sr. Cerruti, and the director of *L'Independant*, M. L'Huissier, fought a duel on Monday afternoon at Flores. The weapon was the sword, and after an encounter which lasted twelve minutes, and during which each of the combatants received two slight wounds, honor was declared to be satisfied and the antagonists shook hands amiably.

Sarah Bernhardt has declined to accept the banquet proposed to be given in her honor by the French residents in this city. The banquet committee has resolved to send to Madame Bernhardt the names of the 130 gentlemen who had agreed to join in the banquet and at the same time to beg her to reconsider her decision.

In the list of Dr. Paz's election committee the following names appear: Dean Mgr. Dillon, Don Eduardo Casey, Don Ricardo Eastman, Don Miguel Duggan, Col. Antonio Donovan, Don Santiago Casey, Don Eduardo Murphy, Don Guillermo Casey, Don Patricio Ham, Don Julian O'Korke, Don Tomas Duggan, Don Santiago Ballester, and several other well-known Irish patryonics.

Dr. Vidal, the ex-President of the Banda Oriental, is seriously ill in Montevideo.

The Provincial Government has appointed Don Miguel Duffy Municipal Intendant of Arenco.

It is reported that very large contracts of wool have been made in this market at reserved prices.

The municipal body of San Nicolas have addressed a note to the central Government, bringing very grave charges against Sr. Farulla, the Commissary of Police of that city. A young man named Pablo Guena was ill-treated by him. The authority of the Intendant, Argerich, and

the Juez, Acevedo, was entirely disregarded by the Commissary, who fired his revolver at a crowd of people, and ordered his men to fire too, an order which they did not obey.

It was rumored on Wednesday that Dr. d'Amico had come to an understanding with Dr. Rocha to support his candidate, Dr. Achaval, but the rumor was contradicted. There is now little hope for Dr. Rocha or his candidate. Except a few who follow Rocha through thick and thin the entire province has promised to support Paz, and there is little doubt of his success.

The owners of the famous racers Gladiador and Surplice have been trying to arrange a trial of swiftness between them, but nothing definite has been concluded while we write these lines.

The Hon. Mr. Pakenham, British Minister in Buenos Aires, has donated \$40 m/n for the Irish Orphanage.

The Argentine Rural Society will erect a suitable building in the central part of the city in which its meetings can be held. An attempt was made to buy the old Bolsa but the price was too high.

Dr. Achaval has sent in his resignation of Minister and will now be free to carry on his canvass with activity.

The Geographical Institute of this country, which has been commissioned to form a correct atlas of this Republic, has resolved to include the Falkland Islands in the Republic in spite of the claims of England. It has also resolved to include the entire Misiones territory between the rivers San Antonio and Pepiri.

The Senate has sanctioned the bill for the establishment of a Hypothecary National Bank. The Bank is authorised to issue cedulas to the amount of 50 millions, and branches will be allowed to give loans to the amount of 5000 m/n. Only the central establishment in Buenos Aires can issue cedulas. There is scarcely any doubt that the bill will pass the Chamber of Deputies.

The following is the programme of the races to take place at Palermo on the 15th inst:

Flusion prize, for colts and fillies foaled since 31st July 1883, and which have either not run or have not been placed first or second in a race, weights 56 kilos, course 1200 metres, prize \$600. Constancia prize, open handicap for four year olds, distance 1750 metres, prize \$600. Sweetheart, Coronel, Masher and Kettledrum have entered for this race. Velocidad prize, open handicap, course 1000 metres, prize \$600. Nero, Surplice, Sweetheart, Waxy, Sara Jane and Carrier have been entered. Comparacion prize, for colts and fillies foaled since 31st July 1883, weights 57 kilos with 4 kilos extra for winners, course 0500 metres, prize \$700. Entries: Bonnie Bee, Suzon, Primavera, Pegaso, Signet, Valentino, Bandaline, May-blossom, Petaca, Tothe, Mariano and Averno. Resistencia prize, open handicap, course 3250 metres, prize \$1000. Entries: Escoces, Marius, Fidalgo, Dichosa, Nepituke, Masher and Kettledrum. Jockey Club prize, for thoroughbred colts and fillies foaled since 31st July 1883, course 1750 metres, prize \$3000, weight for colts 57 kilos, fillies 55 kilos.

The meeting of Dr. Rocha's followers at the Flores Theatre last Thursday night resulted as everybody had expected. Dr. Rocha made a long speech, in which amongst other things he said that he was unwilling to be a candidate himself. A candidate was then polled for and Dr. Achaval was almost unanimously elected.

The provincial railway from La Plata to Moron was inaugurated on the 1st inst.

The latest news about the Welsh colony at Chubut is that there are five thousand new colonists in Wales ready to start for this part of the world at a moment's notice; but Governor Fontana is fairly frightened at the prospect of such an influx all at once, and has intimated to them not to come till he has had

time enough to make preparations to receive them. He has asked Government to have farms for them surveyed and marked out at once.

The reports of the sugar-cane crop in Tucuman are not at all promising; some time ago there were expectations of a large harvest but with the recent frosts the state of things has changed, and with the destruction caused it is feared the crops will not be one half of last year's amount, about 700 or 800 arrobes. This will hardly be sufficient to supply local necessities. In the last and previous years the planters exported a large quantity of sugar to Buenos Aires and other provinces.

On Saturday the Committee of the Pacista Club was duly elected in this city of La Plata. The President of the club in Buenos Aires is Col. Julio S. Dantas, and the Vice-Presidents are Martin Alzaga, Eduardo Casey, and Dr. José Juan Araujo. President of the club in La Plata, Victor del Carril; Vice-Presidents, Dr. Alberto Ugaldé, Col. Hilario Lagos, Don Mariano Roldan.

*La Nacion* publishes the following list as the probable members of the Government of Dr. Juarez Celman: Minister of the Interior, Dr. Benjamin Zorrilla; Finance, Dr. José A. Terry; Worship and Public Instruction, Eduardo Wilde; War, General Racedo; Foreign Affairs, Dr. José del Viso. Twenty other applications for these offices were refused.

We are sorry to hear that the losses in flocks in some of the Western partidos is very large, notably in Veinticinco and a portion of Suipacha and Navarro. There does not appear to be any want of grass just now, but the sheep are dying of disease of worms and other maladies.

'El Centro Gallego' is organizing so as to collect funds to erect a statue to Christopher Columbus in this city.

On Sunday night the almacén at the corner of Viamonte and Azcuenaga was destroyed by fire, house was valued at \$10,000, of which \$5000 was insured in the 'Imperial.' The property in the shop is estimated at \$5000, fully insured in 'Estrella.'

Mr. Cassels has now 200 electric lights in La Plata.

All the materials for the railway at Chubut and 450 navvies have arrived from England, and the works will be commenced immediately. The navvies will be permanent residents in the colony.

Crime is increasing in Rosario, and a local newspaper attributes it to the fact that the criminals have a pleasant time in prison. The prisoners are fed and clothed at the public expense after dyeing their hands in the blood of a fellow-being. Our contemporary also states that the prisons are very small and insecure, and that there is danger at any moment that the prisoners may escape.

The suit of Mr. Edward Norton against Messrs. Lampont and Holt, claiming \$10,000 damages for dismissal, resulted in a disagreement of the jury.

The Minister of war proposes to organize a sham battle in autumn, and to carry out as far as can be done a representation of the invasion of this country by the English in 1808. The invading army, after landing will march on the capital, which will be defended by Col. Donovan's brigade.

It appears that the late Italian exhibition, in this city, turned out a dead loss, and the committee are now asking Government to contribute \$10,000 m/n towards the payment of expenses.

## LATEST TELEGRAMS.

London, Aug. 5.

The Radicals of Birmingham, with the consent of Mr. Chamberlain, will oppose the re-election of Mr. Mathews.

The Irish national papers say that the democracy of Ireland are ready to shake hands with the democracy of England, but that they will never sacrifice the rights of their country for any consideration.



**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 PYSAANDU.  
Authorized Capital..... \$1,500,000  
Subscribed Capital..... 1,000,000  
Commercial and other Current Accounts opened.  
Deposits received at sight and for fixed periods.  
Bills Discounted, Negotiated, or Collected.  
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Letters of Credit issued on London, the Continent, the United States and Brazil for Commercial and Travelling purposes.  
Bills of Exchange issued and purchased 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 effected by telegram or otherwise, through the medium of the Bank's Chief Office at No. 8 Old Jewry, London E.C.  
Also, every description of Banking business transacted on liberal terms.  
The following rates of Interest will be allowed and charged by the Bank, until further notice.  
**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 o/o per ann.  
Fixed deposits 60 days..... 3 do  
90 do..... 4 do  
**Charged—**  
Overdrafts in Current Account 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. Edward Casey to conduct the sale of all the hand-dubay posts consigned to him from up the river, we can supply our customers with posts of all kinds & reduced prices, guaranteed of first quality, viz., principales, postes, medios, postes, huanos, and estacones.  
Also palms and canes, patent steel and iron Ryland and other patent wires, galvanized sheets, rock salt, Portland cement, white pine, spruce, pitch-pine, rails for 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.

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WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS,  
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Workshops on the Premises  
For Manufacturing and Repairing.  
ENGRAVINGS ON METAL  
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This Establishment is now in a position to manufacture any and every description of Jewellery in the latest and most elegant styles; and to fulfill any orders that may be received.

PRICES MODERATE.  
26—CALLE RIVADAVIA—26

**BANCO NACIONAL**  
98—RECONQUISTA—93  
Horas de oficina: de 10 a.m. á 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 y arriba..... 5 o/o cuyo saldo pasa de \$1 300,000..... 4 o/o en caja de Ahorros despues de 80 dias Desde \$5 hasta \$1000..... 6 o/o Desde \$1001 en adelante..... 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 comercio y de Letras de pago integro ó cuya amortizacion no baje, en ningun caso, de 25 o/o trimestral..... 7 o/o Por descuento de Letras con amortizacion 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  
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**PARÁ**  
MONTEVIDEO, RIO JANEIRO,  
SAN VICENTE,  
GENOVA Y NAPOLES

El rapido Vapor Italiano  
**MATTEO BRUZZO**  
Saldra el 27 de Agosto de la Boca

**PARA**  
**EUROPA Y ESCALAS**  
Por mas informes ocurrir á  
**P. CHRISTOPHERSEN**  
En Buenos Aires—Piedras 98  
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**IRON AND WOOD**  
**H. THOMPSON** and Co.'s Magnetic Oxide of Iron Paint is very suitable for Estancieros and proprietors of houses on account of its durability, being prepared for use it can be applied by anyone without the trouble of mixing. It preserves iron from rust if applied before 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 without 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 4, 2, and 1 arroba, ready for use, price 5¢ per arroba. Quantities to suit purchasers.  
The ENAMEL PAINT is recommended for any out door work, as for garden seats, walls, etc., where a durable polished surface is desired.  
In tins of 2 lbs, ready for use, price \$1.25, and in larger tins.

**E. BERGMANN & CO.**  
112—LAVALLE—112  
jy8-1m

**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 obstinate.

Sole Agent—  
**MURRAY & SEEDORF**  
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84—RECONQUISTA—84  
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**MOLY CROSS**  
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595—CORRIENTES—595  
BUENOS AIRES.  
—:0:—  
Boarders, Half-Boarders, and Day Scholars received daily.  
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For further particulars apply to, or address, the Director  
**DR. JAMES P. KELLEY,**  
may 1—pm



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**SURGEON DENTIST.**  
224—CANGALLO—224

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

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224—CANGALLO—224  
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MAKE A NOTE OF IT,  
and don't forget to pay a visit  
**A LAS 3 BOLAS**

177—CALLE 25 DE MAYO—177  
Large assortment of Second-hand clothing, recados, saddles, boots, skins, etc.  
Suitable for camp use.  
Cheap!! Cheap! Cheap.

To prevent falsifications of the  
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It is packed only in 4 1/4 and 1-lb. air-tight packages.



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

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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 á detener en el pais los capitales que antes se llevaban á Europa ó Estados Unidos.

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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.

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

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Dr. Apolinario C. Casabal  
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The greatest achievement in mechanical Sewing Machine skill of the age is the  
**NEW SINGER OSCILLATING SHUTTLE MACHINE**  
THE MOST SILENT—THE SWIFTEST—THE MOST PERFECT STITCHER—  
AND WILL OUTWEAR ALL OTHERS COMBINED  
To intending purchasers we say call and see them. Sole Agents and Importers—  
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**EXTRACT OF TOBACCO**  
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WHICH IS THE BEST REMEDY FOR CURING THE SCAB.

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I have always in stock goods suitable for camp use, such as Woollen Blankets, Quilts, Wincies, strong and serviceable Dress Goods, Corduroy and Molekins, 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 Crockery.

**AGENTS FOR**  
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Sold on Importer's terms.

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**PERFUMERY,**  
celebrated for nearly a century past, is of the very best English manufacture. For its purity and great excellence it has obtained Nine Prize Medals, including London, Vienna, Philadelphia, ONLY GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1875. TWO SILVER MEDALS and "FIRST ORDER OF MERIT," MELBOURNE, 1881.  
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FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.  
WHITE ROSE, FRANGIPANE, YLANGYLANG, STREPTANTIS, OPAFANI, JOCLEY CLUB, ESS. ROUQUET, TRIVOL, MADONNA, JASMIN, WOOD VIOLET, GOLD MEDAL ROUQUET, and all other odours, of the finest quality only.  
**ATKINSON'S FLORIDA WATER,**  
a most fragrant Perfume distilled from the choicest Exotics.  
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a very refreshing Wash which stimulates the skin to a healthy action and promotes the growth of the hair.  
**ATKINSON'S ETHERAL ESSENCE OF LAVENDER,**  
a powerful Perfume distilled from the finest flowers.  
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a new and indispensable Toilet accompaniment, and most refreshing Perfume for the Handkerchief.  
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and other Specialties and general articles of Perfumery may be obtained of all dealers throughout the World, and of the manufacturers.  
**J. & E. ATKINSON,**  
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Price List Free on Application.  
**CAUTION.**—Purchasers are cautioned to avoid counterfeits by observing that each article is labelled with the firm's Trade Mark, a "White Rose" on a "Golden Tree."  
**ESTABLISHED 1799**

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS**

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

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

**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT**

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

**OLD WOUNDS, SORES AND ULCERS**

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

**GOUT, RHEUMATISM**

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

The Pills and Ointment are manufactured only at

78 NEW OXFORD STREET,

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and sold by all Vendors of Medicines throughout the Civilised World, with directions for use in almost every language.

Purchasers should look to the label on the Pots and Boxes, if the address is not 78 New Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

au 26—pm

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Incorporado al Colegio Nacional

Directors

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W. HUTCHISON.

pm

**JOHN O'HALL & CO.,**

Tea Merchants

32—RECONQUISTA—32



## A CHILD'S FAITH.

One day a child, about seven years old, was brought into the children's ward of a public hospital; he had been picked up in the street, where he had fallen from some building. His little leg was broken in two places, his head cut dreadfully, and his backbone so broken that it came through the flesh. He lay about a week through life and death, a fearful sufferer; but at the end of that time he began to mend, so that in a few days more his physicians concluded he could recover, but that if he lived they would have to cut off the splinters from his backbone.

Well, they performed the operation, and the child lived and grew better. But, about a week afterward, the doctors found there would have to be another operation. So they told the nurse that she must tell little Willie that they would do it. The nurse was a good woman, and she talked to the little fellow, sitting by his bedside. She said: "Willie, I have told you what the doctors think, and I want you to try and be a little man, and bear it as well as you can. It is hard for you, I know, and it is hard for me to see you suffer so much, and it makes my heart ache day after day to see all you dear little children suffer so; but God will help you through."

This was in the evening, and she left him till the morning, going from one little sufferer to another till her time was up. After she had gone the boy pulled the sheet up over his head and began to cry as if his heart would break. In the bed next to his was a little girl, and as she heard him cry she said:

"Willie, what makes you cry so? Don't you know that our Lord can help you? Don't cry any more, but let's pray to Him to take your pain away."

He then said: "I have been praying, Susie, and I have been asking our Lord to take me, for you know they say every night He walks through our ward and takes one or two of us little children away with Him—those that love Him and want to go with Him, and I have been telling Him how much I want to go with Him, and that I can't think of all the pain I will have to-morrow if He don't take me. And I will tell you, Susie, what I am going to do, for fear I should be asleep when our Lord comes. I am going to hold up my hand so (and he held up one hand by the wrist, just above the bedclothes), so that when our Lord walks through our room to-night, He will see my hand and know I am the one who wants so much to go with Him. I have told Him I would, and He will look for me; and the children went to sleep. Early in the morning, when the nurse went to look at all the children, there she saw little Willie stiff and cold in death, with his hand just above the bed-clothes, held up by the other, as he said our Lord would find him."

## HOW TO LIVE LONG.

Men or women who intend to be centenarians in these days must combine something of the old mode of life with something of the new mode of living. They must, while availing themselves of all the scientific discoveries and sanitary appliances of the age, imitate their grandsires in the steady and tranquil habits that prevailed before the invention of locomotives and the telegraph. They must have their eight hours' sleep regularly; they must have intervals of repose and vacancy in the daytime; they must spend a goodly portion of their waking hours in the open air. Nor will that suffice; there will have to be regularity in the hours of their meals and discipline in the ordering of the dishes of which the meals are composed. We cannot believe that anybody will ever live to 100 who eats a heavy dinner every night of his life at eight o'clock. Champagne in abundance, and Bordeaux and Burgundy are to be foreworn by persons who deliberately set before them the attaining of their 100th birthday. Neither, with such an

end in view, would the active life of a politician, a lawyer or a doctor, be a sane enterprise. In order to reach that distant goal there must be a training, if not severe, at least regular and unflinching. Most of all there must prevail in the existence of such a person a tranquil serenity, an unruffled calm. Neither generous passions nor enthusiastic ideals must be allowed admittance. The pulse must never be driven up beyond a certain point, either by work, by anxiety, by hope or by fear. At the same time, mere stagnation will in all probability never enable a person to live to 100. There is such a thing as rusting out as well as wearing out. If a candle does not burn brightly enough it does not consume the wax with sufficient rapidity, and goes out for want of adequate combustion.—*London Standard.*

## RESPECT FOR CHILDREN.

Many parents who are polite and polished in their manners towards the world at large are perfect bores in the home circle. What wonder if children are the same? If a man should accidentally brush against another in the street an apology would be sure to follow; but who ever thinks of offering an apology to the little people whose rights are constantly being violated by their careless elders? If a stranger offers the slightest service he is gratefully thanked; but who ever remembers thus to reward the little tireless feet that are travelling all day long upstairs and down on countless errands for somebody? It would be policy for parents to treat their children politely for the sake of obtaining more cheerful obedience, if for no other reason.

## ABOUT THE OLD MAID.

MISJUDGED BY THE WORLD, IN ITS ESTIMATION SHE IS AT A DISADVANTAGE.

The mere fact of a woman not having found a partner in life places her at a certain disadvantage in the estimation of the world. If a man remains single it is "because he prefers it," but who would seriously believe the lady who gave the same reason for not having been married? Consequently she rarely ventures upon such an assertion. No; she is single—because she could not help herself. And henceforth she is accredited with all the weaknesses and eccentricities of old-maidism. A married woman may like cats and parrots without criticism; if a single woman makes a pet of either of these animals it is because she is an old maid. Should a spinster by chance not care about pets it is held that, being a spinster, she ought not to do so. If a mother carries a small bag in her hand when out walking, it is nothing more or less than a bag carried for convenience and fashion's sake. In the old maid's hands the same article becomes a ridicule—the spinster's badge. When Mrs. Somebody is orderly in her house and tidy in her person, if an observation on the subject is made at all it is as follows: "Why, you are as neat as an old maid!" a reproachful compliment paid to the miss. No one, of course, denies that there is such a thing as old-maidism (we employ this word for want of a better), to which some women are evidently born, as some are also driven into it. But as the tastes and habits of married women differ, so likewise do those of single women. It is therefore unjust to label every single woman with the badge by which she may be inclined herself to ridicule others. And if such a one be of a sensitive nature, she would greatly appreciate the privilege of being able to keep the world in ignorance of her real position—especially, perhaps, when travelling—by not being compelled to reveal it in her title of miss.

We know old maids who are worth their weight in gold. A woman's sole mission is not marriage. The kind and good old maid who has a smile ever on her lips and a heart that ever feels for the poor sheds sunshine around her wherever she goes.

## MORNING PRAYER.

The work of the day for parents and children should begin with morning prayer. God, in the old law, commanded his chosen people to offer to Himself in recognition of His supremacy, the first annual fruits of the earth. The same God expects a similar recognition from every Christian the first waking thought of the morning, the first homage of the heart resuming its daily consciousness. Where possible, morning prayer should be a common duty of the household. The few minutes it requires can be easily secured. The benefits to parent and child, derivable from it are great in the present and incalculable in the future. When, at night, the Almighty again gathers the members of a home beneath the roof of a family roof-tree, all should before retiring to rest, join in that beautiful prayer which strings one by one, the most appealing scenes of Christ's life on the thread of the rosary beads. The words brought down from heaven by an angel; the imagery coming straight from Bethlehem, and Calvary, and Olivet; the prayers asking protection for the present and for the hour of death; and the gentle spirit of affection to blessed Mary, which softens and sweetens the whole, should endear the devotion of the Holy Rosary to every Catholic family.

## PARROTS.

The stories of parrots are innumerable, but one especially that Mr. Beard relates possesses the charm of novelty as well as illustrating beyond doubt that these mimics possess a keen sense of humor. A gentleman owned a parrot that was apparently possessed of no talents. One day he was given a piece of meat which the cat wanted and that worthy climbed up the cage and stole it. Polly offered no resistance, but appeared to be greatly frightened, and flew to the top of the cage and fluttered about until the cat succeeded in letting its tail fall between the bars of the cage. Polly soon saw this, and forgetting fear pounced down on the bottom of the cage, and catching the tail in its crooked beak gave it such a pinch that pussy jumped headlong to the floor, squalling as though death were over it with a club. Polly at once set up a ha-ha-ha as much like a human being as possible. Another story is of a jolly fat butcher who owned a very bright parrot. One day, being of an apopleptic turn, he fell over dead. Polly saw it but said nothing. She watched curiously everything that was done. She saw the silence of the marketmen as they raised the body and placed it on a bench, covering it with a cloth, and speaking only in subdued whispers. Polly noticed the heart-broken widow, and at last, gazing out of her cage, cried out in an authoritative tone, "Put up the shutters!" Of course, at such a time and in such a place, this remark was too much. So Polly was removed at the suggestion of some one. Still her humor did not leave her, for she peremptorily demanded, "What is all this row about?"

## DOMESTIC.

By rubbing with a flannel dipped in the best whiting, the brown discoloration may be taken off cups in which custards have been baked.

To clean combs and brushes, dissolve one teaspoonful of baking soda in a pint of water; wash the brushes and combs in the solution, rinse in clean water and dry.

To prevent flies from injuring picture frames, boil three or four onions in one pint of milk and brush your frames over with it. It will not injure the frames.

Egg shells crushed into small bits and shaken well in decanters three parts filled with cold water, will not only clean them thoroughly but make the glass look like new.

When putting away the silver tea or coffee pot which is not in

use every day, lay a stick across the top under cover. This will allow fresh air to get in and prevent the mustiness of the contents so familiar to boarding-house sufferers.

A good potato, when cut, will show a light cream color, and a white froth will be the result produced by rubbing the cut surfaces together. Reject that variety where drops of water appear. Another test is to put potatoes into a solution of salt; the good will sink, the poor float.

How to kill moths and disease. —I have never, writes a correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, during my twenty years of housekeeping, had a moth of any description, and attribute my immunity entirely to the use of turpentine. After each of my carpets is well swept it is at once gone over with the following mixture: To three quarts of pure cold water add three tablespoonfuls of turpentine. In this thoroughly saturate a sponge, squeeze about two-thirds dry, and go over each breadth separately and in all corners. As often as the water becomes soiled take a fresh supply. You will be surprised to see how beautifully it will clean your carpets, besides being one of the best of disinfectants. My father, an eminent physician, had this always practised in his family, and we were never troubled with fevers any more than moths.

Studying the tongue. —The Medical World gives the following valuable suggestions by means of which all can study their tongues intelligently:

"A white-coated tongue indicates febrile disturbance; a brown moist tongue indicates disordered digestion or overloaded primæ viæ; a brown dry tongue indicates depressed vitality, as in typhoid conditions and blood poisoning; a red moist tongue indicates debility, as from exhausting discharges; a red dry tongue indicates pyrexia or any inflammatory fever; a 'strawberry' tongue with prominent papillæ indicates scarlet fever or rothein; a red glazed tongue indicates debility, with want of assimilative power of digestion; a tremulous flabby tongue indicates delirium tremens; protrusion at one side indicates paralysis of the muscles on that side."

Bathing in cold water. —The Sanitary World considers cleanliness not only essential to good health but also a work of good breeding. The workman, by the clinging of dust to his perspiring person, becomes a fit subject for the bath tub very frequently; too frequent bathing, however, is weakening. It may not be advisable to take a bath morning and evening, as some medical journals advise; but there should be a good washing frequently enough to keep the person clean.

Warm baths will often prevent the most virulent diseases. A person who may be in fear of having received infection of any kind should take a warm bath, suffer perspiration to ensue, and then rub dry. He is advised to dress warmly to guard against taking cold. If the system has imbibed any infectious matter, it will be removed by resorting to the warm bath if the latter is taken before the infection has time to spread over the system; and even if some time has elapsed the drenching perspiration that may be induced by hot water will be very certain to remove it.

In cases of congestion, bilious colic, inflammation, etc., there is no remedy more certain to give relief than a hot bath. In cases of obstinate constipation also wonderful cures have been wrought. For sore throat, diphtheria, and inflammation of the lungs, a hot compress is one of the most potent remedies.

## USEFUL RECEIPTS.

Tapioca Pudding. —Half-a-cup of tapioca soaked in water till soft, one quart of milk, four eggs, one tablespoonful of butter, sugar to taste and a little salt.

Steamed Plum Pudding. —One cup of molasses, one tablespoonful of soda, half-a-cup of melted butter, one cup of cold water, one pint of flour, one cup of

chopped raisins, half-a-tablespoonful each of cinnamon, cloves and nutmeg. Serve with your favourite sauce.

Potato Salad. —Slice thinly 8 or 10 good sized potatoes (boiled and cold), chop finely one good sized apple, one and one-half small onions, rinse and chop the leaves of a large handful of green parsley. Spread a layer of the potato in a chopping tray, sprinkle liberally with salt, then half the parsley, apple and onions, then the rest of the potatoes, then more salt and the other half of the parsley, apple and onion; pour half a teacup of sweet oil or melted butter over the whole, with a small cup of vinegar.

Chicken Fricassee. —Cut up the fowl and stew tender in enough cold water to cover it. Pour off the liquor to cool, that you may skim off the fat. Cut the meat from the bones in pieces with a sharp knife. With these neatly fill a bake dish, cover and set aside. Put two tablespoonfuls of butter in a frying pan and cook in it, when hot, half an onion sliced until it is of a light brown. Strain the hot butter into a bowl, add two tablespoonfuls of flour, and, when you have a thick batter, the liquor (strained and skimmed) in which the chicken was stewed. Season well and pour upon the chicken. There should be enough liquid to fill the dish. Set in the oven, covered, while you mix quickly a pint of 'creamy buttered flour' into a soft biscuit paste with cold water or milk. Roll out into a sheet half an inch thick, cut into round cakes and lay these, just touching one another, on the surface of the chicken gravy. Shut up in the oven and bake until the cakes are delicately browned and 'puffy.' Serve in the bake dish.

## WIT AND HUMOUR.

The proprietor of a bone mill advertises that 'parties sending their own bones to be ground will find their orders attended to with punctuality and despatch.'

"How are you coming on with your tragedy?" "Better than I expected. I've killed off all the principal characters except two, and they are not on speaking terms."

At the bric-a-brac dealers. Oh, what a delicious little vase. It is very old, isn't it? "No, madam, it was made recently." "Ah, what a pity. It is so beautiful."

She: I don't like my bonnet now that I've got it. It doesn't match my hair at all. He: You ought to have thought of that before you bought it. She: My bonnet? He: No, your hair.

There is something exquisite in an American's reply to the European traveller, when he asked him if he had just crossed the Alps. "Wal, now you call my attention to the fact, I guess I did pass risin' ground."

Some people are born to be bores; others achieve the qualities that go to make a bore in a superlative degree, and a large portion of the innocent and defenceless portion of the human race have bores thrust upon them.

An author was boasting of a comedy he had written, and appealed to a friend to whom he had read it to confirm his own estimate of its excellence. The friend gravely said: Your comedy is a great work—a very serious work—a work that is by no means to be laughed at.

Smith: "I heard Brown speaking very highly of your neighbor Black yesterday." Jones: "Brown is a fulsome flatterer." Smith: "He also said that he thought you were one of the most amiable of men, a kind husband and father, and a loyal friend." Jones: "Oh!—er. Brown said so—h'm. I thought you meant White. Brown is an excellent fellow, honest and reliable."

"Useful things to know about Steam Boilers" is the title of a book just published. One of the most useful things to know about a steam boiler is the moment it is going to burst, so that a person may get out of the way a few minutes before the explosion takes place; but this information doesn't appear in the book.

Professor: To contract is to make smaller; to expand is to enlarge. Cold contracts, heat expands. The operations cannot go on in the same thing. If — Pupil: Beg pardon, professor. There are some things the more they contract the more they enlarge. Professor: Ah, indeed! Name some of them. Pupil: Debts, sir.

The morning of the execution the superintendent of the prison asks the condemned what he will have for breakfast, when it is the custom to give the unfortunate whatever he desires. "Well," said the latter, "you may get me some peaches." "Peaches! Why this is not the season for them. They are not ripe yet." "Oh, well, that makes no difference," he replied, "I can wait for them."

The other day a journal, hitherto without a spot on its character, inquired with well-feigned innocence: How can five persons divide five eggs so that each man will receive one and still one remain in the dish? After several hundred people went two-thirds distracted in the maze of this proposition, the journal meekly says: One takes the dish with the egg.

"I see, father," said Rollo, looking up from the paper, "that two boys in Maine were frozen to death while going to school." "Quite likely, my son," replied Rollo's father, a thing that is liable to happen. "But you never heard of a boy freezing to death while coming from school." "Never my son." And that gave Rollo something to talk about all the morning.

Cash: Say, Hardup, when are you going to pay me that 10 dols. you owe me? Hardup: Just as soon as I can. Cash: Well, if that is not pretty quick I will have to sue you. Hardup, carelessly: What good will that do? Cash: It will get me the money. Hardup, confidentially: Say, you just sue me for 20 dols. won't you, and then give me the other 10 dols.

## AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFECTING NUMEROUS CLASSES.

THE disease commences with a slight derangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted gives up a miserable existence until death drives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints, but if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted. Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling, attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky mucus gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pain in the side and back? Is there a fulness about the right side as if the liver was enlarging? Is there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly coloured, with a deposit after standing? Does food soon ferment after eating, accompanied by flatulency or a belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dreadful disease progresses. 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 effect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite is returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effective remedy of this distressing complaint is "Seigel's Curative Syrup," a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 27, 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 medicine 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.C.S.R. July 19, 1884.



## COMMERCIAL.

Gold .....	138.80
Series A .....	96
Series E .....	77
Series G .....	811
Cedulas L .....	91
National Bank Shares .....	202

If estancieros were wise to-day they would buy up all the gold available in the market and thus keep the precious dross from descending to pay. We may be certain there are many parties interested in forcing down the rate as the wool season approaches. They combine to rob the estancieros and the estancieros never combine to defend themselves.

Vessels are now discharging at the docks of La Plata, and we may expect as the works proceed that a great part of the trade which is at present engrossed by Buenos Aires will be transferred to that port. The line from Moron to La Plata is now complete, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that a considerable portion of camp produce instead of coming on directly for this city will be turned aside to Ensenada and La Plata. This will be productive of a two-fold advantage. It will relieve the overcrowding which generally takes place in the wool season at the Once, and it will enable farmers to ship their produce at less expense than is done in Buenos Aires.

Sheepskins are rising as well as wool. Some were sold in the market yesterday at 38 rls.

Exchange on London is quoted at 47 1/2. The Italian Bank has drawn on Europe for paper 3-79 at 90 days' sight on Paris, 39 1/2 on London.

The business hitherto carried on by Messrs. Yarrow Hett, and Co. has been transferred to and amalgamated with that of Messrs. Wilson, Sons, and Co. Limited, of London, Rio Janeiro, etc., and will in future be conducted in Montevideo under the name of the latter firm; Messrs. Green and Johnson continuing as managers of the agency here in Buenos Aires under the new style of the firm.

Messrs. Lopez, Villar, and Benitez refused 18,000 nats per league for camp in Cordoba which they bought the other day for 10,000 nats per league.

The following were the Custom-house returns for the month of June for 1885 and 1886:

Imports	1885	1886
Subject to duty ..	4,579,876	4,279,718
Free of duty ..	513,961	5,880,139
Total .....	5,093,837	10,159,857
Exports		
Subject to duty ..	1,581,948	2,931,637
Free of duty ..	323,661	1,659,124
Total .....	1,905,609	4,590,761

The average imports into the Custom-house of Buenos Aires was 80 per cent and the exports 67 per cent of the entire imports and exports of the Republic.

The total imports and exports for the first 6 months of the year were for 1885 \$12,943,606 and for 1886 \$15,250,344.

The killings in the saladeros of the River Plate and Rio Grande up to the 31st of July were as follows compared with other years:

	1886	1885
Buenos Aires ..	181,680	246,600
Rivers .....	748,741	754,600
Montevideo ..	314,031	256,500
Rio Grande ..	341,000	385,000
Head .....	1,560,452	1,642,700
	1884	1883
Buenos Aires ..	88,700	154,300
Rivers .....	736,100	644,500
Montevideo ..	341,500	258,200
Rio Grande ..	345,000	312,000
Head .....	1,511,300	1,369,000

The rage for purchasing sites and houses in the city and province continues unabated, several lots of land were sold in San Fernando at big prices by Messrs. Fueter and Duarte, and there is no end to purchasing in the city.

We call the attention of our readers to Mr. Casey's circular on the probable price of wool this season.

Messrs. Jacobsen and Co. of this city offer their large business for sale at \$100,000 m/n.

The time for paying the provincial direct tax expired this week.

The bill for a new railway from Cordoba to the Oeste Santa-fecino will be shortly presented to the provincial chambers, and will probably be accepted. Don Belisario Ortiz, the representative of the company in Cordoba, has already obtained a concession as far as Carlotia.

Don Juan Marglia, owner of the lime kilns in Azul, has sold his properties consisting of the kilns and two properties in the town for \$15,000 m/n.

The firm of Fianza and Linch has dissolved, the business of corraloneros will be styled for the future Fianza and Co.

Don R. R. Gonzalez has rented from Juan Sarlam 300 squares of land in Azul, cuartel 7, sec. 2, for \$1000 per year.

The estancia of José Costa in Moreno was purchased by H. C. Quesada for Don N. Quirno Pizarro for \$150,000 m/n. The camp measures 800 squares.

The sale of Sr. Achaval's wool, 12,000 arrobes, partido Rauch, at 100 % deliverable on estancia and bellies included, is reported. Dr. Achaval is a director of the Provincial Bank and brother of the candidate.

To-day the «La Plata» of the Royal Mail line reached this port bringing mails from London to the 10th July. She brings £100,000 sterling for the National Bank.

On Wednesday the steamer «Meath» left the outer roads having on board a cargo of frozen meat (350 novillos) for England.

Mr. J. M. Coronel has sold 170,000 square yards of land adjoining the South Corrales at the rate of 25 cents per yard. The buyer has been already offered a profit of 15 cents per yard. A lot of 80,000 varas in the same district is reported sold at 30 cents per yard, buyer Mr. Lafuente, seller Mrs. Coronel Lamarcia.

Mr. Valentin Curutchet has sold the estancia Medanos de Chiquina, situated in Lincoln and comprising four leagues of land, for \$130,000 m/n. Buyer Mr. E. Rojo. The buyer has also purchased the stock on the land, 2000 cows, 100 bulls, 400 mares, etc., for \$30,000 m/n.

We hear of the sale of 8 squares of land in Ensenada for the sum of \$260,000 m/n. This land cost the seller about two years ago the sum of \$8000 m/n.

The property at the corner of Victoria and Chacabuco, measuring 368 square varas, was sold by Messrs. A. Bullrich and Co. for \$73,500 m/n. Mr. Natal Torres was the purchaser.

Four leagues of land in Cordoba, lot No. 28, near Carlotia, was bought for 16,000 nats per league, buyer Mr. Carminati.

The business in land continues and we report the following:

1 league in Puyredom \$20,000 m/n.  
20 leagues in Santa Fe \$15,000 m/n per league.  
8 leagues in Cordoba \$4250 m/n per league.  
18 leagues in Santa Fe \$15,000 m/n per league.

5 leagues in Santiago and Sta. Fe \$12,000 m/n per league.

7 1/2 leagues in Santa Fe south \$22,000 m/n per league.

8 leagues in Santa Fe north, Monte Paraguay, \$10,000 m/n per league.

Estancia Irigoyen, Concordia, Entre Rios for \$200,000.

2 1/2 squares of land, San José de Flores, \$55,124.

4 leagues in Rio Cuarto, near Carlotia, \$16,000 m/n per league.

11 leagues in Cordoba at \$10,000 m/n per league.

11 leagues in San Luis \$10,000 m/n per league.

4 leagues in the Gran Chaco, Santa Fe, \$20,000 m/n per league.

1 league in 9 de Julio \$27,500 m/n per league.

Sr. Trelles has purchased over 40,000 sheep at 75 cents in Juarez from Sr. Echenagucia, also a deco of cattle at 6 m/n, and he

rented camp with a contract for ten years at 50,000 % per league. An agent of the barraca Lahusen of Azul has bought at Juarez 25,000 arrobes of wool at 4 and 4-50 m/n.

Our colleague *Le Provincia* gives the following list of new wools bought on contract which cannot fail to interest our readers. Prices paid are very high.

	Arb.
M. Guerrero, Areco .....	2500
M. S. Aguerre, Pila .....	8000
do Balcarce .....	4000
Aalis, Las Flores .....	3000
German Balcarce, Mar Chiquita .....	4000
Gonzalez, Carmen Areco ..	2000
P. Marin, Pila .....	3000
Ibanez, Pila .....	5000
Ramos Mejia, Maipu .....	12000
Guillermo Moore, Maipu ..	12000
Martin, La Tigre .....	9000
Vicente Casares, Azul .....	5000
Estanislao Frias, Chascomus ..	4500
do Azul .....	5000
Herrera Vega, B. Grande ..	3000
Herrera huos., Mar Chiquita .....	8000
Duggan, Ajo .....	10000
Devoto huos., Pergamino and Salto .....	10000
Ramon Fernandez, A. Chico .....	7000
do Calaveras .....	5000
Ocampo huos., Pergamino ..	10000
William Sicho, Puan .....	5000
Sebate, Las Flores .....	6000
Stegman, Pila .....	1000
Stegman, Ranchos .....	6300
Rodriguez Larreta, Tres Bonetes .....	2500
do Trenlquen .....	3000
E. Perisena, Chascomus ..	4000
Ferro and Rivero, El Trigo ..	4000
P. Videla Dorna, Monte ..	5000

The sale of 7 1/2 leagues of land in Santa Fe is reported at the rate of \$22,000 m/n per league. Messrs. Noceti and Cabal buyers.

7 leagues of land in Frayle Muerto sold for \$50,000 m/n gold.

Mr. W. J. Nash has sold an estancia situated in San Lorenzo, and covering an area of 39 million square varas for 52,292 m/n paper plus 27,762 m/n gold. Buyer Mr. Edward Casey.

Mr. Terrason has bought two fine bulls from Mr. Dominguez Frias, the great Argentine breeder, for 2,500 m/n. Both are offsprings of the famed bull Orange which Mr. Frias bought in England. Mr. Terrason, we hear is about starting a large breeding establishment in Rosario to meet the wants of the farmers and estancieros of Santa Fe.

The reports of the European wool market are still more favorable, as our readers may see by the following telegrams:

The following commercial telegrams have been received:

“Antwerp, Aug. 3.

River Plate wool auctions opened to-day. There are 12000 bales of different classes. Considered in the gross and compared with previous auctions prices obtained show a rise of 35 centavos per kilo. 2000 bales were disposed of to-day.

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

Long wool fcs. 1-57-1-60 per kilo; middling fcs. 1-52-1-55; inferior fcs. 1-47-1-50. Dry mated cow hides of 20-21 kilos at fcs. 116-118 per 50 kilos. Salted novillo hides 20-25 kilos fcs. 68-71 per 50 kilos.

Great business has been done at firm prices during the past fortnight in River Plate wools.

Buenos Aires 33 per cent yield, is quoted at fcs. 1-55-1-60 per kilo. Only 500 bales of wool of all sorts left in deposit. River Plate tallow fcs. 30-31 per 50 kilos.

Dry mated cow hides 14-15 kilos fcs. 109-112 per 50 kilos. Salted potro hides fcs. 51-54 per 50 kilos. Total number of R. Plate hides in deposit 62000.

Liverpool, July 30.

The River Plate sheepskins closed with an advance of 1/2 to a 1d on last sales. 2600 bales were sold.

CORRALES DEL SUD PRECIOS:

Bueyes muy gordos y grandes, carne y sebo, 580-1000.

1er apartado vacas y novillos, carne y sebo, 300-500.

Id 2º 200-220.

Flaco chancheria 140 180.  
Cueros de buey 170 200  
Cueros de novillo 140 160.  
Id de vacas 110 120  
Terneros grandes 180 200.  
Id chicos 100.  
Id mamones 80.  
Novillos de saladero 320.  
Id para invernada 240.  
Id vacas 160 220.  
Desechos 80 120.  
Vacas y novillos en pie 500.  
Capones y ovejas 45 58.  
Se carnearon para el abasto 692 animales y 144 terneros.

THE PLAZAS.  
ONCE.

Wool.	
Superior .....	420
Good .....	83 88
Borrega .....	70 80
Regular .....	—
Bellies .....	—
Hides.	
Good camp .....	190 215
Middling .....	—
Horse Hides .....	49 50
Hair .....	180
Novillos .....	160
Calfskins .....	155
Sheepskins	
Matadero .....	35 27 17 rls
Pelados per doz .....	28
Corderitos reg .....	21 20 rls.

Wheat.  
Coast ..... — || Salado ..... | 6-70 mpu. |
Barley .....	4-10 mpu
Maize .....	—
White, shelled .....	2-20 2-15 mpu
Yellow, in grain .....	2-10 mpu

## CONSTITUCION.

Wool.	
Superior .....	420
Good .....	100
Bellies .....	80
Borrega .....	80 90
Hides	
Good camp .....	200 215
Sheepskins superior .....	32 34
Matadero .....	100
Corderitos .....	20 21
Hair .....	190 177
Horse hides .....	52 60
Maize, white shelled .....	2-10 mpu.

## SHIPPING LIST.

Steamers expected to arrive in August:

8 Flaxman, from Liverpool  
8 Villa de San Nicolas, from Havre

Steamers expected to sail in August:

6 Cuvier, to Liverpool  
8 Maskelyne, to Acwarp  
9 Santos, to Hamburg

## MARRIAGE.

On August 2nd, in the parish of San Carlos, Almagro, by the Venerable Dean Monsignor Dillon, and afterwards at the English Church St John's, by the Right Rev. Bishop Stirling, assisted by Revd. Austin West, Ernest Henry Kempe, eldest son of the Revd. Samuel Buckland, Vicar of Great Torrington, North Devon, to Mary Beatrice, eldest daughter of Mr. E. T. Mullball, of Lambare, Caballito.

## DEATHS.

On July 16th, of bronchitis, in the partido of Salto, Mr. Michael Geoghegan, aged 54 years; a native of County Westmeath, Ireland. R.I.P.

On July 21st, at the estancia San Miguel, Pavan, Mr. Edward Whelan, aged 25 years, of consumption; native of the County Wexford, Ireland. R.I.P.

On July 21st, at Junin, of heart disease, John Houghton, native of Deptford, Kent, England, in the 56th year of his age. R.I.P.

On July 24th, in the partido of San Antonio, after a short illness, which she bore with Christian resignation, Anita, the beloved wife of Michael Kelly, aged 33 years, deeply regretted by her husband and a large circle of friends. R.I.P.

On July 26th, at his residence in the partido of Arrecifes, Mr. Michael Wade, aged 75 years; a native of Moyvore, Co. Westmeath, Ireland. Deceased was for many years a resident of this country, and was justly held in veneration by his many friends and acquaintances for his many noble qualities of mind and heart and his unceasing attachment to faith and fatherland. R.I.P.

On August 4th, at Calle Rivadavia 1545, aged 114 years, Joseph Michael, eldest and dearly beloved son of Edward Kenny. R.I.P.



## REQUIEM MASS.

On Saturday, the 11th inst., masses will be celebrated in the Merced Church for the repose of the soul of the late Mr. John Gahan, from 8 to 11 a.m. Friends of the deceased are invited to attend.

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

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

ESTANCIA LANDS, on- or wired. For Sale or to rent, in different parts of the Republic. Apply R. J. FARRAN, Reconquista 175

CATTLE at corrales, 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 Uncalito

3 1/2 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 la guna Uncalito.

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 «jagueas» 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 his 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, Almagro, B. Bires. jy28fo

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 13 de Octubre de 1880 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 la corresponde a dicho Sr. Harratt con los demas coherederos, el establecimiento Los Mochos da \$144.33 cro al año y Los Merinos 330000 de la antigua moneda corriente. Calculase pues el pingüe interes que dan.

LUNES 16 DE AGOSTO

À 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 Wilschman, Dominguez, Robinson, Arce y otros.

El comprador abonará el 5 o/o al firmar al boleto de compra venta. Los títulos y obligaciones Hipotecario al favor del Banco, estan in mi poder al disposicion de los Señores interesados y por mas datos, a mi escritorio —

73 San Martin, altos

jy14a6

Familia que no consuma

HESPERIDINA

debe consultar 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.

VICENTE HOYO Y CA.

ESPECIAL REMATE DE

20 LEGUAS

DE

MAGNIFICO CAMPO

DE PASTOREO EN

LA PROVINCIA DE MENDOZA

En el Departamento de

SAN RAFAEL

Y próximo a la estación LA PAZ

ferro-carril del Pacifico

La situacion de estos campos es especial, están en el departamento mas importante de la Provincia al Sud, y se encuentra ya trazada la linea del ferro-carril del Pacifico que lo cruzará dentro de muy poco tiempo. Hay otra linea proyectada ademas de la del Pacifico y es la de Bahia Blanca que cruzará los territorios nacionales hasta San Rafael y de aqui a Mendoza y San Juan.

Se encuentra sobre el Rio Diamante y está poblado con hacienda vacuna que