

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

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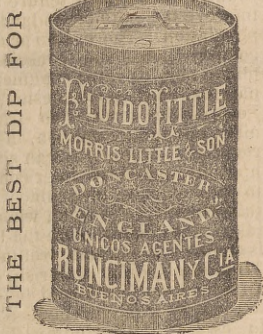
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159-ALSINA-159

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j10-pm

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74-FLORIDA-74

MONTEVIDEAN NEWS.

The official newspaper *El Par-*

tido Colorado has ceased to ex-

ist. *La Situacion*, another of-

ficial print, will also soon shut up

its shop.

The notorious Italian espada-

chin Toto Nicolsia has been ap-

pointed Consul-General of the

Oriental Republic in Peru.

The Minister of War dressed

out in all his regalia and followed

by a crowd of officers, avisted the

«Almirante Brown.» They were

received on board by Admiral

Cordero.

The «Situationists» held a

meeting on Sunday, and it was

determined to put forward Gen-

eral Tajes as a candidate for the

next election.

Santos is preparing to give the

opera singer Stagno a grand

banquet.

There is a split among the

Situationists, as some are in fa-

vor of allowing members of the

Colorado party to enter the Con-

gress.

Dr. Mendoza, who is about to

start a newspaper named *La*

Libertad, has been warned by

Santos that he will not allow the

paper to be published should it

advocate the giving of office to

the Colorados. Dr. Mendoza

thinks that Santos is about to

make himself Dictator. It is re-

ported that several members of

the minority will take refuge on

board the foreign ships lying in

the harbor, and will leave the

country after publishing a man-

ifesto.

The usual mock parade will

take place on the 25th in cele-

bration of the national anniver-

sary.

SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN

MAILS.

London, July 16.

The best news after the defeat

of Goschen the Jew, and Mitchell

Henry the Traitor, in Glasgow,

was the defeat of Mr. Trevelyan,

commonly known as Seaweed

Trevelyan or Pinch-of-Hunger.

Mr. Trevelyan was Chief Secre-

tary of Ireland under the Spen-

cer régime, and he found the

place too hot for him. His at-

tacks on the Home Rulers seem-

ed to bear the impress of personal

spite rather than be the result of

honest convictions. He was de-

feated by Mr. Brown.

Lord Hartington was re-elect-

ed member for Rossendale by

5399 votes against 3947 received

by his opponent.

TELEGRAMS.

London, Aug. 9.

The papers report daily fresh disturbances in Belfast owing to the rejection of the Home Rule bill. The *Times*, in reporting them, calls on the Government to adopt energetic repressive measures and restore order and respect for law and authority.

Mr. William Cook, after several conferences with the Radical Unionists of Birmingham, has decided to come forward as a candidate for East Birmingham in opposition to Mr. Henry Matthews the newly appointed Home Secretary. Last year Mr. Cook was elected for the late Parliament by a majority of 1252 votes over the Conservative candidate Mr. Frank W. Low. The consent of Mr. Cook to oppose one of the new Ministers has caused much exasperation amongst the Conservatives.

It is stated that Mr. Gladstone will raise the Irish question by moving an amendment to the address.

The Queen has sent a beautiful laurel crown to be placed on Listz's tomb.

The interview between the Emperors and Chancellors of Germany and Austria has terminated. No disclosure has been made of the matters discussed, but it is stated that the most friendly feeling prevailed.

The Pope had two fainting fits on Saturday, but his life is not in danger.

The King of Portugal after visiting various parts of England has returned to Plymouth to re-embark in the corvette «Alfonso de Albuquerque» for Holland and Denmark.

Belfast, Aug. 7.

The mayor of the city has prohibited illegal meetings in streets and thoroughfares, and has called upon all upright citizens to support the police in their efforts to quell the disturbances.

The Lord Mayor has been called to Dublin by Sir Michael Hicks Beach, Chief Secretary, for the purpose of assisting at a council organized with a view to adopt proper measures to suppress the riots in Belfast.

On Saturday morning there was a collision between the Orange-men employed in the Queen's Yard dockyard and the Catholic laborers employed in the port. The conflict lasted some hours, and there were about 50 men wounded, some of them mortally.

On Sunday morning further riots occurred, which were renewed in the afternoon with still greater violence. The police had to use force to disperse the rioters and many persons with gunshot wounds were taken to the hospitals.

On Monday the disturbances were again renewed, and a desperate conflict took place between the troops and the mob. A troop of 2200 soldiers has arrived but hitherto they have been unable to restore order.

Since Saturday morning 11 men have been killed and 130 seriously wounded, mostly with ball. Many children are among the wounded. Trains are constantly arriving loaded with troops.

Dublin, Aug. 10.

The disturbances in Ulster, and especially in Belfast, are assuming the character of an insurrection. The local authorities are using the utmost efforts to restore order, and the Government is adopting energetic measures for that purpose. There is some talk of proclaiming martial law.

Paris, Aug. 6.

The French Government has notified to the Vatican that France will maintain her right to exercise a protectorate over

the French Missions in China, holding the Holy See responsible for the consequences of the appointment of the new Apostolic Delegate in Peking. The Pope has replied that he is willing to assume such responsibilities.

Subscriptions for 150,000 more bonds of the Panama Canal Company have been received.

The subscription to the new Panama loan has disappointed expectations; the amount asked for was barely covered. In spite of this M. de Lesseps does not flinch, and a fresh energetic impulse will shortly be given to the works.

The Mexican Minister has sent a letter to the newspapers assuring them that there will be no conflict with the United States relative to Cutting's imprisonment.

The *Journal des Debats* says that the Pope is very dangerously ill.

Rome, Aug. 7.

At Barletta there have been 132 new cases of cholera and 14 deaths, in Venice 21 new cases and 5 deaths, in Ravenna 10 cases and 4 deaths, in Bologna 13 cases and 7 deaths, and in other places 91 cases and 26 deaths.

Vecchi's trial for high treason for stealing State documents has been commenced before the Assize Court.

Vienna, Aug. 9.

560 Austrian pilgrims, many of them aristocrats, have left for Lourdes. This is the first Austrian pilgrimage to France since 1870.

Brussels, Aug. 7.

The police have seized

THE WORLD-FAMED PEERLESS DIP.



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PROVINCE OF SANTA FE.
ROSARIO.

[OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,
Notwithstanding all the efforts of the Chief of Police, who seems to be inspired with special zeal and ability for the arrest of evildoers, there is no perceptible diminution in the number of crimes in this city and the neighboring districts.

I suppose you have already heard of the barbarous murder of the Paraguayan laborer and his paramour that took place a short time ago, only a square from the central police office. A number of persons were arrested on suspicion, and one of them (a Paraguayan laborer at the Gas-works) against whom there was much circumstantial evidence, has at last been induced to confess; though you will doubtless be surprised to hear, not without the intervention of torture. It appears he was made to stand out in the open yard, exposed to all changes of weather, etc., and kept standing day and night till he was ready to drop through sheer fatigue. Before he confessed his guilt his feet were so swollen that they burst through his boots, and occasioned him such agony that it is more easily imagined than described. After his confession he was heavily ironed, and he has been so ever since. In the meantime there are strong evidences of the unsound state of his mind, which leads to the belief that he must have been mad or temporarily crazed through drinking bad gin when he committed the fearful crime of which he now stands convicted. The substance of his confession is to the effect that he went to his victim's house on the fatal evening with no hostile intention of any kind. He was only armed with a heavy «tala» stick. That whilst there he was seized with an uncontrollable impulse to give his host a blow with the stick. That he did so and felled him to the ground; that after this he took a knife that lay on the table and killed the woman, and then finished the man. After this he took possession of \$26 m/n that were in the man's pockets, locked up the house, and ran down the square. He says he was mortally terrified at the deed he had done, and had not proceeded far on his way when he threw away the money he had stolen and the key of the house, and went home making no attempt to leave the city, nor to conceal himself in it. It is hard to pass judgment on such a case, and harder still to say whether the above statement may not have been made up to escape further torture and to relapse into the comparatively comfortable condition of a convict. It appears, however, that the Criminal Court is awakening to the necessity of using more severity in the case of wilful murderers, and it is to be hoped that the abominable practise of making soldiers and police of them may soon be abolished. At Sta. Fè the villain Fermin Mansilla, who stands convicted of first violating and then murdering a

little girl (named Faverna) at the San Carlos colony, has been sentenced to be shot, and it is the popular verdict that he richly deserves his fate.

Dr. Arias, the learned Rector of the National College in this city, is determined to make that institution one of the foremost in the whole Republic. With this laudable object in view he is making arrangements for the establishment on the premises of a well mounted gymnasium where the students may be instructed in those manly arts that are as necessary for the development of the body as their other studies are for that of the intellect. This project meets with the most cordial approval of all who are interested in the College, and it may serve as an example worthy of imitation for other similar institutions.

I regret to hear that the Government is thinking seriously of expropriating the venerable old monastery of San Carlos at San Lorenzo, and of turning it into some sort of a secular institution. We all know what is meant by expropriation when the term is applied to monasteries, and I cannot but deprecate the evil it irks that singles out one of the very few religious houses in this country for the gratification of an irreligious and grasping zeal. The monastery at San Lorenzo is well known outside of the province as the welcome retreat of many of our clergymen, and as a sanctuary whence the comforts of religion are sent out to many far beyond its gates. Its profanation and destruction would deeply grieve many faithful hearts that have no means of making known their sorrows but through silent appeals to heaven. Can we doubt that heaven will hear them and exact a heavy retribution at the profane hands of their spoilers? It is only to be regretted that there is so little public spirit among the people here. Were it otherwise, I believe the Government would soon learn not to interfere with religion and its rights.

I was very glad to welcome the Rev. Fathers Eugene and Edmund, C.P. on Sunday evening on their arrival from Buenos Aires, en route for Mr. Kemmis's. Father Edmund purposes making a halt at Rosario on his way back, to hear confessions, and give the English-speaking Catholics in this city the benefit of his ministrations for a day or two.

You people in Buenos Aires, who can go and see the good Fathers every day if you are disposed to do so, do not realize the boon which such a visit is to us «poor banished children of Eve.» You cannot have realized, therefore, as I did, when I heard that \$10,000 had been given to Father Fidelis to make a foundation on the West Coast, that such a foundation anywhere where it did not already exist, would be cheap at the price! Would that this were more generally experienced,—then we would have less spoiling of monasteries, and the term «fraile» would not be used as a term of reproach.

A grand musical and literary entertainment was given on Wednesday evening in aid of the English School Building Fund, or rather, to help to pay for the handsome red-brick school-house just finished by Messrs. Martin, Gray, and Co., of this city. It was a very successful affair, reflecting credit upon the organizer, Mr. Williams, the headmaster of the English school. Being requested not to mention the names of those who took part, I must limit myself to the observation that the programme contained eighteen choice musical and literary selections, all of which were rendered in a most acceptable manner and highly appreciated by the audience.

A series of entertainments is likewise in progress under the auspices of the Good Templars, who purpose building a hall of their own here. The second of the series takes place on Friday (this) evening, and is looked forward to with considerable interest.

The coming of Sarah Berhardt, has, of course, been the one all absorbing topic in high-life circles. All the seats and boxes in

our one-horse theatre (the Olimpo), were sold a week in advance at outrageous prices, so that all who could not afford \$8 m/n for a rich «luneta» were per force excluded, and compelled to form their impressions of Sarah from the likenesses in the shop windows.

The following sales of live stock may be of interest to your country readers: 2500 sheep, «al corte» at reserved price; 2000 capones at \$1.60 m/n; 100 novillos at \$17 m/n; 300 do. at reserved price. A point of cows at \$14 m/n, and calves at \$8 m/n.

We have not had any rain in Rosario for nearly six weeks, and campmen are beginning to feel the want of some very badly.

Messrs. Lehmann and Co. have purchased a large tract of land beyond Sunchales, as the rate of \$15,000 m/n per league. This is considered a good purchase, it being generally believed that the same land will soon be worth \$25,000 m/n per league. At the same time, it cannot be denied that \$15,000 m/n is a very fair price for the present.

In this city house property is actually dearer than it is in Buenos Aires and there is very little present prospect of a fall. New buildings are going up in every street and rents continue sky-high with scarcely any probability of abatement.

I am, dear sir,

Yours very truly,

W.

FEDERATION OF AMERICAN STATES.

Venezuela and Colombia, having had for a long time a question of boundary lines, agreed at last to accept the arbitration of a court appointed by the late King of Spain. The members of the court were appointed, and they will soon publish their decision.

Among the delusive ideas which the late King entertained was that of renewing and re-establishing Spanish influence in America by the federalisation of the South-American countries under the protectorate of Spain. I have known many Americans who, if they did not believe it practicable, yet favoured the idea of choosing Spain as a medium in questions between Spanish-American countries. If Alphonso had not died prematurely it is doubtful what form the paradoxical plan which has its origin in the disordered brain of Guzman Blanco might have taken. There are no two districts in the world more unlike than the Northern and Southern divisions of South America. In the one the white race with European capital and a regular flow of immigration predominates. The other is still in a state of petrefaction which generally follows the extinction of life. I make no account of the Empire of Brazil. It cannot be called South American, but rather African. The great majority of the population, anthropologically speaking, are negroes and mulattoes. Chile and the Argentine Republic are the nations that would suffer most by the confederation. There would be a transfusion of blood which would flow from this country to Venezuela and Ecuador without bestowing much benefit on them. The United States would not join in whereas she refuses to annex Cuba. If she has convoked an American Congress for next October it is because, as in Europe, her industry is suffering from amplexothora and having the social question at her own doors, she wants new markets, and she naturally casts her eyes on South America. A Hansatic league at present, and later on a federal union of the South-American States with a hostile race that despise them would be a great error which might cost South America her independence. Canada is gravitating towards the United States, and when they are once united the equilibrium in America would disappear. There would be only one capital in the entire continent, namely, New York. The United States would have numbers, energy, force and vitality on her side. In the question of International Congresses and Amphycionian leagues the

Argentine Republic should only have one voice—not to delegate any of her prerogatives and to preserve her sovereignty intact. But the United States have made up their mind and they are advancing resolutely on South America whether she will or not. They propose to construct a line of railway reaching as far as Bolivia, crossing the basin of the river Amazon, and by which in combination with swift steamers from New Orleans the traveller would be able to make the journey from New York to Bolivia in ten days.—*Historious in La Nacion.*

ELECTORAL REFORM IN BUENOS AIRES.

The Executive Power of the Province has submitted to the Legislature a bill for amending the law relating to the election of the members of the Legislature. The most important alteration is the transfer of the scrutiny of elections from the Chambers themselves to the Supreme Court of Justice, which is to verify in public the registers of votes presented to it if signed by scrutineers sufficient in number to form a voting table. Immediately after the examination of the registers has been completed the Court is to advertise the result in the newspapers and is to remit to the respective Chambers the registers so examined and all documents connected therewith received by the Court. During the act of election no assemblage of persons is to be allowed within 200 metres from the voting tables. At any time not less than 15 days nor more than two months prior to the election, every political party intending to sustain a list of candidates will have the right to present to the Municipal Council or committee a petition signed by at least one-eighth part of the inscribed citizens who know how to read and write, giving a list of candidates and also a list of citizens legally qualified to act as scrutineers and suppletes and sufficient in number to constitute the voting tables. If only one such list should be presented the persons named therein will be the scrutineers; if two or more lists should be presented the persons named therein will be divided in equal proportions for each table. The Presidents of the tables will be chosen by lot on the day of the election. The Municipal Councillors who infringe the law will thereby lose their appointment, will be disqualified for ten years for any public post, and may be prosecuted as swindlers by any person in the Municipality. Those who sign the petition above mentioned will be unable to vote for any other than the list of candidates presented with the petition; should they do so they will be liable to the highest penalty imposed on those who prevent the election.—*The Herald.*

CARDINAL MANNING ON HOME RULE.

July 1st, 1886.

«Dear Mr. Hurlbert,—You ask me whether I share the fears expressed by Mr. Arthur as to the religious liberty of the Protestants in Ireland from the handing over of Ireland to the Parnellite rule. I have no such fear. First, because Mr. Parnell himself is a Protestant, and the other day declared his hope that he should live and die a Protestant. He is not the man, either by his American kindred, or his Cambridge education, or his Irish sympathies, or his English antecedents, to persecute Protestantism anywhere, least of all in Ireland. And, further, because the whole power wielded by Mr. Parnell is the sympathy and trust of the Catholic people of Ireland, in whose behalf I have no hesitation in saying that they never have persecuted their Protestant neighbours in the matter of religion, and have been always the conspicuous examples of respecting the liberty of conscience which has been so cruelly denied to them. The children of martyrs are not persecutors.

«In proof of this read 'The Life and Acts of Lord Baltimore' and 'The Constitution of Maryland in 1633.' Mr. Parnell would readily take the oath framed by the Catholic Lord Baltimore for the Governor of Maryland:—I will not by myself or any other directly or indirectly molest any person professing to believe in Jesus Christ for or in respect of religion.' He invited the Puritans of Massachusetts to come into Maryland. In 1649, when

persecution had broken out again in England, Lord Baltimore received no Maryland the Episcopalians and Protestants who fled from Virginia. It was the Puritan revolution in England that brought in a Puritan revolution in Maryland and the disfranchisement of the whole Catholic population. The great American Union of this day is true to the spirit of Lord Baltimore, and the Catholic people of Ireland would never adopt the policy which overthrew the toleration of Maryland.

«But we need not go out of Ireland for proof. Leland and Taylor show that when in the reign of Mary Protestants fled over to Dublin for safety from the Parliament of England, the Dublin merchants rented and furnished 74 houses to shelter those who fled from Bristol. They provided for them, and after the persecutions ceased conveyed them back to England. Taylor says that 'on three occasions they and (the Catholics) had the upper hand, that they never either injured or killed any one for professing a religion different from their own. By suffering persecution they had learned to be merciful.' Again, in 1689, the Catholic Parliament in Dublin 'passed many laws in favour of liberty of conscience.'

«Persecution is a crime, because millions are unconsciously born into a state of which they are not the authors. Force may make hypocrites. It can never generate faith. The pastors and the people of Catholic Ireland are too profoundly conscious of these truths to debate the Divine tradition of their faith with the human cruelties of retaliation. It would level Ireland down to the massacres of Cromwell and to the penal laws of Ormonde. Leo XIII., on the 1st of November last year, promulgated these words to the whole Catholic world:—'The Church it is true deems it unlawful to place the various forms of Divine worship on the same footing as the true religion. Still, it does not on that account condemn those rulers who, for the sake of securing some great good or of preventing some great evil, allow by custom and usage each kind of religion to have its place in the State. Indeed, the Church is wont diligently to take care that no one shall be compelled against his will to embrace the Catholic faith, for as St. Augustine wisely reminds us, "Man cannot believe otherwise than of his own free will."'

«Mr. Arthur speaks of 'handing over Ireland to Parnellite rule.' This does not seem to me to be the transfer now proposed. For centuries Ireland has been held by a garrison. Elizabeth, James, Cromwell and William III. held it by a minority of English and Scotch. The Government was essentially an adverse occupation in a country of which the immense majority neither accepted the laws nor the fountain from which they flowed. Out down, spoiled, exhausted, the Irish people could not regain their liberties. If Mr. Pitt's policy of the Union had been carried out the Irish people would have been emancipated, enfranchised and admitted 80 years ago to a share in making laws for Ireland. The time is come when Ireland shall be handed over to itself. Its people have attained their majority. Mr. Parnell has, indeed, done what no other man attempted to do. He has filled the place he found vacant. He has known the needs and interpreted the desire of the Irish people. Therefore, he leads. But the transfer of self-Government is not to Mr. Parnell nor to Parnellites, but to Ireland and to the Irish people. Mr. Parnell and his followers are the forlorn hope which has carried the stronghold. Forlorn hopes do their work, and are for ever remembered with gratitude and honour, but they return into the army out of which they came, and the army holds the field. What Mr. Parnell and his able lieutenants have accomplished will never be forgotten; but it is Ireland that by self culture will order and unfold itself. Society which springs from the soil and forms itself by tillage of the land, training its people to thrift and industry, and unfolding its steady growth in homes, villages, towns, and cities, ripening by centuries of time and binding all orders and inequalities of rich and poor, master and servant, together in mutual dependence, mutual justice, mutual charity, making even the idle to be thrifty and the powerful to be compassionate—this growth of human happiness and social order, which in England and Scotland is so symmetrical and mature, in Ireland has been checked at the root. The centuries which have ripened England and Scotland with flower and fruit have swept over Ireland in withering and desolation. We are beginning in the 19th century to undo the miseries of the 17th and 18th. But let us not excuse ourselves by alleging the faults of national character. If our Irish brethren have faults, they are for the most part what England has made them. Englishmen with a like treatment would have been the same.

«In your majestic Union (America) there is a central power which binds all your liberties and legislatures into one commonwealth. England, Ireland, and Scotland must in my belief, all alike have Home Rule in affairs that are not Imperial. The growth of Empire and the fulness of time demand it. But there is an august sovereignty of a thousand years, the centre of a world-wide Empire, standing in the midst of us. England, Scotland, and Ireland can be handed over to no man and to no movement; neither can they wrong one another, or put fetters on liberties of any member of our great Imperial Commonwealth. The sovereignty pervades all its parts, and will ever restrain and promptly redress all excesses of delegated powers.

† «HENRY EDWARD,
«Cardinal Archbishop of
«Westminster.»

IRISHMEN IN BUENOS AIRES.

WHAT A VENADO TUERTO COLONIST THINKS OF US.

The following letter has appeared in the Dublin national paper *United Ireland*, of the 10th of July:

To the Editor of *United Ireland*.

DEAR SIR,
Writing from the fringe of civilised life, and depending on a Basque bullock wagon driver to mail this in nearest post-office, 35 leagues from hence, I take the chance of your receiving it to say a word on an important subject. I sometimes see your paper, sometimes the *Freeman's Journal*. In the latter I lately read Mr. John A. Blake's advice to immigrants. So far as this Republic (bless the mark!) is concerned, nothing could be more apposite than his few limited remarks. I conclude he is of a very benevolent turn of mind, and possibly so to a fault in sparing evil-doers. Anyhow, he let down the rich Irishmen who came here 30 years ago very easy. Ireland in her worst days had not a smarter lot for running up rents and squeezing tenants. Although they were themselves in early life the victims of a vicious system, they have managed to engraft it here owing to a factious Government, who think it better to pluck the country during their tenure than improve the State or its laboring population. There is no pride of country here, no conscience, public or private; numerous nationalities; no cohesion, no «esprit de corps», no fraternity, no public opinion, hence rich Irish estancieros can screw up rents, and force later comers to the «outside» to a place like this where I write from, where it takes many years before the land is refined to become profitable. All in this district are Irish, and all have come, as I said before, to the very fringe of civilisation to escape the grinding landlords «within.» Hoping when next I have the chance of seeing your valuable paper it will contain news to raise one's heart in this far-off corner of the globe.

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

Ishmael.

Colonia de los Irlandeses,
Venado Tuerto,
Provincia de Santa Fè,
Republica Argentina,
May 1st, 1886.

THE RUNCIMAN PROJECT.

Messrs. Runciman and Co., of this city, have submitted to Congress a proposal that we hope to see accepted, as they mean to effect a striking public improvement without any subsidy or guarantee from Government. They ask only the site, say 30,000 square yards, in a suitable portion of the land to be reclaimed from the river by the Madero port works; on this they will construct a superb hotel and central railway station, which will be unsurpassed in this continent. The station will cover an area of 5 acres, and the company to which Messrs. Runciman will transfer the concession will make arrangements with all the railways converging in Buenos Aires to connect their rails with the grand central terminus. It will be at a lower level (13 feet) than the streets, with ample accommodation for passengers and goods traffic, and above it will be raised a magnificent hotel in the same manner as the Grosvenor, Charing Cross or Paddington in London.—*The Standard.*

FOREIGN NOTES.

The Sovereign Pontiff, in replying to a communication from the Archbishops and Bishops of the first Plenary Council of the Australias, has addressed a letter in which, after touching upon his regard for those remote districts, his Holiness declares his extreme pleasure at hearing of the extension of the Faith in Oceania, for which, he says, thanks must be returned first to God and then to the Prelates who have laboured in the good work. In their zeal, also, his Holiness reposes full trust for the future, congratulating them upon their decision to further the study of the writings of St. Thomas Aquinas, for «nowhere» the letter states, is the Christian name so flourishing as where there are many who have drunk largely at the fount of the Angelical doctor's wisdom. The letter concludes by an exhortation to combine study with persevering labour in the hope of receiving from God the recompense.

The Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Robilant, is studying the means of placing under the protection of Italian consuls abroad, the Catholic missions, many of which depend on French or Austrian consuls; and to establish schools and colleges in the cities of America, Asia, and Africa, directed by Italian priests and monks, and also how to subsidize those already existing provided they teach the Italian language. The Government would exempt the young clerics intended for Italian missions from the army conscription. Robilant is desirous also of instituting a great national college for Foreign Missions, but most serious difficulties meet him. His aim is to enable Italy to acquire colonies abroad by the help of the missionaries. These intentions of the Minister are purely political, and the ecclesiastical authority takes no concern of them.

FALLACIES IN REGARD TO DIET.

That there is any nutriment in beef tea made from extracts. There is none whatever.

That gelatine is nutritious. It will not keep a cat alive. Beef tea and gelatine, however, possess a certain reparative power, we know not what.

That an egg is equal to a pound of meat, and that every sick person can eat them. Many, especially those of nervous or bilious temperament, cannot eat them, and to such eggs are injurious.

That because milk is an important article of food it must be forced upon a patient. Food that a person cannot endure will not cure.

That arrowroot is nutritious. It is simply starch and water, useful as a restorative, quickly prepared.

That cheese is injurious in all cases. It is, as a rule, contra-indicated, being usually indigestible; but it is concentrated nutriment, and a waste repainer, and often craved.

That the cravings of a patient are whims and should be denied. The stomach often needs, craves for and digests articles not laid down in any dietary. Such are, for example, fruit, pickles, jams, cake, ham or bacon, with fat, cheese, butter and milk.

That an inflexible diet may be marked out which shall apply in every case. Choice of a given list of articles allowable in a given case must be decided by the opinion of the stomach. The stomach is right, and theory wrong, and the judgment admits no appeal. A diet which would keep a healthy man healthy might kill a sick man, and a diet sufficient to sustain a sick man would not keep a well man alive. Increased quantity of food, especially of liquids, does not mean increased nutriment, rather decrease, since the digestion is overtaxed and weakened. Strive to give the food in as concentrated a form as possible. Consult the patient's stomach in preference to his cravings, and if the stomach rejects a certain article do not force it.—N. Y. Mail and Express.

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Nuevo Itinerario Desde Abril 10, 1886

Salidas de Buenos Aires: PARA MONTEVIDEO A LAS 5 P.M. Belizales interiores

Los Lunes ... Vapor Cosmos Los Martes ... " Jupiter Los Jueves ... " Olímpe Los Domingos ... " Río de la Plata Los Domingos ... " Silas

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

Los Martes ... Vapor Río de la Plata Los Miércoles ... " Silas Los Jueves ... " Cosmos Los Domingos ... " Jupiter Los Domingos ... " Olímpe

SALIDAS PARA BAHIA BLANCA Y PATAGONES

Salida el 1º de cada mes el vapor nacional

MÉRCURIO De la Boca del Riachuelo a las 12 del día Recibe carga, encomiendas y pasajeros

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CARRERA COSTA SUD Para Bahía 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 del desembarque de carga, así como despachos de Aduana. Comunicación con el Teléfono Gower-Bell y Pan-telefono.

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

Los pasajeros de las Estaciones entre Barracas al Norte y Burzaco que quieran viajar en el tren para el Azul, Juez 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 Juez 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 | 6 55 | 7 20 | 9 01 | 11 13 | 3 05 | 5 15 | 6 07 | 6 10 | 6 16 | 6 22 | 6 28 | 6 34 |
| Temperley, (Emp. La Plata y Campana) | 7 27 | 7 52 | 9 33 | 11 45 | 3 14 | 5 24 | 6 16 | 6 19 | 6 25 | 6 31 | 6 37 | 6 43 |
| La Plata | 7 31 | 7 56 | 9 37 | 11 49 | 3 18 | 5 28 | 6 20 | 6 23 | 6 29 | 6 35 | 6 41 | 6 47 |
| Campana | 7 35 | 8 00 | 9 41 | 11 53 | 3 22 | 5 32 | 6 24 | 6 27 | 6 33 | 6 39 | 6 45 | 6 51 |
| Burzaco | 7 39 | 8 14 | 9 55 | 12 07 | 3 26 | 5 36 | 6 28 | 6 31 | 6 37 | 6 43 | 6 49 | 6 55 |
| San Vicente | 7 43 | 8 18 | 9 59 | 12 11 | 3 30 | 5 40 | 6 32 | 6 35 | 6 41 | 6 47 | 6 53 | 6 59 |
| Altamirano Campana | 7 47 | 8 22 | 10 03 | 12 15 | 3 34 | 5 44 | 6 36 | 6 39 | 6 45 | 6 51 | 6 57 | 7 03 |
| Chascomús | 7 51 | 8 26 | 10 07 | 12 19 | 3 38 | 5 48 | 6 40 | 6 43 | 6 49 | 6 55 | 7 01 | 7 07 |
| Dolores | 7 55 | 8 30 | 10 11 | 12 23 | 3 42 | 5 52 | 6 44 | 6 47 | 6 53 | 6 59 | 7 05 | 7 11 |
| MAIPU (Empal. Mar del Plata) | 7 59 | 8 34 | 10 15 | 12 27 | 3 46 | 5 56 | 6 48 | 6 51 | 6 57 | 7 03 | 7 09 | 7 15 |
| Ayacucho | 8 03 | 8 38 | 10 19 | 12 31 | 3 50 | 6 00 | 6 52 | 6 55 | 7 01 | 7 07 | 7 13 | 7 19 |
| Tandil | 8 07 | 8 42 | 10 23 | 12 35 | 3 54 | 6 04 | 6 56 | 6 59 | 7 05 | 7 11 | 7 17 | 7 23 |
| Juanjui | 8 11 | 8 46 | 10 27 | 12 39 | 3 58 | 6 08 | 7 00 | 7 03 | 7 09 | 7 15 | 7 21 | 7 27 |
| TRES ARROYOS | 8 15 | 8 50 | 10 31 | 12 43 | 4 02 | 6 12 | 7 04 | 7 07 | 7 13 | 7 19 | 7 25 | 7 31 |
| Salado | 8 19 | 8 54 | 10 35 | 12 47 | 4 06 | 6 16 | 7 08 | 7 11 | 7 17 | 7 23 | 7 29 | 7 35 |
| Las Flores | 8 23 | 8 58 | 10 39 | 12 51 | 4 10 | 6 20 | 7 12 | 7 15 | 7 21 | 7 27 | 7 33 | 7 39 |
| Asil | 8 27 | 9 02 | 10 43 | 12 55 | 4 14 | 6 24 | 7 16 | 7 19 | 7 25 | 7 31 | 7 37 | 7 43 |
| Olavarría | 8 31 | 9 06 | 10 47 | 12 59 | 4 18 | 6 28 | 7 20 | 7 23 | 7 29 | 7 35 | 7 41 | 7 47 |
| La Gama | 8 35 | 9 10 | 10 51 | 1 03 | 4 22 | 6 32 | 7 24 | 7 27 | 7 33 | 7 39 | 7 45 | 7 51 |
| Arroyo Corto | 8 39 | 9 14 | 10 55 | 1 07 | 4 26 | 6 36 | 7 28 | 7 31 | 7 37 | 7 43 | 7 49 | 7 55 |
| Bahia Blanca | 8 43 | 9 18 | 10 59 | 1 11 | 4 30 | 6 40 | 7 32 | 7 35 | 7 41 | 7 47 | 7 53 | 7 59 |

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



THE RESULT OF THE USE OF ESPECIFICO Glycerina AT SUIPACHA

Estacion San Juan, Suipacha, March 19, 1886.

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

* We first hand-poured our sheep, breaking up the scab, and then ran them through the bath ONCE only, and now they are perfectly cured. I have used many kinds of dips, but there is none I like so well as yours.

Yours truly, JOHN M. STAFFORD.

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

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THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, AUGUST 13TH, 1886.

We wish Father O'Connor Dauntree a safe and pleasant trip to Bolivia, for which place he will start next Monday. He will remain there about one year, and then he will return to his diocese in San Paulo, from whence he arrived here ten days ago.

We now frequently receive complaints that the papers and correspondence sent to northern districts such as San Pedro and San Nicolas do not reach their destination. Strange to say, this neglect has only been noted since the train commenced to run to Rosario. When the mails went by river they were delivered most regularly. We know not whom to blame in the matter whether the post-office or the railway

company, but there is something rotten in the state of Denmark. We were addressing papers to Castro station and our subscribers never got one of them. We appeal to Mr. Hansen, the General Post-master, and to Mr. Clarke, the manager of the railway, and we trust that these thoroughly active and conscientious men will see things righted and that our subscribers will succeed in getting their papers. If unfortunately they should not and the papers should still be lost to the owners, then it were better for them and for us that railways were never invented.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the well-known land surveyor, Mr. Meyrelles, of 626 Calle Artes. Mr. Meyrelles is personally known to us and we can assure those who may require his professional services that they will be attended with promptitude, courtesy, and satisfaction. Mr. Meyrelles, as former member of the Provincial Chamber, is a man of influence and has facilities, consequently, of pushing documents through the topographical and other departments that other surveyors do not possess. We strongly recommend him to our readers. He speaks English well.

One of the best lectures we have ever heard at the rooms of the English Literary Society was that delivered by Dr. John Creaghe on Wednesday evening, on 'Poverty and Slavery.' There was a very large attendance. Dr. Creaghe handled his subject as only one who had given long and earnest attention to it could do. He gave many instances of oppression which he had witnessed in this country, where the poor man by the force of circumstances became the slave of his master. Dr. Creaghe was most happy in his reference to Ireland and England. He represented an intelligent being as suddenly dropping on our earth from the planet Mars, and taking a survey of the things around him. The only conclusion he could come to was that the land was held for the benefit of the few and the oppression of the many. The great majority of the audience seemed to be of Dr. Creaghe's way of thinking. Dr. Hiron, Rev. Mr. Thompson, Mr. King, Mr. Denstone, Professor Pressinger, Mr. Dinneen, and Mr. Hutton spoke on the subject. The proceedings terminated by a cordial vote of thanks to Dr. Creaghe.

We strongly recommend our friends not to be in too great a hurry to sell their wool. The highest prices ever obtained in the Argentine Republic are likely to be secured this year.

La Nacion thus portrays the sanitary state of the city: The streets are dirty, the wells full of mud, the pavements torn up. The atmosphere is saturated with fetid odors arising from putrifying matter. The city is infested by the exposure of gas-pipes, chinks, and cracks, heaps of basura, and holes and caverns where diseases fester. Sore throats, the terrible plague of diphtheria, lung and chest diseases are prevalent, and, as if that were not enough, there are subterranean explosions that hurl stones far away, throw down the police, and scatter the passere-by.

Dr. Davel, of Montevideo, arrived here on Wednesday in charge of a mad rabbit from which he will inoculate for hydrophobia according to the system of M. Pasteur. Dr. Davel ought to try his scientific skill on his own countrymen of whom a large proportion show dangerous symptoms. Why not commence the experiment on Santos, who is as mad as a March hare, not to say a rabbit?

It is announced, positively for the last time, as the players say, that the statue of General Lavalle in the plaza of his name, will be unveiled on the first Sunday in

September. The promise to unveil this statue was made many months ago and nothing came of it. The people waited from day to day until even the elements got tired of the joke, and one stormy night a gust of wind came and most unceremoniously removed the drapery that covered the statue. It now stands exposed, so that there is really nothing to unveil, and the duty of the 'inaugurators' will be limited to making stump speeches. If the spirit of Lavalle could speak he would probably say, 'Leave me alone in my glory.'

The following is the modern way of exchanging nice compliments:

Swell No. 1.—Voy a cocinarle el ganso.

Swell No. 2.—Si, con un gancho. The ancient phraseology was: I am going to cook your goose. Yes, with a hook.

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.»

NIGHT SCHOOLS.

Notwithstanding the many associations formed in this city for philanthropic purposes, there is a numerous class who though most in need of protection and encouragement seem to be altogether neglected by those who are bound to take an interest in their welfare. We refer to the young boys who are obliged to work during the day at an age when others are acquiring an education in schools, and who have no means though they have the desire of attending school during the night. We have many Irish and English boys lately come to this country who have an ardent desire to acquire a sound knowledge of the Spanish language, but who cannot afford to pay a teacher to give them lessons in that language. On the other hand, there are many young boys, the sons of English and Irish parents, who speak the language of the mother country very imperfectly owing to a defective education, and who would gladly embrace any opportunity of improving the little knowledge acquired. We know no work more charitable or humane than that of encouraging this class of boys. They are of an age when their minds may be easily formed for good or evil, and they are living in a city beset with temptation. A word of encouragement or sound advice may stop them when they are in the high road to perdition, and a few lessons given them in their youth may be the means of keeping them from the haunts of vice and of securing them an independent position when they arrive at manhood. In New York, San Francisco, and all the large cities of North America there are gratuitous schools where such boys receive instruction by night and where they are prepared for the special position in life for which they may have a predilection. Here there are none. There are plenty of State schools for the young loafers who can maintain themselves without labor, and learned professors are paid to expound to them the mysteries of the most profound sciences, including the materialistic worship and the development of the species, but the poor young mechanic receives no nourishment for the mind nor any alleviation of his daily toil, and the young clerk must content himself with the knowledge derived from the dreary list of figures that are placed before him. This is not as it should be. When intellectual food is provided for grown-up persons in so many forms in the city of Buenos Aires the poor working-boy should not be neglected. Though our sympathies extend to boys of all nationalities who are so circumstanced we refer particularly to English-speaking boys or those who are sprung from English-speaking parents,

whether they be English, Irish, Scotch, or American. Would it not be easy to form an association of philanthropic gentlemen who would start a gratuitous night school and divide the labour among them? We know one gentleman who would only be too glad to co-operate for such a purpose, and we are sure it would be easy to find others to do the same. The school might be started in connection with the English Literary Society, on whose premises a room might easily be obtained. We recommend the matter to the consideration of the President, Dr. Mackern; the Vice-President, Mr. W. Martin, and to the other members of the committee.

GENERAL

ANTHONY DONOVAN.

Amongst the names of the military officers who have just been raised to the rank of general the Celtic patronymic of Donovan or, as we would prefer to say, O'Donovan appears—a name very familiar to Irish ears. The family of the O'Donovans bear a very proud and ancient Irish lineage, being descended from Olioll, King of Munster, and in more modern times they possessed numerous castles in the counties of Cork, Kerry, and Limerick. The founder of the Cork branch was Crom, who was slain near Inniskean in 1254. His family formed a most powerful sept in West Cork, and united with the McCarthys, the O'Sullivans, the O'Driscolls, and other clansmen in repelling the inroads of the Norman invaders, and their descendants are to the present day ranked on the side of Faith and Fatherland. The name of Dr. John O'Donovan and his illustrious sons, of whom one, Edmund, died in the Soudan, and another, William, recently fell a victim to disease in North America, will ever be fondly remembered by the lovers of Irish learning and patriotism. The O'Donovans are most numerous in West Cork, and it was there, in the town of Skibbereen, that the father of General Donovan, Dr. Cornelius Donovan, was born. The town of Skibbereen is famous as being one of the spots where the terrible famine of 1847-1848 made most havoc and the natural consequence of the landlord-made sufferings of these years was that Skibbereen soon became, and is to-day, one of the most patriotic towns in Ireland. Before the famine another O'Donovan was born there, who has since made a notable figure in world, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa. It was in Skibbereen that Rossa met Stephens in '58, when they started the Phoenix Society, the precursor of the Fenian Society, which was itself the precursor of the present great national Irish movement. Dr. Cornelius Donovan studied in Paris and graduated in Edinburgh. He came to this country about forty years ago, and some years afterwards his brothers Florence and Father Patrick immigrated here. Florence was a most successful man in business in this city, and Father Patrick was P.P. of Ensenada. All three died young. There is still another brother, Jeremiah, living in Skibbereen.

The subject of our sketch was born in Buenos Aires on the 26th of April, 1849, so that he is at present only 37 years of age. Though young in years he may be said to be old in the service of his country. From his childhood he evinced an extraordinary predilection for a military life, and he was only 14 years of age when he entered as cadet in the army of the line. By the influence of his family and at the orders of the then President of the Republic, General Mitre, the young aspirant was released from his engagement and returned once more into the bosom of his family; but true to his vocation, he was determined to continue in the profession of his choice, and in 1864 he enlisted as a volunteer in a regiment of light artillery. In the same year he was appointed Ensign, in 1866 sub-Lieutenant, in 1867 Lieutenant, in 1868 Captain, in 1876 Lieutenant-Colonel, in 1880 Colonel, and in 1886 General. General Dono-

van served throughout the entire war with Paraguay, though he was but quite a boy when it broke out. He was present and took an active part in the following engagements: The capture of Corrientes, Yatay, Uruguayana, Paso de la Patria, Estero Bella-co, Tuyuty, and several others. He was never absent during the campaign of Tuyucue, and he took part in the siege of Humaita in the campaign of Azcurra and the battle of Paso Hondo. In 1868 and 1869 he fought against Caacres in Corrientes. In the following year he was one of the most energetic officers in the war against the «caudillo» Lopez Jordan in Entre Rios, and was present at the battle of Santa Rosa, fought on the 12th of October 1870. In the second campaign against Lopez Jordan, Donovan fought at the head of a battalion which was organised by himself. He greatly distinguished himself by his skill and valor at Don Gonzalo and Parana, and General Racedo, who commanded the expedition, in his despatch paid a high tribute to Major Donovan and troops under his command who «completely routed the enemy and took many prisoners.» In the revolution of 1874 Donovan was at the head of the first battalion of the 3rd regiment of the National Guards and served under the orders of General Campos, who had such confidence in him that he gave him command of a division of troops that garrisoned the town of Azul. In the year 1875 he got command of the battalion of the Eighth of the Line, and during the following four years he fought several desperate battles against the Indians, among which we may mention the battles of Lavalle and Olavarria in 1877, and the battles of Pique and Mostazas in 1878, the result of which was the utter defeat of the famous Cacique Catriel. With only a couple of hundred regular troops he defeated Namancura and Catriel at the head of 1600 brave followers and deprived them of some 50,000 head of cattle which they had driven off from the peaceful settlements. Colonel Donovan was one of the foremost lieutenants of General Roca in the famous expedition of Rio Negro in 1877, in which he (General Roca) cleared the desert of marauders and acquired that prestige which was the precursor of his elevation to the presidential chair. Donovan fought on the side of the National Government in the revolution of 1880 in command of the Eighth of the Line and as leader of the third brigade, in which position he took part in the battle of Corrales on the 21st June. General Donovan has received several gold and silver medals and cordons in testimony of soldiery qualities, and his gallant services have been highly eulogised by the different Captains under whom he had the honor to serve. His elevation to the rank of General is only the just reward of his valor and labor in the defense of his country, and as he is still in the bloom of youth we may confidently hope that still higher honors are in store for him. General Donovan has our heartiest congratulations and those of all our fellow-countrymen in the River Plate.

CITY PROPERTY.

Frantic speculation in real estate, more especially city properties, is going on on all sides, the rise in prices being unprecedented even in the years 1870 to 1872, when a like madness seized upon the public. The speculative fever of those years brought ruin to vast numbers who took part in it, and sunk the country in general into the depths of a crisis from which it has but comparatively recently emerged. It is, no doubt, a fine opportunity to sell, but incalculable risk attends buying city properties at present prices, which are four or five times those of London or Paris. The rents, it is true, are six times greater than in London, but there is no stability in them here, and what happened during the last crisis may, and will, happen again. The best shops and

houses in Calle Florida and other fine streets were left without tenants even at rentals a mere fraction of what was complacently demanded when we were all sailing smoothly along in the midst of a fictitious prosperity.

There is nothing to justify such a sudden rise in values; emigration has fallen off, and wool and other produce has been depressed for a long time, and if now promising to fetch a very high price, we must not forget that the yield of wool will this year be greatly less than even last year, whose deficit took the market by surprise.

Men are to a great extent like sheep—where one jumps all will jump, although there be nothing even the size of a straw to explain the movement. It behoves our friends to be on their guard against specious inducements to rashly invest in any of the numberless «clavos» now so liberally offering in all directions. This very epidemic of auctions and private sales is in itself a most suspicious circumstance; later on, however, we shall see a new actor appear on the stage, that is the Hypothecary Bank, selling out the unfortunate dupes who got into debt in the attempt to strike a short road to fortune.

SAN NICOLAS DE LOS ARROYOS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

[CONTINUED.]

There is probably no town in the province of Buenos Aires outside the capital that has improved so much of late years as the town of San Nicolas de los Arroyos, and when we consider its advantageous situation we are not at all surprised at the fact. It is built on the banks of the Parana, having a commodious port, and vessels of heavy tonnage can approach to the very banks of the river. I have seen a German vessel taking in a cargo of grain off the barranca, and whilst I was standing in the garden of the Salesian College the steamer «Provedor» passed down within a stone's throw of me. With such an advantage it is only natural to expect that a large trade should be done in the port. Produce of every sort can be shipped here much cheaper than from Buenos Aires. There are two large barracas which undertake to ship produce direct. But the most interesting establishment here just now is Terrasson's sheep-freezing house which prepares for exportation from 500 to 1000 sheep per day, and I am informed that the apparatus for freezing novillos also is provided, and will be in working order in a short time. It is certain that since the construction of the prolongation line of railway from Campana, the river trade of San Nicolas and the other port towns between Campana and Rosario has suffered a severe check. Passengers, as a rule, prefer going by train, but even this does not satisfy their wants according to present arrangements, and all the principal inhabitants along the way have drawn up a petition to the railway company to put on night trains, so that travellers may be able to go and come from Rosario or Buenos Aires in one day. No request could be more reasonable than this, and it is to be hoped that the company, and Mr. Clarke, the active and obliging superintendent, will find it convenient to comply with it.

San Nicolas has all the advantages and appearance of a progressive and fairly managed city, and the view of the river from the barrancas is in some places highly picturesque. A line of trams has been laid down with the old-fashioned cars and «imperial» seats on the top and the line is paying a good dividend. There are in the city 17 schools and colleges, 12 of which are public and 5 private. They are attended by 2500 children of both sexes, and I was informed by the P.P. of San Nicolas that religion is taught in all. The college of the Salesian Fathers, in which about 160 boys are educated, is spoken of in the highest terms of praise even by those who are not practical Catholics,

and I have also heard the school for girls, conducted by the Sisters of Mercy, highly commended. In both these schools several children of Irish parents are receiving an excellent education. The Parish Church is a fine building erected by the cura, Monsignor Pedro B. Ceccarelli, and he paid a handsome tribute to his Irish parishioners by dedicating one of the side altars to St. Patrick. The altar, which together with a statue of our national Saint, were specially ordered from Europe, has an engraving of the harp on the facade.

Camps in San Nicolas are in very fair condition, but the increase in flocks is small and rents are very high. I have heard of one sheepfarmer who pays \$22,000 % for a sheep run in San Nicolas. A little farther north, in the partido of Pavon, things wear a different aspect; runs can be had at from \$9,000 to \$12,000 %, and sheep and lambs are in excellent condition. Many of the principal sheepfarmers in Pavon are Irishmen, and I am happy to say they are all doing well. There is probably no district in the River Plate where our countrymen are more prosperous, more united, or more patriotic. The *Southern Cross* is read in every house, and the men of Pavon are always among the first in the field whenever there is a call in aid of Faith or Fatherland. Though the rents for sheep-runs are comparatively low, and in that district has acquired within the past few years an enormous value. A league of land along the railway line today could not be purchased for less than \$100,000 m/n. I am told that in Arroyo Frias Sr. Alvear has let chacra land at from \$8 to \$15 m/n per square. In Ramallo Mr. Peter Fortune has let some 700 squares at \$6 m/n per square. Though sheep-farming is very successful in Pavon, there is scarcely any doubt that cultivation will soon be tried there, at least, by way of experiment. The colonies are fast pushing southwards and the colony Urquiza which is a prolongation of Candalaria is only a few leagues from what I may call the capital of Pavon, the fossilised old town of Carmen del Sauce. In this ancient city there is no thought of chacras or any other signs of improvement, and the highest ambition of its inhabitants, who are nearly all natives with a few Spaniards and Italians, seems to be to retail poisonous liquor. And, while on the question of liquor, I may say that I was proud to see that few if any of our countrymen in the north visit the alcoholic stores. I have met large bodies of Irishmen in San Nicolas, Ramallo, and Carmen del Sauce, and I have scarcely seen one of them enter the grog shop to partake of the «friendly glass.» Dr. Croke said that Ireland had two enemies, England and whiskey, and that she need not expect to overcome the former until she had thoroughly subdued the latter. If I may judge by what I have seen of our countrymen in the camp lately, I believe that the conquest is in the way of being realised, for there are no soberer people. I may mention before I close this letter, that there are two railway projects of which, if either is carried out, it will give a large increment to the value of the land in Pavon. One is a line running from the Arroyo Seco station to Melincue and passing through Carmen del Sauce, and the other from Candalaria to Picasa station on the Transandine line, passing right through the Venado Tuerto colony. Either would of course be heartily welcomed by the denizens of these northern regions. While staying a few hours in Carmen del Sauce I met a Sr. Irivarria, from Venado Tuerto, and he told me that farmers have done very well in that remote colony this year, but he did not believe that sheep-farming was the most suitable or was destined to be a very successful permanent business in Venado Tuerto.

I am, dear sir,

Yours very truly,

Victor.

P.S.—There is a Tata-dios who has fixed his temporary residence

near Conesa station, and is causing a furore among the simple and ignorant natives. His name is José Aguilar, and he undertakes to cure all sorts of diseases. The patient is ordered to take a glass of water, or wash the hands or feet on Saturday in the name of God and José Aguilar. This is a simple remedy and it is said, I know not with how much truth, that it has been effectual in many cases. Crowds flock to see José and look on his benign face, believing him a prophet, though intelligent people swear he is a most villainous impostor.

V.

GENERAL ITEMS.

We now, happily, hear nothing of Alvear's projected boulevard, but there is great danger that it will crop up again as the Intendant is crazed on the subject.

Tomas Duran, a sacristan of San Ignacio, died on Tuesday at the age of 110 years.

A difficulty arose on the first day that the offices were opened in reference to the registration of deaths. Hitherto, it has been necessary, in order to obtain a burial license, to pay a fee of \$4 in the parish where the death occurred, and another of \$8 for an adult and \$4 for a child in the Municipal Office for Burials. Several persons who had paid these fees refused to pay the \$2 for registering the death in the new office. The Chief of the Office had an interview with the Intendant on the subject, and it was arranged that the fees formerly paid should be abolished.

The Chascomus rural fair will be held on the 24th, 25th, and 26th of September.

A very successful concert was given last week in Barracas for the benefit of the building fund of the Barracas Institute. There were about 400 or 500 persons present.

The Government has approved of the regulations agreed upon between the Post-office and the Revenue-office for an international parcels postal service. By one of the Custom-house ordinances it is provided that parcels whose value does not exceed \$15 shall not be liable to import duties or stamp duties. When the parcel is above that value the person entitled to receive it will have to present to the Custom-house as a manifest a special form in order to pay the duty. The receipt given will be the authority for the Post-office to give up the parcel.

The funeral service in the Merced Church for the late lamented Canon Miller was very largely attended. The Archbishop and Chapter and a large congregation of clergymen and laymen were present.

Terrific camp fires are reported from Rio Cuarto, where over 40 leagues of land have been ravaged by the flames.

The Civil Registry offices were opened on Tuesday. Births must be registered within three days, marriages within a week by the husband.

Proceedings have been instituted in the Federal Court to test the validity of the tax on food imposed by the 16th article of the Municipal Ordinance of 20th April last. The claim is made against the Intendant for the return of one national dollar which the claimant was compelled by force to pay at the entrance to the Municipality. The tax is disputed on the following grounds: That the Council had no power to impose the tax; that it has usurped the powers of an institution which was *de facto* suppressed; that even if the Council had a legal existence the tax would be null because it violates the Constitution of the Republic.

The proposal made by Mr. Bell who is now making the railway from Chubut to New Bay is based upon the principle that instead of a guarantee the State should give to the concessionaire a certain quantity of national land on each side of the line. Mr. Bell asks for 5 kilometre leagues for every kilometre of line constructed, that is we presume 2½ leagues on each side of the line

through its entire extent, which land the concessionaire would be under the obligation to colonise. Mr. Bell undertakes to present complete plans in two years from the date of the concession, to commence the works within one year from the approval of the plans, and to complete 100 kilometres of railway and to open the same to public service every year.

Dr. Rocha left here on a canvassing excursion through the southern partidos. He will visit the towns of Carmen de Flores, Azul, Olavarría, General Suarez, Bahia Blanca, and on his return he will call at Chascomus, Dolores, Tandil, Tres Arroyos, and Mar del Plata. Later on, he will visit the western partidos and make stump speeches in all.

Sarah Bernhardt was so tired on Saturday that she refused to go on the boards, though the drama «Hernani» had been announced that evening.

A Bragado colleague makes the announcement that the Municipality of that town is bankrupt.

During the first six months of this year the tramways of this city carried 15,460,000 passengers.

The late Bishop of Salta, Fray Rizo Patron, has bequeathed all his property, some 40,000 nats., for pious and charitable purposes.

We referred incidentally the other day to our belief that a sheep-shearing machine had been invented in Australia. In looking over an exchange received by the «La Plata» we popped on the very thing. It must be interesting to estancieros, and here it is:

«A machine for shearing sheep is said to be in successful operation in Victoria. It is made of brass in the shape of a small trowel, and is actuated by a turbine wheel about 3 in. in diameter, geared into a wheel on which is fixed a cutter. A comb serves as a guard against cutting the skin. The steam is conveyed from the boiler by an india-rubber tube, which is double, having one inside. The inner one is the injection and the space between the two the ejection.»—*The Standard*.

An Intelligence Department office is about to be opened in London in which the directors will undertake to give all information referring to South America.

Chili is trying to convert her foreign debt into a home debt, she hopes to be able to convert at 90 per cent, paying 4 per cent interest instead of 6 or 7 as she is paying at present.

A strong article has appeared in the English paper *Money* reflecting on the financial condition of Brazil, Chili and the Argentine Republic.

Ferrari's Italian opera company is returning to Buenos Aires till the end of September, and it is expected that Tetrazini the best soprano of Ciacchi's company at the Politeama, will join them at the Colon.

Advices from Concordia report that the meat factory La Uruguay will begin operations again, but on a new basis. The site of the factory will be removed to another part of the town. The board of directors have bought 60 squares of land for that purpose from Mr. Theophilus Cordoba.

Dr. Irigoyen's electoral committee met last week for the purpose of coming to an understanding as to the part they should take in the coming election for governor of this province. After some discussion, it was resolved not to take part in the election in a body, but, at the same time, they recommended all their friends to vote for Don Maximiliano Paz, he being the candidate whose policy and principles are most approved of by Dr. Irigoyen and his committee.

El Diario gives particulars of a most tragic affair which occurred in this city. A young couple recently married had a disagreement. The wife being very rich, the husband wished to obtain some of her money or to secure her property as a guarantee for some financial transactions. She positively refused to comply, and the husband insisted on a separa-

tion. An infant child which was born to them was claimed by the husband, and in spite of the opposition of the mother and her friends his right was sanctioned by the court to which he appealed. The mother refused to give up the child until the police entered her house and carried it away by force. The next act of the drama is that the husband was seized with an attack of insanity some days afterwards.

The recent census taken in Chili gives the republic 2,412,000 inhabitants.

The engineers in charge of the Central Northern Railway works ask for \$120,000 m/n in addition to the \$950,000 asked for a few days ago. This additional sum is required to pay the salaries of the engineers and for tools.

Dr. Manuel Quintana on behalf of the Company of the Southern Railway has appealed against the sentence which condemned the company to heavy costs in the action brought against them recently for compensation in cases of accident.

Circulars have been sent round to English residents inviting them to subscribe for a loan of \$60,000 m/n to complete the new hospital at the corner of Calles Solis and Caseros. As the scrip will be in \$500 m/n bonds the list of subscribers must be limited to 120 names.

A Chilean newspaper reports that the steamer «Magellan» of the Pacific Steam Company struck on a rock at her entrance into the Straits. A leak was made, but the damage was easily repaired. She remained several days to undergo repairs and the passengers were transferred to the «Britannia».

It is reported that Sr. Bosch, who has been recently raised to the rank of general will soon resign his office of chief of police, and that he will be succeeded by Don Marcos Paz, the ex-chief of police.

Guzman Blanco the Illustrious, as he loves to call himself, the tyrant of Venezuela, as he is styled by others, has 20 statues erected to himself in different cities and towns of the Republic that had the misfortune to give birth to him and has still the dishonor of maintaining him in power. He has accumulated a fortune of 48 millions of hard dollars. European papers are now occupied, says *El Siglo Futuro* of Madrid, in publishing biographies of «The Illustrious.»

A bill has been introduced to the Chamber of Deputies for permission to erect a central railway station in the immediate neighborhood of the docks of the Madero port and an underground railway which would connect the different railways converging to the city.

An interesting letter about this country appears in a late number of the *Wearford People*, signed «Michael Murphy.»

Reports from Juarez say that the cattle are suffering from the continued drought.

Canon Balestra, the director of the deaf-mute school, was seriously ill this week, but we rejoice to hear that the rev. gentleman is out of danger.

The Senate has sanctioned the promotion of the following colonels to the rank of brigadier-general: Manuel J. Campos, Francisco B. Bosch, Antonio Donovan, Rudecindo Roca, Manuel Obligado, Ignacio Fotheringham, Domingo Viejobueno and Zacarias Supisiche.

The public proclamation of Dr. Achaval's candidature will be made on September 10th or 12th, and will be followed by a manifestation in favor of the candidate.

The proposal made by Sr. Missolz to sell the Provincial Government House to the National Government for \$950,000 m/n was made on behalf of Sr. Terrero.

About ten o'clock on Monday night an explosion occurred in the sewer in Calle Rivadavia near the corner of Tacuari, and some of the pavement stones were thrown to a great distance. One of them struck the vigilante Adolfo Barbosa in the face and destroyed his nose. He fell down insensible. Almost immediately afterwards there was another

explosion in the same street at the corner of Buen Orden, and some of the stones thrown up struck Pedro Larrier, a waiter at a café, and injured both his legs and his left arm. A third explosion occurred in Calle Artes near the corner of Rivadavia. Barbosa and Larrier were sent to the hospital.

The two river companies Fluviales and Platense are determined to ruin one another by sharp competition. One day last week both companies despatched a steamer to Patagones.

The following receipt for curing «lombrices» in sheep is given by *El Oeste* of Mercedes, which says it has been tried by a well-known flock-master with good effect:

«A bottle of vinegar is mixed with a bottle of water; then one pound of salt is dissolved in the liquid, and the whole is mixed with a quantity of garlic. Each sheep is made to swallow a coffee cup full of the compound, and the animal experiences relief almost immediately.»

The five tramway lines have a length of 150 kilometres. During the first half of this year 230 trams made altogether 453,509 journeys, and carried 15,400,370 passengers. The companies have 1570 employés and 3337 horses. The City of Buenos Tramway carried nearly half the passengers.

The latest swindle is the Paysandu lottery, the tickets for which are mainly sold in the southern camp towns. In the Banda Oriental the trap is called the La Plata lottery, so that fools on both side of the water have equal chances of parting with their money.

Mr. Luis Jones having offered to take direct to New Bay, without the necessity of the landing in this port, all the Welsh immigrants who come to work on the railway between Chubut and New Bay, at which latter place the railway constructors will land them and find them employment and lodgings, the Commissary of Immigration has resolved that the immigrant steamers shall come to this port and after the prescribed visits those immigrants who have come with the view of residing in the country and working on the said railway will be taken with all their luggage, etc., on account of the Immigration Department, in the same steamers in which they arrive here to New Bay, where they will be landed under the superintendence of the Chubut authorities. The department will pay for the passage of the immigrants \$53 for adults, \$17.50 for children from 3 to 12 years old. Sres. Ramon Canicorba and Jorge Goerke are to go in the steamer «Chubut» to New Bay to superintend the disembarkation, etc.—*The Herald*.

LETTERS LYING AT THIS OFFICE.

There are letters lying at this Office for the undermentioned:

Kate Allen, John Allen, Miss Margaret Dillon, Sgo. Foran, Miguel Rincon, Michael Fitzsimmons, Mrs. Margaret Howard, James Hayes, Miss Kate Kearney, Catherine Keating, Margaret Kelly, Mary Kearney, Margaret Kineff, Mr. John Larkin, Christopher Mullally, Wm. Owen McCormick, Miss Eliza Mulkeadon, Mary Moughty, Miss Mabrain, Mr. Nicholas O'Donnell, Mrs. Read, Mary Rooney, James Ronan, Mrs. John Sloan, Mr. Charles Sullivan, Ellen Manning, Thomas Smyth, Juana Watson.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

Liverpool, Aug. 12. Buenos Aires merino and mestiza wools No. 1, of 30-32 o/o yield, 7d. per lb.

Camp Rivadavia sheep-skins 5½ d. per lb. Matadero morino sheep-skins 6d. per lb. Salted novillo hides 5½ d. per lb. Flax seed 4s. per quarter. Maize 4s. per 100 lbs.

Montevideo. The opposition Deputies have been expelled.

THE ENGLISH BANK OF THE RIVER PLATE. (LIMITED)

RECONQUISTA 71 & 77;
BUENOS AIRES.

Corner of Calle Puerto and Cordoba,
ROSARIO.

MONTEVIDEO.

117-Calle Misiones-117
AND PYSANLU.

Authorized Capital..... \$1,500,000
Subscribed Capital..... 1,000,000

Commercial and other Current Ac-
counts opened.

Deposits received at sight and for
Fixed periods.

Bills Discounted, Negotiated, or Col-
lected.

Advances made, upon Approved Se-
curities.

Letters of Credit issued on London,
the Continent, the United States and
Brazil for Commercial and Travelling
purposes.

Bills of Exchange issued and purchas-
ed on the following places—
London, and the principal towns in
England, Scotland and Ireland;

Paris,
Bordeaux,
Antwerp.

Genoa, and other places in Italy,
Spain,
Switzerland,
The United States.

Montevideo,
Rio Janeiro, and other places in Brazil.

Transfers of Funds to or from this
Country and the Continent can be effect-
ed by telegram or otherwise, through
the medium of the Bank's Chief Office at

Ad. & Old Jewry, London E.C.

Also, every description of Banking bu-
siness transacted on liberal terms.

The following rates of interest will be
allowed and charged by the Bank, until
further notice.

Allowed—

Credit Balances in Current
Account and Deposits at
Call..... 3 1/2 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

Loans in "Coto de Oro"
In current account..... 2 1/2 per ann.

Fixed deposits for 10 days..... 3 do

90 do..... 4 do

Charged—

Overdrafts in Current Ac-
count Gold or Paper..... 10 1/2 per ann.

Discount according to arrangement.

T. H. JONES,
Manager.

Buenos Aires, January 2, 1886.

ENGLISH TIMBER-YARD.

John E. Turner & Co.,

335—Calle Mendoza—335

BOCA.

HAVING arranged with Mr. Ed-
ward Casey to conduct the sale
of all the handbay posts consigned to
him from up the river, we can supply
our customers with posts of all kinds
at reduced prices, guaranteed of first
quality, viz., principales, postes, medios
postes, livianos, and estacones.

Also palms and canes, patent steel and
iron Kyland and other patent wires, gal-
vanized sheets, rock salt, Portland ce-
ment, white pine, spruce, pitch-pine,
rails for corals.

Dr. Hall's Sheep Dip, for curing the
scab and foot-rot; destroys all insects;
prevents the spread and improves the
quality of the wool.

335, Calle Pedro Mendoza.

sl pm

WENK BROS.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS

ENGRAVERS.

AND

SILVERSMITHS.

Workshops on the Premises

for Manufacturing and Repairing.

ENGRAVINGS ON METAL

AND STONES.

335, Calle Mendoza.

sl pm

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ENGRAVINGS ON METAL

AND STONES.

335, Calle Mendoza.

sl pm

BANCO NACIONAL

93—RECONQUISTA—93

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

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

ABONA

Sobre depositos en cuenta corriente 3 o/o

a plazo de 60 dias 5 o/o

y arriba..... 5 o/o

cuyo saldo pasa de
\$100,000..... 1 o/o

en caso de Ahorros
despues de 80 dias

Desde \$5 hasta 4
1000..... 6 o/o

Desde \$1001 en ad-
elante..... 5 o/o

en oro a 60 dias 2 o/o

en oro a 90 dias 3 o/o

COBRA

Por descuento de Pagares de co-
mercio y de Letras de pago in-
tegro o cuya amortizacion no
baje, en ningun caso, de 25 o/o

trimestral..... 7 o/o

Por descuento de Letras con au-
torizacion menos de 25 o/o..... 8 o/o

Por adelantos en cuenta corriente 9 o/o

Buenos Aires, Agosto 1 de 1885

M. A. MAXWELL

Secretario

LA VELOCE

NAVIGAZIONE ITALIANA

Linea postale commerciale col

América Meridionale (Arma-
tores) Cap. Matteo Bruzzo.

El rapido vapor italiano

Salda de Buenos Aires el

27 de Agosto

de la Boca

PARA

MONTEVIDEO, RIO JANEIRO,

SAN VICENTE,

GENOVA Y NAPOLES

El rapido Vapor Italiano

MATTEO BRUZZO

Salda el

27 de Agosto

de la Boca

PARA

EUROPA Y ESCALAS

Por mas informes ocurrir a

P. CHRISTOPHERSEN

Bn Buenos Aires—Piedad 98

En Montevideo—Piedras 144

mi pm

ECONMICAL PAINT

FOR

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, be-
ing prepared for use it can be applied by

anyone without the trouble of mixing,
it preserves iron from rust if applied be-
fore corrosion begins, and maintains its

colour even under the summer sun and
without blistering. It is a certain cure for

damp walls or defective roofs, and is so
hard that it can be walked upon with-
out injury.

One pound covers four square yards

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

In this of 1, 2, and 4 arrobes, ready for
use, price 50¢ per arrobo. Quantities to
suit purchasers.

The ENAMEL PAINT is

recommended for any outdoor work,
as for garden seats, walls, etc., where a
durable polished surface is desired.

In tins of 2 lbs, ready for use, price \$1.25,
and in larger tins.

E. BERGMANN & CO.

112—LA VALLE—112

js8-1m

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 ob-

stinate.

Sole Agent—

MURRAY & SEEDORF

ANTIGUA FARMACIA CRANWELL

84—RECONQUISTA—84

js8-1m

HOLYCROSS COLLEGE

595—CORRIENTES—595

BUENOS AIRES.

Boarders, Half-Boarders, and

Day Scholars received daily.

For further particulars apply

to, or address, the Director

DR. JAMES P. KELLEY.

may 1—pm

Wm. A. Isard,

SURGEON DENTIST.

224—CANGALLO—224

ARTIFICIAL TEETH supplied.

Gold Fillings executed with the

aid of the Electro-magnetic Magnet. All

the Latest Improvements.

PRICES MODERATE.

224—CANGALLO—224

y28.

TO CAMP MEN.

MAKE A NOTE OF IT,

and don't forget to pay a visit

A LAS 3 BOLAS

30—CALLE CUYO—30

Large assortment of Second-hand cloth-

ing, recados, saddles, boots, oil-

skins, etc.

Suitable for camp use.

Cheap!! Cheap!! Cheap.

To prevent falsifications of the

'TEA CELESTIAL'

It is packed only in 4 1/2 and 1-lb. air-

tight packages.

THE MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.

TEA CELESTIAL

UNICOS AGENTES

SNELL & CO.

203—RIVADAVIA—203

BOCA

595—CORRIENTES—595

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PRICES MODERATE.

224—CANGALLO—224

y28.

TO CAMP MEN.

MAKE A NOTE OF IT,

LA PREVISORA

COMPANIA NACIONAL
DE SEGUROS SOBRE LA VIDA

29--CALLE PIEDAD--29
ALTOS

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

MARY THE MOTHER OF ALL.

SERMON DELIVERED BY FATHER ANDERSON, S.J.

Next Sunday, August the 15th, being the Feast of the Assumption of our Blessed Lady, we deem the occasion most appropriate to publish the following sermon on the graces and attributes of the Mother of God, which was recently preached in St. Francis Xavier's Church, Liverpool, by Father Anderson, S.J.:

He took as his text the following words from Proverbs xxx. 17: «There is a generation that doth not bless their Mother.» After some introductory observations he said he acknowledged that the first intention of the words in the text was in reference to the mutual duties of parents and children. While it was true to say that this was the first intention of these inspired words, the sacred text, like so many others in the sacred volume, had a higher and more spiritual meaning, and it was of this higher and more spiritual meaning, referring to the Blessed Mother of us all, that he desired to speak that evening. Applying the words of the text to existing circumstances they might ask themselves of what kind of individuals were the present generation that did not bless their Mother composed. They would find that they were composed of a sort of mixed multitude, some of whom were within the fold of the Catholic Church and some of whom were without it. Every bad Catholic by the life he led, if not by his words, dishonored in a high degree the Blessed Mother of God. Then if they had looked at the multitudes who surrounded and were without the pale of the Church, they would find that one of the first effects of the tyrants who drove this unhappy country into schism was to teach men to bless their Mother no longer. The same acts which swept the Divine Presence out of the tabernacle and which hewed down the crucifixes, deprived the country of the sweet and tender devotions which had been paid by Englishmen to the Immaculate Mother of our God. Then Englishmen learned for the first time since Christianity was introduced amongst them no longer to bless the Mother whom all generations were to call Blessed. Let them examine the grounds on which devotion to Mary rested. He need not say that Almighty God had an infinity of ways by which He might have communicated Himself to His fallen creatures other than He chose. There lay before Him this that and the other and many other methods through any of whose channels He could have given Himself to the world. But out of all these He was pleased to choose one—pleased to choose that the Divine mystery of the Incarnation should be accomplished; and this being so it was necessary that the Incarnate God should have a mother. Therefore they had entering into the scheme of the Redemption the incarnation of God and the maternity of Mary. If they considered what sort of a mother was fitted to take her part in this great scheme of redemption their very instinct would point out that she must needs be the masterpiece of the great creation of God, and that one who was to be raised to the dignity of the Queen of Heaven must be transcendent in her excellencies and perfections. Therefore they could not be surprised when they heard their mother the Church teaching that Mary was the one undefiled and untainted among all human creatures, and that from the first moment of her existence she never bore the slightest taint of sin original or otherwise. Supposing any human being had the impossible power of choosing his own mother, was it not rational to suppose that he would desire to choose the very best he could find? In the eternal councils of God, when it was determined that the Lord should come to the earth by means of a mother, would it not follow that that mother should be the best in every degree? By this simple

process of reasoning they arrived at where the throne of Mary was in Heaven—that Mary's place in Heaven was above the places of all other created beings. They, as children of God, were brothers of Jesus Christ, and as brothers of Jesus Christ were children of Mary His Mother. When did they enter into filial relation with the Blessed Mother of God? On Calvary. Our Lord was expiring on the Cross having given up all for mankind but one precious treasure that was still left—His Mother. He could hardly see who was standing at the foot of the Cross, he was so blinded by blood which the crown of thorns had caused to flow, and so exhausted by His sufferings. But would he leave this world without a legacy? He contemplated those two especial ones standing at the foot of the cross—His own dear true Mother, the Mother who bore Him, and St. John; and He said to His Mother: «Woman, behold thy son,» and to the disciple, «Behold thy mother.» In the person of St. John He contemplated the whole body of the faithful, and in giving His Mother to him He gave by the same act the same Mother to us all. Now they came to the practical point. What conclusion were they to draw from all this? He hoped it would be that they would endeavour to so act in relation to the present Mother of Mary that it would exercise an influence on the whole of their future lives; and that their determination would be that they would henceforward be more worthy children of the Mother of God. They knew with what memories it was often said, «How that child reminds me of its mother!» Oh, that there might be recognised in them a likeness, however imperfect and distorted, but still a likeness in a certain degree, to their Mother Mary—Mary-like and therefore Christ-like; like the Mother and so, spiritually, like the Son; trusting with filial confidence in the intercession of the Mother and so brought nearer to the Sacred Character of her Divine Child.—*Liverpool Catholic Union and Times.*

MY IMITATION WIFE.

I had just adjusted my tie and was preparing to leave for the Calle Florida, when mother came in.

«Going out, are you, Tom?» said she.

«Yes, ma'am.»

«Where, to any party?»

«Yes, ma'am.»

«That makes three this week, doesn't it, Tom?»

«Yes, ma'am. We're hurrying to get through. Goin' to take Miss Beaufort to-night, and then I'm done with the Jolly Club's parties.»

Mother, somehow or other, did not seem to think very much of what I said.

«Tom, I wish you would get married,» she said, with a troubled face. «I believe you would stay at home then.»

«Well, I am awfully tired, mother, and completely worn out.»

«Then, why don't you quit it?»

«Best reason in the world, mother. I am neither engaged, nor in love, but I am willing to be.»

It was getting late, so I started after this, but the look on mother's face set me to thinking.

My mother is the best woman in the world, even if I do say it myself, and I felt worried about her.

She was right, I was out nearly every evening. This evening at a reception, next time a ball, then a theatre party, and so on. Of course I could afford it, for my salary as cashier at Hart's was a liberal one.

But— I wasn't saving a cent, and my own home folks never saw me except at the table. Even poor, old, patient mother was complaining.

But I was having a good time. There was Miss Beaufort. She was a nice girl. Could sing and play, talk about anything you wanted, and entertain you in a most charming way, had only recently met her at a party but liked her from the start, and was going out with her that evening.

Then there was Vene Wright. She would take in the ball with a fellow, go rowing, skating, anything for fun.

Then Vene had money, that was an important item.

Why shouldn't I tackle Miss Vene on the subject of matrimony.

«Thomas, old son,» said I to myself, «Vene is the one.»

But Vene somehow or other did not exactly suit the case, and my mind reverted to Miss Beaufort. Miss Beaufort was smart, pretty, stylish, and suited better, but I knew nothing about her financial standing. This was an important matter to me in those days.

Meanwhile the corpé had neared Miss Beaufort's. I had never been there before, and to my surprise found it to be a very unpretentious house.

I confess I was disappointed. I expected to drive up to an elegant mansion, be ushered into a fine reception room with servants in livery, and there await the coming of Miss Beaufort.

Then I expected to make a bold dash for Miss Beaufort's heart—propose, and possibly be accepted or refused by the time the party was over. But not so.

A little lady with grey hair opened the door and was introduced to me by Miss Beaufort as mamma. Miss Beaufort was ready and waiting so we walked out to the coupé.

«Mr. Silver,» said she, «don't you think there is a great amount of snobbery in society, and lots of downright foolishness?»

«Well, yes,» said I.

«For instance,» said she, «here is an elegant coupé that you have brought for me and yet the party is only two blocks away.»

This certainly was very refreshing. I had actually squandered five dollars to have this coupé for the evening and she did not so much as notice it. I know Vene would have enjoyed a ride in it.

«Mr. Silver,» she said to me again, «this is the last party I am going to this winter.»

«Well, why,» said I, «aren't you going to take in the German Club ball and the others?»

«No,» said she, «mamma hasn't the money; she can't afford it.»

«Mr. Silver,» she continued, «can you afford to spend so much money on society?»

I looked at her. There was honesty fairly looking out of her pretty black eyes, even if she wasn't very polite. So I answered her honestly.

«No, Miss Beaufort, I cannot. I haven't saved a cent this winter, and I get a big salary too.»

Then we changed the subject. I had a splendid time at the party and enjoyed Miss Beaufort's company very much. I found her level-headed and bright if she was too frank.

II.

Next day I told mother about it. She said that she admired Miss Beaufort's common-sense if she hadn't seen her. Then she referred to my getting married again.

«Suppose,» said she, «you pretend for a week or two that you are married and see how it goes.»

«An imitation wife,» said I.

«Why not?» said she. «I will write the name of a young lady on a card, seal it in an envelope, and you can lock it in your desk. Then let us suppose say that you are married to her for two weeks. During that time I want you to act just as if the lady were here in person and your lawful-wedded wife.»

«Whose name are you going to write on the card?» said I.

«Never mind,» said she. «I will write my preference and neither of us will breathe a word about this to a living soul.»

We agreed on this. Mother wrote the name on the card and sealed it in the envelope. I knew it was Vene Wright's name so I decided to imagine Vene was there in person, and so we started for the week.

Monday night came. That was the night of the Bachelors' German, but I stayed at home and talked to mother. We managed to have a very enjoyable evening.

Next morning mother met me at the table with smiles and

about the best breakfast I had eaten in a long while.

«You must imagine that your wife saw to this breakfast,» she whispered.

Going up on the street car next morning who should get on but Miss Beaufort. I bowed to her gracefully, deposited her fare in the nickel box, and was about to sit down by her when I happened to think of my imitation wife at home, and walked to the rear of the car.

«Married men have no business in talking to the young ladies,» said I to myself.

Miss Beaufort looked at me rather queerly, but said nothing, and I thought the car would never get up town.

III.

Thursday was my evening to call on Vene and I forgot to send her an excuse. Friday came a note from her, which mother took the liberty of opening as she thought I did not care, and she felt like representing my wife in the desk. It was a tender missive and somewhat surprised me when I saw it. But what could I do? Married men have no business getting tender notes from young ladies. Inasmuch as I had contracted to carry out mother's plans for two weeks I left the note for mother to answer. She is a very truthful woman but in answering the note she prevaricated.

She said that I was unwell, and as a natural consequence Vene called that afternoon to see me, but I was up town and mother had to invent another story. Then mother had to come all the way up town so as to keep me from coming down town my usual way for fear that Vene might catch us.

I laughed a good deal at mother and Vene did not find out, but the society reporter of a paper met her, she told him I was sick, and the next day all of my society friends came around, including Miss Beaufort.

Mother met her rather coldly but invited her to stay awhile.

«I suppose Mr. Silver is almost worn out with so much going out,» said the young lady.

«He is much better,» said mother, «but I do not think he will go out for several weeks. I think I shall keep him at home.»

«I am so glad,» said Miss Beaufort, «not that you are going to keep him at home, but that he is not going out so much. I am getting so that I fairly detest society.»

Here was a woman who had my mother's views, and they both, thereupon, had a confidential talk, and pleased each other mightily.

Then she asked mother to call on her mother, and this mother did.

Meanwhile I was staying home every evening, and was getting pretty tired of it as the two weeks were drawing to a close.

«Don't you think a man ought to take his wife out once in a while?» said I to mother.

«Why not?» said she.

«Then I'll take her to the opera to-night.»

So I bought a couple of reserved seats in the parquet for Saturday night, and mother, who represented my wife, went with me.

We had hardly taken our seats before I noticed that they were adjoining those of Miss Beaufort and her mother. Her mother was highly pleased when we changed seats, so that I sat by Miss Beaufort, and my mother sat by her.

We went home together that night, and laughed and talked a good deal.

IV.

I think mother told Mrs. Beaufort what we had been doing, but I did not hear it. I know that several days later, after my two weeks of married life were over, I went to call on Miss Beaufort. We had a very pleasant time together, and just as I was about to leave the old lady came in.

«I forgot to ask you, Mr. Silver, what you thought of married life,» said she.

Miss Beaufort looked horrified, but I laughed.

«Mother has been telling on me, has she?» said I.

«She has,» said she.

«Well,» said I, «during the two weeks I was married, I read

three good books, gained four pounds in weight, and saved eighteen dollars and forty cents, besides paying mother my wife's board.»

«And whom were you married to?» asked Mrs. Beaufort.

«I forgot to look,» said I. I hurried home to see who my wife had been. The envelope was just as I placed it in my desk drawer. I tore it open, and there was the name of Miss Beaufort.

«Well,» said I, «mother made her an imitation wife, now I will try and make her a real one.»

And so I did.—*Anon.*

FOR A FARMER TO PASTE IN HIS HAT.

That cows should be milked regularly and clean.

That more stock perish from famine than founder.

That good fences pay better than a law-suit with neighbors.

That scripping the feed for fattening hogs is a waste of grain.

That educating children properly is money lent at ten per cent.

That hay is a good deal cheaper made in summer than purchased in winter.

That an offensive war against weeds is three times less expensive than a defensive one.

It is worth while for all farmers everywhere to remember that thorough culture is better than three mortgages on a farm.

WIT AND HUMOUR.

Denis mourning his wife, tearfully exclaimed: Faith an' she was a good woman, she always hit me with the soft end of the mop.

Undying Hatred.—«This man Schuff is the most horrid fellow I ever met!» «You seem quite to hate him.» «Hate him? When he dies I shall go twice to his funeral!»

Pompey took little Ethel to see the last batch of chickens making their first appearance in the world. «I wonder they've got the strength to break their way out of the shell.» «Why, ze, Miss Ethel, said Pompey, sagaciously, dey makes a mighty big effort at last 'case dey's afeerd o' bein' biled if dey stay much longer.»

«I can't find my tooth-brush anywhere,» said a Cottage Hill young lady, looking all over the house for the article. «I'll lend you mine,» accommodatingly suggested the colored kitchen girl. «Oh, no, thanks,» replied the young lady, turning away. «You needn't have no combustion about taking it, miss,» persisted the girl, «for I's used yours sometimes when I couldnt find mine.»

He fived himself up at his very best, hair parted in the middle, perfumed handkerchief, very broad cuffs, very high collar, very shiny silk hat, very large seal ring, very striped pants, and an overcoat that swung open showing the delicate-colored silk lining. He was going to apply for a vacancy in a commission house. Entering the office, with abundant assurance, «Good morning, sir, I understand there is a vacancy—» «Never fill a vacancy with a vacuum here, sir, good morning.» The merchant measured him with one look.

He did not look like a joker. One to look at him would have said his soul was so lost in thought that he did not care two cents whether the sun set at noon or at 10 o'clock. He entered the ladies' sitting-room at the railway station, walked up to a woman whose husband had gone out about ten minutes previously, and calmly inquired, «Your husband went out to see the river, didn't he?» «Yes,» she replied, turning pale. «He was a tall man, wasn't he?» «He was,» she replied, turning still paler. «He had red hair, hadn't he?» «He had; oh, what has happened?» «Couldn't swim, could he?» «No. My husband is drowned!» she cried. «Had on a silver watch chain?» continued the stranger. «Oh, my husband, where is the body?» she gasped. «Do not excite yourself, my dear madam. Did your husband have on a grey

suit?» «Dear Thomas! My Thomas! Let me see him,» she cried. «Come this way, madam, but do not get excited. Is that your husband across the street at the pea-nut stall?» «Yes, that's him, that's my husband,» she exclaimed joyfully. «But you said he was drowned.» «No, madam, I didn't; but I saw him buying pea-nuts, and I believe it my duty to inform you they are not healthy at this season of the year.» He walked away, and she stood there and bit her parol, and darted a look after him the character of which may be better conceived than described.

A lady had placed her easel in a field and sat down by it sketching from nature, when she was accosted by a boy with: Please, m'am, is that me your drawing milking the cow in the picture? «Yes, my little man; but I didn't know that you were looking.» «Cause if its me,» continued the boy unmindful of the artist's confusion, «you've put me on the wrong side of the cow, and I'll get kicked.»

«I thought you said you were going to use that poem of mine,» said one of Lafayette's amateur bards, breaking into the *Comet* sanctum the other day. «Yes, so we did,» calmly replied one of the weary intellectual giants at the desk. «Where, I didn't see it,» exclaimed the bard excitedly. «We used it to kindle the fire this morning. Please write on larger and more inflammable paper next time.»

Mrs. Crimsonbeak has been investing in one of those new roof-scraping hats. «Well, Johnny,» said Mr. Crimsonbeak pleasantly, «if you don't think you can find a stocking large enough to hold all your Christmas gifts you might get your mother's permission to use her new hat.» «Well, Mr. Crimsonbeak, quickly replied his wife, «one thing is certain—there'd certainly be something in it, and that's more than there's ever been in yours.»

AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFECTING A NUMEROUS CLASS.

THE disease commences with a slight derangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and, in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted drops out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints, but if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted: Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling, attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky mucus gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pain in the side and back? Is there a fullness about the right side as if the liver was enlarging? Is there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly 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 incipency. 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, 77, Farringdon Road, London, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

TESTIMONIAL.

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

JOHN BROWN,
Estancia Floresta,
Estacion Altamirano (R.S.)
July 19, 1884.

COMMERCIAL.

| | August 12. |
|----------------------------|------------|
| Gold | 131.00 |
| Series A | 96 |
| Series F | 78 |
| Series G | 81 |
| Cedulas | 914 |
| National Bank Shares | 202 |

The news from Europe about wool is excellent. Telegrams from the wool districts of the north of France, from Antwerp, Havre and Bremen quote fine washed wools at 6 fcs per kilo. It may jump to 7 fcs per kilo in Tourcoign and Roubaix, as the stock of wool in Antwerp and Havre has been bought up. Mr. Lix Klett states that wool of the quality of Mr. Chas's flocks ought to fetch no less than \$7 m/n per arroba. Wools of the Tatay, Espartillar, Campana, Carrilland Senillosa estancias, he thinks, will sell in the markets this clip at 7 to 8 m/n per arroba.

Sheepskins have been sold in the market at porky reales. Well may our friends the farmers stare at such figures. Good skins, consumed, were sold at 24 reales, and desechos at 24 reales. No one in this market anticipated such truly splendid prices.

Advices from Mr. Langworthy's colony La Florencia, in the Gran Chaco, state that the railway in construction is being rapidly pushed ahead. All the embankments have been made, and the works are half through the great swamp near the Monte Grande. Mr. Langworthy expects to see the railway completed before the end of the year. The line runs from the port on the Parana to the Monte Grande, a distance of 20 kilometres. The tannery of the colony is at work, and we have received a fine calf skin which is a credit to the colony. The concessionaire has applied to the agricultural department at Parana for «shumac» and «vellonias» seeds, which he expects will grow well in the colony and improve the coloring of the leather.—*The Standard*.

Advices from the northern parts of Santa Fé state that farmers complain of a very severe drought. Camp fires are the order of the day, and at night the whole country appears to be in a blaze. These fires are also reported from the islands.

The sum of \$1,380,000 has been subscribed towards the founding of the new Spanish Bank. A meeting of the principal shareholders was held last week, and it was proposed and adopted that Messrs. Hueyo, Ibana, Cerro, Ayerza, Barreiro, Regal and Coelho should within three days draw up the by-laws. Only 200 shares require to be subscribed for, which will make the capital of the bank \$2,000,000.

Some idea of our export trade in maize can be gathered from Mr. Lix Klett's figures. He reports the exports from March to 15th July last as 933,160 bags against 487,860 bags at the same time last year, which gives an excess this year of 445,700 bags over the previous year.

The continued fall in the price of gold during the past month has operated against the buyers of produce, and owing to the small amount of cargo shipped freights have fallen still lower. As low as 12 1/2 francs from the Parana and 5 francs for maize from here for channel has been accepted.

The steamer «Maskelyne» which sailed on the 8th, took \$40,000 for Europe.

The P.S.N. Co's steamer «Patagonia» from Europe arrived at Montevideo on Tuesday.

The Lamport and Holt steamer «Pleades» from Southampton arrived at Montevideo on Wednesday with 1000 tons of cargo and 24 passengers.

The steamer «Saturno» of the Mensagerias Fluviales line, will commence running again next Thursday.

The biggest land sale of this season is that of our esteemed countryman Mr. William John Sufferin's chacra in the Chacarita, 500,000 varas at 50 cents per vara, amounting in all to about 248,000 m/n. The land was purchased from Mr. Malcolm some months ago for \$30,000 m/n. Mr. and Mrs. Sufferin are expected back from their trip to Europe in the «Matteo Bruzzo».

Another great land sale in the province of Santa Fé and adjoining Colon is reported at the high figure of 30,000 nats. per league. 8 1/2 leagues, the land we believe runs up close to the Venado Tuerto. Mr. Robert Cano buyer.

We hear of a leading firm that has purchased lately 70,000 sheep and bought in the province of Buenos Aires. Price reserved.

We hear of a German wool buyer in the south who is going from house to house and buying up all the wool from the farmers at \$110 and 106 m/n per arr. wool received on the land.

The sale of 2000 cows al corte, partido Chivilcoy, station Alberdi, 10 per cent novillos, at 7 nats is announced.

The following sales of horned cattle are reported in Rio 4°:

1000 San Juan novillos at \$15 m/n.
500 cows with calves at \$18.
1000 do at \$17, sold by Funes.
5000 novillos at \$16, sold by M. Pizarro.
1200 cows al corte at \$9.25.
2500 novillos at \$14.
300 novillos fattened on alfalfa, at \$45.

Messrs. Sanchez and Moreno have sold the following animals:
Durham bull Sir Randolph, \$1300 m/n, buyer J. Sanchez.
Durham bull Beaconsfield, \$1250 m/n, buyer Sr. Lanus.
Durham bull Handlip, \$1800 m/n, buyer Sr. Acebal.

15 Rambouillet rams from Messrs. Pellegrini and Lagos's cabaña San Juan, at prices varying from \$150 to 230 m/n. Mr. M. Duggan bought one for 300 and another for 250, and Mr. P. Ham paid 240 for one. Also rams from R. Wright's cabaña were sold at an average price of 187 1/2 m/n.

Messrs. Sanchez and Moreno sold 16 Clydesdale colts, 2 1/2 Clydesdale, from the establishment Las Felicidad of Messrs. Serrantes Bros. at an average price of \$300 m/n each and half-bred percherones at \$160 m/n each.

Mr. Bidon has purchased in Rauch about 20,000 arrobes of wool of the next clip at \$80 %.

A lot of capones from Mr. Cadmus's estancia Santa Catalina, Curumalan, attracted great notice in the market. They sold for 4.50 nats each, which is the highest price we have heard of. We congratulate Mr. Cadmus on his stock.

Some fine lots of Ayacucho wool have been sold in the Plaza Constitucion at \$112 and 120 % per arroba. About 5000 arrobes of Dolores wool also reported sold at 115 %. Small lots have also been sold at 115 %.

Advices from Ayacucho report the camps in that district very bare and no autumn increase in the flocks. Eight thousand capones reported sold at \$60 % per head.

In Lincoln 1700 cows have been sold at 8 m/n per head. This price shows that cattle are steadily improving in value, four months ago cows were selling at \$5.50 to 6 m/n.

Advices from Cordoba announce that Messrs. C. J. Ferreira, F. Centeno and S. Laury have bought from Mr. P. Barailler 7 leagues and three-quarters of land for 50,000 gold, one-fifth payable cash, the remainder at 1, 2, 3, and 4 years.

An estancia in Cordoba in the department Anejos del Sud, measuring 24 squares from north to south by 48 1/2 squares, has been sold by Dr. A. Vieira to Mr. A. Veruacci for \$30,000 m/n.

Mr. Ignacio Ballesteros has purchased from Victoria and Labrador 2 1/2 leagues of camp in Melincue for \$22,000 m/n per league.

Dr. Euferrico Perez, of Rosario, sold to Julian Bustanza 8 1/2 leagues of land in Cañada San Antonio for \$1305,000 m/n.

The following commercial telegrams have been received:

Liverpool, Aug. 6.
Salted ox hides (light) 5 1/2 d.; heavy do. 5-5 1/2 d. Bones \$5.75 6d to \$5.10s. Boneash \$3.17s 6d-4s. Salted horse hides 11s. Beef tallow 26s; mutton do. 26s 3d. Linseed 39s. 6d. R. Plate wheat 5s. 8d. Maize 4s 3d.

Antwerp, Aug. 6.
Salted ox hides (light) 20-25 kilos fcs63; heavy do 32 40 kilos fcs61. Beef tallow fcs.66 1/2, mutton do 61. Bones and boneash (no stock.) River Plate wheat fcs.17-75. Maize fcs 11. Linseed fcs.26-75.

The River Plate wool auctions opened with a rise of 30 per cent. Good attendance of buyers and active demand. Sales about 6000 bales.

Aug. 7.
The River Plate wool auctions which opened on the 3rd inst. closed to-day. The rise of 35 centimes per kilo has been sustained. Of the 12000-13000 bales in the catalogue 9500 have been sold. The purchasers have been numerous.

Bordeaux, Aug. 6.
The River Plate sheep skin auction took place yesterday, mostly all the bales comprised in the catalogue were sold; the prices obtained show a rise of 20 centimes in the kilo on last sales.

Sheepskins are quoted to-day as follows:
Large, fcs.145-147 per 100 kilos; half wool, fcs.12.-130; borrega, fcs.115-117. Stock of River Plate sheepskins about 500 bales. Dry ox hides mixed with desechos fcs 80-85 per 50 kilos. Horse-hair south, good mixed fcs.120-125 per 50 kilos. Wheat: United States, which regulates the market, generally quoted fcs.2 over that of the River Plate; fcs. 17-17.50 per kilos.

Special wine cargo for the R. Plate fcs5-20-5-30 per ton of 4 bordelais. Exports during the fortnight about 5000 bords.

New York, Aug. 9.
Buenos Aires dry hides of 20-23 lbs. at 21-21 1/2 cents per lb.
Buenos Aires calfskins 10-13 lb. 19 1/2-19 1/2 cents.

Stock of hides of all classes 280-290,000.

Habana, Aug. 7.
R. Plate jerked beef is quoted at 15 1/2-16 rls. per arroba.
Stock of jerked beef in Havana, Matanzas, Cardenas and Cienfuegos 75000-80000 quintales.
Exchange on London at 60 days' 20 1/2-21 o/o premium.

Rio Janeiro, Aug. 8.
River Plate jerked beef 240-230 reis per kilo. Stock of R. Plate and Rio Grande 3,000,000 kilos.
Price in Pernambuco 200-320 reis. Stock about 3,700,000 ks.
Flour \$16.000. Hay 69. Bran 2.500. Tallow 330. Potro oil 340. Beef 160-340.
Exchange on London 21 1/2 d. Sovereigns at \$11.440.

CORRALES DEL SUD
PRECIOS:
Bueyes muy gordos y grandes, carne y sebo, 650 900.
Ier aparto vacas y novillos, carne y sebo, 260 450.
Id 2° 180 200.
Flaco chancheria 90 140.
Cueros de buey 170 180.
Cueros de novillo 130 150.
Id de vacas 100 115.
Terneros grandes 180 220.
Id chicos 100.
Id mamonos 80.
Novillos de saladero 320.
Id para invernada 200.
Id vacas 160 220.
Desechos 80 120.
Vacas y novillos en pie 500.
Capones y ovejas 60 74.
Se carnearon para el abasto 610 animales y 62 terneros.

THE PLAZAS.
ONCE.
Wool.
Superior

Good

Wool.
Superior

Hides
Good camp

SHIPPING LIST.

Steamers expected to arrive in August:

16 Senegal from Bordeaux
17 Holbein, Liverpool
21 Matteo Bruzzo, Genoa
21 Bassal, London
24 Parana, Havre
Tamar, Southampton
Haniel, Liverpool
25 Frankfurt, Bremen
28 Leibnitz, London
Ceara, Hamburg
30 Conao, Bordeaux
31 Spenser, Liverpool
Steamers expected at Montevideo:

19 Britannia from Pacific
23 Sakkarah, Pacific
Galicia, Liverpool
Steamers expected to sail in August:
15 Umberto I, for Genoa
Darwin, Dunkirk
Caxton, Liverpool
17 La Plata, Southampton
18 Saviole, Naples
20 Tycho Brahe, New York
22 Pleiades, Hamburg
24 Lissabon, Hamburg
25 Uruguay, Havre
Koeln, Bremen
37 Matteo Bruzzo, Genoa
28 Pascal, New York
Senegal, Bordeaux
30 Ville de San Nicolas, Havre
Steamers to sail from Montevideo:

14 Rameses for Pacific
20 Britannia, Liverpool
23 Galicia, Pacific
24 Sakkarah, Hamburg

BIRTH.

On August 10th, 227 Calle Piedad, the wife of Mr. James Smart of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 2nd August, by the Revd. Dr. Antonio Espinosa, Vicario General, Henry Cayen, eldest son of the late Michael Caldwell, to Juliana Justina, eldest daughter of Teofilo Giralt, both of this city.

On the 2nd inst. at Montevideo, by Rev. Martin Perez, cura parroco de San Francisco, Montevideo, and afterwards by Rev. J. H. Davis, Edward H. youngest son of John Shaw Esq. of this city, to Sarah, eldest daughter of George R. Usher Esq. of that city.

On August 10th, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Parish Priest of the Boca, William, only son of William Nudy Esq. of Polkth St. Austel, Cornwall, to Mary, only daughter of Michael and Margaret Crawford of this city.

[English papers please copy.]

DEATH.

On the 3rd of August, in Buenos Aires, Mr. Peter Martin, after a long and painful illness, fortified with all the rites of the Catholic Church. Deceased was a native of the co. Westmeath, and his age was 62 years. R.I.P.



REQUIEM MASS.

On Saturday, the 14th 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, open or wired. For Sale or to Rent, in different parts of the Republic. Apply R. J. FARRAN, Reconquista 175

CATTLE al corte, 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

WANTED

FOR an Estancia House, an Experienced Governess for young children, the eldest of whom is not over 13 years, to teach Spanish and English. The house is not far from this city. Salary \$20 m/n per month.

Apply at this Office as-2in.

SCHOOLMASTER

An Irishman who for many years held the position of principal Teacher in a National School in Ireland, and has been sometime employed in teaching in this country, is open to a situation as Camp Schoolmaster. He can produce good recommendations, both from home and from the persons with whom he has been employed here. As he fully understands his business and means to faithfully discharge his duties, he expects a fair remuneration.

Address—
"X. Y." Office of this paper
a9 1m

RAMS FOR SALE

250 Superior Rams in good condition. Prices from \$10 m/n to \$16 m/n. Apply—

MICHAEL TYRRELL

ESTANCIA SANTA HELENA
Mercedes
a7 s7

TO RENT

The well-known

Estancia Uncalito

2 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 laguna Uncalito.

The camp is fenced, and has also two potreros to feed rams and fine sheep. There is no road through it, an advance 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 «altos», besides a store room, cellar, and w.c.

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

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

Mr. William Murphy, Salto or to

John J. Murphy,
576 Calle Real de Flores,
Almagro, B. Bires.
jy28to

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 1860 y la escritura de hipoteca a favor del Banco de la Provincia, otorgada por el Dr. Juan Diego Haratt

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 condominio que le corresponde a dicho Sr. Haratt con los demas coherederos, el establecimiento Los Mochos da \$444.33 cro al año y Los Merinos 330000 de la antigua moneda corriente. Calcúlese pues el pingüo en teres que dan.

LUNES 16 DE AGOSTO

A LAS 2 EN PUNTO

Procederá 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 Wicheuan, 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, están en mi poder al disposición de los Señores interesados y por mas datos, a mi escritorio—

73 San Martín, altos

y14a16

Familia que no consume

HESPERIDINA

debe consultar con aquella que siempre tiene a mano

UNA BOTELLA

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

ES UNA NECESIDAD CASERA

21 años de exito lo prueba.

M. S. BAGLEY y Co.

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 ferrocarril del Pacifico

La situación de estos campos es especial, están en el departamento mas importante de la Provincia al Sud, y se encuentra ya trizada la linea del ferrocarril 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 vacuana que produce brillantes resultados en la actualidad, pues los precios en que estas se venden varían entre 16 y 18 m/n por cabeza, es decir, dos veces más de lo que se obtiene por la misma en la Provincia de Buenos Aires.

A día y medio de Buenos Aires por la linea del F. C. Pacifico.

El campo es conocido por D. Fernando Rallo, uno de los comerciantes mas importantes de Mendoza.

Estos campos están rodeados de importantes establecimientos que pertenecen entre otros y los Sres Alvar y Roca, Elias Godoy, Estanislao Godoy y otros.

La venta es liberal, orden terminante por cesación de condominio.

Base regulada: 1000 m/n la legua. Llamamos la atención de los capitalistas y de todos aquellos que quieran hacer un brillante negocio, pues comprando campos en estas condiciones empujarán su dinero con mejores resultados que los que han comprado campos nacionales en parajes desiertos y estériles, pagando un precio mayor que el que se establece para esta venta.

GRAN OCASION
¡VENTA A PLAZOS!

La venta tendrá lugar en el espacioso local de nuestros colegas Señores R. y J. Amoretti.

96-PERU-98

El día

MARTES 17 DE AGOSTO

á las 2 en punto de la tarde, vendemos en remate publico á plazos y por orden terminante de sus dueños y por cesación de condominio, 20 leguas de riquísimo campo en la provincia de Mendoza, departamento de San Rafael, con 4 leguas de frente al río Diamante, dividido en lotes de una legua con opción á otras, con la base establecida y demas condiciones, que se expresarán en el acto de la venta.

Títulos garantidos.
Por planos y detalles á nuestro escritorio, calle Victoria 31, Pasaje Iruyano pieza 6.

NOTA IMPORTANTE.—La venta tendrá lugar en el espacioso local de nuestro colega Sr. R. y J. Amoretti, calle Peru, núms. 96 y 98.

No olvidarse, el Martes 17 de Agosto á las 2 p.m.

a2-a17

Adolfo

BULLRICH Y CA.

RESUMEN DE REMATES

A EFECTUARSE

AGOSTO

Martes 15—15 Carneros Rambouillet de Ocarapo linos, en Alsina 78 á las 2.

Jueves 19—Carneros Rambouillet del establecimiento San Felipe de Senillosa linos, en Alsina 78, á las 2 1/2.

Jueves 19—Carneros Negrettes de los sres Lozano linos, en Alsina 78 á las 2.

Viernes 30—Carneros Rambouillet de B. Martinez de Hoz, en Alsina 78 á las 2.

Viernes 20—17 carneros y 15 ovejas Lincoln de los señores Bencur Hnos, en Alsina 78, á las 2 1/2.

Domingo 22—Remate feda en el establecimiento San Carlos, en Canuelas á las 12.

Martes 21—Carneros y ovejas Rambouillet del establecimiento El Retiro de N. Yivot, en Alsina 78, á las 2.

Miercoles 25—Carneros Rambouillet importados de V. Gilbert, en Alsina 78, á las 2.

Lunes 30—Remate téria en el establecimiento San Martín, en Canuelas á las 2.

78-ALSINA-78