

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

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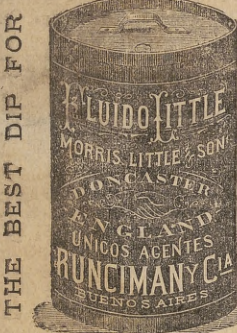
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THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF GENERAL SANTOS.

The news of the attempt on the life of Santos which reached here on Wednesday, though it caused a profound sensation, did not surprise anybody. Some such attack on the life of the tyrant had long been expected. Santos has been for many months, especially since the failure of the last revolution, acting like a madman. He suppressed freedom of opinion, freedom of speech, freedom in any shape or form. He imprisoned and banished the editors of newspapers who refused to flatter him. He constituted himself a sort of Head of the Catholic Church. He got up a sham election, and when the business for which his puppet was elected was finished, Santos kicked him out of office and then he ruled in truly Oriental or Muscovite fashion. Thousands of independent men left their business in Montevideo to escape the tyranny of Santos, and many of them took refuge in this city. Of course all this does not justify political assassination, but it is in the nature of things that such tyranny produces such crimes. Where an entire society are treated like a flock of sheep, where all civil rights are abrogated, where the nation and the laws are trampled under the hob-nailed boots of one man, it usually happens that some one in the throng takes the law into his own hands and attempts the murder of the general oppressor. This is what Ortiz did and he paid the penalty of his act with his own life. The crime of Ortiz is to be reprobated, but when weighed in the scale against the deeds of Santos it is comparatively trivial. Ortiz would murder one man over whom he was not constituted judge or executioner, but Santos would morally if not physically murder an entire nation.

Montevideo, Aug. 18.

At 8.30 last night as General Santos was alighting from his carriage at the door of the Cibils Theatre, a man approached him closely and fired a revolver at his head, but the ball only inflicted a slight wound on the cheek. General Santos re-entered his carriage and was driven home, where several doctors were quickly in attendance upon him. In the meantime the would-be assassin fled towards Calle Piedras, closely pursued by some soldiers of the presidential escort. His name was Ortiz, and he was formerly a sub-lieutenant in the regiment of Cazadores, but had been dismissed from the army. It is not known whether he had any accomplices and probably this will not be ascertained because the man is dead. The reports differ as to the mode of his death, one being that he killed himself by firing two shots into his head in the Calle Treinta y tres, the other that he was killed by the soldiers. Great agitation prevails among the Government officials, and the friends of Santos are crowding to his house.

Later.

Many persons have been arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the attempted assassination, among them being Juan A. Smith, Luis Battle y Ordinez, brother of the director of *El Dia*, José A. Nuñez, who writes for *La Tribuna Popular*, and Manuel Pagola, son of General Pagola. Alfredo Vidal y Fuentes, Julio Mazariños itoa, Martinez Garcia and Silva, the last two being students said to have been the companions of Ortiz. The Hotel Es-

pañol, in which José Battle lives, is surrounded by the police, who are also looking for José Lapidot and Emilio Lecol. There are various reports about Ortiz: some say he was a student, some that he was a sergeant, others that he was sub-lieutenant in the 1st Cazadores during the recent insurrection. It is asserted that Ortiz was killed by the soldiers, and that 15 balls were fired into his back. Immediately after the attempted assassination the theatres and all the shops were closed, and the streets were deserted.

Later.

The widow of General Pagola and four young ladies, relations of hers, have been placed under arrest. Many students also have been arrested, the 'calabozos' are full of prisoners. The editor of *El Bien* has not been found, though the police are in search of him. The Senate and the Chamber of Deputies 'protested' against the attempt on the life of Santos and congratulated him on his escape. The fates of the 25th have been postponed. Dr. Vidal says that Santos's wound is not dangerous. All the 'jefes politicos' who have arrived in Montevideo have received orders to return immediately. The Ministers have held a meeting in which matters of importance have been discussed.

MONTEVIDEAN NEWS.

A popular subscription is being raised to solemnize the 25th, as if the Government were unwilling to celebrate the anniversary with the usual pomp. The people want to have fireworks and to note the number of accidents reported the following day.

Ten delegates of the minority protested against the 'Orientalism' of Santos in forbidding the publication of a newspaper which was not likely to flatter him, and then knowing the cruelty of the tyrant the signatories of the protest took refuge in the French Legation, where they were welcomed by Count de Saint Foix. They afterwards took secret shipping for Buenos Aires, where they are now safely lodged beyond the power or control of the despot.

The emigration from Paysandu is increasing alarmingly, and calls for attention from high quarters.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

CORRIENTES.

The newspapers here report crime and outrage on the increase and the authorities take no measures to check it. One gentleman writes to the effect that he had returned from a trip to Sauce because the place was a prey to bandits. The inhabitants were in great alarm and were flying in all directions.

SANTIAGO DEL ESTERO.

Four men were fighting near the railway station and a policeman went to suppress the disorder, whereupon they joined in attacking him and discharged their revolvers at him, he replying with his Remington. The result was that the policeman and one of his assailants were seriously wounded.

PARANA.

Sres. Taquela and Livasich have asked for exemption from patent tax for ten years for their alcohol distillery in Diamante, now in course of erection. They will adopt a new System in which the use of sulphuric acid will be suppressed. The machinery alone will cost \$200,000.

TUCUMAN.

The majority of the Electoral College resolved that Gallo's

term of office will not expire till 12th October, 1887. The minority contended that the College had no power to interpret the Constitution and its sole business was to elect a Governor. The majority then left the chamber, and the minority constituted itself in permanent session. During the day a note was sent to the majority of the electors requiring them to do their duty, but the reply was that the business of the College had been concluded. The minority then asked the E.P. to compel the electors to attend. No notice was taken of the application. At midnight the minority retired after addressing a note to the E.P. stating the facts of the case, and asking that new electors might be chosen in place of the majority whose mandate had ceased. Popular feeling is with the minority.

ROSARIO.

The prolonged drought has in some colonies caused the loss of the flax crop, and the agriculturists are ploughing up the land to sow wheat.

Sarah Bernhardt was greatly applauded in 'La Dame aux Camélias.' The theatre was quite full.

SAN LUIS.

A decree has been issued by the E.P. relative to the provision of curas similar to that issued by the National Government for the capital.

The West Argentine Mining Company, which has a subscribed capital of \$70,000, has asked for an extension for three years of its mining privileges in the department of Pringles.

TELEGRAMS.

London.

A majority of the Cabinet are in favor of proroguing Parliament until February unless something unexpected in the condition of Ireland should arise that would oblige them to assemble.

La Gazette de Alemania on welcoming the Emperor back takes occasion to say that relations have been drawn closer between Germany and Austria. The Russian press is of opinion that the friendly feeling between these countries will cause a coldness between them and Russia. The newspapers of Germany speak in a tone very hostile to Russia.

A banquet was given in St. Petersburg to Paul de Kents, who is trying to bring on a war between Russia and Germany; this has caused indignation in German military circles. Kents is a Frenchman, and advocated a Russo-French alliance against Germany.

The closing of Batoum has awakened the suspicions of Russia. An alliance between Germany, Austria, and England is possible.

A body of 48,000 Turks has been organized in Macedonia owing to Russian intrigues to foment a rebellion there.

Sir R. Hamilton, sub-Secretary for Ireland, has been removed to another office, and his position will be given to an Irishman.

On account of the heavy rains the corn in Russia is rotting on the ground.

England has declared herself protector of the islands of Ellice in the South Pacific and Russia has occupied the island of Lanaref. This news has caused a great sensation.

The *Times* and *Standard* warn President Diaz not to come into collision with his powerful neighbours. Mexico has enemies on both sides of the frontier,

who are clamoring for war and Mexico should act with moderation.

Three earthquakes occurred in Malta on the 15th; no losses of life reported, but a panic has seized the inhabitants of the town.

On Saturday night a procession of Orangemen in the streets of Widness, Lancashire, was hissed and hooted by the spectators. The Orangemen furiously attacked them, and mortally wounded one. Several policemen were wounded.

Order has not yet been re-established in Ireland, the excitement in Ulster is intense, and the police are unable to prevent the fighting between the hostile factions.

In the next session of Parliament Government will propose its plan of local government for Ireland on the principle adopted by Churchill. Lord Hartington will support the measure.

The *St. James's Gazette* says that the Afghan question is now as far from being settled as ever. The Government has demanded of Russia a categorical reply as to whether she asks for Khomiaba.

Dublin.

In the riots which took place in Belfast, on the 10th, there were 60 persons killed and wounded. 3000 soldiers and police occupied the city.

16th.

The Orangemen resumed the riots last night. From midnight until four o'clock in the morning a pitched battle was fought on Shankhill and Old Falls-road. One man was killed and many were wounded.

The city of Belfast is in a most frightful condition. A sanguinary religious war has broken out. Experienced riflemen took deliberate aim from the roofs of houses and the corners of the streets. A number of followers outside the reach of the shots were ready to supply ammunition and carry off the killed and wounded. Forces were about equal on both sides. The Orange butchers admit that a man named McFarlane was killed on their side, and that two others were mortally wounded. They maintain that they killed many Catholics. The Catholics deny this, and affirm that their loss is trifling. At five o'clock in the morning the riot act was read, the troops charged the crowd and cleared the streets. The troops were ordered to use ball cartridge. The attitude of the mob is resolute and menacing.

The *Irish Times* says, on good authority, that Churchill is preparing a bill to give Home rule to England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales without infringing on the rights of the Imperial Parliament.

The *Standard* says that the present is a critical time for Mr. Parnell's reputation as leader of the Home-Rulers, that moderation is indispensable if he would secure the favourable opinion of Englishmen, but that nothing but violence can be expected to result from the influx of American money.

[The *Standard* knows well that this is false.]

The new Ministers held a meeting on the 14th, at which it was resolved to appoint a committee to investigate the cause of the disturbance in Belfast. Hicks Beach expressed his opinion that order can be maintained in Ireland without an appeal to coercion.

The *Irish Times* says that Mr. Parnell will shortly become a Catholic.

Archbishop Walsh has declared that the land question can only be arranged upon the nationalist bases proposed by Mr.

Michael Davitt, and that it is untrue that the Pope disapproves of the attitude of the Irish clergy towards the Nationalists.

A Nationalist procession passed through the Protestant district of Dungannon, shouting for Home Rule. This led to a conflict in which several persons were wounded. The police had to interfere between the Protestants and Catholics in order to prevent a desperate battle.

Belfast, Aug. 17.

At 1 o'clock this morning the riots were suppressed and the troops could be withdrawn from the streets. During the day occasional shots were fired, and the taverns and liquor shops were closed. In the evening the workmen returning from the arsenal in the Queen's Yard made a manifestation against Home Rule. Last night Mr. Burke, a magistrate, who was among the crowd dressed as a working man, received a bayonet wound and was sent to the hospital.

Paris, Aug. 16.

Panama Canal shares are selling at 5 o/o discount.

A petroleum spring, the first ever discovered in France, has been found in Ferrand, Auvergne.

On Sunday a great Socialist meeting took place at Brussels and passed off without any serious disturbances. About 30,000 people marched through the streets with red banners flying and singing the Marseillaise, with great shouting for universal suffrage, and amnesty. There was no occasion for official interference.

Berlin, Aug. 17.

Germany, England and the United States have agreed to adopt the *status in quo* in the question of the Samoan Islands, therefore there can be no question of Germany establishing a protectorate without the consent of the other two powers.

Rome, Aug. 16.

Latest advices from the cholera districts show: 120 fresh and 53 fatal cases in Barletta; 16 and 5 in Brindisi; 8 and 6 in Bologna; 10 and 10 in Ravenna; 6 and 1 in Venice; 31 and 11 in other towns.

Vienna, Aug. 15.

It is stated here that Prince Bismarck will be visited in a few days by M. de Giers, Russian Foreign Affairs Minister.

New York.

It is reported that some military and naval movements against Mexico are being prepared. The war vessel 'Salena' has got orders to steer for the gulf of Mexico. The Government agreed to accept the proposition of Mexico to send a lawyer to Mexico to discuss the Cutting affair.

Advices from Santo Domingo announce a serious revolt against Government, with intent to throw out General Bellini, the President.

There was a pitched battle between the insurgents and regular troops of Santo Domingo, at Santiago, resulting in complete defeat of the former. Revolution may be considered over.

There is a great agitation among the Irish population, and the Central Committee holds daily public meetings at which O'Donovan Rossa uses the most violent language against the English Government, and recommends the use of dynamite as the only means of obtaining freedom for Ireland.

There is a great desire for war with Mexico. Telegrams from Texas announce that they are preparing regiments of troops to send them to the frontier in case of the declaration of war.

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FOOTBALL AT RAMALLO.

San Pedro,
August 15th, 1886.
To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

Heigho! Dickens tells us that the leading counsel in the famous breach-of-promise case of *Bardell v. Pickwick*, assured the learned judge and jury whom he addressed, that it was difficult to smile with an aching heart. Now, I can assure your readers neither is it very pleasant to sit down in grim humor to give them a pen-and-ink sketch of what we did and did not witness at Ramallo yesterday.

Ah, me! ah, me! if my poor, sore, and stiff limbs possessed the faculty of speech, they would in a sharp, shrill treble, proclaim that your correspondent was more than a mere observer of the athletic exercises held at Mr. John Cullen's estancia; and, metaphorically speaking, were these same leaden members consulted this moment as to their opinion of athletics you would, notwithstanding, be surprised to find them moving slowly and heavily along, and entering the lobby on the right to record their votes against some old fogies we have heard from time to time croaking their enmity to all social pleasures and diversions. It was something more than mere relaxation and refreshment of the mind and body which prompted us to turn out of Blanket-street and face a cold, biting, frosty air through a gallop on horse-back of six leagues, although that would be a very important end to be attained during this weather. It was from having in common with numberless others long regretted that listless apathy, or deep hostility, if you will to all amusements, however innocent, which pervades a certain class of the community in this country—a class so wholly absorbed in money grabbing as to exclude one generous impulse of the heart, and of whom Scott, in a moment of intemperate indignation, wrote in the following chant:

There do breathe men with souls so dead,
Who to their neighbours never said:
Come let us have a social 'smile.'

Few countries, if any, are so much in want of exercises as this, and certainly the healthy, the robust, and the growing-up members of mankind have much to complain of in this respect. It is all very fine for sexagenarians, persons disabled by infirmity, and well-educated persons, to frown on public amusements. He who has a taste for the intellectual pleasures to be found in continued reading and conversation is quite independent of them. But not so with the young and the great bulk of the community. They must be provided with innocent and attractive means of passing their leisure hours, or they will be very apt to seek vicious pleasures or else avoid all company and become selfish, unsocial and, finally, unbearable. We know of no people more to be pitied than the people of the camp, who have scarcely any amusements or places of public resort, and few festivals to which they can look forward as to oases in the long desert of their toilsome existence.

Sunday, which in other countries is kept as a day of joy and friendly intercourse, is here passed in such a state of torpid inaction that its attendant gloom makes its return rather to be regretted than welcomed by the people. Our life is consequently passed in incessant labor, or in dissipation or listless repose. Ah! how different is this from what you and I and other Irishmen have seen in rollicking, roystering, generous, impulsive, light-hearted, full-of-fun, and mischief-loving old Ireland. There in the good old times, and down to our times, too, her sons were adepts in all athletic exercises. Their May day, their harvest home, their hurling matches, their hunting, their coursing, their fairs and markets and Christmas festivities, were all patterns of rustic simplicity and abundant cheer. And though for a variety of reasons these have for some years been suspended, the revival a short time ago of those glad-some relics of halcyon times has been welcomed with genuine satisfaction throughout Ireland.

Why are we here, despite our superior privileges, far less happy than those of that country? May not the reason be attributed to the want of the many innocent recreations in which the inhabitants of Ireland indulge in their oft-recurring fêtes and holidays? Ought we not then rather to encourage the assemblies of those young collegians and their parents and friends who meet together on the most joyous occasions, than raise our voices in support of those who are zealous in proscribing amusements, and who are known to frown on the enjoyments of their neighbors, which they themselves have abandoned?

Patience! we have spared neither whip nor steel, and could not reach the battle-field one moment earlier. Here we are cordially greeted by a genial host and a legion of friends and acquaintances, and are no less surprised than pleased at the very large number present, which gives promise of increasing popularity. Yes, yonder is Father O'Grady and his high-spirited young 'kickers,' all in rude health, and all eager for the bloodless fray. It shall fare ill with them to-day, for are not the flower and chivalry of Ramallo and San Pedro to be arrayed against them? But what of that? There is still, we opine, some grit in the men of San Pedro, for lo! are not those a few Connaughtmen and a Clare man or two, and they will ere the contest closes prove that the metal in their composition has been well-tempered.

Captains, guards, goal keepers—all are now ready, awaiting the signal. It is given; a vigorous kick from Father O'Grady, which sent the ball sky-high, and when it reached mother earth it met on the College side with a leathery introduction, which impelled it to a distance of some thirty yards, thus claiming first blood. My stars! but it is an exciting game. May he be kicked from here to Jericho who would view it with disfavor.

Not another word concerning the match, save to give the names of the contestants and to remark that it was the toughest struggle we have ever witnessed, and many a hard-fought contest have we seen in other lands amongst well-seasoned players. Perhaps fierce would have been the word to use, and yet it was not so, for all throughout the match there was not the slightest hitch. After some hours, and when all met panting and breathless, all agreed that it must be useless to continue, for not even until the final day had any one on either side the remotest idea that fortune would prove propitious. The next was a friendly match between the San Pedrinos and Ramalleros, and this in racing, parlance was the event of the day. The latter, after a tough but rather brief contest, were the victors, and in saying that they were better disciplined and were in better wind we do them but simple justice. There were, without any doubt, some amongst them who would have held their own against adepts

either in gymnastics or athletics. Goals are now changed in order that each in turn may have any advantage arising from fall of ground, direction of wind, &c. After a very interesting game, lasting a considerable time, and during which San Pedro received some good aid from the young McDonnells, who arrived late, it was agreed to leave it a drawn game. Moreover, it was now drawing close to the hour at which the Salesian Fathers and Collegians had to meet the express train to San Nicolas, and all on the ground being anxious to see them off they left in a body for the station, where five or six carriages were in waiting, into which the excursionists no sooner entered than they were whirled off at express speed to meet the express, amidst ringing cheers.

Let those who feel disappointed in our description come to the next and see it with their own visual organs.

Where space is unlimited, as in this country, an unlimited number can join. Hence we see no reason why all the more active members of the population for leagues around should not turn out in a body at the next meet. At this moment we cannot but recall the very praiseworthy object of the meeting, which leads us to hope that it will be continued every month. Father O'Grady has made himself most prominent in his interference to promote the game, and to him are we indebted for the boon. A more agreeable or a more lively companion it would be almost impossible to meet with. We wish him, the other rev. gentlemen who accompanied him and his young charge, better success at our next 'football.' We cannot close without offering a remark or two to the effect that the more closely the kicks are confined to the ball and not distributed to the kickers, the more popular is the game itself and the more likely to increase and retain its popularity. The practice of 'chackings' should be strictly forbidden. Appended are the names of the players:

San Nicolas: Father O'Grady, Rabagliati Tirizolo, John Eustace, W. Cullen, P. Cullen, J. Ryan (son), E. Fortune, J. Bacon, M. Grennan, J. Street, W. Donnelly, M. Lynch, Grennan, Mackey, Corry (San Pedro), Reid (do), Ryan sen. (do), J. Jarvis (do), John Flynn (do), T. Kehoe and B. Murphy (Arrecifes).

Ramallo: J. Cullen (captain), M. Hanley, P. Keilty, J. Pierce, J. Boulger, W. Clancy, J. Boyle, Patrick Boyle, Peter Boyle, Francis Keane, W. Egan, J. Griffin (San Pedro), P. Griffin (do), Thomas Young (do), M. Austin (do), J. Kilmurry (Arrecifes), W. Cullen jr., Bernard Robbins (Arrecifes), W. Doyle, W. Wall, M. Quinn.

At night a ball was given at Mr. John Cullen's estancia to which, with his wonted hospitality, Mr. Cullen extended a general invitation to all present. The company was most agreeable, and with the music and refreshments introduced formed one of the most pleasant parties that could be desired for such an occasion. When we entered the saloons the ball was at its highest. Strains of the softest, dreamiest dance music floated from the ballroom. Light forms floated by in the airiest and gayest of ball costumes. Delicate viands were being discussed, joy reigned supreme, flowers were exchanged, vows promising to be eternal and lasting until next time only, flowers dropped from graceful heads in the heated air, soft voices rose and fell, deeper tones softened and grew tender under the magic influence of the air, silvery laughter rippled from coral lips, tiny hands pressed, in this hour sacred to youth and happiness. The ball was a success, no one could doubt that for a moment looking around at the happy faces and bright smiles. There were many eligible young men and pretty girls in plenty. The amusement was diversified by some excellent singing, which if heard in one of your literary societies or theatres would be worthy of a 'leader' in all your high-toned journals. Messrs. Keane, Pierce,

Jarvis, Ryan, Barlow, Boyle, and the Misses Fortune, Cullen, and Boyle entertained the company with some fashionable popular airs, and performed their several parts in such a manner as elicited from critical critics (excuse the tautology) the highest praise.

To our worthy host, then (who, bye-the-bye, is a sportsman every inch of him), are we indebted for many acts of civility and attention. We wish him and all his a long and prosperous life, and many returns of the pleasures of the

Twelfth of August.

NOTES FROM THE SALADAS.

[OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

Las Saladas,

August 7th, 1886

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

The only stirring event that has occurred out here for some time past, namely, the celebrated raille and races at Talavera's 'pulp,' has been so well described in your columns already that I am left in the position of either not writing at all or else sending you some dry-as-dust statements about the state of the camps, sheep, etc. I choose the latter alternative lest, by my silence, you might fancy that I had 'gone to that bourne from whence no traveller returns.'

But before proceeding to describe camp affairs out here, let me turn aside for a moment in order to humbly offer my congratulations to your reverend Chief Editor (and yourself) on your removal to your new office, as well as your now possessing that king of inventions, the printing machine. These new acquisitions will the better sustain you in your noble and successful endeavors to keep alive that love for faith and country which distinguishes the Irish race in whatever land their lot has been cast. The *Southern Cross*, like poor, suffering Ireland, has had many trials and difficulties to confront and surmount, but now, thank God, better and brighter days are in store both for our beloved motherland and the paper that so worthily represents her exiled children in the Argentine Republic.

Unfortunately, there is no good news to send you regarding sheep-farming. Scab and worms in the throat are very prevalent among sheep, and these two great pests, combined with bare camps, cause an alarming mortality among the flocks of this district. Strange to say, flocks that are fed on coarse 'cañada' camp this year appear to be in a healthier condition than those flocks that pasture on fine, high camps. Horned stock and horses are in fairly good condition, but the long-continued frosts we have had have naturally told on all classes of stock. Considering the past severe season and the present gloomy outlook, one doesn't require to be a prophet to foretell a fall in the present excessive rent charges.

To this depression in the sheep-farming industry must be attributed the silence of the Irishmen in this district with regard to the Parliamentary Fund. With a few honorable exceptions there have been no subscriptions sent from here to the Fund opened in your columns. Surely this should not be. If they paid any attention to the many and eloquent leading articles on this subject appearing in your journal week after week, or if they could bring themselves to realize the stupendousness of the struggle now going on at home, and to understand that nearly every member of the Irish party must neglect his own personal business in order to assist in this great effort for Irish independence, they would not be so 'backward in coming forward' with their subscriptions for this worthy object. Each Irishman should remember the old Scotch proverb, 'Every mickle makes a muckle,' and that however small his subscription may be it will help to loosen a link in the chain of slavery that binds down our unfortunate country. Ireland is,

unfortunately, not in a position to demand her liberty at the point of the sword; she can only seek for it by Parliamentary agitation, and our share in the good work should be to see that her patriotic M.P.'s should not suffer pecuniary loss in their gallant endeavors for her regeneration. And now, more than ever, when our fond hopes are for the moment darkened, it is our imperative duty to show a bold front to the foe, and to let rabid Orangemen and intolerant Englishmen see that Irishmen will never cease the good fight till a free Ireland is able to write the epitaph on the tomb of the martyred Robert Emmett.

Social life has been darkened by the perpetration of two frightful murders in this vicinity within the last few weeks. About a fortnight ago the police sergeant of Navarro was mortally wounded in the performance of his duty; and, a few days ago, a native was stabbed to death by Italians in a pulperia between here and Chivilcoy. In the latter case the details are shocking, but I understand the murderers have been arrested. In the former case the murderer escaped scot-free.

That Shining Light and Apostle of the Gospel in Foreign Parts—Preacher Thompson, held forth to a few mashers and others of that ilk in Mercedes city on the 25th ult. Preacher Thompson is preparing for the usual 'soup-er' blow-out during fair-time. I am given to understand that the performance this year is under the usual patronage.

Our respected Chaplain, the Revd. Father McNerney, is amongst us once more, and I am happy to say that the Rev. gentleman looks well and strong after his short vacation. On the 5th inst. he celebrated the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass at the estancia of Mr. Connaughton, and next day at Mr. Fitzsimmon's estancia. Numbers of the faithful attended on both occasions, and many approached the Sacraments. He leaves this locality for Navarro to assist in the ceremonies on the Feast of Saint Laurence, the patron of the parish.

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

Dragan.

FROZEN MEAT.

There are already four different companies that export frozen mutton from this country, and we may say at the outset that we confine our remarks to frozen mutton because the export of frozen beef has not yet been tried on a scale sufficiently large to justify our regarding it a success. Three of the companies referred to have their establishments on *terra firma* and one does the freezing operation on board the vessels in which it exports the meat. Sr. Terrasson's establishment in San Nicolas can freeze from 700 to 800 capones daily. Last year the different establishments exported about 400,000 capones, and this year it is expected they will export 800,000 or a million carcasses. We hear of another company who are about to open an establishment with large capital. All this proves that the business is paying well. At present Rambouillet capones for freezing are purchased at \$65 %, and these only in a fair condition. Lincoln fat sheep are bought at \$4 m/n, or over. A company has been recently formed in France to export live sheep in the packet steamers. They require that the live sheep shall weigh 36 kilos or 78 lbs., and that they be accustomed to bran and chopped hay so as not to grow thin on the passage. The company offer to pay from \$3 and \$4 m/n for such sheep placed in the Boca or Barracas. The weight required is easily obtained, being less than the weight of the greater part of our fat sheep, and it is easy to accustom sheep to eat bran and chopped hay. In the winter capones may be taught to take this food in one month, dividing them into lots of 250 each. It is done in this way: mangers are placed round the corral and inside of them the pasto picado and wet bran, not intended as

regular food, but as a means of teaching the sheep to eat it. Some sheep are brought up that are already accustomed to eat and the others will soon follow their example. In one fortnight they became accustomed, but even though they may take a month the result will always be the same and sheep are sure to improve vastly on the substantial food given to them. A gentleman who tried the experiment told us that he made use of the watering troughs as a manger, and it is well known that these are thrown aside in winter without any use. These troughs may be placed on props in the centre of the corral about half-a-yard from the ground, so that the animals may eat on both sides. In each trough of five yards long about 25 animals may feed, or 250 in the ten troughs. Supposing that 500 sheep consume in a fortnight 15 quintals of bran, which at \$20 % per quintal amounts to \$300 %, and two tons of chopped hay, which can be had for \$400 % on the estancia, and allowing \$200 % for the wages of a peon, the whole expense will be \$900 %, that is to say, \$74-40 m/n for 500 capones, which will bring the owner a return of \$1800 m/n, or a recompense for his labour of \$800 m/n, inasmuch as the animals with the ordinary treatment would be sold for \$1000 m/n. It is worth making a trial, and every owner of an estancia, no matter how small, should make the experiment which will redound to his profit. But there is another advantage which this hand feeding may bring with it. In this way we learn to hand-feed some of the sheep in the flock, and we shall find that this can be done at little cost. In this way, too, we can preserve the young lambs which perish because the dams have no milk. A little bran and chopped hay or alfalfa would be sufficient to afford the necessary sustenance. An estanciero may reply: 'How am I to feed 20,000 or 40,000 sheep?' It is not at all necessary to do so; it is only necessary to feed a certain number of capones for the market and select sheep in lamb or those which may be most in need of fodder. It is worth investigating and essaying, because at a time when we were beginning to lose courage there comes cheering news and a sudden reaction comes to change the state of the markets. Even for heavy wools 4 national dollars are being paid. For capones, also, the prices we have stated have been paid, and the turn will also come for a high price for novillos, for it is not logical that they should continue bringing a low price here when a comparatively high price is obtained not many leagues away. We say not many leagues because steam has so shortened the distance between us and Europe and will shorten it still more. A happy future awaits our country.

J. M. G.

in Los Angeles.

G E M S.

T. P. O'Connor, M.P., predicts a great European war. He says that though for this moment peace is patched up, the near future is pregnant with terrible possibilities. 'The Czar's war-threatening speech' constitutes one of the chief reasons for O'Connor's dark predictions.

Boucicault's first reception on reaching London was by the court officer serving a summons for a divorce suit at the instance of Mrs. Agnes Robertson Boucicault and under the advice of their children, whose birth-right is impugned by the Australian ceremony.

W. J. O'Neill Daunt has just completed a new work, which he entitles 'Eighty-five Years of Irish History.' O'Neill Daunt has already written some excellent things, but this special volume is considered one of his very ablest efforts.

M. Pasteur has treated up to date 200 dog-bitten patients, and with the exception of one particular case undertaken too late all have been preserved from hydrophobia.

Ceylon now claims to grow the finest tea in the world.

Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, has conceived an intense dislike of the United States and American institutions. He especially hates the press, and rails at it in a manner to bring blushes to the cheeks of a native African. He is laboring under the delusion that the journals of America have treated him unkindly.

The largest theatre in the world is the new opera house in Paris. It covers nearly three acres of ground, its cubic mass is 4,287,000 feet, it cost about \$2,000,000.

Statistics show that in the whole of Europe the women have a majority of 4,579,000.

There is to be a telephonic connection between Paris and Brussels. These cities are about a hundred and fifty miles apart.

The English have for many years had almost a monopoly of the Chinese coasting trade, but the Germans are crowding in at a rate which alarms Johnny Bull. German steamers on the coast are becoming more numerous every month, while a new line of steamers from Bremen to Shanghai is sure to cut into the traffic of the English companies.

The Carthaginians invented a sort of sledge cart for threshing, and it was afterwards adopted in Italy. It consisted of a wooden frame like a sledge, into which a certain number of rollers, set round with projecting teeth, were fitted; these threshed the corn as they turned round when drawn over the floor by the cattle attached to the machine, which was further weighted by the driver, who sat in a sort of frame or chair placed upon it.

THE RETURN.

BY MRS. HEMANS.

'Art thou come with the heart of thy childhood back,
The free, the pure, the kind?
—So murmur'd the trees in my homeward track,
As they played to the mountain wind.

'Hast thou been true to thine early love?

Whispered my native streams,
'Doth the spirit, rear'd amidst hill and grove,
Still rever its first high dreams?

'Hast thou borne in thy bosom the holy prayer
Of the child in his parent's hall?
Thus breathed a voice on the thrilling air
From the old ancestral walls;

'Hast thou kept thy faith with the faithful dead
Whose place of rest is nigh?
With the father's blessing o'er the shed?
With the mother's trusting eye?

Then my tears gushed forth in sudden rain,
As I answered: 'O ye shades!
I bring not my childhood's heart again
To the freedom of your glances!
'I have turn'd from my first pure love aside,
O bright rejoicing streams!
Light after light in my soul hath died,
The early glorious dreams!

'And the holy prayer from my thoughts hath pass'd,
The prayer at my mother's knee—
Darken'd and troubled, I come at last,
Thou home of my boyish glee!

'But I bear from my childhood a gift of tears
To soften and atone:
And, O ye scenes of those blessed years!
They shall make me again your own!

"Batterby, my wife is almost worrying me to death. There isn't a day that she doesn't ask me for money." "I sympathise with you Mr. Roberts, my wife hasn't asked me for money since we were married." "Oh, she hasn't, eh. Maybe she's dumb, or goes through your pockets while you're asleep!" "No." "Why doesn't she ask you for money?" "Her father keeps her. Keeps me, too."

It is said that Bronson Alcott was one day holding forth on the advantages of a vegetable diet, and urged the argument that if a man eats pork he will grow to look like a pig, the beef eater like a bull, and so on. Whereupon somebody rather confounded him by drily adding: Yes, Mr. Alcott, and he who confines himself to vegetable diet will be in great danger of finally resembling a very small potato.

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Nuevo Itinerario
Desde Abril 10, 1886

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

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

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

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

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

CARRERA DEL PARANA
Hasta SANTA FE
Haciendo 3 viajes directos semanales con los vapores

PINGO Y VILLA DEL SALTO
SALIDAS: Martes, Jueves y Sabados

Para San Pedro, Las Hermanas, Rosario, Diamante, Parana, y Santa Fe, en combinacion con los Ferro-Carriles del Norte y Campana. Los boletos de tren y equipajes para los Ferro-Carriles, la Agencia los da gratis a los señores pasajeros. Los vapores Pingo y Meteorico salen a las 12 por San Fernando y 2.45 por Campana. La carga se recibe a vispera de la salida en las Estaciones Retiro.

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

Comunicacion con el Teléfono Gower-Bell y Pan telefonico.

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Los pasajeros del tren Expreso para el Azul, Jurear y tres Arroyos almorzarán en Las Flores y Chascomús—Los pasajeros del tren de regreso de Tres Arroyos y Jurear almorzarán en Ayacucho—Los pasajeros del tren Mixto de Buenos Aires a Bahia Blanca, podrán comer en Altamirano y almorzar en La Gama; los del tren de regreso comerán en La Gama.
La Compañía de Tramways "Ciudad de Buenos Aires" tendrá coches a la llegada y salida de cada tren, que facilitarán el movimiento entre la 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, Jurear 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 Jurear y Tres Arroyos tendrán que bajarse en Burzaco, para esperar tren local.

SALIDAS												
ESTACIONES	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
P. CONSTITUCION salida	6 55	7 20	9 01	11 01	1 53	3 05	5 15	6 07	0 10	10 10	10 42	
Lomas (Emp. La Plata)	7 27	7 52	9 33	11 33	2 05	4 15	6 25	7 17	11 20	11 52		
Temperley (Emp. La Plata)	7 31	7 56	9 37	11 37	2 09	4 19	6 29	7 21	11 24	11 56		
LA PLATA	7 35	8 00	9 41	11 41	2 13	4 23	6 33	7 25	11 28	12 00		
Chascomús	7 39	8 04	9 45	11 45	2 17	4 27	6 37	7 29	11 32	12 04		
Ritueno	7 43	8 08	9 49	11 49	2 21	4 31	6 41	7 33	11 36	12 08		
San Vicente	7 47	8 12	9 53	11 53	2 25	4 35	6 45	7 37	11 40	12 12		
Altamirano Empalme	7 51	8 16	9 57	11 57	2 29	4 39	6 49	7 41	11 44	12 16		
Chascomús	7 55	8 20	10 01	12 01	2 33	4 43	6 53	7 45	11 48	12 20		
Dolores	7 59	8 24	10 05	12 05	2 37	4 47	6 57	7 49	11 52	12 24		
MAIPU (Empal. Mar del Plata)	8 03	8 28	10 09	12 09	2 41	4 51	7 01	7 53	11 56	12 28		
Ayacucho	8 07	8 32	10 13	12 13	2 45	4 55	7 05	7 57	12 00	12 32		
Tandil	8 11	8 36	10 17	12 17	2 49	4 59	7 09	8 01	12 04	12 36		
Jurear	8 15	8 40	10 21	12 21	2 53	5 03	7 13	8 05	12 08	12 40		
TRES ARROYOS	8 19	8 44	10 25	12 25	2 57	5 07	7 17	8 09	12 12	12 44		
Salado	8 23	8 48	10 29	12 29	3 01	5 11	7 21	8 13	12 16	12 48		
Las Flores	8 27	8 52	10 33	12 33	3 05	5 15	7 25	8 17	12 20	12 52		
Azul	8 31	8 56	10 37	12 37	3 09	5 19	7 29	8 21	12 24	12 56		
Chascomús	8 35	9 00	10 41	12 41	3 13	5 23	7 33	8 25	12 28	13 00		
LA PLATA	8 39	9 04	10 45	12 45	3 17	5 27	7 37	8 29	12 32	13 04		
Temperley (Emp. La Plata)	8 43	9 08	10 49	12 49	3 21	5 31	7 41	8 33	12 36	13 08		
Lomas	8 47	9 12	10 53	12 53	3 25	5 35	7 45	8 37	12 40	13 12		
P. CONSTITUCION llegada	8 51	9 16	10 57	12 57	3 29	5 39	7 49	8 41	12 44	13 16		

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

Plaza Constitución, Abril 1º de 1886.

SAM ABBOTT

Gerente



THE RESULT OF THE USE OF ESPECIFICO DE GLYCERINA AT SUIPACHA

Estacion San Juan, Suipacha,
March 19, 1886.

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Referring to your enquiry as to the effect your celebrated Glycerine Dip has had upon my sheep, I have great pleasure in telling you that they have NEVER BEEN SO FREE FROM SCAB, or looked in such a healthy condition.

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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m19pm

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BUENOS AIRES
j3pm

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j28-pm

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m6 pm

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BUENOS AIRES
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j19pm

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PIEDAD 144
a17 1m

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No. 336 CALLE FLORIDA
(Corner of Tucuman.)

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THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, AUGUST 20TH, 1886.

The Irish Times reports that Mr. Parnell is about to turn Catholic. This is probably a Tory hoax calculated to delude the Orangemen into the conviction that Mr. Parnell was always a Jesuit in disguise, and that he has been laboring more in the interests of the Pope than of Ireland. Mr. Parnell during his electoral campaign in England said that he was born a Protestant and hoped to die a Protestant, and we believe that these are still his convictions.

The French Society «Les Enfants de Beranger» held a theatrical and social meeting on Sunday evening, at which many members with their families were present. A theatrical piece and an operette were excellently represented by amateurs. The second part of the performance was a series of recitations and songs, in which several ladies and gentlemen took part. Sarah Bernhardt arrived during the performance of the operette and the entire concourse stood up to receive her. She had promised to recite some French pieces, but owing to fatigue from previously attending at the Politeama she felt unable to do so, and the president of the society apologized to the audience on her behalf. She was then presented with an address and the diploma of honorary member. After the theatrical performance the large hall was cleared of seats and dancing commenced, which was continued till morning. There were in all about 500 persons present. The «Enfants de Beranger» have every reason to be congratulated on the success of last Sunday's entertainment. We understand that such reunions are given frequently, and the promoters deserve the highest commendations for their praiseworthy efforts. They afford social and intellectual amusement to their countrymen, and keep alive the spirit of union and brotherly love among the important and thriving French colony of Buenos Aires.

El Oeste of Mercedes strongly advocates the union of the different opposition parties who labor for the approaching election of governor to counteract the intrigues of Dr. Rocha and the official intervention of Governor D'Amico. It is to be feared there is sufficient motion for this counsel when we remember that Dr. Luciso is still a Minister of the Government, though he is well known to be a steadfast adherent of Rocha, and there are men in the Provincial Bank, who will have no objection to turn a portion of its treasury into the electioneering fund for Rocha.

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

The question of Juarez Celman's elevation to the presidential chair has been placed beyond all doubt by the scrutiny of last Saturday. He has been elected, whether justly or unjustly, by a large majority of the votes of the electors, and the opposition parties have tacitly accepted the election of Juarez as a *fait accompli*. This is in itself a subject for congratulation, that the question has been decided without an appeal to arms or the shedding of blood. Nobody pretends that the result of the elec-

toral contest or the award of the prize is a fair test of popular opinion. The «opinion» whatever it may be, of the Argentine Republic has not yet made itself heard or felt. There have been some spasmodic attempts at organization and some isolated protests against Government intervention, but the majority of the nation have passively submitted while the duty of electing was literally done for them. The majority have therefore negatively if not positively accepted the rule of Juarez Celman for six years more, and the country has no alternative but to do the same. This may be an evil in the eyes of many, but to our mind it would be a much greater evil to appeal, as Tejedor did, to the arbitrament of the sword, in which the issue could not be doubtful. It is for the independent men of all parties to prepare for the next election, to teach the people to assert their rights as men, and to take precautions against the recurrence of mistakes, so that when the elections of '92 arrive the Argentine Republic may be able to say that she was ruled by the man who was elected by the choice of the people.

WHO IS TO BLAME?

The news wired across the ocean from the North of Ireland is truly lamentable. Is it possible the actors in the sanguinary scenes that are of daily occurrence there are Irishmen? Has the lovely Erin produced the monsters now devastating some of her richest cities? Has she given birth to an unnatural offspring, so void of every filial love and affection that her very children instead of trying to raise her from her lowly state and to pour balm on her wounds, now trample on her and help the stranger to bind her more firmly and load her more heavily with the chains of a degrading slavery? We blush to think that the worst enemies of that fair land are men who, though they have not Irish blood in their veins, yet saw God's light there, were reared and educated there, and have there their homes. It makes the heart bleed to see a body of men, citizens of a country, and yet having no country. Our bosoms heave with a just indignation at the recital of the deeds of violence now taking place in the North of Ireland. In the North there is a body of people who hate Ireland,—though they were born there,—they have no country, and we are at liberty, without being wanting in charity, to place them among those to whom Scott referred when writing the celebrated words:

Breathes there the man, with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land?
Whose heart hath ne'er within him burn'd,
As home his footsteps he hath turn'd,
From wandering on a foreign strand?
If such there breathe, go, mark him well;
For him no minstrel raptures swell:
High though his titles, proud his name,
Boundless his wealth as wish can claim;
Despite those titles, power, and pelf,
The wretch, concentred all in self,
Living, shall forfeit fair renown,
And doubly dying, shall go down
To the vile dust, from whence he sprung,
Unwept, unhonour'd, and unsung.

The great majority of the Irish nation are trying by Constitutional means to redress the wrongs of their native land and the insignificant minority immediately take up arms and deluge the land with blood to drown the cry of the people demanding justice. Compare the conduct of the Orange murderers with that of the Catholic and Protestant Nationalists. Compare the speeches of the Orange Randolph Churchill and the Nationalist Charles Parnell. The English Government never placed confidence in the Catholics of Ireland; it always distrusted them, and while it forbade the Catholics to possess a revolver or a dagger, it allowed the fanatics of the North to arm to the teeth. The foreign government armed its garrison, and now we have the result in Belfast—the fanatical Orange sect, hounded on by

demagogues from public platforms, and by preachers from their pulpits, are up in arms against the land that bore them and against the foreign government that armed them.

It consoles us, in the midst of the present gloom, to recollect the names of so many bright lights that shone in the North, and by their examples light the nation even now to victory. When the vile Orange faction is extinct, as it must become very soon, the Northern province will grasp the hand of friendship with her sister provinces, and will try to forget that her fair soil was ever contaminated by the tread of an Orangeman.

THE LOTTERIES AGAIN.

Sr. Alvear has sent a note to the Minister of the Interior, requesting permission for the gamblers to open the lottery booths once more and carry on the traffic as in former years. Sr. Alvear does not base his petition on any principle of justice, nor does he pretend that any right has been violated in the suppression which took place last year. He simply alleges that the lotteries were a great source of Municipal revenue and that the revenues are now wanted to carry on the public works which he has projected in his mind's eye. It makes little difference to him that the money is extracted on false pretences out of the pockets of the poor and the ignorant. The end to be attained—that of building cascades and grottoes—is great and noble, and therefore it matters little whether the means are just or unjust. Sr. Alvear must know well that the lotteries are a money-making business, for even at the present day, in spite of the law prohibiting them, they are carried on by a number of sharpers in this city, and it is to be feared that the police and Municipal authorities connive at their existence. It pays the «autoridad» it pays the «empresario», it pays the vendors, it pays the large sundry expenses connected with the swindle and, after all, it is pretended that the public can take part in the game with any hope of receiving fair-play. Apart from the demoralizing effect of turning the city into a gambling-hell, and the fearful temptation to which the ignorant are exposed by hearing lottery tickets cried throughout the city at all hours of the day, the principle of the lottery is based on robbery and spoliation, for the managers are only responsible to themselves, and if an official should intervene his connivance can easily be obtained or purchased for a sum of money. For the honor of Buenos Aires, we hope this infamous swindle will not be legalized again. Let Alvear and his incompetent followers procure money somewhere else. The city is already overtaxed. The poor are reduced to beggary by municipal exactions. There is a tax upon water, a tax upon milk, a tax upon light and air, and now they would lay a still worse burden upon the poor—a tax that would rob them of the last farthing in return for a delusive hope; a tax that would demoralize the rising generation and teach them to become thieves and gamblers. We hope the minister will have firmness and principle enough left in him to resist the demand of Alvear, and that the city and country will thus be saved from a shame and a scandal.

CITY LIFE.

We take the following interesting statistics from the *Standard*:

The Board of Health returns for last month show 529 deaths and 1000 births, that is a natural increase of 471 souls. We need hardly point out that when the birth rate of a city is 90 per cent over its death rate, the condition is highly satisfactory, showing not only that the population is healthy but also that it is well-fed and fairly housed. Only 7 per cent of the births were illegitimate, which is considerably

less than in France, Germany or Scotland, but we are far from wishing to lay down this as a gauge of sexual morality, since it is nothing of the kind.

Of the births the nationality of parents was as follows:

Foreign.... 640 or 64 per cent
Argentine... 161 or 16 „
Mixed..... 199 or 20 „

The children of a foreign father were 77 per cent of the total, a strong evidence of the cosmopolitan nature of our population, the chief element being Italian. The ratio of the sexes of births was the same as in Europe, namely 106 males to 100 females, and it is a remarkable fact that change of climate, food, etc., makes no alteration in this respect.

There were in the month 252 marriages, that is 504 persons married, the nationality being as follows:

Husbands	Wives	Total
Argentines 63	93	156
Italians .. 116	92	208
Others.... 73	67	140

Thus it appears that of the persons married during the month 41 per cent were Italians, 31 per cent Argentines, and 28 per cent of other nations. Exactly one-fourth of the husbands were Argentines, from which we must assume that only 25 per cent of the able-bodied population are so, and we have already seen above that only 23 per cent of children had an Argentine father.

Assuming the city population to be 400,000 souls, the birth and death rates in July would give an annual ratio compared with other cities thus:

Per 1000 inhabitants	Excess Births. Deaths. of births.	
	Births.	Deaths.
B. Aires	30	16
London..	35	21
Liverpool	38	27
Dublin..	29	27
Glasgow	37	25
Paris ..	31	29
N. York	34	26

There are 13 cities in Europe in which the excess of births per 1000 inhabitants is higher than in Buenos Aires, they are all in England, Denmark, Norway or Holland, none in central or southern Europe.

The consumption of meat is very large, no fewer than 23,500 head of horned cattle monthly or 150 tons of beef daily, being 13 oxen daily or 300 lbs yearly per inhabitant. This seems impossible, being more than double the consumption in any other part of the world; probably a large portion is sent to the shipping or coasting vessels for supplies. We fear there is also much waste.

If we sum up the number of persons in hospitals and asylums on the 31st ult. we find a total of 5581 or nearly 1 1/2 per cent of the population. This is relatively a small number, the proportion in England being always over 3 per cent. The ratio of insane is however very high, namely 24 per 10,000 inhabitants, the general average in Europe being only 16; we must, however, bear in mind that the number (962) of insane persons in our city asylums includes many from the camp districts, so that the real ratio is probably not much over one per thousand.

Tramway and railway returns show nearly 3 million passengers in the month or 100,000 daily, the tramways carrying ten passengers for one by rail. Street lighting consumes 5500 cubic feet per night, at a cost of \$500. The scavenger service shows 2000 tons of «basura» removed weekly, or eleven lbs per inhabitant.

The manufacturing element, so much favored by Argentine statesmen, is in our idea a great misfortune: factories are springing up in every block of our city, to the great advantage of owners of house property and the multiplication of the proletarian classes. If we could only transplant 150,000 people from this over-crowded city to the breezy pampas to look after sheep and cattle, and cultivate their patches of maize and alfalfa.

THE CAUSE OF GLADSTONE'S DEFEAT.

We have from various private sources in England information which throws a curious light on the cause of the Gladstonian defeat. The primary cause was Liberal disorganisation; and the next most potent, Mr. Bright's speech. From what we learn the disorganisation was something incredible. This deplorable state of affairs was due to the number in which the officers of the Liberal Associations went over to the enemy, carrying with them the information which would otherwise be available for carrying the Liberal strength to the polls. It was the story of the American civil war over again—as the great mass of the officers whom the Union had trained to the art of war went over to the Southern Confederacy that tried to disrupt the Union, and the North had to create a new body of officers, so the Liberal officers in large numbers transferred themselves and their skill to the secession party, leaving little more than an undisciplined mob behind them. If the Liberals, like the Federals, had time at their command, all might have come well at the end. But Mr. Speaker's writs do not wait. Mr. Bright's speech had an enormous effect among the old Radicals. The two idols of the Radicals are John Bright and W. E. Gladstone. Both are associated in their minds, and in about the same degree, with the progress made by the cause of the people for a generation back. Where two such men differ, who shall decide? Of course the two men should not be mentioned within the space of the same day as regards the power of constructive statesmanship, but your ordinary Radical does not discriminate in these matters. The consequence was that, especially in the Birmingham district, the Radicals in large numbers went for the Unionists. As for Mr. Chamberlain he was entirely discredited. Even men who agreed with his views on the Irish bills declare after closely following his conduct in this crisis, that he can never again be trusted. Among the other contributory causes of defeat were removals, objection to the Land bill, the weak character of very many of the new Gladstonian candidates, disapprobation of the suddenness with which Mr. Gladstone put Home Rule on his programme, and lastly, the ignorance of the Liberal agents. As regards removals, in constituency after constituency we learn of votes ranging from 300 to 1000 being lost owing to changes of residence. The misapprehension among Radicals as to the Land bill proposals was amazing. Not an uncommon belief among them was that a permanent addition of £150,000,000 was to be made to the national debt for the benefit of Irish landlords. Most of the abstentions were due to resentment Liberals felt at the manner in which Mr. Gladstone had brought Home Rule to the front. In this circumstance it is to be found the great hope for the future. Here will, we believe, be found a large and fruitful recruiting ground for the Home Rule cause in the event of another appeal to the country on the subject. As regards the Liberal agents, we have heard of one so ignorant of the rudiments of the Irish question, as to upbraid an Irish speaker for having endeavored to 'gammon' an English audience with the statement that Ireland once possessed a Parliament! If many of the Liberal canvassers were composed of such material as this, is it any wonder that so many Liberals were captured by the disingenuous statements and the falsification of facts that the Unionists so largely indulged in? The circumstances we have narrated prove how desperately handicapped the Home Rule cause was by the peculiar circumstances under which the first appeal to the country in its favor was ventured on by Mr. Gladstone. With time and renewed organisation most of them should disappear.

We should add that we learn from Irish members who have taken part in the campaign in Wales, that intense dissatisfaction is manifesting itself in the Principality at the present centralised system of legislation and administration from London. Wales will have Home Rule some day, and she knows that a necessary preliminary to its attainment is the speedy concession of the same boon to Ireland.

A CALUMNY REFUTED.

Mercedes,
August 17, 1886.
To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,
I see that the *Herald* is returning to its first love, or its first hate, and makes use of the anonymous correspondent once more to pour out a vial of wholesale abuse on the Irish people. Under the pretense of avenging some imaginary injury done to that pompous personage Mr. N. Lowe, 'Ingles,' in last Saturday's *Herald*, makes assertions in reference to my countrymen which, with your permission, I shall not allow to pass unchallenged. Before I go farther, I must say it is a pity that a good and pious man like my neighbor of this partido should be turned into a step ladder for Englishmen to mount upon his shoulders when they wish to throw mud at the 'honorant Irish.' 'Ingles' says that you wrote something disparaging to my good neighbor in reference to a Protestant clergyman. Undoubtedly, that was the occasion when he listened to a Rev. Dr. from the land of the Apaches and Chockatoos while abusing Irishmen, and afterwards invited the said Dr. to his house as a token of his appreciation. That may be, but I cannot see the logic of the conclusion that the disparagement was owing to the religious beliefs of my neighbor. I have been a constant reader of your paper, and I remember well that you have now and then written disparagingly of Catholics, when they deserved it; therefore 'Ingles' may argue that you are anti-Catholic. You have even written against the injustice of Irishmen, therefore 'Ingles' may say with the same reason you are anti-Irish. Be that as it may, I maintain that nothing so disparaging has ever been said of my neighbor as the following assertion of 'Ingles,' which is a down-right calumny against all Irishmen, of whom Mr. Lowe is one:

"The difficulty would be to find a single Irishman possessing a flock of sheep or more who has no camp of his own, who would not become a land-grabber if opportunity offered. So long as they are poor, third owners they are the loudest to raise their voices against such pernicious customs, but once owners of a flock of sheep they follow in the wake of the rest."

This is monstrous, and I wonder how any newspaper with any respect for itself or any regard for the sacred name of truth could undertake to publish such stuff. You and I and all of us, admit that there are some very bad and covetous Irishmen, just as there are bad Englishmen and Frenchmen, and bad men of all nationalities, but it takes 'Ingles' with his head full of prejudices, to make such a wholesale and sweeping imputation. I myself, have known dozens of cases where land was offered to Irishmen at a fair price, but they refused, lest they should be considered intruding on others who had or seemed to have a prior claim. The consequence was that men of other nations, Basques or French or Italians, came in and jumped at the offer and the Irishmen were left out in the cold. Instances of this kind might be found in every partido where Irishmen are residing. The man who pays the highest rent in Suipacha is not an Irishman, but a Basque. The men who fought longest to keep down the rents in certain estancias in Salto were all Irish. The man who offered double the rent for Castro's land in San Pedro is not an Irishman but a German-Argentine. There are Irishmen

in the immediate neighborhood of 'Ingles,' and I could mention one in the partido of Rodriguez who absolutely refused a higher rent when offered to him, and who, though times are greatly changed, still treats his tenants after the old system. In spite of some examples of cruelty and avarice there is not a partido, I repeat, which might not show many examples of generosity on the part of the rich and abnegation on the part of the poor among the Irish people in the camp.

But who made 'Ingles' a ruler over Egypt, or why all this concern about Irishmen? Cannot he attend to the interests of his own countrymen? Suppose I were to write to your paper in the following style: 'The Englishmen who came here as sheep-farmers were lamentable failures. They generally brought with them a large capital but they lost it all by folly and extravagance. Occasionally an Englishman appears at the present day in the western and northern partidos, but as a general rule he is a bad character or a drunkard, who enters into the service of Irishmen and ends by being kicked out, as he deserves for his conduct.' Everybody knows that this is nothing more than the truth, and yet it would be very wrong of me to write it (except by way of illustration) and much more unjust to derive from thence the conclusion that all Englishmen are like the 'rascal few' who travel through the camp, and who when they are well received by Irishmen show their gratitude by sending lying letters about them to the newspapers. Yet this is exactly what 'Ingles' does, for he says: 'If such things (land-grabbing) are done by patriots in this country no one can believe that the same thing is not done at home.'

The argument of 'Ingles,' twitting you on your inconsistency is of a piece with his other arguments. You eat your own words, forsooth, because you have lately changed your opinion of Gladstone and Spencer. Is 'Ingles' so blind that he does not perceive some change in the men themselves that would justify your change of opinion? Has not the London press changed its opinion of them, and have you not more reason to praise them than the Londoners have to blame them? But enough, it is waste of time to argue with such a man.

I must apologise to you and your readers for taking the slightest notice of his epistle.

I am, dear sir,
Yours faithfully,
Irlandes.

THE SALE OF WOOL.

Salto, Aug. 12th, 1886.
To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,
I am thankful indeed to you and also to Mr. Casey for his circular, as to the expected prices for wool of the coming clip.

Some few in this district had sold before the circular appeared at prices varying from \$80 to 95 %, but I can assure you that \$4 m/n can be obtained now for wools more or less of the same quality.

Most of the wool sold here has been purchased for Mr. Terrason, who has also some 60,000 fat sheep contracted for.

No improvement in our camps. Severe losses, in parts, of sheep and cattle.

I am, dear sir,
Yours very truly,
Subscriber.

GENERAL ITEMS.

A Catholic Association of mutual succor has been established in the Boca.

The British Minister in Montevideo, Mr. Gifford Palgrave, arrived here this week in the Oriental gunboat 'General Artigas,' and he is going on an excursion to Misiones. He has lately written a book on Paraguay which has been translated into Spanish. He is also author of a very interesting work on

Arabia, whither he went in 1869 on a commission from Louis Napoleon. He has also written a work on Eastern customs, in which it is said he recommended Mahometanism as being best adapted to Eastern countries. Mr. Palgrave was once a novice in a Jesuit community, but we cannot say how far his connection with that Order extended.

General Donovan left town on Sunday for Gualeguaychu on private affairs.

General Bosch will be entertained, on Saturday, at a banquet in the Plaza Euskara, by the superior employés of the police department.

It has been decided that the Hypothecary Bank in this city shall still continue as the central house with a 'sucursal' in La Plata.

Sarah Bernhardt will visit La Plata next week, and will appear in one or two dramatic performances in the Apolo Theatre.

Several Australian goldminers have come out to this country to develop the Cape Virgin washings. They started on the 19th inst. in the national gunboat 'Villarino,' which is at present loading in the Boca.

The races at Palermo on Sunday were well attended. President Roca, Don Torcuato and several of the high-life swells of the city were there, and the weather was all that could be desired. The following were the different events, and the order in which the competitors reached the goal:

ILLUSION STAKES.
For beaten 2-year-olds. Prize \$600 m/n. 1200 metres.
E. Biais's Averno 1
Stud Louis Chico's Last Prince 2
E. Casal's Cyclone 3

CONSTANCIA STAKES.
Open handicap for 4-year-olds. 1750 metres.
Stud Louis Chico's Sweetheart 1
Casey Bro's Coronel 2

JOCKEY CLUB STAKES.
For thoroughbreds of 2 years. \$3000 m/n. 1750 metres.
Stud Louis Chico's Hawk Eye 1
Casey Bro's Noe 2
Stud Belgrano's Dragon 3

VELOCIDAD STAKES.
Open handicap. \$600 m/n. Distance 1000 metres.
Stud Palermo's Pegaso 1
Casey Bro's Signet 2
Stud Belgrano's Suzon 3

COMPARACION STAKES.
For 2-year-olds. Prize \$700 m/n. Distance 1500 metres.
A. H. Gath's Bandoline 1
E. Muzzio's Valentino 2
Stud Palermo's Petaca 3

RESISTENCIA STAKES.
Open Handicap. Prize \$1000 m/n. Distance 5250 metres.
Stud Louis Chico's Escococ 1
Stud Palermo's Neptune 2
Stud B. Aire's Kettle-drum 3

There were great fêtes in Barracas on Sunday to celebrate the festival of the Assumption of Our Lady.

The schools of Chacabuco have been closed in consequence of the spread of contagious disease.

The time allowed for payment without fines of the provincial direct and license taxes expired on Saturday.

Several actions are still pending against the Southern Railway Company in connection with the accident on 2nd January, 1885, and the company has objected to Dr. Molina Arrotea hearing the cases on the ground that he has already given a decision against the company in the Arana and Ponsati cases. The Judge has submitted the point to the Court of Appeal.

The Passionist Fathers will give a Jubilee Mission in Dowling's Chapel near Carmen de Areco, beginning on Sunday the 22nd of this month. On the following Sunday, August 29th, a similar mission will begin in Venado Tuerto. The Fathers also hope to hold missions at Carmen de Areco, Arroyo Luna, Salto, and Rojas in the order in which Father Victor attends those places. But of this further notice will be given.

We understand from a Provincial colleague that the contract for lighting the enchanted city of La Plata by electricity made with Mr. Walter R. Casals has been taken over by an English syndicate represented by Mr. E. T. Puleston. In future the business will be carried on under the title of the 'Empresa Luz Electrica de La Plata' with Mr. Puleston as its representative in the provincial capital. Mr. F. Casals will continue as its technical manager. La Plata has now one of the finest lighting stations in the world, and the Provincial Government has allotted an entire manzana of land for the purpose, and built an 'usina' which with the machinery has cost about \$200,000 m/n.

The Platense company will issue excursion tickets at 25 per cent reduction to those who go from here to witness the Independence Fêtes in Montevideo on the 25th.

A claim to a portion of the inheritance of Don Juan Manuel Rosas, the tyrant of Buenos Aires, has been made by three of his natural children, Nicanora, Justina, and Adrian Rosas. They are the offspring of Rosas by Eujenia Castro, daughter of General Gregorio Castro. The latter on dying named Rosas as guardian of his child. The tyrant took her to his palace in Palermo and basely seduced her after the death of his wife Eacarnacion Ecurra. Eujenia Castro gave birth to six children, of whom only the three above named are living. They say that they and their mother, who died in great poverty in Lomas de Zamorra, were named heirs to property in Rosas's will but that the legitimate heirs had concealed it. They now appeal to the courts to make good their claim to a share of Rosas's property. Don Juan Terrero was notified of their claim this week, and on receiving the notification he tore the paper on which it was written.

D. Maximo Terrero, on behalf of his wife, Manuela Rosas de Terrero, has replied to the claim made by the alleged natural children of Rosas by declaring that D. Juan Manuel de Rosas, who died in England in 1877, left no property whatever, the whole of his property being confiscated in 1857, so that if the plaintiffs had any claim it ought to be made against the Provincial and National Governments, which retain such property.

The following Municipal Intendants have been appointed: San Martin, Pedro Ballester; San Andrés de Giles, Julio Saraviz; Exaltacion de la Cruz, Eduardo Hardez; and the following Justices of the Peace: Suplente of Arrecifes, Gregorio Pereira; San Martin, Lisardo Medina; Suplente of Moron, Demetrio Gonzalez Caceres.

Dr. Rocha and his party returned to this city on Tuesday from their electoral trip to the south.

The Ciacchi Opera company will resume at the Politeama on September 1st in the 'Africana,' Sarah Bernhardt leaves on the 28th inst.

A daily colleague says:— 'A night service of trains is about to be established between Buenos Aires and Rosario, so that the run from Sunchoales to Buenos Aires or vice versa, a distance of 341 miles, will only occupy some 14 hours.'

Father Balestra, director of the deaf-mute institution in this city, has resigned office in consequence of brutal treatment. Dr. Balestra was seriously ill and nobody would attend on him. During his illness Dr. Gonzalez Garano was appointed to replace him, and his first act was to dismiss the best employés who had the confidence of Dr. Balestra. He resigned on the earnest advice of the medical gentleman who attended him.

Congress held a meeting on Saturday to examine the votes of the electors of the new President and Vice-President of the Republic. There were 24 Senators and 70 Deputies present. Senator Navarro and Deputies Barra Irramain and Ocampo were chosen scrutineers by lot. The result of the scrutiny was: For

Juarez Celman as President 168 votes; for Manuel Ocampo 32, and for Bernardo Irigoyen 13. Sr. Ocampo received 31 votes in Buenos Aires and 1 in Tucuman, and the entire number given to Dr. Irigoyen were from Tucuman. For Vice-President: Dr. Carlos Pellegrini 179; Dr. Rafael Garcia 28; General B. Mitre 3, and Dr. Saenz Peña 3. Of the votes received by Juarez Celman 22 were from Buenos Aires, 18 from Santiago del Estero, 15 Corrientes, 18 Entre Rios, 12 Catamarca, 8 Rioja, 10 Mendoza, 10 San Luis, 10 San Juan, 11 Santa-Fé, 26 Cordoba, 8 Jujuy.

A committee specially appointed by the Provincial Chamber has recommended the passing of a law for compulsory vaccination.

On Monday, the Municipal Committee of Chacabuco was convoked to a special session to prepare the list of citizens from whom the Registration Committee have to be selected. A large number of Pacistas and Achavalistas attended at the bar, and some incident occurred which induced the Municipal Palacios to draw out his revolver and point it at one of them. The Commissary Stoppani at once laid hold of the revolver from Palacios and ordered him to be taken to the Comisaria. Palacios resisted, and left the Municipal House followed by the Commissary, who insisted on disarming Palacios, and in the struggle the revolver was discharged and the Commissary was wounded. Palacios then went to the Juzgado de Paz; Stoppani wanted to arrest him, but the J.P. refused to permit this, whereupon Stoppani surrounded the house with his men. This being reported to the E.P. it was resolved that the President of the Municipality should take charge of the public force and that the J.P. should be responsible for the custody of Palacios. The affair is being investigated.

The Senate sanctioned without discussion the bill for increasing the salaries of the President, Vice-President and Ministers. The new President will receive \$3000 a month for salary and \$600 for expenses. Senators Paz, Pizarro and Barros voted against the bill. The bill presented by Sr. Rojas for compelling the railway, telegraph and telephone companies to use the hard wood of the country for sleepers and posts was sanctioned by the Chamber in general and in detail.

The E.P. has issued a decree approving, with a few alterations, the plans presented by the Eastern Railway of Entre Rios for the construction of that line from kilometre 40, between the rivers Perrucho Verne y Caraballo, to the city of Concordia.

The old Provincial Government House in Calle Moreno has been taken by the Government from Sr. Missolz at a rent of \$1900 gold or \$2400 m/n at the option of the Government. This house will be occupied as the Post and Telegraph offices. The Anchorena house in Calles Roconquista and Corrientes will be used for the offices of Public Works, Revenue, Direct Tax and Licenses, Lands and Colonies, Deposit and Exchange of Publications and the Immigration Department.

The Municipality of Ramallo has been authorised to sell 23 squares of land by public auction and to apply the proceeds towards the erection of the parish church.

The candidate for the next Presidency of Paraguay is General Escobar, who is expected to sweep everything before him since he has never been outside Paraguay and is the best bullock-cart driver in the country. He is very well built, has an agreeable face and is a pleasant man. He will make a true Paraguayan in the Presidential chair.—*Capital*.

It is said that new mines of gold have been discovered in Santa Catalina, province of Jujuy.

Dr. Tedin has given judgment in favor of the Intendant in the action brought by Sr. Escalada to recover \$201,406 damages for the seizure of the books, papers and money belonging to the San Luis lottery.

CATECHISM OF THE PEERAGE.

The following clever 'Catechism' is going the rounds of several of our English and Irish exchanges. After its perusal one's opinion of that individual yclept 'the British taxpayer' is not likely to be enhanced—

Question. What is a Peer?

Answer. The eldest son of his father.

Q Who gave him that Title?

A No one, it came to him through the accident of birth.

Q Has he no other claim or qualification?

A None.

Q What is the nature of his title?

A Hereditary.

Q Are there no other kinds of Peers?

A Yes, there are a few Life Peers.

Q What are they?

A Commoners who are made Peers for the rest of their lives, without their titles being transmitted to their heirs.

Q Who creates Peers?

A The Crown.

Q What are men made Peers for?

A For various reasons.

Q Name some of them?

A For winning battles, for serving their party in the House of Commons, for being old and no longer of any use to it, for being troublesome to their colleagues, for being behind the times, and for being political nuisances that cannot be got rid of in any other way.

Q Are great men of Science ever made Peers?

A Never.

Q Are great poets ever made Peers?

A Sometimes.

Q Name one?

A Lord Tennyson.

Q Why was he made a Peer?

A For writing verses, as Poet Laureate, on royal births, marriages and deaths.

Q Are great philosophers ever made Peers?

A Never.

Q Besides hereditary Peers, and life Peers, are there any other special kinds?

A Yes, Temporal Peers and Spiritual Peers.

Q What are Spiritual Peers?

A Bishops of the Church of England.

Q Do all Bishops sit in the House of Lords?

A No, 29 sit there, but the remaining 5 are not yet accommodated.

Q What are the privileges of a Peer?

A To be called 'My Lord,' to sit in Parliament without asking his fellow-citizens, to legislate without consulting them, to appoint clergymen to livings in the Church, and his poor relations to well-paid offices in the public service?

Q Do the Peers sit in Parliament with the Commoners?

A No, they sit in a House by themselves.

Q What is its name?

A The House of Lords.

Q What is the name of the other house?

A The House of Commons.

Q Whom does it represent?

A The people of England.

Q Whom do the Peers represent?

A Themselves.

Q How many are they?

A Five hundred and twelve.

Q How many does the People's House represent?

A Thirty-four millions.

Q Are members of the House of Lords all English?

A No, the Scotch Peers created before 1707 elect sixteen of their number to sit in each Parliament, and the Irish Peers created before 1801 elect twenty-eight of their number to sit for life.

Q How many Scotch and Irish Peers are there without seats in the House of Lords?

A There are twenty-two Scotch and sixty-nine Irish.

Q How many Peers are Conservatives and how many Liberals?

A There are 285 Conservatives and 218 Liberals, the remaining few being uncertain.

Q Do they vote on all questions in proportion to these numbers?

A No, they generally show an overwhelming majority against Liberal measures, especially in relation to the land interest.

Q Can they prevent the People's House from passing any laws it might deem necessary?

A Yes.

Q Have they often done so?

A Yes, always until they were beaten.

Q Are not the Bishops more friendly to measures passed by the People's House for the good of the nation?

A No, they have always opposed such measures even more obstinately than the Temporal Peers.

Q How many clergymen are appointed to their livings by Peers?

A Nearly five thousand.

Q How many livings are there altogether?

A Thirteen thousand.

Q Are the Peers rich or poor?

A Rich.

Q What does their wealth spring from?

A The land.

Q Do they cultivate it?

A No, they own it, and the cultivators pay them rent.

Q How much land do they own?

A 16,411,085 acres.

Q How much land is there in Great Britain and Ireland?

A 72,119,961 acres, exclusive of waste lands and commons.

Q What is the yearly income of the richest Peer?

A Four hundred thousand pounds.

Q How much is that per day?

A Ten hundred and ninety-five pounds.

Q What is the highest daily wage of a farm laborer?

A Half-a-crown.

Q How many half-crowns are there in ten hundred and ninety-five pounds?

A Eight thousand seven hundred and fifty.

Q How much public money do the Peers draw for offices and pensions?

A £598,056.

Q Have the Peers any other power or influence than that already mentioned?

A Yes, they have nearly three hundred relations, by birth or marriage in the House of Commons.

Q Have the Peers any other privileges?

A Yes, the clergy pray for them every Sunday that they may be endued with grace, wisdom, and understanding.

Q Is the prayer answered?

A No.

Q What are the duties of a Peer?

A To spend his money, and to sit in the House of Lords when he feels disposed.

Q Is he often so disposed?

A No, the average attendance of Peers in the House of Lords is about twenty.

Q Have the Peers no other duties?

A Yes, they have to provide the chief officers of the Royal Household, as only Peers and Peeresses can perform such exalted functions.

Q Do they fill the offices gratuitously?

A No, they are handsomely paid, some of them receiving as much as £2000 a year.

Q Have they any other duties?

A No, that is the whole duty of a Peer.

WRITING MADE EASY.

Within a few years the calling of literature has been developed in a manner entirely novel. Prior to what we may call the renaissance of letters, it was a popular superstition that the art of writing was one to be acquired only through long and careful study. An author was supposed to give at least as much time and attention to mastering his business as one would devote to the cultivation of any other trade or profession. There were even some credulous folk who believed that authorship required a special knack, like that of playing the fiddle, which was born with a man or woman and could not be attained by main strength or any amount of perseverance. The fallacy of those views is demonstrated by the success of sundry distinguished authors,

royal and otherwise, who, without any technical education, and often with less than the average gift of talent, have far outstripped the whole race of born or trained writers.

The pioneer in this great discovery has been Her Most Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria, of England, who, with no mental endowments to speak of, has won a wide circulation for her literary works. Her son, the late Duke of Albany, otherwise not credited with the possession of intelligence enough to come in out of the rain, achieved ready distinction in the fields of letters and of oratory. Her two grandsons have just published a book which is sure to sell—the touchstone of merit, if anything is. If there be no royal road to learning there is a broad highway for the royal-born to the triumphs of literature.

AGRICULTURAL.

THE CARE OF POULTRY.

The hawk is an early bird. The early bird catches the chicken.

Crows will pick off young chicks rapidly if they once get a going that way.

Mark the date of collection on all eggs gathered, and you will know just which ones to set.

Plenty of gravel is an essential part of poultry diet. See to it that your fowls are fully supplied.

Mix a little powdered charcoal with the soft feed, and it will assist digestion and prevent disease. It is a purifier.

If you can make your nests upon the ground, do so. If not, place a fresh cut grass sod at the bottom of your box, and sprinkle sulphur or coarse snuff upon the nest to keep off vermin.

Pure water is healthful. Impure water is one of the greatest conveyors of the germs of disease. Let the fountains be shielded from droppings and all sorts of filth or dirt.

Always set your hens in the evening rather than by daylight. They will be more sure to stick to the nest afterwards. And for two or three days at first be careful that they are kept undisturbed.

How to plant Russian sunflower seeds.—Rows three feet apart and hills two and a half feet in the row. Plant two seeds in a hill, and thin out to one stalk when the plants are a couple of inches high. Select a rich soil.

Except for sheep which masticate and digest more thoroughly than other animals, grain for any kind of farm stock should be ground. This is especially important for cows. Though these masticate their food, much grain fed whole will pass through them, giving little benefit. When ground, meal may be mixed with straw or other coarse feed that would not be eaten, and it will digest better in this more bulky form than if fed separately.

SEVEN TRIFLES WORTH REMEMBERING.

For the disagreeable sensation known as heart-burn, which so often accompanies indigestion, a saltspoonful of common salt, dissolved in half a wine-glass of water, and drunk, is as effective a remedy as a case of saleratus-water, and a much pleasanter and safer one. Rubbing a bruise in sweet-oil and then in spirits of turpentine will usually prevent the unsightly black and blue spot which not only tells tales, but deforms. When there is an unpleasant odor about the feet, a small quantity of a weak solution of salicylic acid in the footbath is a sure destroyer of the offence. Many of the patent extracts and bitters are compounded of an alcohol, capable of producing very serious brain disorder. One of the most treacherous medicines in all the pharmacopoeia is the hydrate of chloral which is so commonly used; cases are reported where 200 grains have proved fatal, or afforded only a narrow escape from death by timely aid and effort; this drug should never be taken but with the advice and attendance of a physician. Iron articles will

seldom rust if they have been cleansed from oil by hot soda-water, and afterward dipped in hot lime-water and dried. Colodion, spirits of turpentine, and the common salve called oxide of zinc, are each an invaluable remedy to apply to burns and scalds before a physician can arrive to do better, if better is to be done, and sweet-oil and lime-water beaten up together make a cooling and healing ointment for them as good as any medicament known.—*Harper's Bazar.*

FOUR AGAINST ONE.

THE WAY IN WHICH A PATIENT TRIPPED UP HIS INFIDEL MEDICAL ADVISER.

Once an infidel doctor, in conversation with a patient, endeavored to laugh him out of the idea that he had a soul. 'Did you ever,' he demanded mockingly, 'see a soul?'

'No.'

'Did you ever hear a soul?'

'No.'

'Did you ever taste a soul?'

'No.'

'Did you ever feel a soul?'

'Yes,' said the man, 'I feel I possess one within me.'

'Ah,' said the doctor, 'four senses against you to one on your side.'

'Stop a minute, doctor,' said the patient, 'now let me ask you. Did you ever see a pain?'

'No.'

'Did you ever hear a pain?'

'No.'

'Did you ever taste a pain?'

'No.'

'Did you ever feel a pain?'

The doctor was compelled to say 'Yes.' The argument had gone against him; he took up his hat and left the house.

'Don't trust your senses too far, doctor,' called the patient after him, 'I go by something a bit more certain than either seeing, hearing, tasting or feeling—the word of God!'

GIVING HER CENSUS.

When the census-taker rapped at the door of a certain cottage on Sutter-street the other day, and wondered if the woman would set the dog on him or douse him with dish-water, a great disappointment awaited him. She opened the door softly, sniffed the air to see if he smelt of lightning-rods, and threw it open for him to enter.

'Madam, I am making a canvass of the city,' he began.

'Ah, sit down,' she replied, and as he began opening his book, continued:

'There are five of us in the family, and we paid one hundred dollars down on this place. My husband's name is Peter, his age is 42, and he came from a mean family. His father was always having law suits about dogs, and his mother was the greatest gossip in Elmira. Have you got that down?'

He nodded assent, and she continued:

'My name is Alvinah Sarah, and I was born in—'

'I do not care to know where you were born, madam,' he interrupted.

'Well, I care,' she exclaimed, 'it makes a difference whether I was born in Africa or Boston, and I want it put down. As I was saying, I was born in Boston in 1838. Put down that I came of a good family.'

'Madam, you don't understand; you—'

'Don't I understand that I came of a good family? I'd like to know of a family that carried their noses higher than the Rogerses! Put down that my father was in the Mexican war.'

'You have three children, madam?'

'I haven't any such a thing, sir! Put down that my mother was killed by an explosion in a quarry. Her father was—'

'How many children have you, madam?'

'Have you got mother down?'

'No, madam, you see I am taking the census of the city.'

'Well,' she said, giving him a dangerous look, 'I had the typhoid fever at the age of fifteen, and for weeks and weeks and weeks I hung on the edge of the

grave. I bore up as well as I was able and—'

'Five in the family—how many children?' he suddenly asked.

'Put down that I bore up,' she commanded. 'And that one night when the watchers were asleep I crept out of bed and took a drink of—'

'That is foreign to the subject, madam. How old are your children?'

'Haven't you put down that I hung on the edge of the grave?'

'No, madam.'

'Aren't you going to?'

'No, madam. You see I am simply taking a census of the city. I desire to ascertain—'

'You can't ascertain it here, sir,' she snapped. 'If you get 'em anywhere, and put our pictures in that book, we'll make it hot for you! Good day, sir—good day.'

He stood on the step sighing, and she called through the door: 'My grandfather was also bitten to death by an alligator, but I won't give you any of the particulars. You want to walk!'

He passed on, sorrowfully wondering if the next woman's mother was blown off the bridge or carried down the river on a hay-stack.

GOT WHAT HE WANTED.

The following is told of a well-known gentleman of Boston city, who recently married a belle from a neighboring Philadelphia city, after his case had been given up as hopeless by all the managing mammas of Buffalo.

It seems that the gentleman in question regarded his abnegation of bachelorhood with sort of rueful misgiving, which increased as the day of his liberty waned. His last revolt against the shackles of matrimony occurred when he was sent to procure the marriage license a few days before the ceremony. He sought the city official who presided over the license department, and asked gravely:

'Is this where licenses are kept?'

'Yes, sir,' answered the clerk politely, 'what kind of a license do you want?'

'Well, what kind have you got?' rejoined one friend with superhuman gravity.

The clerk had begun to look upon his visitor as a lunatic, but he obligingly rattled off the list—

'Give you a license to drive a hack, give you a license to pull teeth or practise medicine, give you a pawnbroker's or huckster's license, give you a license to keep gunpowder in the house—'

'So, said our friend quietly, 'that's what I want.'

WIT AND HUMOUR.

The Prompter's Advice.—An actor is about to marry. All his colleagues seek to dissuade him from the rash act. Even the old prompter comes forward and says: 'My dear sir, you have always listened to me hitherto, now do it again this once!'

A Benefactress.—First lady: 'So you have been at the seaside all the summer?' Second ditto: 'Yes, I wanted a change, and besides, I had a benevolent object in view.'

First ditto: A benevolent object? Oh, kind-hearted creature! Second ditto: 'Yes, I wanted to procure—a son-in-law for my mother.'

'Did not the sight of the boundless blue sea bearing on its bosom white-winged fleets of commerce fill you with emotion?' he asked.

'Yes,' replied the fair American, 'for a while it did, but after a time it didn't fill me with anything—it sorter emptied me.'

A lady in Southport, the mother of a large family of interesting children, has never struck one blow in anger. When a child does wrong she keeps a bottle of castor oil and rhubarb on the mantel, and at once forces the culprit to take a dose of the mixture.

It looked like rain as Mr. Job little started out of the house, and he came back into the room where his wife was. 'I thought you had gone down to meet the boys,' she said quietly. 'I start-

ed, my dear, but it looks like rain. 'Ain't you going?' 'Yes, but I guess I'd better take a water-proof along with me.' 'Perhaps you had, my love,' she said, ironically, 'and, dear, don't you think you had better take a whiskey proof along?' Job concluded that the proof was against him.

'Grandmamma,' said a Murray Hill young lady indignantly, 'Clara van Spayten says that you and grandpapa kept a corner grocery store when you were young.'

'She is mistaken,' said grandmamma. 'I know she was, the mean spiteful thing. The idea!'

'Yes, she is mistaken,' went on the old lady retrospectively, 'it wasn't on a corner.'

Kind-hearted woman, to tramp! I can give you a piece of hot mince pie. Tramp! Hot mince pie for breakfast! Hot mince pie on an empty stomach! Do you suppose that a man in my precarious financial condition, madame, wants to be burdened with a doctor's bill in winter? Not much! Gimme a couple of soft-boiled eggs, and I'll bring in an armful of wood.

'Yes, I'm in the lecture business,' said the long-haired passenger, 'and I'm making money. I've got a scheme, I have, and it works to a charm, big houses wherever I go. 'A scheme?'

'Yes, I always advertise that my lectures are especially for women under thirty years of age and for men who are out of debt. You just ought to see the way the people come trooping in.'

Attorney, 'Miss Someage, you are the plaintiff in this suit for breach of promise, I believe?'

'Yes, sir.' 'And Mr. Squint here is the defendant?'

'Yes, sir.' 'Well, Miss Someage, you may tell the court how and when he promised to make you his wife.'

'It was on the 3rd of September last, sir. I went into his photograph gallery and asked him if he would take me, and he said he would.'

AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFECTING NUMEROUS CLASSES.

THE disease commences with a slight derangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and, in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints; but if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted: Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling, attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky mucus gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pain in the side and back? Is there a fullness about the right side as if the liver was enlarging? Is there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly 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 pain in the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dreadful diseases progress. If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended after a time by expectoration. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered with a cold, sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys become more and more diseased, rheumatic pains attack the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing against this latter agonizing disorder. The origin of this malady is indigestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipient stage. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will affect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be perseveringly pursued 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, 7, Farringdon Road, London, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

TESTIMONIAL.

Dear Sirs,

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

JOHN BROWN,
Estancia Floresta,
Estancia Altamirano F.C.S.

July 19, 1884.

COMMERCIAL.

	August 19.	1914
Gold	131.40	
Series A	80	
Series B	80	
Series C	80	
Series D	80	
Series E	80	
Series F	80	
Series G	80	
Cedulas L	80	
National Bank Shares	195	

We are sorry to hear that notwithstanding our timely warning to sheepfarmers, some have been entrapped and have sold their wool for about one-half its value. Some lots have been purchased in Pergamino as low as \$70 % and in San Pedro at \$80 %.

The E.P. has resolved not to accept the proposal to purchase the old Provincial Government House belonging to the Terrero family, but will probably rent it for the sum of \$2000 m/n per month to establish the post and telegraph offices. Sr. de Missal has the house on contract for ten years.

We hear of various contracts for new wool at the south and west of the province at \$6 and \$6.50 m/n per arroba. An estancia from the west has refused \$6.50 for his wool asking \$7; this wool is shipped every year to Germany.

The drought still continues and farmers express a fear unless rain comes very soon the return of wool will be very light. The chaceros also are alarmed for their produce, and rain is much needed, particularly for the linseed crop. The wheat crop also is in danger.

On Wednesday there was an auction of American rams at Bullrich's mart. Prices varied from \$220 to 600 m/n each.

The *Tribuna Nacional* states that already nearly 2 1/2 million arrobes of the new clip have been sold in anticipation, and that this quantity represents seven millions in gold dollars that is being drawn in exchange by exporters, barraqueros and others. The majority of contracts are for account of exporters, and this is a guarantee of the bona-fide nature of the present activity in wool circles.

From the Rosario Reporter we take the following:

We are sorry to hear of great losses on the sugar plantations at Tucuman on account of the heavy frosts. It is not expected that the produce for the year will amount to more than 800,000 arrobes, or half of what it was last year. At the lowest estimate, therefore, this will represent a loss of one million and a half of nacionales attributable directly to Jack Frost.

Cattle for the markets in Rosario are quoted at \$18 and \$20 per head and sheep at \$2.

A lot of extra fine cattle from General Lopez has been disposed of at \$22 per head.

There is very little worthy of note to be said of the Rosario produce market. Maize continues in demand at fair prices. Matadero and camp hides, hair, tallow and lambskins have suffered a slight fall, owing doubtless to the increased value of our paper currency, and other articles remain at unaltered prices.

The reports of the sale of our frozen meat in London are very satisfactory. Formerly Buenos Aires sheep looked like starved rats, now they excel even the Australian sheep. Prices during the very hot weather ranged from 4d to 4 1/2 d per lb.

The following figures will be read with interest, as they show the quantities of principal articles of produce exported from this port for the last seven months, compared with the same period last year:

	1885	1886
Bones and bonesh, kilos	6800000	7000000
Dry hides, number	372000	490000
Salted cow, do	329000	259000
Salted horse, do	191000	136000
Sheepskins, kilos	9280000	13540000
Wool, kilos	93870000	96900000
Grease, kilos	9620000	5730000
Beef and Mutton, kilos	7685000	13000000
Flour, kilos	1288000	1529000
Linseed, do	2517000	9897000
Maize, do	3218000	79717000
Wheat, do	6793000	2500000

Mr. Lastarria has received an offer of 230,000 m/n for the old Bolsa and refused the same.

The rage for houses and sites in this city and La Plata still continues. A. Bullrich and Co. auctioned off several lots in Calle Callao on Sunday between Calles Ayacucho, Vicente Lopez and Chavango.

We are requested by Dr. O'Farrell, Mr. Suffer's representative in his absence, to correct the statement made in last week's *Southern Cross* with reference to the sale of Mr. Suffer's property in the Chacarita. The price was not 50 cents per yard but 30, and the total amounted to \$150,000 m/n. We may add that we received our information from the purchaser's broker, who is one of the oldest in the market, and who by this time ought to have learned to tell the truth.

A well-known San Nicolas barraquero is buying large quantities of wool in the northern camps for account of a French firm. 5545 immigrants from Europe arrived at this port last month, about one thousand more than the arrivals for the same month last year. The great immigration season will begin in October, when thousands leave the Mediterranean for the Santa Fe harvest.

The sale of 2000 cows at corte 20 per cent novillos, to Mr. Ham for his estancia is reported at 8 nats, also 10000 capones on Mr. Ham's estancia Salto at reserved rates.

Don Delfin Veyra has purchased from Agustin Cabal the estancia La Oriental in Santa Fe, measuring 4 leagues, at \$12000 m/n per league, and 8000 head of cattle at \$8 m/n each.

In Patagones we note the sale of 8 leagues of land for \$33000 m/n, in Rojas 1349 1/2 hectares for \$50000 m/n.

Mr. Juan Cano of Rojas has sold the wool from his establishment at 110 % per arroba.

Mr. Juan Loule of the house of Terrason, has purchased various lots of wool in the partido of Rojas at 100 % and \$4 m/n per arroba.

Estancieros of Tapalque are selling their new wools at \$5.30 and 6 m/n.

The estancia Santa Ana, comprising one square league of land in the district of Salto, has been rented for ten years at the rate of 8500 m/n per league.

The sale of six square leagues of land in Loreto for 90,000 m/n is reported. Also a rodeo of cattle, mestizos, out there at \$9.50.

Messrs. Hutz and Co. have purchased the wools from the establishments of Dr. Quirno in Chacabuco, Arrecifes and Baradero, in all about 12000 arrobes at \$91 and 100 % per arroba. The wool from the establishment of Sr. Lynch in Chacabuco has been sold at \$4.50 per arroba.

Mr. Unzué has sold from his establishment La Carlota a flock of 1200 mestiza Lincoln sheep at \$2 m/n per head at corte, buyer Perren.

Mr. Martinez of Rauch, has sold his new wools at 107 % per arroba.

The new wools from the well-known estancia of Mrs. Imar of Mar Chiquita, have been sold at \$4.30 per arroba in the estancia sheds, about 11000 arrobes.

Ten leagues of land in the Paraguayan portion of the Gran Chaco 30 leagues north of Asuncion, purchased at reserved rates, buyers Messrs. M. G. and E. T. Mulhall, broker Mr. Jordan.

Mrs. Harratt has sold her small property in the Calle Mayo, 9 varas by 28, with an old house on the site, half a square from the Plaza Mayo, for \$40,000 m/n, also a property in Calle Defensa of 38 by 80 yards, between Garay and Brazil, for 43,000 m/n.

Messrs. Casal, estancieros of Rauch, have sold the wool from their estancias La Cabaña and La Esella, from four to five thousand arrobes, at 105 % per arroba.

Mr. Arthur Eborall, the well-known auctioneer, has sold a quarter of a league of camp in Las Flores for \$8000 m/n, buyer Luis Dumont; also 700 cows at 6 m/n and 100 novillos at 12.50 for 'invernada.'

The sale of 3 leagues of camp in Cordoba between La Carlota and Rufino stations on the Pacific Railway, is reported at 13,000 m/n per league, buyer Mr. Honorio Acevedo, seller Mr. Julio Sierra, broker Mr. Dauzellmann.

Mr. Luke Doyle, of San Pedro, sold his wool to Mr. Terrason at 4 m/n per arroba.

An Italian firm has bought all the wool of the Costa estancia in Lobos, say 20,000 arrobes at \$5 m/n per arroba 'al barrer.'

A German barraquero has bought the wool of the Medano Blanco estancia of Mr. Rocha in Chacabuco at \$4.20 per arroba, 'al barrer.'

Several estancieros of the north who possess fine flocks have been offered 7 m/n per arroba for their wools, but the majority ask 8 m/n.

London, July 10.

Railway quotations:
Buenos Aires Great Southern 155 3/4, 4 1/2; do Extension 1890, 14; do 5 p.c. Deb. stk, 110 1/4, x. d.

Buenos Aires and Pacific 7 p.c. Deb. stk, 121 1/4, 120 1/4.
Buenos Aires and Rosario Ord. stk, 131 1/4, 12; do 7 p.c. Pf. Sqs, 15 3-16 1/4; do Sun-chaes Extension Shs, 14 1/2, 1/4; do 5 p.c. Deb. stk, 113 1/4, 1/4, x. d.

Cent. Uruguay of Montevideo, 10 15-16 1/4; do Rio Negro Ext, 10 1/4.

N. West of Uruguay, 6 p.c. 1st Pref. stk, 46 x. d.

The following commercial telegrams have been received:

London, Aug. 13.
National Bonds (1881) .. 99 7/8
Do. (1884) .. 87 3/8

Province of Buenos Aires (1870) .. 99
Do. (1882) .. 94

Treasury Bills, 90/0 .. 90
British Consols 30/0 .. 101 1/4

Silver bars at 42 1/2 d. per oz.
Bank rate of discount 2 1/2 o/o.

Ex. of Paris on London fcs 25.22.
£100,000 has been shipped to the River Plate.

Liverpool, Aug. 13.

Salted ox hides (light) 5 1/2 d; heavy do 5 1/4 d. Bones £5 7s 6d to £5 10s. Boneash £3 17s 6d-£4. Salted horse hides 11s. Beef tallow 26s; mutton do 26s 3d. Linseed 39s. 6d. R. Plate wheat 5s. 9d. Maize 4s 2d.

Cotton Market—Prices lower; exports of cotton goods last month much over average.

Antwerp, Aug. 13.

Salted ox hides (light) fcs 63; heavy do fcs 61. Beef tallow fcs 66 1/4, mutton do 60. River Plate wheat fcs 17.50. Maize fcs 11.50. Linseed fcs 26.50.

The River Plate wool auction closed with a rise of 5 centimes per kilo. Small attendance of buyers and moderate demand. Sales 4000 bales and 1000 retired.

New York, Aug. 13.

Buenos Aires dry hides 21 1/4 cents per lb.

Buenos Aires calfskins at 20 cents.

Bones \$23 1/4; bone-ash 19."

Dundee, Aug. 15.

Manchester, Aug. 13.

Market slack; no variation in prices.

CORRALES DEL SUD

PRECIOS:
Bueyes muy gordos y grandes, carne y sebo, 650 900.

1er aparto vacas y novillos, carne y sebo, 280 530.

Id 2º 200 240.

Flaco chancheria 100 180.

Cueros de buey 170 180.

Cueros de novillo 120 150.

Id de vacas 100 115.

Terneros grandes 180 210.

Id chicos 100.

Id mamones 80.

Novillos de saladero 320.

Id para invernada 150.

Id vacas 160 220.

Desechos 80 120.

Vacas y novillos en pie 500.

Capones y ovejas 55 65.

Se carnearon para el abasto 560 animales y 73 terneros.

THE PLAZAS.

ONCE.

Wool.

Superior

Good

Borrega

Regular

Bellies

Hides.

Good camp

Middling

Horse Hides

Hair

Nonatos

Calfskins

Sheepskins

Matadero

Pelados par doz

Corderitos reg

Wheat.

Coast

Salado

Barley

Maize

White, shelled

Yellow, in grain

CONSTITUCION.

Wool.

Superior

Good

Bellies

Borrega

Hides

Good camp

Sheepskins superior .. 24 40 rls.

Matadero

Corderitos

Hair

Horse hides

Maize, white shelled .. 2.20 m/n.

SHIPPING LIST.

Steamers expected to arrive in August:

21 Matteo Bruzzo, Genoa

22 Pascal, London

24 Parana, Havre

Tamar, Southampton

Handel, Liverpool

25 Frankfurt, Bremen

28 Leibnitz, London

Ceara, Hamburg

30 Conzo, Bordeaux

31 Spenser, Liverpool

Steamers expected at Montevideo:

23 Sakkarah, Pacific

Galicia, Liverpool

Steamers expected to sail in August:

20 Tycho Brahe, New York

25 Pleiades, Hamburg

24 Lissabon, Hamburg

25 Uruguay, Havre

Koeln, Bremen

27 Matteo Bruzzo, Genoa

28 Pascal, New York

Senegal, Bordeaux

30 Ville de San Nicolas, Havre

Steamers to sail from Montevideo:

20 Britannia, Liverpool

23 Galicia, Pacific

24 Sakkarah, Hamburg

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 jyl5-1m

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 a8-2in.

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

ROOMS TO LET

Furnished or Unfurnished in Calle Piedras 572, within a few squares of the Plaza Constitucion. a19 2in

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

COLEGIO GRIEGO

671 PARANA 671

PLAZA 8 DE JUNIO

YOUNG LADIES'

ENGLISH CATHOLIC SCHOOL

BOARDERS, HALF BOARDERS, EXTERN AND MUSIC PUPIL.

French and Spanish taught j14-pm

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 tame and fine sheep. There is no road through it, an advantage few camps can boast of.

The estancia house (an azotea) is advantageously situated in the centre of the land, and has a sala, dining room, two bedrooms below and two in the '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 'jaguees' 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

Adolfo BULLRICH Y CA.

RESUMEN DE REMATES A EFECTUARSE

AGOSTO

Martes 15—15 Carneros Rambouillet de Ocarup hnos, en Alsina 74 a las 2.

Jueves 19—Carneros Rambouillet del establecimiento San Felipe de Semilosa hnos, en Alsina 78, a las 2.

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

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

Viernes 20—17 carneros y 15 ovejas Lincoln de los señores Encarr hnos, en Alsina 78, a las 2.

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

Martes 24—Carneros y ovejas Rambouillet del establecimiento El Retiro de N. Vivot, en Alsina 78, a las 2.

Miercoles 25—16 hectareas Seccion 48 provincia de Buenos Aires, en Alsina 78 a las 2.

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

Viernes 27—Carneros y ovejas Rambouillet de Olivera hnos, establecimiento La Acacias, en Alsina a las 2.

Lunes 30—Rem