

# THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

VOLUME XII, No. 33.

BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1886.

PRICE 20 cts.

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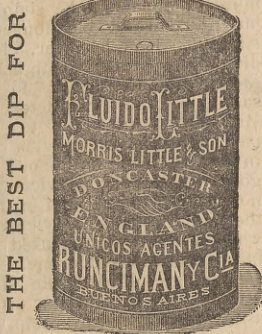
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### SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN MAILS.

London, July 31.  
The Archduke Francis Otto of  
Austria has become affianced to  
the Princess Maria of Saxony.

Mr. Justin McCarthy is making  
preparations for a lecturing tour  
in the United States.

The subscription organised by  
the World newspaper for a memo-  
rial to Mr. Gladstone reached  
\$600 on the first day.

From Brooklyn a sum of \$10,-  
000 was sent to the secretary of  
the Irish Parliamentary Fund.

Belfast and Londonderry have  
been proclaimed under the pro-  
visions of the Peace Preservation  
Act.

The Countess of Aberdeen has  
formulated a scheme for develop-  
ing Irish cottage industries, sug-  
gesting that an association should  
be formed with inspectors in each  
province.

His Grace the patriot Prelate of  
Cashel has sent forward the 2nd  
instalment from the diocese to the  
Irish Parliamentary Fund—mak-  
ing a grand total of over  
£1,600.

Mr. John Dillon, M.P., speak-  
ing at the fortnightly meeting of  
the National League, said there

was nothing to fear from the  
temporary check they had re-  
ceived, because although they  
had accepted Mr. Gladstone's  
proposals as they were freely  
offered, they were the low-water  
mark of what the Irish leaders  
could possibly accept.

Mr. William O'Brien was de-  
feated in South Tyrone by the  
Unionist candidate by a majority  
of 99. Many elected members  
offered to resign in favor of Mr.  
O'Brien, but he refused to ac-  
cept.

The inhabitants of Valencia,  
Spain, intend to present to his  
Holiness, on the occasion of his  
sacerdotal jubilee, a stole set  
with a many precious stones as  
there are parishes in Valencia.

The Elcho Shield was won by  
the Irish team. The weather  
was not at all favorable, but the  
Irishmen shot excellently. The  
scores were:—Ireland 1471;  
Scotland 1408; England 1385.

It is said that the Chancellor-  
ship of the Royal University in  
Ireland, vacant by the death of  
the late Duke of Aberdeen, will  
be conferred on Lord Dufferin,  
who has intimated his willing-  
ness to accept the office.

According to a Central News  
telegram, great distress prevails  
amongst the inhabitants of La-  
brador and the remote coast dis-  
tricts of Newfoundland. They  
are said to be destitute and  
starving, and it is believed the  
total number of deaths amounts  
to not less than 1,500.

While they are denouncing the  
police in Derry they are finding  
them guilty of murder in Belfast.  
The whole detachment, who de-  
fended their lives in the barrack  
from the worst assault the resi-  
dent magistrates ever witnessed,  
are included by the coroner's  
jury in one comprehensive ver-  
dict of guilty.

Mr. Patrick Egan suggests that  
a deputation including the Mayors  
of New York, Boston, Brooklyn,  
and Philadelphia should receive  
the delegates from the Irish  
League and Parliamentary Party,  
and accompany them to Chicago,  
where the Convention is to be  
held.

The police who attempted to  
serve writs on the Tirce Crofters  
returned to Oban without having  
accomplished their object. It is  
now stated, «so that the law may  
be maintained,» that steps will  
be taken immediately against  
the most prominent of those who  
took part in the resistance, and  
that a gunboat will be despatched  
to Tirce to overawe the turbulent  
islanders.

The total number of votes cast  
for Home Rule was:  
For Gladstonian Li-  
berals ..... 1347983  
Nationalists ..... 99699

Total for Home Rule 1447652

On the other side there voted:  
For Conservatives.. 1106664  
Liberal Unionists.. 416456

Total against Home  
Rule ..... 1524107

So that in the contested elections  
throughout the Kingdoms, in  
which the total number of votes  
amounted to 2,971,769, the joint  
efforts of Tories and seceding  
Liberals have been able to score  
only a majority of 76,455.

Information has been received  
in Londonderry from Dublin Cas-  
tle that the Executive decline to  
order an investigation into the  
conduct of the police during the  
disturbance in that town after  
the return of Mr. Lewis. The  
demand for an investigation was  
made by the magistrates, and  
also by a public meeting of the  
citizens, it being alleged the po-  
lice made an unprovoked attack

with batons and rifles on Mr.  
Lewis's supporters. The procla-  
mation of the Lord Lieutenant  
calling on the inhabitants of Lon-  
donderry to deliver all arms and  
ammunition has not been obeyed  
none having been handed to the  
police.

Mr. Webster, of the New York  
publishing firm of Webster and  
Clement (the latter being the  
gentleman who writes under the  
name of «Mark Twain,» has just  
left Rome. One chief object of  
his visit was to arrange for the  
publication of a life of Leo XIII.,  
which will be authorised and  
possibly revised by his Holiness.  
Mr. Webster anticipates a great  
sale for this work in the States.  
It is to be compiled by Monsignor  
O'Reilly.

At Dublin, before Mr. Jus-  
tice Monroe, Mr. T. M. Healy  
moved to have remitted to the  
Recorder of Dublin an action for  
libel in which £5000 damages  
were sought by Mr. William Has-  
tings, late proprietor of the *Irish  
Citizen*, against Mr. William  
O'Brien, editor of *United Ireland*.  
The application was reserved for  
the full court.

The «relies» of generous-heart-  
ed and brave Tom Meagher—  
«Meagher of the Sword» as he was  
known and loved in 48—have at  
length reached his native city.  
They were duly honored on their  
arrival with all the enthusiasm  
for which the citizens of the  
*Urbs Inacta* have ever been ce-  
lebrated.

Mr. Labouchere writes:—«As  
for the Irish, I would strongly  
advise them not to allow them-  
selves to be driven into uncon-  
stitutional acts by the sneers and  
insults of their enemies. They  
have now a large party in Eng-  
land determined to do them full  
justice. It is desirable that they  
should act with this party on the  
basis of an intimate alliance. If  
they do this their cause must  
prevail before long.»

Michael Davitt has again sailed  
for «that other Irish nation» be-  
yond the Atlantic. He left quiet-  
ly, as usual, and unostentatious-  
ly for London, where he will re-  
main for a few days, and then  
«Westward Ho!» It is under-  
stood that though his present  
visit means a series of lectures,  
yet he will be present at the  
great Chicago Convention. Mr.  
John Clancy and some other  
strong Nationalists will also be  
present.

The following telegram has  
been received by Mr. Harrington,  
M.P. from Mr. Egan, President  
of the Irish National League of  
America:

«Splendid self-control display-  
ed by our people throughout  
Ireland, and especially in face of  
desperate provocation in Belfast  
and Dublin, excite admiration  
and command respect of all  
classes in America. In view of  
the results of the elections, the  
League here is preparing to re-  
double its exertions in support  
of your policy. We are more de-  
termined in the fight than ever.  
Count upon us to the fullest ex-  
tent. We will stand by you.»

The suggestion that Lord Aber-  
deen's departure should be cele-  
brated like a second Fitzwilliam  
in a way that shall sound through-  
out ages, has been caught up with  
the most extraordinary enthusi-  
asm, and is in full train to a  
glorious fulfilment. The most  
gratifying of all testimonies to  
the effectiveness of the proposal  
is the rage with which the bare  
idea of laying such a world-em-  
phasis on the dividing line be-  
tween the policy of friendship  
and the policy of brute force has  
filled the anti-Irish breast. The  
wretched faction whose malice  
and folly have struck down the  
angel hand of peace, will have to  
submit with what wry faces they

please to see the ordinary stock  
accompaniments of a viceregal  
farewell dwarfed, shamed, and  
swallowed up in one of the most  
tremendous displays of feeling  
that ever burst from the hearts of  
a passionate people.

### TELEGRAMS.

London.

A telegram from Sophia an-  
nounces that the people and  
troops surrounded the palace.  
The Prince signed his abdication  
and was conducted to the fron-  
tier. The people met afterwards  
and passed resolutions asking  
the Czar to give his gracious  
sympathy to Bulgaria, they then  
proceeded to the house of the  
Russian agent, who assured  
them they might count on the  
friendship of the Czar. A pro-  
visional Government was form-  
ed, Monseñor Clement being  
Prime Minister.

The Sublime Porte has sent a  
note to the great powers inviting  
them to speak their minds on the  
Bulgarian crisis.

It is rumored that Russian  
troops are marching on Belgrade  
by way of Varna.

The *Standard* believes that  
Bismarck and Count Calnosky  
were aware beforehand of what  
was about to occur, but paid no  
attention, and now England must  
interfere to save Austria from  
her own negligence and bad  
faith.

The *Daily News* says it is plain  
that Alexander was deposed by a  
direct order from the Czar, and  
that the consequences may be  
very dangerous for Russia.  
Grave international difficulties  
are feared. It is believed that  
Germany and Austria have  
agreed to sacrifice the Prince in  
order to preserve an alliance  
with Russia at the expense of  
England.

Lord Randolph Churchill an-  
nounced in the House of Com-  
mons that the Government was  
determined to use every means  
for maintaining order and re-  
spect for the law in Ireland, and  
that General Butler would be  
sent there immediately with full  
power to adopt such military  
measures as might be thought  
necessary.

The Queen's speech does not  
refer to any new legislation in  
the present session. It speaks of  
the result of the elections as being  
opposed to the creation of an  
Irish Parliament, indicates the  
necessity of voting the supplies,  
and makes the usual observations  
respecting the state of foreign  
relations, but it does not refer to  
the Belfast riots.

The *Standard* says that the  
agitation for autonomy is due to  
a foreign conspiracy as is shown  
by the Chicago convention,  
which insists upon the indepen-  
dence of Ireland, which is to be  
accomplished peaceably if pos-  
sible, but by force if necessary.  
The *Standard* declares that  
England will maintain the Union  
upon the same terms.

The Chinese Government has  
determined to send troops to  
Lazareff to protect it against the  
Russians.

The Prince of Bulgaria was  
carried off by a regiment of cav-  
alry which had been bought  
over by Russian agents.

Belfast, Aug. 19.

Since the commencement of  
the riots all the Catholic work-  
men employed in the Queen's  
Yard dockyard have been dis-  
missed, and in many other large  
establishments the Catholics have  
also been dismissed.

The magistrates are not agreed  
as to the verdict of murder given  
against the police. The police,  
who have not been arrested, are  
accused of having fired without  
any necessity.

On the 21st a renewal of the  
conflict was feared, as it was  
known that the Catholics had  
accepted the challenge of the  
Orangemen to come out and  
fight in the streets. The cav-  
alry took possession of a com-  
manding position. Shops were  
closed and the greatest alarm  
prevailed. Large bodies of  
troops and police marched  
through the streets on Saturday  
night with a view to over-awe  
the multitude.

Granville in the House of  
Lords asked Government to give  
a clear statement of what their  
policy in Ireland would be. Ar-  
gyle said that a member of the  
ex-Government had no right to  
ask such a question, and the  
Scotchman made a long speech  
criticising the Irish politics of  
Mr. Gladstone, which he pro-  
nounced a miserable failure.

Salisbury admitted that the  
situation in Burmah was not  
satisfactory.

The Afghan Commission had  
not been withdrawn, and the  
difficulty with Russia might be  
settled in London or St. Peters-  
burgh.

With regard to Ireland Salis-  
bury said he would maintain  
order and protect individual  
rights, but that he required time  
to enter into details.

The *Freeman's Journal*, com-  
menting on the policy of the  
Government, said that the coun-  
try demanded immediate action  
and could not brook delay or va-  
cillation. It adds that the Irish  
party in the House of Commons  
heard with disgust and indigna-  
tion the speech of Lord Randolph  
Churchill.

The Duke of Leinster has  
agreed to sell his estate to his  
tenants at 18 years' purchase.

In a prominent part of the  
*Times* newspaper a letter has  
appeared urging that all Cana-  
dians and other subjects of her  
Britannic Majesty who took part  
in the Chicago convention should  
be tried for high treason on re-  
turning to their own country.

A detachment of police in at-  
tempting to disperse a mob was  
received with such a shower of  
stones that it was compelled to  
retreat. Military reinforcements  
are arriving.

Paris, Aug. 22.

The public subscription for the  
International Pasteur Institute  
has reached 1,600,000 francs, of  
which the Czar gave 100,000.

Berlin, Aug. 22.

The German Government is  
about to negotiate a loan for 50  
millions of marks for the expense  
of the Baltic Canal works.

Vienna, Aug. 23.

Telegrams from Sophia an-  
nounce that while Prince Alex-  
ander was reviewing the Bul-  
garian troops at Widdin, the  
Prime Minister Karaveloff and  
other high dignitaries being pro-  
claimed regents issued a decree  
deposing the Prince, and that he  
has since been arrested and sent  
as a prisoner to Severin. This  
news has caused a great sensa-  
tion here.

In reply to a note from Prince  
Alexander the Porte has declared  
that it will help Bulgaria if it  
should be attacked by Serbia.  
This reply has been notified to  
the British and Austrian Ambas-  
sadors.

A provisional Government fa-  
vorable to Prince Alexander has  
been organised at Tirnova. A  
state of siege has been declared  
in Sofia. The garrisons of the  
principal Bulgarian cities have  
risen in favor of the Prince, who  
it is said is detained a prisoner  
by the Russians in Bessarabia.

The marriage of the Archduke  
Otho with the Princess Maria of  
Saxony will take place on the  
3rd of October.

Rome.

Queen Margaret is trying to  
establish friendly relations be-  
tween the Quirinal and the Vati-  
can. It is proposed that the  
Pope should receive large sums  
for past liabilities, which sums  
will be devoted to Catholic mis-  
sions.

In 24 hours there were in all  
Italy 146 cases of cholera and 47  
deaths.

Lisbon, Aug. 25.

The Portuguese Cortes have  
been convoked for September  
7th to receive the oath of the  
Duke of Braganza as Regent.  
The absence of the King will be  
longer than was anticipated.

Sofia, Aug. 24.

The proclamation announcing  
the deposition of the Prince re-  
cognises his merits as a soldier,  
but declares that his deposition  
was necessary because he had  
failed to sustain good relations  
with Russia.

Mandalay, Aug. 23.

The river embankment has  
given way, the city has been in-  
undated and 50,000 persons are  
homeless.

Chicago, Aug. 19.

A Convention of delegates of  
all the Irish societies in the Union  
has solemnly declared by a unani-  
mous vote that immediate steps  
must be taken to liberate Ireland  
from the English yoke, and that  
pacific or other means, how-  
ever violent, should be adopted  
to that end.

General Sedgwick, when pass-  
ing through Kansas towards the  
Paso del Norte, Mexico, in order  
to make inquiries into the al-  
leged outrages against Cutting  
and other citizens of the United  
States, said:

«I have no power to agree to  
arbitration. My instructions are  
to go to Chihuahua to ascertain  
all the facts of the case, and if it  
should appear that the rights of  
American citizens have been in-  
fringed, the nation may rest as-  
sured that the Government will  
adopt a resolute attitude and that  
if war cannot be avoided it will  
be declared.»

New York.

The anarchists of Chicago have  
been condemned to death, the  
press exults at the fact as their  
execution will have a salutary  
effect on other anarchists, and  
teach them not to throw bombs  
among a crowd of people. The  
verdict against them was wilful  
murder.

It is ascertained that Mr. Cut-  
ting will be set at liberty, and  
the fine will be remitted.

Santiago de Chili, Aug. 20.

The Senate has sanctioned by  
22 against 3 votes the principal  
articles of the bill adopting the  
proposal of Sr. Bustamante for  
constructing a trans-Andine rail-  
way. Public opinion is in favor  
of the railway.

It is announced officially that  
Mr. Cutting will be released, but  
this will not interfere with Gen-  
eral Sedgwick's mission, one ob-  
ject of which is to obtain a  
change of the Mexican laws.

Lima, Aug. 20.

Manuel Galup, who was Minis-  
ter of Finance under Iglesias,  
has been arrested and put at the  
disposition of Congress.

The Chamber of Deputies has  
annulled the privilege granted by  
the Iglesias Government for the  
Callao harbor works, and has de-  
clared the functionaries who in-  
tervened in the matter responsi-  
ble for the consequences.

Several Deputies have present-  
ed a bill for submitting to trial  
all the political functionaries who  
took part in the administration  
during the war, and calling upon  
them to render an account of the  
money received by the adminis-  
tration and to explain the causes  
of the repeated defeats sustained  
by the Government forces.

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THE PROPOSED CONGRESS  
OF  
AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

Judge Thacker and W. E. Curtis, of the South American Commission, addressed a sub-committee of the United States Senate Committee on Foreign Relations in support of Senator Frye's bill for a Congress of American Republics. Mr. Curtis said that south of the Rio Grande and the Gulf of Mexico, there were about 40,000,000 people engaged in a foreign commerce amounting to over \$800,000,000 a year, about equally divided between exports and imports. The exports, he said, consists of raw products and always will while the imports are of manufactured merchandise. In the last 20 years the United States imported to Spanish American States \$442,000,000 worth of merchandise, and purchased raw materials in value exceeding that sum by \$765,000,000, which excess was paid in cash. During all this time those countries had been buying in Europe the very merchandise the United States had for sale.

«Nearly everything we buy from Spanish America,» said Mr. Curtis, «is brought to us by Englishmen, while nearly everything we sell we carry ourselves.» The most absurd spectacle in the commercial world is the trade we carry on with Brazil. We buy nearly all her raw products while she spends the money we pay for them in England and France. Nearly every ton of this commerce pays a tax to English bankers and vessel owners. We removed the tax on imported coffee a few years ago, whereupon Brazil immediately put on an export duty, so the attempt of Congress to secure a cheaper breakfast for the working men simply resulted in diverting several million dollars from the United States to the Brazilian Treasury. Mexico and the countries washed by the Caribbean Sea produce a better quality of coffee than Brazil, and if the United States would consent to discriminate against Brazilian coffee raised by slave labor, the nations of Central America and the Spanish Main would reciprocate by admitting free our flour, lumber, provisions, lard, dairy products and other articles which are now subject to an almost prohibitory tariff. Brazil is in such a condition financially and commercially that if we do not buy her coffee it would rot on the trees. Englishmen hold mortgages upon the Brazilian plantations and dictate their own terms in trade. They charge one profit on the merchandise sold, another as interest on advances, a third on the coffee purchased, a fourth as interest on payments deferred; while they make three profits out of us: first, on the coffee they sell us; second, on transportation charges; and third, in discounting our bills.

«We buy over 30 per cent of what the South American countries produce, and furnish them only 6 per cent. of their imports. The balance of trade against us is nearly \$100,000,000 a year. The cause of this astonishing phenomenon is our neglect to furnish the ways and means of commerce. While we have been

pointing with pride to our internal developments, England and France have been stealing our markets away from us. The problem of recovering them is easy of solution. The States of Central and South America will buy all we have to sell if intelligent measures are used to cultivate the markets and means are provided for delivering the goods. Those countries are seeking political intimacy with the United States. They recognize the superiority of our products, and offer and pay subsidies to our ships. Brazil is now paying \$100,000 annually to an American steamship line. The Argentine Republic holds out a standing offer of \$96,000 a year to any company that will establish a line between Buenos Aires and New York under the American flag, while at the same time she has 21 lines sailing from 45 to 60 steamships between Buenos Aires and European ports to which it pays nothing.

«Even more surprising than our neglect of opportunities is our ignorance of the condition and progress of those countries. The development of the southern half of South America is nearly as rapid as our own. Immigration is flooding it, internal improvements are opening new and fertile fields, and wealth is increasing in a ratio enjoyed by no other section of the globe. The aggregate imports to Brazil, Uruguay, Chile, and the Argentine Republic reaches the enormous sum of \$250,000,000 annually, of which this country furnishes about \$17,000,000, yet the manufacturers of the United States could supply nearly everything represented in the aggregate. The consumption of cotton goods alone amounts to over \$69,000,000 annually, 95 per cent of which is supplied by the mills of Manchester. Our merchants send honest goods to compete with dishonest ones. The Englishman send cargoes of pipe-clay and starch to the tropical countries. The popularity of American goods is such that nearly every bale of bogus fabric shipped from Manchester bears the coat of arms of the United States, and is marked 'best American drills, Massachusetts, United States of America.' So long as the freight from Liverpool, Hamburg, and Bordeaux remains \$15 a ton, merchants cannot be induced to pay \$40 a ton to bring merchandise from the United States.

DON EMILIO CASTLEAR  
ON IRELAND.

The following extract is taken from a recent article by the famous Spanish orator and publicist, Emilio Castelar. It was published in *La Ilustracion Española y Americana* and also in *La Nación* of this city:

«For all of us who have followed with equal attention the martyrdom of Italy, the martyrdom of Greece, the martyrdom of Poland, the martyrdom of Hungary, the martyrdom of Roumania and Serbia, the martyrdom of Ireland cannot appear foreign to our sentiments and strange to our way of thinking. Ah! no; it is not strange to us who suffer when others suffer. Although we enjoy liberty and a fatherland, we in no way seclude ourselves in an isolated egotism, but rather, on the other hand, feel relieved from a burden when there is severed a single bond of slavery, or there falls a single stone of despotism, whose horrors embittered and afflicted a hundred oppressed generations. There is no movement of European civilisation, there is not a phase of the now resigned modern spirit, without its influence on the people that clamors and combats over the fiery piles kindled by their tormentors to devour them and reduce them to lifeless ashes. It is impossible to relate Ireland's struggle in former days without experiencing in one's breast mortal anguish, as to our view is ever presented the passion and sacrifice of nations which have not in their desperation the consolation that belongs to individuals, nor the hope of that haven which death opens to the miserable.

Emmet, the first of those valiant combatants for Ireland in our century, died suspended from a gallows like a slave hanging at the entrance of a feudal castle, guarded as with a tower by an oath of fealty. O'Connell, the great tribune, after he had surrounded the head of his martyred country with the luminous tongue of the sacred fire—ay, of the Divine Word—and had exalted her by his magnificent eloquence, died in despair, not foreseeing how soon his ideal would take life and assume form in the flesh and blood of his people. Afterwards the Young Ireland party—that legion of heroes—arose in '48 from the heat of the French Republic, and were animated by the ideas scattered and spread to the four winds of heaven by that new revelation of spirit. Following that frustrated attempt came the Fenians, like to invisible geniuses of war condensed by the sorrows and the martyrdom of Ireland. And after the Fenians were terribly punished and driven into banishment, the great association known throughout the world by the name of «Home Rule» was founded by Butt in the year 1870 on the modest platform of a tranquil reconciliation. This movement was formed into a powerful party by Parnell. In Parliament a party was formed that resolved without truce to combat all the English parties by means of obstinate obstruction, unlikely alliances, the most contradictory tactics, stratagems the most incomprehensible—stratagems with a view to regaining for their country self-government within the British Empire, having at the same time due regard to Imperial unity as an indispensable security for the three islands. And does not this determination of a people tell all those who struggle against their rights that their hands, already well furnished for the combat, will never rest until they have recovered the liberty they so dearly prize?

«In face of the undying resistance of a people determined to fight to the very death, there is no other possible solution than the scheme of Gladstone, who is resolved to grant all power of self-government consonant with Imperial unity. If we grant that there exists irrevocably a greater difference between the Celts and the Saxons than between the Swedes and Norwegians, as much at least as between the Germans and Hungarians, or between the Hungarians and Croatsians, or between the Croatsians and Roumanians, or between the Roumanians and Slavonians, then there remains no other resource but immediate federation, as it is quite impossible to constitute that closer junction by which England and Scotland form a homogeneous nation. To separate into federations peoples united in nationality is, in my opinion, to retrograde; but to reunite into federations peoples that have not been able to settle upon a constitution of interior and intimate unity is a great and superior progress. Such is Gladstone's idea. And to this idea what do his enemies and various rivals oppose? Well, they oppose now the very vague and indecipherable autonomy of Mr. Chamberlain, who proposes to give the same as Gladstone without formulating it in clear and tangible terms; again, the weak amelioration of Hartington, like to lenitives, calculated to soothe the suffering but incapable of diminishing, much less of curing the evil. Again, we have the brisk changes of temperature natural to Churchill, who leaps with acrobatic freedom from a policy of servile concessions to the exalted national Celts, to the incitement of the Ulster Orangemen to disturbances. We get a thousand other expedients, all dangerous to the public peace and incapable of a salutary application. To Gladstone's concessions there remains no other rival policy but the retrogressive suggestions of Salisbury. He would resuscitate the barbarous legislations of cruel governments; he would publish the statutes of death and extermination already forgotten in their inutility; he would take down from the feudal archives the

bloody rescripts of William the Conqueror conceived during the horrors of the Norman invasion; he would shut up in their houses at evening's close the inhabitants of every town, and during the night, by means of his inquisitors and policemen, he would keep espionage over the sleep and dreams of those he had thus inclosed: he would fill the prisons with those who aspire to set their country free, or expel them from the national hearth as the kings of old did the Moors, the Jews, the Waldenses, the Huguenots and Puritans; he would exterminate them on the gallows and scaffold. But he cannot absolutely exterminate them all; and as long as there remains one drop of Celtic blood and there burns a single ember of the national life, there will arise a Maccabaeus constrained by hereditary fatalities to defend the independence of his nation and to shed his blood for the cause of his fathers.

## SCAB IN SHEEP.

The Committee of Legislation of the Provincial Chamber of Senators has recommended the sanction of the bill presented to the Argentine Rural Society relative to the cure of scab in sheep. The Committee has made several alterations in the bill, which is now in the following form:

Art. 1. The cure of scab in sheep is declared obligatory all over the territory of the province.

Art. 2. Every proprietor of sheep who has scab in his flocks and does not cure them shall incur a penalty of \$100 for every flock, which may be enforced by the Municipal Intendant at the request of any resident.

Art. 3. The said fines may be imposed from the 1st April to the 1st September.

Art. 4. Every owner of scabby animals which shall be mixed with a sound flock on another person's camp shall incur a fine of 5 centavos for every such animal, to be paid to the owner of the sound flock.

Art. 5. The preceding article shall begin to take effect at the expiration of two months after this law comes into force.

Art. 6. At the expiration of two years after the promulgation of this law the transit of droves of sound animals with scabby ones shall be absolutely prohibited, as also their introduction for slaughtering.

Art. 7. Every person who commits a breach of the preceding article shall incur a fine of five centavos for every animal which appears in the 'guia' if it be of a flock 'al corte' and twenty centavos if it be for slaughtering, which fine shall be inflicted by the authorities of the place where the drove may happen to be.

Art. 8. Whenever a 'guia' shall be solicited for the removal of sheep, the Municipality shall give gratuitously a duplicate on unstamped paper, specifying the number of animals, their destination, and the names of the consignor, conductor and consignee.

Art. 9. The authority by which the fine mentioned in Art. 7 shall be imposed shall make a note of it in the original 'guia,' which shall be stamped with a special stamp, and shall retain the duplicate referred to in the preceding article for the purpose of enforcing payment of the fine, if the conductor should not immediately pay the amount, but this shall not interfere with the movement of the stock.

Art. 10. Every animal shall be considered scabby for the purposes of this law on which the marks of live scab are visible.

Art. 11. The fines applied for flocks not cured and for the transit of stock with scabby animals shall form part of the revenue of the respective Municipalities.

Art. 12. In addition to the ordinary mode of promulgation of the laws, the Executive Power shall cause the provisions of this law to be made known in the rural districts through their respective authorities.

## SLAVERY IN BUENOS AIRES.

There are several large stores in Calles Florida, Peru and Victoria (and all over this city,) where young men and girls are kept at work from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m., and even later, and on Sundays and feast-days from 8 a.m. to 2 or 3 p.m., so that they really have no holidays or days of rest at all. In fact, the time of labour exacted from employees in most of the central shops is from 12 to 14 hours, from the waiters in cafés sometimes as much as 16 and 18.

Another, a young friend of mine recently accepted a place as book-keeper in a well-known English shop, the proprietors of which are doing a capital business and making large profits. He has to work from 7.30 a.m. to 9 p.m., be well dressed and thoroughly trustworthy, for which he receives the magnificent sum of \$70 m/n per month.

Again, a large proportion of business houses and firms, including one of the richest railway companies, instead of engaging extra assistance when there is an extra press of work, habitually make the present staff work long hours overtime without a cent of extra payment, a most transparent and indefensible wrong.

However, there is no use of multiplying instances so manifest and familiar, especially when the impossibility of mentioning names prevents their verification.

As practical remedies for such abuses I would recommend the following: 1. The establishment of a short hours' movement amongst the shopping public, who could buy all they require in 8 hours as easily as in 14, and to whose gross inconsiderateness, especially on the part of the ladies, most of the evils of shop-employees are due. 2. The establishment of a weekly half-holiday when all the places of business shall close at 1 p.m. and the closing of all shops on Sundays, not as a religious observance, but as a matter of justice to the workers. 3. The establishment of a Mutual Protective Association for all clerks, shop assistants and dependants generally, without distinction of nationality or degree.

The first two movements, I may mention, are now established in many English towns of importance, and I believe are making headway on the continent. The inconvenience to the general public is very trifling compared to the immense boon thereby conferred on the workers. The third movement is self-recommending, or, if it did need a recommendation, would find it in the fact that wherever such associations have been established they have incurred the hostility and malevolence of employers—a clear proof that these are conscious of practising injustice and tyranny and naturally fear any means that might check their course or lessen the absolutism of their power.

If some interested friend would send a translation of this to the naive papers he would do a great service to a good cause.

Trusting that this matter will not be allowed to drop here,

I remain, yours &c.,  
A Worker  
in the Herald.

## FOREIGN NOTES.

Mr. John O'Hart is preparing a fourth edition of his valuable work on 'Irish Pedigrees,' the third edition having been exhausted. The new edition will contain as far as possible the arms of the families mentioned.

A new steamer was launched at Bayou Lafourche, La., on the 24th ult., and Miss Maggie Hogan, who presided at the christening, performed the ceremony in this fashion: 'I baptise thee «Parnell.» Go forth, and may you ride the waves of these waters as your namesake rides the oppressors of a brave people.'

The resumption of regular steam communication between Galway and America is a hopeful sign. It shows that shrewd

financiers who anticipate an era of material prosperity for Ireland with the certain advent of Home Rule, do not wish to be laggards in the race, which the expanding influence of national freedom will throw open to all comers.

Joaquin Miller, in a letter from Mexico, speaking of Mexicans, says:

«As for morality—morality of all sorts—outside of gambling, the standard is conspicuously higher than in any part of the United States. Bear in mind, I speak advisedly. No man sees or can see as much of Mexico as I. My trade as a traveller, my persistent intercourse with these people, which long acquaintances makes easy—all these things contribute to lay Mexico bare before me, and I take her responsibility of writing it down that outside of the cheats at the stores and hotels the Mexican men and the Mexican women are the most honest, pure-minded and simple-hearted people I ever met in all my experience.

The marriage of the Duc de Morny with the Señora Carlotta Guzman Ybarra, daughter of His Excellency General Guzman Blanco, President of Venezuela, was celebrated on the 28th ult., in the Madeleine, and afterwards at the Grand Hotel, Paris. There was a brilliant gathering, including all the South American notabilities in the French Capital, and many leaders of the Parisian *Monde*. It is announced that General Guzman Blanco's second daughter, Doña Mercedes, is engaged to marry the Prince J. Murat, who is at present an officer of dragoons in the French army.

We find the following in the *New York Herald* of the 3rd July:

«A very large story. The article in the *Fortnightly Review* which endeavors to implicate Mr. Parnell in the Phoenix Park murders, appears to be simply a bit of shrewd electioneering strategy. It is, however, a little difficult to properly stigmatise the deliberate effort to assassinate the character of Mr. Parnell in order to win party success. All may be fair in love and war, as the old saw goes, but a political victory is not worth winning and will do the winners slender service when won, if the weapons used are false accusations of crime. The *Herald* has followed the slimy trail of this uncalled-for attack as far as it is discoverable, and our readers will agree with us that, in the language of Mr. Byrne, Mr. Parnell 'had no more idea of it than the ostriches of Australia had.' It only remains for the Tories to assure us now that Mr. Gladstone himself committed the deed. The good old Baron Munchausen is evidently running for Parliament on the Conservative side.

It appears the Argentine Minister in London gave no blow-out on the 9th of July, and a disappointed patriot writing in the *South American Journal*, thus laments over the degeneracy of the times:

«I write this on the glorious date of Argentine independence—the ever-memorable 9th of July! A year ago, I had the invitation of Minister Garcia to be present at a ball held in celebration of that great and illustrious historical event, but to-day the annual custom of Minister Garcia has been breached by his successor, Dr. Don Luis Dominguez, and South Americans in London, with their English friends, will miss an agreeable opportunity of saluting the Argentine flag. People are wondering why this is so. Surely it cannot be that Minister Dominguez is less patriotic than Minister Garcia? No one who knows his Excellency can doubt his enthusiastic devotion to his country. Be the reason what it may, however, it is a disappointment, and the Minister might well have utilised this occasion to make himself personally known to those who are not brought into contact with him in the discharge of his ordinary official duties. By the way, I have al-



ways understood that the Argentine Government made its representative in London an allowance for the 9th of July celebration. Was this a mistake, or has the allowance been discontinued?

## AGRICULTURAL.

## CARE OF HARNESSES.

Among the things that a very large proportion of the farmers neglect are the harnesses that are in every-day use on the farm. Not only is no effort made to preserve the leather, but it is very rare that any examination is made to see if any portion is likely to break; so, as a rule, the farmer's attention is first called to examine a work harness by a breakdown, perhaps when he is miles from home, and very likely in the woods, where he finds himself with no means to make repairs, and is so obliged to leave the load and go where he can get means to make the necessary repairs. With the best care, there is always the liability of having a harness break in drawing heavy loads, but the liability is not near as great as when a harness is neglected.

To prevent the leather of a harness from drying up so as to crack, it should be occasionally rubbed with a cloth well saturated with neat's foot oil. It is not desirable or best to fill the leather too full of oil, for too much will weaken rather than strengthen the leather, especially that part of a harness which is subject to a continual strain. Harnesses need washing quite as much as they do oiling, for the dust that is continually settling upon them absorbs the oil that is in them, and thus dries the leather so that it will crack, letting the water in every time it is out in rain. Harnesses should be frequently taken apart and thoroughly washed, and when nearly dry thoroughly rubbed with a cloth that has been dipped in neat's foot oil that has mixed with a very small quantity of lamp-black. No more oil should be put on than will readily dry in, so that when rubbed with a dry cloth the harness will be perfectly clean to handle.

Carriage harnesses are not neglected so much as work harnesses; but even these very rarely receive the attention that they ought to, for a harness that is properly cared for will last more than twice as long as a harness that is neglected. There are some kinds of harness soap that are excellent to wash a harness with, which, if properly used, will not only keep a harness looking well but will keep the leather in very good condition without oiling more than once or twice a year. Good harnesses should never be kept where all of the dust of the barn will settle on them, but they should be kept in tight closets where they will be free from dust and odor. There are always stormy days enough for the farmers to clean up their harnesses in. In cold weather the harness should be taken into the workshop before a good fire, so as to get the leather well warmed up before it is either washed or oiled.—*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

The man who is always looking about for something to turn up is apt to find it when he stands on a loose barrel hoop.

They were spending a week in Washington on their bridal tour, and were over one day looking at the monument. "There is nothing so high in the city as this, is there, love?" she asked with bride-like confidence. "Yes, darling, there is," he replied. "Why, love, I didn't know it. What is it, take me to see it, won't you?" "Yes, darling, it is the price of board and lodging, and you may see it when I get the bill."

Wife—"Well, Ned, what do you think Charlie wants now? He asked me to-day if I wouldn't help him to tease you to buy a bicycle." Indulgent Father (who once had ambitions himself)—"Nonsense; the boy can't have it. Tell him to go up in the attic and fall down two flights of stairs. It will be just about the same thing, and will save me 100 dollars."

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#### MENSAJERIAS FLUVIALES A VAPOR

Nuevo Itinerario Desde Abril 10, 1886

Salidas de Buenos Aires:

PARA MONTEVIDEO A LAS 5 P.M. Belizares interiores

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

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

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

SALIDAS PARA BAHIA BLANCA Y PATAGONES

Saldrá el 1° 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 Fé, en combinación con los Ferro-Carriles del Norte y Campana. Los boletos de tren y equipajes para los Ferro-Carriles, la Agencia los da gratis a los señores pasajeros. Los vapores Pingo y Meteorito salen a las 12 por San Fernando y 2.45 por Campana. La carga se recibe a vispera de la salida en las Estaciones Retiro.

CARRERA COSTA SUD

Para Bahía Blanca y Patagones, gran rebaja de Precios, vapor nacional Mercurio saldrá de la Boca el 1° de cada mes—La agencia se encarga del embarque y desembarque de carga, así como despachos de Aduana. Comunicación con el Teléfono Gower-Bell y Pan teléfono.

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## FERRO-CARRIL DEL SUR

Servicio de los trenes desde el 1° de Abril de 1886 y hasta otro aviso

Los pasajeros del tren Expreso para el Azul, Jurez y tres Arroyos almorzarán en Las Flores y Chascomús—Los pasajeros del tren de regreso de Tres Arroyos y Jurez almorzarán en Ayacucho—Los pasajeros del tren Mixto de Buenos Aires a Bahía 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, Jurez 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 Jurez 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	15 30	15 35	16 07	0 10	18			
Lomas ... llegada	7 27				9 25	11 32	1 39	4 25	47	6 34	7 32	10 43
Temperley, (Emp. La Plata)					9 26	11 36	2 54	7 52	52	6 39	7 36	10 47
LA PLATA ... llegada					9 25	10 45	1 5			9 10		
Cañuelas ...					9 25					9 10		
Burzaco ...					7 45	8 1	9 40	11 50	2 20	6 5	6 50	7 50
San Vicente ...					8 20					7 10		
Altamirano Empalme ...					9 49					7 20		
Chascomús ...					10 30					9 10		
Dolores ...					12 57							
MAIPU (Empal. Mar del Plata)					2 27							
Ayacucho ...					3 45							
Tandil ...					6 5							
Jurez ...					8 40							
TRES ARROYOS ...					11 5							
Salado ...					11 10					11 25		
Las Flores ...					12 40					1 30		
Azul ...					3 28					5 5		
Olavarría ...										7 10		
La Gama ...										10 15		
Arroyo Corto ...										P.M.		
BAHIA BLANCA ...										6 15		

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

SAM ABBOTT Gerente



### THE RESULT OF THE USE OF ESPECIFICO DE GLYCERINA AT SUIPACHA

Estacion San Juan, Suipacha, March 19, 1886.

MR. HAYWARD,

MESSRS. MOORE & TUDOR, BUENOS AIRES.

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\* 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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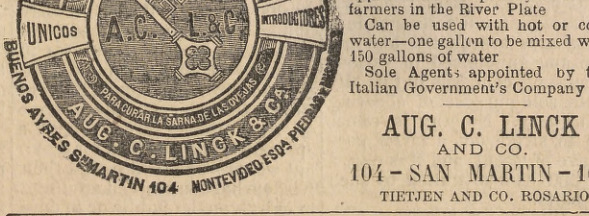
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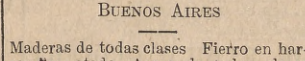
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m6-s6

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a3-1m

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151-SAN MARTIN-151  
j28-pm

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PIEDAD 144  
a17 1m

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## THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, AUGUST 27TH, 1886.

Notwithstanding the immense wealth of the country and the large fortunes being accumulated by those who command capital, we are by no means free from poverty. There is in our city the dazzling splendour of Belgravia and the squalid misery of an East-end back street. Not one day passes that I am not called on to give pecuniary aid to some English-speaking person. I have done what lay in my power to relieve the distress brought under my notice. Latterly, owing to scarcity of funds, I have been obliged to send many away simply with a card of recommendation to the British and American Benevolent Association. I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the fact that any person recommended by me to that body has received immediate and substantial relief.

There is, too, a class of people who from motives of delicacy will not make known their poverty save to the priest, and this class is often as great an object of charity as the poor man who, from door to door, asks for bread. I appeal, therefore, to my countrymen and others whom God has favored with the goods of this life, and blessed with a charitable heart, to supply me with the means to dry the tears that, though concealed from the gaze of the world, flow profusely in the presence of the Minister of God.

Patrick, Dean Dillon.

A friend writes to ask us whether we would consider an investment in the Commercial Bank, whose shares he states are now quoted at a premium, a safe one. We have only to say that we know nothing whatever, and few know anything, about the Commercial Bank; but we would remind our correspondent that shares are quoted and big premiums announced in various speculating concerns in this city for the sole purpose of cheating the unwary. Nothing is easier than to strike out a large percentage of profit, and it is only a fool that can be gulled by such silly baits.

Catholic England was our most stern opponent at the general election. Their organ, the *Tablet*, has been most bitter in its abuse of Ireland and Irishmen. It shrieks: «The Union is safe; the Empire will not be parcelled out.» It also makes the most horrible attacks on members of the Nationalist party, whom it describes as «sweepings of the scoundrelism of the Continent.»

And yet Ireland fought for and won the emancipation of the English Catholics! The *Tablet* thinks that destiny is against us in the struggle. *Quippe vector fatis.* We shall see.

Cases of stabbing and shooting are becoming daily more frequent in this city. *La Nacion*, of Tuesday, chronicles the following cases of persons wounded in the city in one day:—Francisco Laureano, stabbed in five places in a «conventillo» in the Calle Mexico. Two individuals fought with knives in Calle Cangallo, and when terribly mutilated were arrested and thrown into gaol. Antonio Gusso stabbed his brother Miguel in the side in the Calle Caseros. Alejandro Pauzeri and Antonio Corvi were stabbed in a «fonda» in the 17th section of police. A soldier, Santiago Diaz, stabbed Corporal Molina in the back. An individual attempted to stab Gregorio Ibarra with a dagger as he was leaving his own house, when a policeman came up in time to save him and arrested his assailant. This is only a sample of what is occurring every day, and the papers take little notice of the facts, contenting themselves with two or three lines describing the occurrence. When this is the case in the «cultura civilizada» of Buenos Aires we may feel certain the state of things is not more hopeful in the provinces. The city of Rosario has long been infested with thieves and murderers, and in most cases the malefactors escape. But, if perchance they should be arrested, they are treated in their prison with so much consideration that it is often the ambition of desperadoes to secure a snug berth in a prison cell.

An erratic genius from the South who occasionally sheds a ray of misty light on the columns of the *Herald* has taken Mr. Gladstone and the Irish Question in hand, and he boldly asks:—«Does society stand in danger because robbers and murderers are prowling among them?» and he mercifully adds «Security for life and property is all that is wanted for that poor, distracted Island.» We agree with the *Herald's* correspondent, «security for life and property» is just the thing, and that is exactly what «the poor, distracted Island» has not had from the day the Norman robbers first planted a foot on Irish shore, nor will she have security until the last of their descendants have left it. In the opinion of «Suum Cuique» the Grand Old Man is in his dotage; therefore the great majority of the Irish, Scotch, and Welsh voters, and nearly half those of the entire Empire are in their dotage, too, for they have endorsed the policy of Mr. Gladstone. We cannot believe such a preposterous conclusion. It is far more natural to suppose that «Suum Cuique» is not in good health, and that his farthing candle of intellectual brilliancy is going very low in the socket.

It is of the greatest importance, in case the scab law should pass, that the inspectors should be competent and conscientious men. If it is left to the management of amateur sky-farmers like the Rural Society, nothing but injustice and disorder can result from it. And this reminds us that there is in this city a body of men appointed by the Rural Society to study the diseases in animals. They are Doctors Arisigueta, Pirovano, Lanus, Herrera Vegas, Gonzalez Garafio and one or two others. They have a special edifice provided for them, but we are not aware that their wisdom has contributed anything to enlighten the public or to cure the diseases in cattle.

## THE SCAB LAW.

The committee appointed to report on the project of law proposed by the Rural Society have expressed themselves in favor thereof, with some modifications. We give in another column the draft of the bill which the committee have drawn up, and

which is now before the Provincial Legislature. There is scarcely any doubt that it will become law, and any remonstrance at the present time would be quite unavailing with the honorable Deputies and Senators who have resolved to make the curing of scab compulsory. Nevertheless, we shall venture to reproduce some of the objections and comments that were made on the law when it was first proposed. In the first place, we may say that though we have met some rich men who favored compulsory curing of scab, we have not known a single poor sheep-farmer in the province who did not believe that the passing of the law will be prejudicial to his interests, and we must admit that his fears are not entirely groundless. The rich man can easily take measures to carry out the provisions of the law; he can afford to wire-fence his camp, and so escape the contact with his neighbors' infected sheep; he can provide the best remedies, and have men whenever he wants them. He can in many cases secure an amount of influence with the Municipality, who will be the great dispensers of justice, and are known to be ardent admirers of the Mammon of Iniquity. The poor man, on the contrary, can neither afford to fence his camp nor to hire men nor to buy expensive medicine, and if the Municipal Fathers should take it into their heads to fine him he has no alternative but to sell out. But there are other objections against the law in its present form which it will interest poor and rich alike to know. Before the Legislature pass it they should be certain that it is possible in every case to comply with its clauses. Admitting that scab can be stamped out by the application of specific remedies, what guarantee does the Government or the Legislature give that the hundred remedies foisted on the market are genuine? Before they lay down a code of pains and penalties they should first see that the owners of flocks have it in their power to cure their sheep. If not, they might just as well fine a man because he does not cure his children of small-pox, when there are none but quacks to attend to them. Let a law be passed imposing a severe punishment on the vendors of false specifics; otherwise the sheep-farmer has no certainty, even with all his efforts and industry, that he can fulfill the obligations of the scab law. In the next place, we should say that the application of the law should be gradual. For the first year or two it ought to be deemed sufficient that the owner of an infected flock should take all the necessary precautions and use all available means to cure his sheep, without insisting on the total extirpation of the disease. The germ of the disease is not easily stamped out in a single year. Finally, it is of the greatest importance that the law should be carried out fairly, and that industrious men should not be made the victims of the caprice of the municipal authorities. For that purpose we would suggest that the inspectors should be chosen from among the sheep-farmers themselves. Even then, we would be in favor of giving a right of appeal from his decision to a committee of the most intelligent sheep-farmers residing in each district, and in all cases we should consider that the man who can bring ample proofs that he has taken the necessary precautions to cure his sheep should be free from punishment even when he does not succeed. The scab law, if administered on the principles of equity and justice, may ultimately be a great boon to the country. At the same time we cannot deny that in a country where so many are thrust into office without any regard to their qualifications, where everything is subservient to political bias and partisanship, and where the spirit and letter of the law are so often trampled under foot at the will of irresponsible individuals, it may be made an instrument of the vilest tyranny and produce infinitely more injury than good.

## IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

Two important facts were announced here by telegraph since our last issue. One is that the Irish delegates at the Convention of Chicago passed a unanimous resolution that Ireland should be liberated from the English yoke, peaceably if possible, by force if necessary; the other, that Prince Alexander of Bulgaria has been deposed by a *coup d'état* and placed beyond the frontier. If we rightly understand the former it would appear that the delegates, in view of the result of the late elections, the implicit refusal to give Ireland control over her own domestic affairs, and the brutal declarations of Lord Salisbury, have declared England an irreconcilable enemy that must be combated by every possible means. In other words, while there was hope of a peaceful termination of the struggle Irishmen all over the world were bound to await the issue and abide by the treaty of peace which it was to be hoped would be made by the co-operation of Mr. Gladstone; but England in her blindness and fury having refused to make that treaty, Ireland should regard her in the light of a common enemy and the strife of ages should be commenced once more. The most extraordinary circumstance to be noted in connection with the resolution is the fact that it has been carried unanimously in an assembly where there were probably no less than a thousand men. There were, no doubt, delegates from Ireland present, and they voiced the opinion of the great majority of their countrymen. The sticklers for moderation and constitutionalism will probably regret the resolution of the Chicago Convention, but we would remind them that nothing has ever been gained for Ireland by Constitutional means without the threat of force in the background. It is not through any sense of justice that such a large body of English members voted in favor of Gladstone's bill in the last Parliament. There may have been half a-dozen like Gladstone, Cowen and Labouchere who were influenced mainly by conscientious motives, but outside that small circle there was no other feeling but that of necessity. It is the duty of Irishmen to see that the same necessity does and shall continue to exist until their country's freedom is secured.

With regard to the deposition of the Prince of Bulgaria no piece of news could be more unexpected. The prince was believed to be the idol of the people he ruled. His successes against the Servians and his manfully espousing the cause of the Roumanians made him very popular at home and abroad. But he had the misfortune to displease the Czar of Russia by running counter to his wishes. Since the marriage of his brother Battenburgh with the Princess Beatrice he showed a decided tendency to favor the pretensions of England. But the Czar is all-powerful in Bulgaria, and he evidently laboured to have the prince removed out of the way, and we see how easily he has succeeded. It is another blow struck at the policy of England in the East. Germany and Austria, it is said, agreed to leave the prince to his fate, and now he has no friend but England and Turkey. If report be true, France and Russia have formed an alliance. Bismarck dares not entangle his country in any international question while France is awaiting to take her revenge. Russia, meantime, carries on her aggressive policy against England by closing the port of Batoum and expelling Prince Alexander. What will be the next move on the great chess-board? Will the Russian Bear take possession of Bulgaria, and once more besiege the Turk in Stambul, or will he hypocritically declare that his object is peace, and thus lull England into a false security until his plans are better matured? We know not, but certain it is that England has now through her own folly to cope with two terrible enemies,



and that the delegates of Chicago had a clear view of the weakness of her position when they resolved that Ireland should be liberated from her degrading yoke.

#### AN INFAMOUS PLOT.

The anti-Catholic press is making furious attacks on the name and reputation of the ex-director of the deaf-mute institute, Canon Balestra, who is lying dangerously ill in the Italian hospital. Dr. Gonzalez Garaño has been appointed to replace him, and this individual has not scrupled to publish false statements damaging to the character of Canon Balestra. Among other things, he is accused of neglecting the education of the pupils and of not attending to their personal wants in the way of cleanliness, &c. These charges have been triumphantly refuted by the facts of the case. Even Wilde himself, who is the head of the conspiracy against Canon Balestra, visited the establishment of deaf-mutes whilst under his charge and expressed himself highly pleased with the progress of the pupils, and to the charge that the children's clothes had not been washed for a considerable time, Canon Balestra replied by producing the laundry's bill for the past months, which amounted to a very large sum. The truth is that the Government, probably with ulterior motives, did not supply Canon Balestra with the necessary funds to defray the expenses of the establishment, and he had frequently to borrow money to meet the demands made on him. With regard to other charges Canon Balestra begs that judgment should not be passed on him without hearing his reply, and that his accusers should wait until the state of his health will enable him to defend himself. Even this request was not granted, and the pro-Wildish or infidel papers are savagely carrying on the attack on a dying man. In doing this they neither honor themselves nor their country. As *El Diario* says very justly, «Canon Balestra is no ordinary man; his fame as an educationist and a man of science has stood the test of many years and triumphed over the sharpest criticism. In Italy, France, and Russia, and in all countries in which he has resided, he has always been treated with the highest respect. At the invitation of the Government he came to this country, and instead of receiving the honor that is due to him he finds himself for the first time assailed by the grossest calumnies.» We have only to hope that Providence will spare this distinguished scientist and philanthropist for many years longer, and enable him to vindicate his name against the unscrupulous assaults of his persecutors.

#### LETTER FROM BUENOS AIRES.

The following letter was read at a meeting of the Dublin National League, and appeared in the *Weekly Freeman* of the 31st July:—

Office of the *Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires.  
June 19, 1886.  
Timothy Harrington, Esq., M.P.

DEAR SIR,  
I enclose you a draft on the Bank of Ireland for £200, the contributions of the Irish residents of the Argentine Republic to the Parliamentary Fund. The sum would be considerably larger were it not for the financial crisis through which this country is passing and the consequent low rate of exchange (31d to the paper dollar). Small as it is, it will be sufficient to convince our countrymen at home that we are with them heart and soul in the mighty struggle which they are carrying on for the attainment of national rights. Certain it is that the enemies of our country, the opponents of Home Rule could not collect one cent throughout the length and breadth of South America in favor of the object they have in view. The few thousands of the

Irish race who have settled in this country are scattered over a wide extent of territory, but their voice has been heard with no uncertain sound, and even from the remote desert have been wafted the sighs of the Irish exile and his fervent prayers that God would at length soften the hearts of our rulers and enable our country to take her place among the nations of the earth. I rejoice to be able to say that the feeling in favor of Irish autonomy is not confined to Irishmen in the Argentine Republic. Argentines of Spanish descent evince a strong sympathy with Ireland, and the native Press frequently advocates the cause of Irish nationality, and comments in terms of the highest praise on the patriotic devotion of those who are so bravely fighting the battle of freedom on peaceful and constitutional lines. It could not be otherwise, for the spirit of slavery is naturally repugnant to those nations that have participated in the blessings of freedom. You have heard many reports of the anarchy and disorder prevailing in South American States. These reports are often exaggerated; but, waiving that question, it is an undoubted fact that the worst-governed country in South America under its own government is a thousand times more happy and prosperous than Ireland ruled from Westminster. The Indian in his wigwam and the gaucho in his rancho are kings in point of comfort and independence when compared with the poor Irish peasant starving and shivering in his cabin. I verily believe there is more poverty, misery and suffering to be found in one small county in Ireland than in the whole South American continent, from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from Panama to Patagonia. Even in the city and province in which I write these lines the effects of Home Rule are strikingly manifest. Twenty years ago the population of the city of Buenos Aires was about 120,000, to-day it is very nearly 400,000. The place where the provincial capital, La Plata, now stands, was five years ago a desert without a stone or a brick; to-day, it is a magnificent city with markets, avenues, squares, and palaces. In both cities numerous buildings are being erected and most expensive public works executed. These and many other signs of progress which I might mention, can only be seen in countries in which the principle of self-government has been accepted. In vindication of that principle many thousands shed their blood and sacrificed their lives in South as well as in North America. Ireland, too, has made many sacrifices, and it is to be hoped that the day is at hand when she will see the crowning of her labors in the establishment of an Irish Parliament in College-green.

I am, dear sir,  
Yours very truly,  
Michael Dinneen.

#### MONTEVIDEAN NEWS.

An uneasy feeling still prevails here owing to the attack on Santos, and the numerous arrests made, Smith, Muñoz, Battle, Cervetti, and others, were released. Battle, editor of *El Día*, is still in prison. There were reports that Santos was in a dangerous state, but these reports are contradicted, and the physicians now allow him to walk about in the patio. The usual military parade did not take place on the 25th. It will be held on the 8th of September. Hector Varela will edit *El Ferrocarril*. Great business being done in the Custom-house and orders quickly despatched.

#### PROVINCIAL NEWS.

URUGUAY.  
A committee of Government engineers is making the alteration of the tracing of the railway from Uruguay to Concordia. This will be done in three or four days.  
ROSARIO.  
The fares on the Central Argentine Railway will be raised 25 per cent from the 25th.

In Sunday's elections Sres. Wencenlao Escalante and Damaso Centeno were elected National Deputies.

The balance-sheet of the Provincial Bank for the end of July shows that the amount of notes in circulation was \$2,085,667, the gold and silver in hand amounted to \$745,455, and the securities payable in gold to \$456,191.

The Chamber of Deputies has resolved to sell 10 leagues of State lands to provide for the service of the foreign debt.

José A. Espindola has made a proposal to the Municipality for the construction of a new line of tramway.

The Government has approved of the Municipal ordinance creating a produce market.

The plans for the Rural Fair have been approved.

The Chamber of Deputies in secret session has approved of extending the privileges of the Gas Company.

#### GENERAL ITEMS.

It rained yesterday morning in Maipu, Chacabuco, Tapalque, Rojas, Chivilcoy, Salto and other outside partidos, but no rain fell in or near the city.

The death is announced of Don Federico Paulsen, long known and esteemed in the town of San Pedro. Mr. Paulsen was a druggist and chemist of very high repute.

The contract between the National Government and D. Eduardo Madero to build the new port has been signed; also the contract with Messrs. Lucas Gonzalez and Co. for the prolongation works of the Central North railroad, the works of which will commence next month.

The Italian Daniel Alsarana, who on the 15th June last killed his young wife, has been captured on Mr. Lynch's estancia in Chivilcoy, where he was working under the name of Calabria.

The important suit followed by our countryman, Mr. John Ham of Azucenaga, against Don Miguel A. Lima of Zarate, has been decided by the La Plata tribunals. Mr. Lima is condemned to return the price of 3000 sheep that he sold and could not deliver to Mr. Ham, with interest, and to pay all the costs and damages caused. Mr. Ham's lawyers were Drs. Lamarca and O'Farrell.

We very much regret to hear that diphtheria has broken out in San Nicolas and already has made some victims. Some of the boys in the Salesian College caught the disease and two of them have already fallen victims. John Eustace, a son of Mr. Michael Eustace of San Pedro, succumbed last Saturday. To his parents and all the members of their family we beg to tender our most sincere and heart-felt condolence. The other victim was a French boy named Lelame. Some few others have been attacked, but we rejoice to hear that they are progressing favorably under the care of Dr. Freund of Rosario.

Ferrari's Italian company is coming back to give ten performances at the Colon Theatre.

The bill with reference to the obligatory cure of scab in sheep was brought forward this week in the Provincial Legislature, but the discussion of the bill was postponed to a future day.

George Kern, a driver on the Boca and Ensenada line of railway, who was in charge of the locomotive on the 20th February last when a man named Ruiz was accidentally killed, has been acquitted by Judge Torres of the charge of being in any way accessory to his death.

At the Hippodrome of La Plata horse-racing will take place on the 8th September.

A meeting of shareholders of the National Hippodrome was held on Monday night at General Bosch's to discuss the proposed regulations, and it was resolved that they should be printed and distributed in order to be discussed at another meeting on the 31st. The following board of directors was elected: President, Gen. Bosch; Vice, Dr. Benítez, 2nd Vice, D.

Florencio Nuñez; Treasurer, D. Alberto Caseros, pro-Treasurer, D. Gregorio Gallegos; Secretary, D. Esteban Lapiere, pro do, Dr. Theodoro Varela; Members: E. Casey, J. Malcolm, G. W. Nash, S. Benítez, G. C. Soler, Dr. Julio Ponrouge, A. Huergo, Col. Verdoya, Col. Benavidez, and Sr. E. S. Valentino.

The steamer 'Galicia' of the Pacific Company arrived at Montevideo from Europe on Sunday, and the Royal Mail steamer 'Mondego' arrived in this port on the same day. The latter vessel brought 200 first-class and 45 third-class passengers.

The superior officers of police entertained General Bosch at breakfast in the Plaza Euskara on Tuesday morning, to testify the pleasure they felt on his being promoted to the rank of General.

M. Thouar, the explorer, after ascending the Pilcomayo, has fallen ill in Sucre, the capital of Bolivia.

General Osborn has gone on a trip to Asuncion.

Messrs. Bustamante's project now before Congress, is to establish the shortest railway communication between the Atlantic port of Bahia Blanca and the Pacific one of Talcahuano, a distance of 775 miles, whereas Clark's line when completed from Buenos Aires to Valparaiso will be 880 miles. On the Chilean side railway communication already exists from Yumbal to Talcahuano, 68 miles, and on the Argentine between Bahia Blanca and Arroyo Corto, 102 miles, leaving for construction 695 miles (including 90 on the Chilean side). It will be necessary to construct a tunnel of about two miles in the Antuco Pass. The station of Yumbal is about 300 miles south of Santiago. The cost of construction of the line is estimated at £7000 a mile, or in all £4,200,000.

It is said that the camps between Gen. Acha and the Colorado, where the line will pass, are well suited for pasture, and the minerals of Cerro Payen capable of great development.

Some two years ago Mr. Christophersen submitted a similar project to Congress, asking a guarantee of 6 per cent on an estimated cost of £4,300,000, besides a long grant of one square league along each side of the line, say 310 square leagues, whereas Messrs. Bustamante ask for 6 per cent guarantee only on £8,600,000 and no land grant whatever. It is added that passengers will be taken in 24 hours from Bahia Blanca to Chili, at £10 per head; the traffic is estimated to reach 500 passengers and 1000 tons of goods weekly, which would produce 6½ per cent (after working expenses) on the cost of construction.—*The Standard*.

It has rained in the far south from the Rio Negro to Patagones.

Some of the shareholders of the company 'Graneros y Muelles del Rosario' have asked that it may be declared bankrupt.

The Wesleyan address to Mr. Gladstone, promoted by Mr. Isaac Holden and the Rev. J. Richard Hargreaves, has up to the present been signed or approved of by 700 ministers. This is nearly half the number of ordained ministers in active work.

As soon as it was announced that Archbishop Taschereau of Quebec was elevated to be Cardinal, the Protestant Bishop of Montreal, the Dean, and a large number of the clergy called to congratulate His Eminence on his promotion, who shortly after, in person returned the visit.

The University of Pennsylvania has conferred the honorary degree of L.L.D. on Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia. The *Philadelphia Inquirer* says: 'This is the first time in the history of the University of Pennsylvania that an honorary degree has been conferred by it upon a Roman Catholic.' And adds: 'The act of conferring this decree of honor on Archbishop Ryan was not only a just and grateful recognition of his eminent learning and piety, but a wholesome indication of the broader and nobler spirit with which the University has in these latter days clothed

itself withal; it is a spirit gracious, generous, and beautiful; and the act which the spirit inspired conferred more honor upon this ancient seat of learning than upon the pious and learned Archbishop.'

Advices from Paris report the death in that city of Mrs. Lynch, who played such an important part in Paraguay during the dictatorship of Lopez. She was a native of Cork city, and was married to a French doctor named Quaterfages. On associating with Lopez she resumed her own surname.

The works of the Clark railway from this city to Mercedes have begun at Pilar and Chacarita. A fresh gang of navvies will be immediately engaged to begin operations at Bellavista, between Pilar and Caseros. This railway line will cross the track of the Buenos Aires and Rosario, and join the Northern line at Palermo. If Mr. Clark's great 'ceinture' line around the city is carried out the great terminus station will be erected at the Retiro.

At the meeting of the Rural Society on Friday night D. José Maria Jurado was elected president and Sres. Senillosa, Ezzequel Ramos Mejia, Luis A. Huerago, Julian Pano and Juan Vinton members of the committee.

It was stated some time ago, that a captain in the French army had been sent here by his Government to purchase 10,000 horses. The French Minister, M. Rouvier, has now written to some of the newspapers denying that any such commission has been given.

The National Deputies voted \$950,000 m/n on Friday for the Tucuman Railway extension.

D. Julian Jardés is being prosecuted for the forgery of the will of D. Sebastian Machado and D. Juana Machado of Baradero, and other documents, the object being to appropriate a large extent of camp in that partido. These documents have been examined by experts and declared to be forgeries.

In the Chamber of Deputies the bill authorising the establishment of a National Mortgage Bank was sanctioned by a majority of 31 votes. Messrs. Luro and Mansilla energetically opposed the bill, asserting that the Bank if established would certainly become bankrupt and involve the nation in bankruptcy along with it.

The decimal metrical system must be employed all over the Republic from the 1st of January next. All the Provincial Governments were supplied with the necessary patterns on the 1st of June 1880, and they will have to furnish copies to their respective Municipalities in due time.

The Senate has sanctioned the promotion of the following Lieutenant-colonels to the rank of Colonel:

Artillery—Ramon Ruiz, Juan Penna, Octavio Ruiz Moreno.

Infantry—José I. Garmendia, Alfredo Segui, Enrique Spika, Eudora J. Balsa, Napoleon Barroto, Miguel A. Molina, Demetrio Mayorga, Salvador Tula, Félix Benavidez, Juan Escalante, Daniel Cerri, Ramon Munida, Manuel Fernandez Oro, Ruperto Fuentes, Artemio Gramajo, Benjamin Moritan, Esias Paz, Socrates Anaya, Aureliano Cuenca, Leon Arma, Sicolis Palacios, Domingo Gutierrez.

Cavalry—Trifon Cárdenas, Manuel Diaz, Manuel Sosa, Benito Herrera, José M. Uriburp, Baldemero Lamela, Pablo Belisle.

The death is announced of Dr. Onésimo Leguizamón of this city. Deceased was well-known as a statesman and a man of letters in Buenos Aires. He was Minister of the Supreme Court of Justice, and Minister of Education and Worship during the Avellaneda administration, and at his death was member of Congress and editor of the evening paper *La Razon*.

From the Rosario Reporter we take the following items:

«Messrs. Bieler, Hass, and Co. of Santo Tomé, have proposed to establish a Loan Bank, to advance money on produce, etc., at Santo Tomé, with branches at Santa Fé, Esperanza and Cor-

nado. They purpose beginning with a capital of \$200,000, with the right to increase the same to half a million.»

«The Norwegian barque 'Gulnare' in Rosario, was attacked on Sunday night by a number of men armed with knives and revolvers, who after ordering the crew ashore ransacked the vessel for plunder. The captain happily succeeded in shutting himself up in the cabin, where he remained until his very unwelcome visitors departed. The pirates carried off a good boat full of property, and the river police are diligently at work seeking to discover their whereabouts.»

A petition has been drawn up by the people of Mercedes in favor of establishing a branch of the National Bank in that city.

The population of Chili, according to the census recently taken, is 2,512,409. The population in 1875 was 2,075,971, showing an increase of nearly half a million in the population during the past decade of years.

A very lamentable occurrence took place at the Palermo railway station on Sunday. A young man named J. D. Grimsditch, manager of the house of Mr. Humphreys of this city, descended from the railway carriage before the train stopped, and was caught between the carriage and the elevated platform. He was taken to the hospital, where he was attended to by Drs. Todd and Pirovano. It was found that both his arms were fractured and his back mutilated.

A poor laborer while digging for water near Dean Funes station suddenly struck an artesian well, and had a narrow escape of being drowned.

#### LATEST TELEGRAMS.

London, Aug. 26.

All the cities of Bulgaria and Roumelia have been placed under martial law except Widdin. It is said the Prince was threatened with death if he refused to abdicate. The Bulgarian troops in Eastern Roumelia have declared for Alexander. The troops in Roumelia have proclaimed as leader Colonel Mulkaroff instead of Karaveloff. The troops of Schimla and Tirnova have publicly declared they will support the Prince. The Prince is on board a yacht and the crew intended to land him on Russian territory. The Government of Roumania is taking measures to protect the Prince.

The soldiers of Widdin and the garrisons of Necopolis and Silistria have declared for Alexander. General Mantoroboff has offered to head the troops that will replace the Prince.

Salisbury has been asked to return to London immediately.

Russian troops are moving in the direction of Reni, on the Danube.

Mr. Gladstone has gone to Germany, where he will remain three weeks.

A great fire in Neptune-street, Liverpool.

Later telegrams from the East announce that all the principle cities of Bulgaria have risen in rebellion against the new Government and proclaimed the sovereignty of Prince Alexander, who has been taken prisoner by the Russians.

Telegrams from Sophia announce that a counter-revolution has broken out which deposed the provisional Government of Monseñor Clement. He and his associates are about to be tried for high treason.

Karaveloff has formed a new Government favorable to Prince Alexander. The Czar has set the Prince at liberty, and telegrams are sent to him asking him to return.

It was attempted to send police to the part of the city of Belfast from which they had been withdrawn, but the Orange mob resisted. Military cleared the streets, and many persons were wounded.

The Russian fleet in the Black Sea has got orders to get ready.

Montevideo.

Santos was much worse yesterday. His wound was inflamed.



# THE ENGLISH BANK OF THE RIVER PLATE, (LIMITED)

RECONQUISTA 71 & 77;  
BUENOS AYRES.  
AND  
Corner of Calle Puerto and Cordoba,  
ROSARIO.  
MONTEVIDEO.  
117-Calle Misiones-117  
AND PYSANDU.

Authorized Capital..... \$1,500,000  
Subscribed Capital..... 1,000,000  
Commercial and other Current Ac-  
counts opened.  
Deposits received at sight and for  
Fixed periods.

Bills Discounted, Negotiated, or Col-  
lected.  
Advances made, upon Approved Se-  
curities.

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

Bills of Exchange issued and purchas-  
ed on the following places—  
London, and the principal towns in  
England, Scotland and Ireland;  
Paris,  
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Genoa, and other places in Italy,  
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The United States.

Montevideo,  
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Transfers of Funds to or from this  
Country and the Continent can be effect-  
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the medium of the Bank's Chief Office at  
No. 8 Old Jewry, London E.C.

Also, every description of Banking bu-  
siness transacted on liberal terms.  
The following rates of Interest will be  
allowed and charged by the Bank, until  
further advice.

**Allowed—**  
Credit Balances in Current  
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Call..... 3 3/4 per ann.  
Deposits at 30 days notice, 5 do  
Do for 60 days fixed..... 5 do  
Do for 90 days fixed..... 6 do  
Do for 6 months fixed..... 6 1/2 do  
**Deposits in "oro se adeo"**  
In current account..... 2 1/2 per ann.  
Fixed deposits 60 days... 3 do  
90 do... 4 do

**Charged—**  
Overdrafts in Current Ac-  
count Gold or Paper..... 10 1/2 per ann.  
Discount according to arrangement.

T. H. JONES,  
Manager.  
Buenos Ayres, January 2, 1886.

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

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

335, Calle Pedro Mendoza.  
st pm

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



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

PRICES MODERATE.  
35—CALLE RIVADAVIA—28

# BANCO NACIONAL 93—RECONQUISTA—93

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3 p.m. y los Sabados hasta las  
4 p.m.

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

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

**COBRA**  
Por descuento de Pagares de co-  
mercio y de Letras de pago in-  
tegro o cuya amortizacion no  
baje, en ningun caso, de 25 o/o  
trimestral..... 7 o/o  
Por descuento de Letras con am-  
ortizacion menos de 25 o/o.... 8 o/o  
Por adelantos en cuenta corriente 9 o/o  
Buenos Aires, Agosto 1 de 1885

M. A. MAXWELL  
Secretario

# LA VELOCE NAVIGAZIONE ITALIANA

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**PARA**

**MONTEVIDEO, RIO JANEIRO,**

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**GENOVA Y NAPOLES**

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**MATTEO BRUZZO**

Salda el

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**ARTIFICIAL TEETH supplied.**  
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Large assortment of Second-hand cloth-  
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Cheap! Cheap! Cheap.

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It is packed only in 1/4 and 1-lb. air-  
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THE MARIANNA TEA ASSOCIATION



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**NANDUBAY DEPOSIT**

**EDUARDO CASEY**

335 CALLE MENDOZA

BOCA

# GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Buenos Aires, May 1886.

The Company intend to make important reductions in their charges for  
traffic carried over long distances, and to alter the conditions on which they  
will transport cargo and in the manner following:—

1. From the 1st Sept. 1886 the kilometrical charges for passengers and  
cargo will be reduced for all distances exceeding 350 kilometres.  
Fully detailed information will be published in due time, but the follow-  
ing examples will show the general effect of the proposed changes:—

Between Buenos Aires and	Distance or Kilometres	First Class Fare Present	New	Fourth Class Traffic per 1000 Kilos Present	New	Wool in loose Lientos per 1000 Kilos Present	New
Juarez.....	480.210	11.77	10.26	20.50	17.89	24.00	20.79
Pigue.....	567.394	13.93	11.31	23.80	19.38	28.00	22.61
Tres Arroyos	570.733	14.01	11.37	23.90	19.44	28.06	22.68
Bahia Blanca	709.105	17.44	13.05	29.10	21.81	34.00	25.55

And proportionate reductions will be made between all other stations  
which are not less than 350 kilometres apart.

Stone, Limestone, Bricks etc now carried at special rates of an excep-  
tionally low character will not be affected by these reductions.

Note—In all cases the tariffs of the railway are subject to the addition  
of 75 per cent of the premium on gold as ruling from week to week.

2. Arrangements have been made between the Provincial Railways and the  
Ensenada and Southern Companies by which return tickets between  
Buenos Aires and La Plata will be issued at equal fares by both lines, with  
permission to passengers to perform the return journey by which ever route  
may be most convenient. Thus, passengers taking return tickets at the  
Central Station may travel from La Plata either by the Ensenada line to Cen-  
tral or by the Southern line via Temperley Junction to Plaza Constitucion.

3. The Company have under construction a number of special horse-  
boxes, fitted with all modern appliances for the safe transport of valuable  
horses and cattle. These vehicles will be attached to the passenger trains as  
is customary in Europe, and the charges for their use will be of a moderate  
character.

4. The new station at Plaza Constitucion is completed, and carriages con-  
veying passengers and their luggage may now drive directly into the station,  
where they will be able to alight under cover, and where they and their lug-  
gage will be promptly attended to, without charge, by employees wearing  
the uniform of the Company.

5. Arrangements have also been made for well-equipped carriages, with  
careful and respectable drivers, to be in attendance inside the Plaza Con-  
stitucion Station to meet arriving trains. A moderate tariff of charges has  
been stipulated for, and every coachman will place the tariff inside his car-  
riage, á la vista.

The private carriages of passengers can at all times enter the station  
to meet the trains.

6. From the 1st September 1886 the minimum charge for encomiendas  
will be reduced from 20 centavos to 8 centavos, the charges being propor-  
tional to the weights conveyed.

7. Arrangements have been made with responsible agents by which pas-  
sengers' luggage, encomiendas and general cargo may, for a trifling charge,  
be collected and delivered as between the railway station and private resi-  
dences, places of business &c.

8. From the 1st September 1886 the following changes will be made in  
the conditions on which wool and other produce will be carried by the rail-  
way:—

A—This Company will cease to transport bullock-carts loaded with wool  
or other produce.

B—They will cease to supply lienzo and bags on hire.

C—For wool properly secured in bags or lienzo cerrados (the weight  
of each bullo not to exceed 8 arrobes) a reduction will be made  
in the tariff of \$1.00 m/n per 1000 kilogrammes, it being a condition  
that consignees will accept delivery of the number of bags or bul-  
tos tendered according to the guia, the Company being responsible  
for weight only in cases where it is seen that the bags or bultos  
have been tampered with.

Bags and lienzo when returned empty and when sent out new for  
wool will be carried free of charge.

Note.—This special reduction will not apply to wool sent from stations  
within 50 kilometres of Buenos Aires, nor to traffic to or from stations  
on the lines of other Companies.

D—Altered conditions and increased charges will be imposed for 'almace-  
nage' at Plaza Constitucion and elsewhere.

The Company are willing to afford all reasonable facilities for  
market operations, but they cannot consent to their galpones being  
used by consignees as deposits for an indefinite period. Serious  
prejudices have already been sustained by the railway, and by es-  
taancieros and others outside, in consequence of delays arising from  
the blocking up of the galpones, and the Company are compelled, for  
the protection of all interests, to make more stringent regulations  
in this respect.

9. The Company will not carry sheepskins except in properly secured  
bultos, it being a condition that consignees will accept delivery of the num-  
ber of bultos tendered according to the guia, and the Company will be  
responsible for weight only in cases where it is seen that the bultos have  
been tampered with.

In no cases will sheepskins be counted by the Railway at either the  
sending or receiving stations.

10. From the 1st July next the Company will only carry maize and other  
cereals in properly secured bags.

11. It is the wish of the Directorate that all legitimate facilities and  
encouragement should be afforded to the customers of the Railway, feeling  
assured as they do that the true interests of the undertaking are bound up  
with the development and prosperity of the commerce of the country.

The undersigned, manager, believes that the changes set out in this  
circular will operate alike for the benefit of the public and the railway, and  
he avails himself of this opportunity of saying that he will be pleased at  
all times to meet customers of the Company who may desire to discuss  
with him questions connected with the business and working of the line.

SAM ARBUTT  
General Manager.

# EARTHENWARE CHINA GLASS ELECTRO PLATE HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN UTENSILS

A Select Stock of the above Goods

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180—SAN MARTIN—180

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

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Sold on Importer's terms.

**J. & E. ATKINSON'S  
PERFUMERY.**  
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is of the very best English manufacture.  
For its purity and great excellence it  
has obtained Nine First Medals, includ-  
ing London, Vienna, Philadelphia, 1876,  
ONLY GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.  
TWO CIVIL MEDALS AND FIRST ORDER  
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FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.**  
WHITE ROSE, FRAGRANCE, VANDYKES,  
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WOOD VIOLET, GOLD MEDAL BOUQUET,  
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**ATKINSON'S  
GOLD MEDAL EAU DE COLOGNE**  
is strongly recommended, being more  
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Kinds.

**ATKINSON'S  
OLD BROWN WINDSOR SOAP,**  
celebrated for so many years, con-  
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strongly Perfumed, and will be found  
very durable.

**ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE TOILET VINEGAR,**  
a new and indispensable Toilet accom-  
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**ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE TOOTH PASTE,**  
and other Specialties and general  
articles of Perfumery may be obtained  
of all dealers throughout the world, and  
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**J. & E. ATKINSON,  
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**CAUTION—**Purchasers are cautioned  
against counterfeits. Observe that the  
article is labelled with the name Trade  
Mark, a White Rose, on a Gold Label.  
**ESTABLISHED 1799.**

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

**LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS**

and **BOWELS**, giving tone, energy  
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become impaired or weakened. They  
are wonderfully efficacious in all al-  
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and as a GENERAL FAMILY  
MEDICINE are unsurpassed.

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Its Searching and Healing Properties  
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For the cure of **BAD LEGS**, Bad  
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It is an infallible remedy. If effectually  
rubbed on the neck and chest, as sat  
into meat, it cures **SORE THROAT**  
and even **ASTHMA**. or Glandula  
Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas,

**GOUT, RHEUMATISM**

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

The Pills and Ointment are manufac-  
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**78 NEW OXFORD STREET,  
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and sold by all Vendors of Medicines  
throughout the Civilised World, with  
directions for use in almost every lan-  
guage.

Purchasers should look to the label  
on the Pots and Boxes, if the address is  
not 78 New Oxford Street, London, they  
are spurious. au 26—pm



## TO ST. ROSE OF LIMA.

'When a strange race shall conquer Peru, the sun will claim his bride from among the daughters of the Incas.'—Peruvian Prophecy.

Hail! Treasure of the Incas true!  
Fairer than golden dross:  
Rose jewelled with celestial dew,  
Beneath the Southern Cross!  
Hail! flower of peerless charm and grace.  
Hail! blossom of the desert place—  
Bride of the Sun!

Sweet Rosemary! the blessed name  
Christ's Mother bade thee wear:  
Still rosemaries (ah, precious fame!)  
The holy cross do bear.  
Type of the sinless Virgin's dole,  
The Calvary of Mary's soul;  
Love's martyred One.

For aye thou liv'st, O mystic bud,  
Within a soil divine;  
Liv'st by the shower of Precious Blood,  
The beams that on thee shine!  
Bloom of the thorny crown thou art!  
The Spouse, the Rose of Jesus' Heart!  
Bride of the Sun!

—Irish Monthly.

## ST. ROSE OF LIMA.

Santa Rosa de Lima, whose festival we celebrate next Monday, is the patron Saint not only of the city of her name but also of all America; for her sanctity, purer than the snows of the Andes, was amongst the first fruits of Christianity in the new world of Columbus and the brilliant conquest of Pizarro.

By an extraordinary privilege Pope Clement X. in 1664, declared Blessed Rose—even before her canonisation—to be the principal patron of each and every province, island and region of the whole American continent, of the Philippines and of the Indies, in which part of the world the Church says in the Divine office, «Almighty God, the Giver of all good things, willed that she should bloom in the beauty of virginity and patience.»

The story of her life, fragrant with all the virtues which draw from heaven the special favor of God, is known to all our readers. The many churches bearing her name in North and South America attest to the veneration in which she is held.

She was born at Lima in the year 1586, of humble parents, her father being a matchlock man in the escort of the Viceroy and her mother a woman of the lower class. She was christened under the name of Isabel, but while yet an infant the beautiful color appearing on her cheeks caused her to be called Rosa. From her earliest years she manifested a deep religious spirit, and, although poor in the world's goods, her extraordinary charity and self-sacrifice for the poor and sick brought her into the notice of the people. Refusing all the inducements and invitations to enter upon a monastic life, she steadily dedicated her efforts toward doing good. Many miraculous cures are attributed to her. She died in 1617. Shortly after her death the authorities of Lima petitioned the Archbishop that the necessary investigation be initiated to establish her sanctity, and when the proofs were laid before Pope Urban VIII. at Rome, who in 1625 sent a commission to Lima to conclude the investigation. After due consideration of the facts presented to the Holy College at Rome, Pope Clement IX., in 1668, ordered the canonization of Rosa under the title of Saint Rosa of Lima.

The third centennial anniversary of the Saint was celebrated in the city of her birth, on last April with extraordinary pomp.

The body of Santa Rosa was taken from its resting-place in the Church of Santo Domingo and borne in solemn procession to the church erected on the site of her birth-place. The day was declared a holiday. From every housetop flags and streamers were floating; the different legations and consulates hoisted their national emblems; flowers were strewn in the streets through which the cortege was to pass, and from the windows and balconies hung superb coverings of silk and velvet. The remains of the Saint, deposited in a beau-

tifully ornamented urn, were carried on the shoulders of the Dominican monks, and the Mayor and municipality of the city with the few remaining survivors of the War of Independence, acted as the guard of honor. The municipal and private schools of both sexes followed, the little girls charmingly dressed in white and blue, the favorite colors of Santa Rosa, and with garlands of roses in their hands. Along the route the different fire brigades had erected artistic arches from their ladders and apparatus, and as the procession passed white doves were loosened from their fastenings and flew gracefully amid the canopies and banners overhanging the streets. In some of the streets traversed carpets were laid down and covered with roses. Arriving at the Church of Santa Rosa the precious urn was deposited in the altar, surrounded by a dazzling blaze of light, and was watched over during the night by a special guard of honor.

The square without was filled by the troops in garrison, and the same soldiers that Caceres brought with him from the mountains. The Ministers of the Supreme and the Superior courts and, in a word, all of the principal authorities, joined in the procession which, after the conclusion of the ceremony at the Cathedral, proceeded to San O Domingo to deposit the remains underneath the grand altar, where for nearly three centuries they have lain.

## PEOPLE WE ALL MEET.

The man who accepts favors and returns none.

The man who stares offensively at women in public places.

The man who lies and the woman who does not tell the truth.

The woman who has seen better days, and is always sighing and talking about them.

The woman who gossips and gabbles about the private affairs of her acquaintances.

The suspicious person who sees evil in the most innocent actions, because evil is within him or her.

The extremely young man, who knows so much that he refuses to learn anything more so long as he lives.

The man who is always threatening to do fine things to give his friends pleasure, and never does them.

The man whose mind is dirty, and cannot refrain from letting its uncleanness filter out through his speech.

The incessant talker, man or woman, who talks to you at all times and in all places, and never says anything you want to hear.

The man who thinks he is handsome, and in consequence of this illusion becomes something of a fool as he nears middle age.

The friend who nudges you too frequently at public entertainments, and whispers his criticisms at the most absorbing points of the play.

The woman who is in the habit of telling people she is a lady, fearing that if she did not put this information in words they would not find it out.

The man who never gives his seat to a woman on the tramcars, who can sit while old women, over-worked women, sick women and tired women stand.

The man who sits cross-legged in a tramcar, and lets other men and all women, wipe the dirt off his shoes with their clothes as they pass him.

The woman who asks personal questions and all kinds of questions; who bores into every crevice of your heart, your home, your purse, for the sake of indulging a vulgar, profitless curiosity.

## EXTRAORDINARY GROWTH OF HAIR.

The ordinary length of the hair on the head of a woman varies from 20 inches to a yard, in some instances even longer than that; but they are of unusual occurrence—its weight from five to ten ounces. A contemporary relates an instance where the hair on a lady's head attained the

measurement of two yards in length. But its proper length for texture and strength should not exceed 24 inches, and its value as long hair is much depreciated in price when it falls shorter. It has been calculated by Withof that the beard grows at the rate of a line and a half per week, which gives a length of six inches and a half in the course of a year, while for a man of eighty years of age, 27 feet would have fallen before the razor. The beard of the Burgomaster Hans Stemming was so long that upon one occasion, having forgotten to fold up the same, he trod upon it as he ascended the central chamber at Bonn and was thereby thrown down and killed.

## DOMESTIC

Plain white pine frames treated with a coat of shellac, make an excellent setting for small engravings or black and white drawings.

Cedar chests are best to keep flannels, for cloth moths are never found in them. Red cedar chips are good to keep in drawers, wardrobes, closets, trunks, etc., to keep out moths.

To mend china—Into a solution of gum arabic stir plaster of Paris until the mixture assumes the consistency of cream. Apply with a brush to the broken edges of china and join together. In three days the article cannot be broken in the same place. The whiteness of the cement adds to its value.

There is quite a science even in so simple a matter as driving a nail, says the *Builder and Woodworker*. A correspondent in an exchange writes that he recently witnessed the experiment of driving nails into timber that had been hard seasoned and well dried. The first nails, after passing through an ordinary board, went into the timber about an inch and then doubled up under the hammer. The tips of the rest of the nails were dipped into lard and the driving was accomplished without any difficulty. The remedy is not a new one, but is simple enough to be recommended for trial.

To clean bedroom looking glasses—Wash with a soft sponge dipped in warm water. Dry carefully with a cloth, and then sprinkle with fine powdered chalk or whiting tied in a piece of muslin, and polish with a leather. Large mirrors may be done in the same way. To give it a better polish, before applying the chalk dip the sponge in clean water and squeeze it out, and then dip it into spirits of wine and rub over the glass. Only take care that the sponge does not touch the frames, if unvarnished; but if varnished, they may be cleaned with the spirits of wine as well as glass. If white spots appear on varnished furniture hot coals held at some little distance over the part will take them out. Care, of course, must be taken not to scorch them or to injure the surface of the wood. China or glass vessels are best cleaned with the finest fuller's earth. If they have any close smell powdered charcoal will remove it. If washing with it does not succeed, leave the article with the charcoal in it for a few days.

## HOW TO CURE A BALKY HORSE.

The Fitchburg *Sentinel* tells how a Leominster farmer cured his horse of a balky freak by gentle means.

He drove him, attached to a rack wagon, to the wood lot for a small load of wood. The animal would not pull a pound. He did not beat him, but tied him to a tree and «let him stand.» He went to the lot at sunset and asked him to draw, but he would not straighten a tug. «I made up my mind», said the farmer, «when that horse went to the barn, he would take that load of wood. I went to the barn, got blankets, and covered the horse warm, and he stood until morning. Then he refused to draw. At noon I went down, and he was probably hungry and lonesome. He drew that load of wood the

first time I asked him. I returned, got another load before I fed him. I then rewarded him with a good dinner, which he eagerly devoured. I have drawn several loads since. Once he refused to draw; but soon as he saw me start for the house he started after me with the load. A horse becomes lonesome and discontented when left alone, as much so as a person, and I claim this method, if rightly used, is better for both horse and man than to beat the animal with a club.»

## PROBLEMS FOR ATHEISTS.

SEVEN QUESTIONS TO PROPOUND TO THE IRRATIONAL UNBELIEVERS.

If you meet with an atheist do not let him entangle you into the discussion of side issues. As to many points which he raises you must learn to make the Rabbi's answer, 'I do not know.' But ask him these 7 questions:

1. Ask him, where did matter come from? Can a dead thing create itself?

2. Ask him, where did motion come from?

3. Ask him, where life came from, save from the finger-tip of Omnipotence?

4. Ask him, whence came the exquisite order and design in nature? If one told you millions of printer's types should fortuitously shape themselves into the 'Divine Comedy' of Dante, or the plays of Shakespeare, would you not think him a madman?

5. Ask him, whence consciousness?

6. Ask him, who gave you free will?

7. Ask him, whence came conscience?

He who says there is no God in the face of these questions, talks simply stupendous nonsense. This, then, is one of the foundations, one of the things that cannot be shaken and will remain. From this belief in God, follows the belief in God's providence, the belief that we are His people, and the sheep of His pasture.

## HYDROPHOBIA IN IMAGINATION.

I don't believe in Pasteur's inoculation theory, because I don't believe in hydrophobia, says Dr. William Lohman, of Baltimore. It is in my opinion, an imaginary disease, and I defy anybody to produce a well-authenticated instance of where hydrophobia attacked an idiot or an infant bitten by a rabid dog. It needed a good, vivid imagination as an adjunct of the disease. Some years ago a man came to me for cauterization on what he claimed was the bite of a mad dog. It did not look to me like a wound made by teeth, but I cauterized it to satisfy him. A month afterward that man died with all the symptoms of hydrophobia, as described by standard authorities. After his death it was established conclusively that the wound was made by a nail in a fence that he had climbed to get away from the dog, and also that the animal was very old and only had three teeth—those very far back in the jaw, and impossible to use to bite with. That case shattered my faith in hydrophobia, and subsequent investigations destroyed it altogether. There is no such thing as hydrophobia, according to the doctor; it is due to the imagination.

## SHE DIDN'T MEAN IT.

Jenny B— was discovered by her aunt in a brown study. She had heard some of the girls at school talking about her. They had spoken of her making so many disagreeable remarks, and she declared to her aunt that she could not understand what they meant. She never said anything disagreeable she was sure.

'Perhaps you say the things without meaning them,' said Aunt Kate. 'What did the girls refer to especially?'

'They said it was so mean of me to make Carrie Benson feel so uncomfortable about her scarred face. I am sure when I talked about small-pox making people look like frights I didn't remember she was there.'

'And the other night when you said, after hearing Mary Seymour play the «Stephanie», that she ought to hear Bell Dykeman play it, I suppose you had no idea that you made Mary at all uncomfortable?'

'Well, I didn't say anything about her playing, although I thought it was horrid.'

'And when Agnes O'Reilly was said to be the prettiest girl in the class, do you remember what you answered?'

'Well, I just told the simple truth! I said I was sure that wasn't saying much for her.'

'But you said it before all the rest; and when you remarked the other day that red-haired people always had bad tempers you were surprised that Mrs. Benson's maid-servant looked so pained as she left the room, conscious of her own red locks, no doubt.'

'Well, that wasn't saying anything against her. People should not be so sensitive.'

'My dear Jennie,' said Aunt Kate, 'you will find out in this world that we are compelled to consider each other's feelings, and a great deal of happiness may be conferred by simply remembering that while we must always tell the truth or be silent, we can govern our conversation by the magic power known as «Tact».'

## WHAT MAKES A MAN.

Not numerous years, not lengthened life,  
Not pretty children and a wife,  
Not pins and chains and fancy rings,  
Not any such like trumpery things;  
Not pipe, cigar, nor bottled wine,  
Nor liberty with kungs to dine;  
Nor coats, nor boots, nor yet a hat,  
A dandy vest or trim cravat;  
Nor houses, land, or golden ore,  
Nor all the world's wealth laid in store;

Not Mister, Rev'rend Sir, nor Squire,  
With titles that the memory tire,  
Nor ancestry traced back from Will  
Who came from Normandy to kill;  
Nor Latin, Greek, or Hebrew lore,  
Nor thousand volumes rambled o'er;

Not a Judge's robe, nor Mayor's mace,  
Nor crowns that deck the royal race;  
These all united, never can  
Avail to make a single man.

A truthful soul, a loving mind,  
Full of affection for his kind,  
A helper of the human race,  
A soul of beauty and of grace;  
A spirit firm, erect and free,  
That never basely bends the knee;  
That will not bear a feather's weight  
Of slavery's chain for small or great;

That truly speaks of God within,  
And never makes a league with sin;  
That snaps the fetters despots make,  
And loves the truth for its own sake;  
That worships God and Him alone,  
And bows nowhere but at His throne;

That trembles at no tyrant's nod—  
A soul that fears no one but God,  
And thus can smile at curse and ban—  
That is the soul that makes a man.

## WIT AND HUMOUR.

Caution is generally composed of one part of principle to two parts of policy.

A poet sings 'the birds are sad at early morn.' Possibly so. Their bills are over dew.

'Sir, I intended to raise your rent,' said a landlord to one of his tenants, to which he replied, 'I am very much obliged to you, for I can't raise it myself.'

Visiting clergyman, in Indian nation: Are all these Indians Christians? Irish waiter: No, sir, not wan of them; some is Comanches an' some is Episcopalians.

Corra, chewing the last caramel: What makes you always twirl your cane, Mr. Merritt? Little Johnny, who is always around: Because he ain't got any moustache.

'This is a very healthy place,' observed a boarding-house mistress. 'Yes—for chickens,' said a boarder, 'I have been here two years and haven't seen a dead one yet.' She took the hint.

'I feel like mother earth,' said a defeated candidate to a friend the morning after an election. 'How is that?' asked his friend. 'I have been flattened at the polls,' was the reply.

'You have been arrested for stealing from a baker's wagon. What have you to say in your defence?' 'Nothing, sir, except that the doctor told me I must eat stale bread for me dyspepsy.'

A member of the bar on his passage to Europe in a steam vessel, observed a shark near them, and not knowing what it was asked one of the sailors, who replied with much gravity: Here we call 'em sea lawyers.'

'Julia, you sat up with young Adolphus till nearly twelve last night.' 'Yes, mamma.' 'It was quite chilly. Weren't you cold?' 'No, mamma.' 'Was there any fire in the room?' 'A mere spark, mamma.'

French wit.—In a Parisian café. A patron pays a score. 'Well, and how about the waiter,' asks the *garçon* who presents the bill. 'The waiter!' replies the customer in astonishment, 'why, I don't remember having eaten him.'

A teacher, reading the words, 'the fowls of the air,' to her class, proceeded to ask them 'What are the fowls of the air?' After a brief pause, one little girl solved the problem by replying, 'Please, miss, it's the bad smells.'

A little Scotch boy, on being rescued by a bystander from the dock into which he had fallen, expressed heart-felt gratitude, saying 'I'm so glad you got me out. What a lickin' I had have frae my mither, if I had been drowned.'

Coming to Dobb's wedding tonight? Sorry, but—well, the fact is I haven't the clothes. Nonsense. Your trousers and shoes will do, and I'll loan you a coat and vest; that's all you need. Is that so? When did the swells quit wearing shirts?

Teacher: Johnnie, do you know the nature of an oath? Johnnie: Yes'm. It's something that a man gives when he wants to be believed. Teacher: That's right, now let us have it illustrated. Johnnie, suppose your father should swear to you? mother that he would be home at ten o'clock in the evening, where would he be at that hour? Johnnie: In Tim Doogan's bar-room.

## AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFECTING A NUMEROUS CLASS.

THE disease commences with a slight derangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and, in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints, but if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted: Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling, attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky mucus gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pain in the side and back? Is there a fulness about the right side 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 flatulence or a belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dreadful diseases progress. If the cause be not removed, standing there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended after a time by expectoration. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered with a cold, sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys become more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing against this latter agonizing disorder. The origin of this malady is indigestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipient stage. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will affect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite is returned, and the digestive organs 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, 17, Farringdon Road, London, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

## TESTIMONIAL.

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

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



# REVIEW OF THE SHEEP AND WOOL MARKET.

The aspect of affairs since our last issue has not undergone any material change. There is a slight fall in gold, but the market, or rather the prospect of the market, is as hopeful as ever. Mr. Casey thinks that a million or a million and a half arrobes have been sold to the 'acopiadores.' We rejoice to hear that comparatively few Irishmen have disposed of their wool. Mr. Casey thinks that the prices of special wools will be higher than that set down in his circular, and that some will bring even \$8 m/n. It is hard to conceive how any man with his eyes open can sell to the 'acopiadores' until he has an idea of what is the current price in the market, and only very sharp ones can gauge that in the month of July or the beginning of August. The chances always are that the buyer will gain and the seller will lose when the bargains are made before the market is open.

Mr. Casey estimates the loss of sheep in the province at 8 millions, and of lambs 12 millions, in all 20 millions; but the pecuniary loss to the province in general is not so large as it would appear, for the price of sheep has risen 100 o/o within the last few months, and it must be admitted that camps were overstocked. The principal losses are in the north and west. The south has come off comparatively well. The clip this year is calculated to reach from 230,000 to 250,000 bales.

## COMMERCIAL.

	August 27.
Gold .....	129.90
Series A .....	80
Series B .....	80
Series C .....	81
Series D .....	81
Cedulas 1 .....	92 1/2
National Bank Shares .....	200

The reports from the camp are still very discouraging. The losses in flocks have been very great in some districts, particularly in Lobos, Navarro, Sui-pacha, and parts of Mercedes. In Saladillo sheep are still dying from the effects of the frosts. If a severe storm should come this month or the beginning of next it would cause disaster to many, for sheep are at present so weak that they could not bear much hardship.

Enormous quantities of sheep and lamb-skins are coming to market which show that the mortality has been very great indeed. Prices of wool are very high, but some farmers will have few sheep to shear.

The Hypothecary Bank has issued the new series of cedulas letter J, amounting to 25,000,000, bearing 8 per cent commission, 2 per cent amortization, and 1 per cent commission.

Advices from the province of Santa-Fé state that farmers have few hopes of saving the linseed crop, and that millions will be again lost in this article this season. These consecutive losses in linseed will, no doubt, deter farmers sowing the crop again. The wheat-fields look dry, and a very short crop is expected; if it does not rain this month the crop will be probably lost.

Many applications for places at the Mercedes fair have been made.

We hear of a Chicago firm about to make a start in the Plate, for the packing of beef for the navy on the same system as that of Chicago. The new concern will have \$100,000 sterling capital and will begin operations in the South.

Government, we hear, has at last decided to have the Pacific Railway opened to public traffic to Mercedes, San Luis. They say that Mr. Clark demands heavy damages against the company for the delay.

The new port of La Plata has been at last opened by the National Government and Customs authorities established.

The old Lorea market is going to be rebuilt at a cost of \$400,000 m/n.

It is expected that the National Bank mortgage bill will be passed and promulgated as a law next week.

The Lamport and Holt's steamer 'Handel,' from Liverpool, arrived on Monday with 2040 tons of cargo and dates to the 24th of July.

The steamer 'Hercules' has been chartered to load for Cape Virgin at reserved rates.

The Lamport and Holt's steamer 'Hollin' is posted to leave for New York on Sept. 1st.

The Houston line steamer 'Helliades' has made a fine run out from Liverpool; she arrived at Montevideo on Sunday with dates to the 31st of July.

Five steamers are at present loading mutton here and up river. The 'Zephyrus' will take 28,000 frozen sheep from the Drabble factory; the 'Wexford' will load 17,000 carcasses also from Drabble's establishment. The 'Loch Ard' is loading 15,000 wethers at San Nicolas. The 'Dilsberg' will take 12,000 sheep and 200 frozen oxen from the Congeladora Argentina. The 'Tevidotale' will take 15,000 carcasses from Terason's factory in San Nicolas. These fine steamers are loading 87,000 frozen sheep and 200 frozen novillos.

Many of the vessels coming to this port cannot get a cargo on return and have to take in ballast.

Mr. Natal Torres sold by order of the Provincial Bank the fourth part of the estancias 'Los Merinos' and 'Los Mochos,' measuring 1 league, in the partidos of San Vicente and Ranchos, belonging to the Harraff family, for the sum of \$93,000 m/n; buyers Messrs. Pico and Gomes.

We note the following quotations in Santa-Fé:—Superior wheat \$9.40 to 9.60 per 15 arrobes; good 8.40 to 9.30; inferior 8.75 to 9.30. Flour (mark O) 9.0 to 9.50 per 2 qq; general marks 8.0 to 8.40; stone ground 7.80.

The following is a list of brokerage fees fixed by the new Bolsa regulations, which come into force next month:—

1 o/o for sale of merchandise, produce, horses, cows, and real estate, payable 1/2 by buyer and 1/2 by seller.

1 o/o for sale of ships, payable by seller.

2 o/o for sale of sheep 'al corto,' payable 1/2 by buyer and 1/2 by seller.

Five cents of national dollar per sheep bought at 'eleccion,' payable 1/2 by buyer and 1/2 by seller.

1 o/o on money lent on mortgage and right to collect fresh brokerage at every renewal, payable 1/2 by lender and 1/2 by debtor.

1 o/o on sale of silver, whether specie or in bars, &c., payable 1/2 by buyer and 1/2 by seller.

1/2 o/o on the sale and purchase of gold, and 1/4 o/o on the sale and purchase of shares and bonds.

1/2 o/o on all judicial sale or purchase of gold, bonds or shares.

2 o/o on insurance of all kinds, payable 1/2 by insurer and 1/2 by insured.

2 o/o on discounts, sale or purchase of bills of exchange, payable 1/2 by drawer and 1/2 by taker.

5 o/o on charter of vessels, payable by the owner, captain or consignee.

1 o/o on purchase of real estate at auction, payable by the buyer.

1 o/o on total amount of contracts of lease of houses and camps, payable 1/2 by owner and 1/2 by lessee.

Mr. John J. Murphy has let his estancia 'La Uncalita,' in Salto, for seven years at \$5000 m/n per year payable six monthly in advance, to Juan Etchegoyen, the hotel-keeper of Salto.

Minister Ortiz's fine property in the Once de Setiembre was sold on Sunday for \$100,000 m/n. It was offering in the market for \$70,000 m/n not a month ago.

Mr. Bullrich's auction of animals at Mr. Villate's estancia San Carlos fetched about \$50,000 m/n. The animals comprised chiefly blood-stock.

We note the following sales of cattle:—José Carreras to E. Brandt 3000 novillos at \$24 each; P. Arnold to P. Fuentes 500 novillos at \$22 each; F. Pastechjel to M. Castillos 500 novillos at \$27 each; Greenwood and Jewell to E. 450 novillos at \$23 each.

Large lots of wool in the partido of Ranch have been sold at \$107 and 110 % per arrobe.

Mr. John Brown, Lujan, has sold 3000 capones at \$3.08 m/n.

Don Juan Cobos has sold from his establishment San José de Cnillas, 10,000 novillos, to receive up la the 31st December, at \$14 m/n per head.

The following commercial telegrams have been received:

London, Aug. 20.  
National Bonds (1881)..... 99 1/2  
Do. (1884)..... 87 1/2  
Province of Buenos Aires (1870)..... 99  
Do. (1882)..... 94 1/2  
Treasury Bills, 90 o/o..... 89 1/2  
Hard Dollars, 6 o/o..... 75 1/2  
British Consols 30 o/o..... 101  
Silver bars at 42 1/2 d. per oz.  
Bank rate of discount 2 1/2 o/o.  
Ex. of Paris on London fcs 25.26.

Liverpool, Aug. 20.  
Salted ox hides (light) 5 1/2 d.; heavy do. 5 1/2 d. Bones £5 7s 6d to £5 10s. Boneash £3 15s-£3 17s 6d. Salted horse hides 11s. Beef tallow 25s 3d; mutton do. 2s 6d. Linseed 40s. River Plate wheat 5s. 10d. Maize 4s 2d.

Antwerp, Aug. 20.  
Salted ox hides (light) fcs 58; heavy do fcs 59. Beef tallow fcs. 61 1/2; mutton do 60. River Plate wheat fcs. 18-50. Maize fcs 11 25. Linseed fcs. 27.

Aug. 21.

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

Long wool fcs. 1.62 1/2, -1.60 per kilo; middling fcs. 1.47 1/2, -1.45; stock about 3000 bales. Dry madero cow hides of 29-30 kilos at fcs. 104-113 per 50 kilos. Salted cow hides under 20 kilos fcs. 60-62 per 50 kilos. Stock of hides of all classes about 210,000 bales.

Hamburg, Aug. 20.  
Salted horse hides 10-16 kilos at 11m. 75.

CORRALES DEL SUD

PRECIOS:

Bueyes muy gordos y grandes, carne y sebo, 650 900.  
1er apartado vacas y novillos, carne y sebo, 380 550.  
Id 2º 180 260.

Flaco chancheria 120 150.

Cueros de buey 170 180.

Cueros de novillo 140 160.

Id de vacas 100 110.

Terneros grandes 170 220.

Id chicos 100.

Id mamoneros 80.

Novillos de saladero 320.

Id para invernada 150.

Id vacas 160 220.

Vacas y novillos en pie 500.

Capones y ovejas 55 75.

Se carnearon para el abasto 560 animales y 83 terneros.

THE PLAZAS.

ONCE.

Wool.

Superior..... —

Good..... —

Borrega..... —

Regular..... —

Bellies..... —

Hides.

Good camp..... 190 205

Middling..... —

Horse Hides..... 2 m/n

Hair..... 6 65 m/n

Nonatos..... 160

Calfskins..... 180

Sheepskins

Matadero..... per lb 37 rls.

Palados per doz..... —

Corderitos reg..... 0-90 o 80 m/n

Wheat.

Coast..... —

Salado..... 6.25 m/n.

Barley..... —

Maize

White, shelled..... 2.30 m/n

Yellow, in grain..... 1.95 m/n

Flour..... 1-10 m/n

CONSTITUCION.

Wool.

Superior..... —

Good..... —

Bellies..... —

## SHIPPING LIST.

Steamers expected to arrive in

August:

28 Leibnitz, London

Cara, Hamburg

30 Congo, Bordeaux

31 Spenser, Liverpool

Steamers expected to sail in

August:

28 Pascal, New York

Senegal, Bordeaux

30 Ville de San Nicolas, Havre

## BIRTHS.

On the 20th August, at Buenos Aires English High School, Tenciffe House, the wife of A. Watson Hutton, M.A. F.R.S., Rector, of a son.

On the 17th August, the wife of Wm. C. Bertuch, of a daughter.

On the 13th August, at Calle Salta, Rosario de Santa Fé, the wife of Alfred J. L. White, Professor of English, National College, of a son.

## DEATHS.

On the 21st August, at 756 Calle Sta. Fé, Maria Luise, the beloved wife of Eduardo Schirmer, eldest daughter of John Hansen of Palermo. R.I.P.

On the 28th July 1886, in San Andrés de Giles, after a short but painful illness, Ellen, the relict of the late Andrew Dalton, native of the county Longford, Ireland, 55 years of age. Fortified by the rites of the Holy Catholic Church. R.I.P.

On August 15th, at the residence of her mother, Calle Parana 661, Kate Tipping, the beloved wife of Mr. James Bannion, of Carmen de Areco. R.I.P.

## ROOMS TO LET

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

## 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

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

MICHAEL TYRRELL

ESTANCIA SANTA HELENA

Mercedes

a7 s7

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POR

RICARDO EASTMAN

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Esquina CALLAO y Rivadavia

EL CENTRO DE LA CAPITAL

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Dara \$ 500

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A LAS 4 EN LA TARDE

Remataremos esta esplendida casa Rivadavia núms. 849 al 851, con la base bajísima de 40,000 nacionales, el edificio es de 3 pisos, parte baja casa de negocio, una gran tienda y piezas; 2 y 3 piso casas para familias, el todo el edificio tiene 24 piezas, cocinas, letrinas, cuartos de baños, gas, aguas corrientes, con cielos raso de yeso, pisos de tabla y con todas las comodidades necesarios que ofrecen los edificios modernos.

Titulos garantidos, onitimos todo bombo, por que la propiedad se recomienda por si sola, con verla basta.

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

Por mas informes a nuestro escritorio, San Martin núm. 151.

a24 5s

## NOTICE.

LAS TRES BOLAS

Has been removed from Calle 25

de Mayo to

30-CALLE CUYO-30

Large assortment of second-hand clothing, recados, saddles, boots, etc., very cheap. a12 s12

## Adolfo BULLRICH Y CA.

RESUMEN DE REMATES A EFECTUARSE

### AGOSTO

Miercoles 25—16 hectareas Seccion 18 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—Remate feria en el establecimiento San Martin, en Canelas a las 2.

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MICHAEL DINNEEN

a19-1f

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debe consultar con aquella

que siempre tiene a mano

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de este sano tónico-licor,

y se convencerá de que

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