

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

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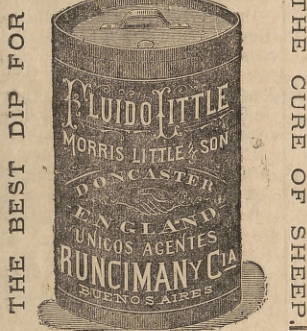
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ALBANY'S BI-CENTENNIAL.

After describing the procession
through the streets of Albany on
the occasion of the celebration
of the bi-centennial of that city,
the *Irish World* goes on to say:

«Then followed the crownidg
spectacle of the demonstration.
Six horses, caparisoned with
green plumes, led by six men,
drew this float. Four soldiers
in green uniforms—John Burke,
Bernard Benon, James Brennan
and J. McCurdy—stood guard at
the four corners. The float was
18x18¹/₂ feet. Above this was
another 15x8 feet, and this was
surmounted by still another
10x6 feet, the upper one being
colored to represent a rock.
Above this rose a pedestal on
which was placed a throne on
which was seated the Maid of
Erin.

«The frame of the float repre-
sented the 'Hill of Tara.' Around
the ledges of the 'Hill' were
seated thirty-two beautiful young
ladies attired in white, with
green sashes bearing in pale
green letters the names of the
thirty-two counties of Ireland
they represented. On the apex
of the float was placed a beauti-
fully decorated throne and cano-
py surmounted by an Irish harp.
Here sat the beautiful Miss Lulu
Kelly of St. Joseph's parish, hold-
ing a harp at rest. At her feet
was the Irish wolf-dog, with the
Celtic cross on one side of the
throne and the Round Tower on
the other.

«The efficient part taken by
men of Irish blood in the strug-
gles of America was ably shown
by the orator of the day, District-
attorney Reilly. In the spread-
ing of civilisation, the teaching
of civil and religious liberty, the
struggles for independence, the
development of material re-
sources, in the administering of
justice and in the counsels of
her statesmen, America recog-
nises her obligation to the genius,
industry, and patriotism, con-
tributed by the Emerald Isle. An
interesting illustration of the re-
wards reserved for consistent
loyalty to honorable principles
is shown by Mr. Reilly in the
growth of Irish influence in the
city of Albany, in the face of an
opposition aroused by the com-
mon enemy of Ireland and America,
which at times assumed a
ferociousness of religious persecu-
tion rivaling that which drove
the victims forth as exiles. Ac-
cording to the census of 1775,
Mr. Reilly says, about one-sixth
of the population of Albany are
of Irish birth. He adds:

«A careful examination of the
assessment rolls of the city shows
that out of the 18,134 pieces of
property assessed (which does
not include corporations) that
5,927 are assessed to persons of
distinctive Irish names. And this
property has not been acquired
for a song or a string of beads
from the Indians, but has been
purchased by honest beads of
perspiration and literal «sweat
of the brow» of the possessors.

The manner in which the
United Irish-American Societies
of Albany conducted their portion
of the general celebration is ample
assurance that their influence
in the affairs of the city and State
will always be used in the direc-
tion of maintaining the liberties
of America and rescuing those of
Mother Erin.»

SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN MAILS.

London, Aug. 13.
The Press Association learns
that in connection with the
movement for promoting the
formation of a Welsh National
party in the House of Commons,

steps are being taken to hold a
meeting in London on the occa-
sion of a reunion to celebrate the
return of one of the Welsh mem-
bers to Parliament. A meeting
is also to be held at Carnarvon
on the subject during the Estedd-
ford, when a course of action will
be decided upon.

Some gracious acts were per-
formed by the late Lord Lieuten-
ant. He was able to confer the
honor of knighthood, for instance,
on two most deserving men—
Mr. Thomas F. Brady and Dr.
William Stokes. The latter is a
physician who reflects renown
on the ancient high medical re-
putation of Dublin; and the for-
mer, as Inspector of Fisheries,
has by his philanthropy and en-
ergy done wonders towards rais-
ing the poor fishermen of the
Irish littoral from the seemingly
hopeless slough of neglect in
which he found them on taking
office.

One of the last public acts of
Lord Aberdeen was one of mercy.
No death on the gallows stains
his record. The wretched girl,
Mary Brophy, who murdered her
brother in Cork lately under such
unusual circumstances has been
reprieved.

The London correspondent of
the *Freeman* furnishes that jour-
nal with the following doubly
interesting item—interesting
particularly to lovers of drama
and literature and generally to
the entire public: «Mr. Justin
McCarthy, M.P., has written a
drama which is to be produced
shortly in the United States by
Miss Fortescue, who has secured
the right of presenting it.» Miss
Fortescue goes to America with
the character of being a clever
and painstaking actress, but with
a drama from the pen of Mr. Jus-
tin McCarthy her success is all
the more assured.

Earl Granville, speaking at the
City Liberal Club, London, said,
in his opinion, the only way of
settling the Irish question was
on the principle of the proposals
submitted to Parliament by Mr.
Gladstone. He was convinced
that sooner or later these pro-
posals would be adopted.

At Cork Assizes an action was
brought by the Rev. Patrick Ma-
lone, P.P., Glin, against the
Knight of Glin to recover £5000
for libel contained in a letter
written to the newspapers, in
which it was stated that at a
meeting held at Glin on the 7th
of March last, which was presi-
ded over by the plaintiff, inflam-
matory speeches were made
which were calculated to cause
the outrage which took place in
the district three hours afterwards
—namely, a horrible mutilation
of the cattle of a farmer. The
jury found a verdict for the plain-
tiff. Damages £59.

The Most Rev. Dr. Croke, Arch-
bishop of Cashel writes to *United
Ireland*: «I have just read, not
unmoved, the paragraph in this
day's *United Ireland* in which
the brave Tyrone girl is repre-
sented as crying out for O'Brien
and Home Rule, in the midst of
an exultant gang of Orangemen.
I will thank you to make her out
anyhow and hand her from me
proceeds of the enclosed cheque
(£5) to be disposed of as she
pleases for her use and benefit.
May God guard and bless her!
And himself, as well! will mur-
mur the whole Irish race. The
cause that can command the de-
votion of such Irish girls and
such Irish Prelates was not born
to die!

About 600 girls, members of
St. Joseph's Sodality, of Belfast,
under the direction of the Rev.
Father Owens, had gone on an
excursion to Larne, and a great
Orange mob gathered at the
Northern Railway Station for

the cowardly purpose of mal-
treating them on their return.
Although the authorities had full
warning of the intention, they
failed to make adequate arrange-
ments for the protection of the
girls, and when these arrived and
sought to get on cars they were
assailed by the craven brutes,
pulled off the cars, beaten, and
forced to fly for their lives as
best they could. No more ruf-
fianly proceedings could be wit-
nessed among the savages of New
Guinea.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

ROSARIO.

The Campana train killed a
man on the night of September
2nd, near Monte de Flores, and
the Central Argentine another
near the station.

A company has been formed
for a meat-freezing establish-
ment which will export to German
markets.

D. Esteban Rams has been ap-
pointed Chief of Police in place
of Uribarri, who was appointed
temporarily.

Sr. Paulino Llambi Campbell
has presented to the Legislature
a proposal for establishing an
Agricultural Bank with a capital
of \$41,000,000.

Nearly ninety thousand squares
of land are under crop in the
colonies near San José de la Es-
quina.

NOGOYA.

Don Nicolas Carmendia has
been promoted to the rank of
Colonel.

The railway between Parana
and this town will be finished in
November. The line has a length
of 125 kilometres.

The drought has been much
felt here.

SAN LUIS.

The E.P. has asked permission
of the Legislature to dispose of
the State lands on the 35th de-
gree.

A Civil Registry is to be es-
tablished.

The planting of vines is ac-
tively carried on in view of the
increased supply of water and of
the premium granted by the Pro-
vincial Government to the plant-
ers.

A meeting of estancieros was
held at the club to confer with
the Minister of Finance on the
subject of taxation.

SALTA.

The Vicar Capitular having
named the Rev. Nicanor Lopez
PP of the parish of Auta, the
Government denies that he has
any right to do so without having
first complied with the conditions
of the «patronato.»

Many merchants of this prov-
ince have signed a petition to
Government asking for an ex-
tension of the railway line from
Tucuman to Metan.

MONTEVIDEAN NEWS.

Santos was much worse on
Tuesday.

Another piece of the explosive
bullet was extracted from San-
tos's cheek.

The «Mateo Bruzza» did not
leave here on Tuesday on account
of the weather.

It is proposed to coin national
gold money in connection with
the establishment of the Uru-
guayan Bank.

A house of correction will be
built for women and children.

Government will ask permis-
sion of Congress to dismiss the
officers who took part in the
revolution.

Telegrams received here an-
nounce that the celebrated opera
singer Adelina Patti is coming to
South America next year. She

will sing in Rio Janeiro, Monte-
video, San Pablo, and Buenos
Aires.

It is still the general opinion
that Santos is not at all well.

Joaquin Santos, brother of the
generalissimo, is very ill.

The police are looking for the
editor of the funny paper *La
Libertad*, but he cannot be
found.

TELEGRAMS.

London.

A proclamation has been cir-
culated in the north-west of In-
dia urging the natives to throw
off the English yoke and declar-
ing that the Russians are march-
ing on India.

The Chief Secretary for Ireland
states that a chief of police and
33 policemen and soldiers were
wounded in the Belfast riots.

The Gladstonian Radicals have
resolved to support an advanced
policy and public meetings will
be held for that purpose.

The *Post* correspondent says
that Emperor William has pro-
posed to Prince Alexander to
write to the Czar as the best way
of reconciliation. The Czar's an-
swer was a severe blow to the
Emperor.

The *Daily News* says in refer-
ence to the Bulgarian question
that Russia has already spent in
secret service in Bulgaria 18
million francs.

The correspondent of the *Stan-
dard* in Berlin says that he has
trustworthy evidence to prove
that Bismarck promised Giers
liberty to do as he liked in Bul-
garia, and that there can be no
peace as long as the injustice
committed against Bulgaria re-
mains unavenged.

It is believed that Russia will
give the throne of Bulgaria to
the Duke of Oldenburgh, chief
of a division of cavalry at St. Peters-
burgh, who is a favorite of the
Czar.

Shortly before the revolution
the Russian Consul in Sophia
drew £7,000,000 in Turkish
money from a well-known Ori-
ental bank, saying it was for
some religious establishment.

Turkey by the advice of friend-
ly powers is making military
preparations. Russia is buying
war material on the Black Sea.

The *Times* says that Russia's
occupation of Bulgaria is only a
question of time, Austria and
Germany cannot prevent Russia
from advancing.

Shocks of earthquakes were
felt this week at Charleston, Au-
gusta, and Savannah in the Uni-
ted States, and at Pyrgos in
Greece. At Savannah the shocks
continued for several hours at
intervals of ten minutes.

Dr. Windhorst, head of the
German Catholic party, believes
that Prince Bismarck will lose
his reputation as a great states-
man over the Bulgarian ques-
tion.

In Armagh a body of citizens
attacked a body of soldiers be-
longing to the Irish Fusiliers for
having used disloyal expressions,
and obliged them to retreat to
their barracks.

In Belfast the police are again
making their usual rounds in
Shankhill-road. Several bodies
of men are stationed in different
parts of the town. As yet no
disorder. Great excitement pre-
vails as to what may shortly take
place.

The English press censures
the Czar's telegram to Prince
Alexander.

The German fleet is now prac-
tising at Kiel important naval
manoeuvres that are exciting
the interest of many of the great
powers.

The principal Russian organs
reproach Prince Alexander for
his ingratitude towards the Czar,

to whom they aver he owes his
throne. The German press is of
opinion that Prince Alexander
will have to abdicate.

Telegrams from Sophia say
that in reply to a deputation of
army officers who congratulated
him on his return, Prince Alex-
ander, with tears in his eyes, de-
clared that he would abdicate
to spare the Bulgarian nation the
humiliation of a Russian occupa-
tion.

The Bulgarian Government has
sent to all the powers a circular
note protesting in energetic
terms against the attitude as-
sumed by Russia in the recent
emergency, and asking that in
compliance with existing treaties
complete liberty of action be re-
stored to Bulgaria, and absolute
independence in what specially
concerns her home affairs.

Paris, Sept. 1.

The Pope has accepted the
proposal of France, and Mgr.
Agardi, recently named by the
Vatican as Papal Nuncio to Pe-
kin, will go there to study con-
jointly with the representatives
of France and China the con-
ditions for the re-establishment
of the Papal Embassy.

The *Republique Francaise* in
commenting on the Czar's cor-
respondence with Prince Alex-
ander, says that after the Czar's
letter Prince Alexander may be
considered as no longer on the
throne of Bulgaria. It also says
that this is a humiliation for Eng-
land, adding that France ought
to have an «entente cordiale»
with Russia in the Mediterra-
nean as well as in the Black Sea
to counterbalance English poli-
tics.

Berlin, Sept. 5.

The Catholics ask for com-
plete liberty for the religious
orders, and especially for the
Jesuits.

Rome, Sept. 3.

During the last 24 hours there
have been in all Italy 199 new
cases of cholera and 41 deaths.

Vienna, Sept. 5.

M. Karaveloff has been re-
leased by Prince Alexander but
he is still watched by the police.
It is said that when the revolu-
tion occurred Major Gruff, of the
Russian party, had resolved to
kill the Prince, but was pre-
vented from doing so by the Rus-
sian Consul.

Sophia, Sept. 1.

Mr. Ranooff, chief of the Rus-
sian party in the Bulgarian rev-
olution, has been made prisoner
and is guarded by a large force.
Prince Alexander has arrived.
The authorities and the whole
population received him with the
strongest demonstrations of fi-
delity and attachment.

Washington, Sept. 4.

Colonel Batchelor has been
sent to Charleston to assist the
people left homeless. Last night
another shock of earthquake was
felt all along the Atlantic coast.
The inhabitants of Charleston
are encamped in the public
squares.

Santiago de Chili, Sept. 5.

The Cabinet is formed as fol-
lows: Sr. Eusebio Lillo, Minister
of Interior; Joaquin Godoy, Min-
ister of Foreign Affairs; Pedro
Montt, Minister of Justice; Agus-
tin Edwards, Minister of Finance;
Evaristo Landrey, Minister of
War and Marine.

In the month of August there
were 780 deaths in this city, 483
males & 297 females, of whom 532
were married and 83 widowed,
535 being Argentines and 245 of
various nationalities. A large
proportion, 179, died in public
hospitals or asylums. The 780
deaths per month represent a
death rate of 26.64 per 1000 per
annum, if as is calculated by
some statisticians the population
is 350,000.

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PROVINCE OF SANTA FE.
ROSARIO.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

The Santa Fe Legislature has entered upon its adjourned sessions, in the course of which it is to be hoped that something of a useful character may be accomplished to save it from the charge of not ever having done a useful thing or ever said a wise one. Up to the present it has been conspicuous for its incompetence and general unfitness. It has passed no wise laws, it has done absolutely nothing to improve the condition of the people, and it has increased taxation, added to the public indebtedness by raising the salaries of the Governor, the Ministers, and others who were surely well enough paid for what they did, and granted a few exclusive privileges, which have not been more numerous because it has been apparent that the people positively would not stand them.

You have doubtless heard of the dust raised over the gas question. In 1867 the Rosario Gas Company obtained an exclusive privilege to which were attached many valuable addenda in the shape of lands, concessions, etc., for twenty years. That long term being at out to expire, the Company applied to the Legislature for another ticket, and as we understand began by securing the promise of the E.P. that all should be as it desired, and that notwithstanding the poverty of its service and the numerous and just complaints brought against it by the Rosario press, another concession should be granted it for twenty years longer. When the project came before the Deputies though, two or three members opposed it with strong arguments; these were silently set aside by an automatic majority, and the monstrous concession was cranted without a word of explanation or excuse of any kind. This has raised such a cry in Rosario as has seldom been heard on any subject. The press, as one voice, denounced the thing as a scandal; the people, the Municipality, and a number of the leading merchants addressed petitions to the Senate, begging it to throw out the obnoxious bill on its first reading; and to the Governor, praying him to veto the law in the unexpected event of its being sanctioned; public indignation meetings were spoken of, and the greatest excitement prevailed for several days, till it was telegraphed that the Senate had unanimously rejected the proposal. It is still, uncertain, however, whether the Company will obtain a modified concession or not, and the Deputies who voted for the bill are threatening to bring actions against *El Independiente* for having had the audacity to oppose their little game.

You may possibly remember a most disastrous fire that occurred here in Calle Puerto about four months ago, when the stores of Messrs. Parodi Bros. (hatters,) and an adjoining tobacconists were burned to the ground. The hatters, it appears, were insured in Messrs. Barnett and Co's

agency for 98,000 nats., and though there were various suspicious circumstances in connection with the fire, that sum was paid to them; they arranged with their creditors, paying them 60 o/o of their claims, and a subscription was raised for the poor tobacconist, who was left a beggar.

It has since transpired, through the indefatigable exertions of Messrs. Barnett and Co., the insurance agents, that a week or so before the fire the Parodi Brothers received goods to the amount of 15,000 m/n, which instead of taking to their place of business, they concealed in different warehouses in this city. They have since sold some of these by wholesale, and through brokers, and they were preparing to open another store with the remainder when, information being given to the police, the father and one of the brothers were arrested. The other brother, however, who was the manager of the business, has disappeared, and all the efforts of the police to secure his capture have hitherto proved unavailing. The court has ordered an embargo on all their goods, and it is possible that Messrs. Barnett and Co. and the poor tobacconist may receive back a part, at least, of what they have lost, and that a wholesome lesson will be read to those who may be meditating so expeditious a way of going into liquidation.

The Feast of Santa Rosa was celebrated with great solemnity here and at the neighbouring town, and I have no doubt but many fervent prayers for rain were made. We have had no rain for nearly four months, and everyone and almost everything is suffering in consequence. The dust in the streets is something positively awful, even to a Porteño, and there is hardly a house in the city without one or more cases of sickness. At this rate the prospects for the coming summer are anything but cheering, and one needs faith in order to enjoy that strength which comes from quietness and from confidence in an All-wise superintending Providence. In my opinion, very great blame is due in this connection to the local Commission of Higiene, the members of which have demonstrated on more than one occasion, that they have a much keener eye for business than for the safety of the public, and whilst nuisances of every description are suffered to originate and to grow unchecked, they keep their weather eye open to little but to chances of turning their official position to account for the promotion of sordid interest. Among the prevailing illnesses I may particularly mention the diphtheria, the scarlatina, the measles, and the small-pox, all of which I regret to say, have caused many deaths.

A very sad case of suicide occurred in this city on the 2nd inst., when Sr. Poeti, an Italian, aged 36, who kept a shop for the sale of surgical instruments, and who had lately become a widower, being left with two young children, poisoned himself after making arrangements to have the children sent home to his mother. The saddest part of this very melancholy case is that the deceased was evidently in the full possession of his faculties when he committed the desperate act, and that he went about it with deliberation and premeditation, having written to the chief of police and to different friends in this city in a style that betrayed no weakness of intellect, but which showed that, like too many in this country, there was no fear of God in his eyes. Thus, when trouble came, self asserted itself and the kind father had no manner of compunction about leaving his little ones alone in the world and at the mercy of comparative strangers.

Preparations are in progress for the taking of the census in this city and department, and the committees have already been appointed. All the railways have granted free passes to the officers commissioned for this work, and it is hoped to have the work finished by the end of this month, when we do not doubt that Rosario will appear to be a far more important place than

what many who have seen it ten or fifteen years ago may imagine.

A great business, embracing many of the elements of what I must term a reckless speculation, is being carried on in real estate in and about this city, and land has risen in many places to higher prices than it has attained to in Buenos Aires. Though many good purchases have been made, and though it is evident that money is often turned to great advantage in this business, it is difficult to see how some will escape burning their fingers badly in the long run. Far too much is taken for granted by those who buy at anything like high prices with the view of getting their returns in course of time.

A sad accident occurred on the 2nd inst. while some men were engaged working at the port here. Part of the embankment gave way and several tons of earth fell upon them, killing one man on the spot and fatally injuring another. Happily, the rest of the laborers were engaged at some distance from the scene of the catastrophe, for had it been otherwise there might have been a score or more of victims.

The fall of gold has had a most depressing effect on the produce business in this market, and operations are very limited at prices which can not be called satisfactory. There have been no quotations for new wool up to the present.

Hoping to have some more cheerful intelligence to communicate in my next.

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

W.

HOME RULE IN BRAZIL.

Next to the amelioration of the national finances the subject of most general interest to the nation outside the slave question is a reform of the municipality (county administrations, now fettered with many restrictions on their autonomy and deprived of financial means. A bill for the enlargement of these means and of the functions and powers of the municipal chambers was promised in the Emperor's speech at the opening of the Legislature, but so far the Government has not brought any in. Both parties are agreed on the need of this reform, but they are divided upon the question of the franchise, the liberals being desirous to enlarge it so as to embrace all who can read and write, while the conservatives scout all idea of any approach to universal suffrage, and show little disposition to yield anything to the claims of commerce, manufactures and trades to representation. The Saraiva electoral law of 1879 was a great blunder of the liberal party. In the endeavor to liberate the country from the evils of unanimous chambers elected indirectly by serfs of the planters, without intelligence and without power to resist a government police armed with the terrible powers of arbitrary impressment and criminal prosecutions, the liberals consented to a law which disqualified nine-tenths of the Brazilian voters, but still, as was proved in the late elections, left it in the power of an unscrupulous government to exclude its opponents from the Chamber. Now they see their error when powerless to remedy it.—Correspondent of the *New York Herald*.

THE TRANSANDINE RAILWAY.

A corresponded from Chili writes as follows: 'The Senate have commenced the discussion of Don Miguel Fierro's petition in which he asks certain concessions for the construction of the Transandine Railway. We understand that Señor Fierro is the representative of Clark and Co. The petitioner asks the State to grant a guarantee of 6 o/o on the capital to be invested on the Chilean side of the mountains, the capital not to exceed 4 million dollars. The expenses are calculated at \$30,000 to the kilometre.

It is also requested that the value of the dollar be invariably 36 pence English money. It is intended that the line be a broad gauge of 5 feet 6 inches. Nearly all the Argentine and Chilean lines are of the same gauge. It is certain that the Senate will grant the petition and pass the bill. It would appear that Messrs. Clark and Co. are still in doubt as to the situation of the line, whether to form a junction with the Chilean Southern line in Tumbel, province of La Concepcion, or whether another way will be more acceptable. Whatever may be its situation there can be no doubt of the advantages that would accrue from its construction to Chili and the Argentine Republic. No matter what expenses may be incurred in the construction of the line it is money well spent.'

A CURE FOR DIPHTHERIA.

We are indebted to the kindness of a camp friend for the following clipping. As he remarks, the remedy is very simple and may be worth trying:—

'A correspondent of a Victoria paper writes, that should you or any of your family be attacked with diphtheria do not be alarmed, as it is easily cured without a doctor. When it was raging in England a few years ago I accompanied Dr. Fields on his rounds to witness the so-called 'wonderful cures' he performed, while the patients of others were dropping on all sides. The remedy to be so rapid must be simple. All he took with him was powder of sulphur and a quill, and with these he cured every patient without exception. He puts a teaspoonful of flour of brimstone into a wine glass of water, and stirred it with his finger instead of a spoon, as the sulphur does not readily amalgamate with water. When the sulphur was well mixed he gave it as a gargle, and in ten minutes the patient was out of danger. Brimstone kills every species of fungus in man, beast and plant in a few minutes. Instead of spitting out the gargle he recommended the swallowing of it. In extreme cases, in which he had been called just in the nick of time, when the fungus was too nearly closing to allow the gargling, he blew the sulphur through a quill into the throat, and after the fungus had shrunk to allow of it then the gargling. He has never lost a patient from diphtheria. If a patient cannot gargle take a live coal, put it on a shovel, and sprinkle a spoonful or two of flour brimstone at a time upon it, let the sufferer inhale it, holding the head over it, and the fungus will die. If plentifully used the whole room may be filled almost to suffocation, the patient can walk about in it, inhaling the fumes with the doors and windows shut. This mode of fumigating a room with sulphur has often cured most violent attacks of cold in the head, chest, etc., at any time, and is recommended in cases of consumption and asthma.

HOW TO GUARD AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

1. If one is subject to catarrh, or inflammatory affections of the throat, especial care should be paid to the condition of the general health and to the general hygienic surroundings. There is reason to believe that diphtheria originates spontaneously in such persons when the system is debilitated from any cause.

2. During the existence of diphtheria avoid crowded gatherings in badly-ventilated rooms, as in theatres, public halls, and even churches. This is of especial importance, and during cold weather.

3. Procure thorough ventilation and perfect cleanliness of nurseries, kindergartens, school-rooms, and other places where children are cared for. Parents should make it their special business to secure these in the home and nursery, and to see that those in charge of schools, &c. are also mindful of these important matters. Children are more subject to diphtheria than adults, and the disease is more fatal with them; hence the necessity for these precautions on their behalf.

4. During the existence of a case of diphtheria in the neighborhood, do not neglect any soreness of the throat, however slight, until assured of its harmless nature by the family physician.

4. Unless absolutely necessary, do not come into contact with, or inhale the breath of, one sick with sore throat. Avoid kissing, or eating and drinking in common with such a sick person.

6. Diphtheria has so often appeared where uncleanly conditions have prevailed, when it could not be traced to continuous propagation by contagion, that its relation to filth as a cause may be assumed for sanitary purposes. It is immaterial whether the filth exists in visible and disgusting forms, such as the garbage heap, the cesspool, or the privy-vault, or in the invisible and possibly inodorous gases from an ill-constructed sewer, from decaying vegetables in the cellar, or in the poisonous exhalations from the human breath and body in unventilated rooms. All these undoubted causes of ill-health should be at once abated.

7. Because of the fact stated in No. 3, an adult may venture, when necessary, to come in contact with a case of diphtheria; but no child should ever be so exposed, either directly or indirectly. Adults who are compelled to visit such cases should take the precaution to bathe and change clothing before going near a child. Children should be prevented from entering the water-closet or privy into which diphtheria discharges are thrown, even after disinfection. In short, they should be removed at once, and definitely, from any possibility of contagion during the existence of a case. All diphtheria matters should be at once, and thoroughly disinfected by carbolic acid, fire, or other efficient methods.

8. Cats, dogs, cows, swine, and some other of the lower animals, are known to be subject to diphtheria, and fatal cases among human beings have been contracted from them. Avoid, therefore, having anything to do with a cat, dog, cow, hog, or other animal suffering from any throat disease until it is known not to be diphtheria.

9. Outbreaks of diphtheria have been traced to the carriage of the contagion by the wind. Therefore it is advisable to close the windows and doors, and avoid as much as possible the side of a house toward a known infected house or locality, especially during the prevalence of high winds from that direction.

10. There are no antidotes for diphtheria. The resort to such can do no possible good, and may lead to harm.

AN IMPERIAL DUKE.

GUZMAN BLANCO'S SON-IN-LAW.

The *New York Herald* gives up a column of cablegrams to an account of a trifling thing—the marriage of the Duc de Morny and a daughter of Señor Guzman Blanco, a South-American expatriate. It is evident that the *Herald's* cable service must be idle just now. Otherwise, electricity would be to dear to be used so lavishly in reporting the marriage of the disreputable son of the disreputable hanger-on of the wretched court of the second empire. 'The wonderful combination of fabrics, jewels, and flowers,' says the *Herald* editorially, 'doubtless exhibited the best skill and taste of Paris, and it is no wonder that even the fair Parisiennes have, for a little time, been captured by a spirit akin to envy.'

The 'fair Parisiennes' would be very foolish to envy the bride of a *roué*, who not long ago caused a notorious Russian actress to kill herself in his apartments, and who amused Republican court circles by appearing in the dress of a female ballet dancer. The Duc's father was one of the foremost of the creatures that basked in the rays of the imperial throne. He passed as a son of Queen Hortense, and shamelessly emblazoned a *hortensia* on his carriage panel.

The time for the *Herald's* elaborate telegrams about shoddy splendor has gone. The gilded shame which flaunted in Paris, and found admirers and accessories in New York among men and their female partners surfeited with stolen relics and luxury, is interesting no more. Cora Pearl, in Paris, and the Fisk females that were in New York, and other unmentionable wretches, have gone out of sight. The hospital, the madhouse, and the jail, have eaten up the remnants of a season when scarlet and gold, imperial dignity and American-imitators of sham aristocracy, flaunted in Paris, and danced on the verge of the abyss of hell.—*New York Freeman's Journal*.

THE EXILED FRENCH PRINCES.

The members of the House of Bonaparte affected by the vote of the French Chamber are:

Prince Napoleon and his wife Princess Clotilde of Savoy, and their children—Prince Victor, Prince Louis and Princess Marie. Princess Matilde (Princess de San Donato).

Prince Roland Bonaparte, son of the late Prince Pierre Bonaparte.

Of the House of France (Orléans-Bourbon):

Prince Philippe (Comte de Paris) and wife, Princess Isabelle de Montpensier, and children—Princess Amélie (Crown Princess of Portugal), Prince Philippe (Duke of Orleans), Princess Hélène, Princess Isabelle, Princess Louise, Prince Ferdinand.

Prince Robert (Duc de Chartres) and his wife, Prince François de Joinville and children, Prince Henri, Princess Marguerite, Prince Jean.

Prince Louis (Duc de Nemours) and his wife, Princess Victorine de Saxe-Coburg et Gotha and children.

Prince Ferdinand Philippe (Duc d'Alencod), his wife Princess Sophia of Bavaria and children—Princess Louise, Prince Emmanuel, Princess Marguerite (Princess Czartoryski), Princess Blanche.

Prince François (Prince de Joinville) his wife, Princess Françoise of Brazil, and children—Princess Françoise (Duchess de Chartres), Prince Pierre (Duc de Penthièvre).

The other branches of the Bourbon family are non-resident in France.

The Comte de Paris formerly occupied York House, where the Princess Amélie was born, and which is now in the possession of the Right Hon. M. E. Grant Duff, Governor of Madras. Orleans House, the former residence of the Duc d'Angoulême, is at present occupied by Mrs William Cunard.—*The London Daily Telegraph*.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Cavalry regiments in the Prussian army are being carefully drilled in the art of swimming their horses across rivers. At the word 'dismount' the soldiers divest themselves of their clothing, which with their weapons, etc., is placed upon a raft, which is swiftly ferried across the river, while the men take the horses by the head with one hand and swim with the other. The feat is said to be performed with the utmost precision and rapidity, whole regiments crossing and re-crossing in an astonishingly short time.

Mr. Parnell receives letters every day menacing him with injury or assassination for the efforts to 'dismember the Empire.' He has not, however, solicited police protection or called public attention to his perilous position. He is escorted everywhere he goes in his campaign work by a bodyguard of personal friends, all stalwart young Irishmen, who say they feel perfectly able to take care of him and of themselves.

A poor Franciscan monk, who is pronounced another Savanarola, has been creating a profound sensation in Pisa. The

London Tablet says that during the discourses in the gay Italian city, work ceased as on feast days; lawyers, men of business, and workmen left their occupations to go and hear him. Lectures, even those of freethinking professors, were not given, in order to allow the students to assist at the sermons. And these thousands of hearers, composed of all classes of society, hanging on his lips, shed involuntary tears, and beside themselves with admiration, broke out, notwithstanding the sanctity of the church, into cries of applause.

Mr. Justin McCarthy will start on a lecturing tour in the United States in September.

The Roman correspondent of the Liverpool Catholic Times, writes:

"On Thursday morning (17th ult.), while the Viaticum was being brought from the Church of the Maddalena (Rome), with that very limited escort permitted by the Prefect of Rome, the priest in the Plaza San Liguí Dei Francesi, met a battalion of soldiers. By order of the commanding officers the soldiers drew up in line and rendered military honors to the Blessed Sacrament, and the guard at the entrance to the Senate did the same. The priest, stopping for a moment, blessed the battalion. This is in all probability the first time that such an act has been recorded in Rome since the entrance of the Italians, and shows a disposition in the mind of the military authority to respect the sentiments of the vast majority of the Roman citizens, and to observe the first article of the statute which declares the Catholic religion to be the religion of the State."

Earl Cairns, better known by his former title of Lord Garmoye, and better still by the parody "Lord Gumboil," who will be remembered as the young man who was forced to pay the actress, Miss Fortescue, \$50,000 for damages to her blighted affections, has just met with another rebuff in the matrimonial line. His engagements with a New York belle, Miss Adele Grant, was announced some months ago, and the trousseau of the bride-elect was described as something beyond the wildest dreams of the milliner. It is now announced that the match is off, the lady's parents deciding, at the eleventh hour, that the noble youth's title was not a sufficient compensation for the payment of such a dowry as he demanded in exchange. Earl Cairns need not be discouraged; such instances of temporary insanity are not common among fashionable New York parents, and he will find many a rich and pretty American girl willing to accept his coronet and the vacancy beneath it, in return for her beauty and her millions.

Mr. Matthew Arnold's recent article against Home Rule has called forth many comments in the press. Some of Mr. Arnold's references to history are surprisingly inaccurate. The dual arrangement entered into between Austria and Hungary was, he says, a necessity, "because Hungary was the bigger of the two." Hungary is a vague word, but whether we take it to mean the Magyar people or the Transleithan kingdom, the statement quoted is incorrect. The German subjects of the Hapsburg Kaiser greatly outnumber the Magyars—so, for that matter, do the Slavs—and the Cisleithan kingdom is considerably superior in population as well as wealth to the other moiety of the Austro-Hungarian empire. As to the assertion that the Northern States did not, after the suppression of the rebellion, give the Southern States a separate Parliament, this is mere word juggling. Every Southern State was permitted to re-establish its own Legislature, possessing functions identical with those which Mr. Gladstone would yield to an Irish Parliament at Dublin.

A collector of curiosities wants to get the original brush with which the signs of the times were painted.

ST. JACOB'S OIL

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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

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

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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. | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. |
| P. CONSTITUCION salida | 6 35 | 7 20 | 9 01 | 11 01 | 15 30 | 15 55 | 6 07 | 6 10 | 10 10 | 10 15 | 10 45 |
| Lomas | 7 27 | 8 12 | 9 29 | 11 29 | 15 44 | 16 09 | 6 17 | 6 20 | 10 20 | 10 25 | 10 55 |
| Temperley, (Emp. La Plata y Cañuelas) | 7 31 | 8 16 | 9 33 | 11 33 | 15 48 | 16 23 | 6 21 | 6 24 | 10 24 | 10 29 | 10 59 |
| LA PLATA | 7 35 | 8 20 | 9 37 | 11 37 | 15 52 | 16 27 | 6 25 | 6 28 | 10 28 | 10 33 | 11 03 |
| Cañuelas | 7 39 | 8 24 | 9 41 | 11 41 | 16 06 | 16 31 | 6 29 | 6 32 | 10 32 | 10 37 | 11 07 |
| Burzaco | 7 43 | 8 28 | 9 45 | 11 45 | 16 10 | 16 35 | 6 33 | 6 36 | 10 36 | 10 41 | 11 11 |
| San Vicente | 7 47 | 8 32 | 9 49 | 11 49 | 16 14 | 16 39 | 6 37 | 6 40 | 10 40 | 10 45 | 11 15 |
| Altamirano Empalme | 7 51 | 8 36 | 9 53 | 11 53 | 16 18 | 16 43 | 6 41 | 6 44 | 10 44 | 10 49 | 11 19 |
| Chascomús | 7 55 | 8 40 | 9 57 | 11 57 | 16 22 | 16 47 | 6 45 | 6 48 | 10 48 | 10 53 | 11 23 |
| Dolores | 7 59 | 8 44 | 10 01 | 12 01 | 16 26 | 16 51 | 6 49 | 6 52 | 10 52 | 10 57 | 11 27 |
| MAIPU (Empal. Mar del Plata) | 8 03 | 8 48 | 10 05 | 12 05 | 16 30 | 16 55 | 6 53 | 6 56 | 10 56 | 11 01 | 11 31 |
| Ayacucho | 8 07 | 8 52 | 10 09 | 12 09 | 16 34 | 16 59 | 6 57 | 7 00 | 10 60 | 11 05 | 11 35 |
| Tandil | 8 11 | 8 56 | 10 13 | 12 13 | 16 38 | 17 03 | 7 01 | 7 04 | 11 04 | 11 09 | 11 39 |
| Jurez | 8 15 | 9 00 | 10 17 | 12 17 | 16 42 | 17 07 | 7 05 | 7 08 | 11 08 | 11 13 | 11 43 |
| TRES ARROYOS | 8 19 | 9 04 | 10 21 | 12 21 | 16 46 | 17 11 | 7 09 | 7 12 | 11 12 | 11 17 | 11 47 |
| Salido | 8 23 | 9 08 | 10 25 | 12 25 | 16 50 | 17 15 | 7 13 | 7 16 | 11 16 | 11 21 | 11 51 |
| Jurez | 8 27 | 9 12 | 10 29 | 12 29 | 16 54 | 17 19 | 7 17 | 7 20 | 11 20 | 11 25 | 11 55 |
| Tandil | 8 31 | 9 16 | 10 33 | 12 33 | 16 58 | 17 23 | 7 21 | 7 24 | 11 24 | 11 29 | 11 59 |
| Ayacucho | 8 35 | 9 20 | 10 37 | 12 37 | 17 02 | 17 27 | 7 25 | 7 28 | 11 28 | 11 33 | 12 03 |
| MAIPU (Empal. Mar del Plata) | 8 39 | 9 24 | 10 41 | 12 41 | 17 06 | 17 31 | 7 29 | 7 32 | 11 32 | 11 37 | 12 07 |
| Dolores | 8 43 | 9 28 | 10 45 | 12 45 | 17 10 | 17 35 | 7 33 | 7 36 | 11 36 | 11 41 | 12 11 |
| Chascomús | 8 47 | 9 32 | 10 49 | 12 49 | 17 14 | 17 39 | 7 37 | 7 40 | 11 40 | 11 45 | 12 15 |
| Altamirano Empalme | 8 51 | 9 36 | 10 53 | 12 53 | 17 18 | 17 43 | 7 41 | 7 44 | 11 44 | 11 49 | 12 19 |
| San Vicente | 8 55 | 9 40 | 10 57 | 12 57 | 17 22 | 17 47 | 7 45 | 7 48 | 11 48 | 11 53 | 12 23 |
| Burzaco | 8 59 | 9 44 | 11 01 | 13 01 | 17 26 | 17 51 | 7 49 | 7 52 | 11 52 | 11 57 | 12 27 |
| Cañuelas | 9 03 | 9 48 | 11 05 | 13 05 | 17 30 | 17 55 | 7 53 | 7 56 | 11 56 | 12 01 | 12 31 |
| LA PLATA | 9 07 | 9 52 | 11 09 | 13 09 | 17 34 | 17 59 | 7 57 | 8 00 | 11 60 | 12 05 | 12 35 |
| Temperley (Emp. La Plata y Cañuelas) | 9 11 | 9 56 | 11 13 | 13 13 | 17 38 | 18 03 | 8 01 | 8 04 | 12 04 | 12 09 | 12 39 |
| Lomas | 9 15 | 10 00 | 11 17 | 13 17 | 17 42 | 18 07 | 8 05 | 8 08 | 12 08 | 12 13 | 12 43 |
| P. CONSTITUCION llegada | 7 30 | 8 15 | 9 32 | 11 32 | 15 45 | 16 20 | 6 10 | 6 13 | 10 13 | 10 18 | 10 48 |

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

Plaza Constitución, Abril 1º de 1886.

SAM ABBOTT

Gerente



THE RESULT OF THE USE OF
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THE "Southern Cross," No. 336 CALLE FLORIDA (Corner of Tucuman.)

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

TERMS.

Cash (yearly)..... \$80 m/n
Credit..... 9-50 —
Monthly..... 0-75 —

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10TH, 1886.

The Dean gratefully acknowledges the receipt of \$40 m/n from a friend near Anchorena railway station. The money is for the poor, and the charitable donor requests that his name be not published.

On the Feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin a solemn High Mass was sung by Dean Dillon in the chapel of the Sacred Heart Convent. It was quite a gala day for the community and pupils, being the twenty-fifth anniversary of the religious profession of the Rev. Mother Superior, Madam Fitzgerald. The Blessed Sacrament was exposed after Mass and the Dean addressed an appropriate discourse to the Sisters and pupils. We join in the many congratulations offered to the distinguished, amiable, and saintly Rev. Mother on the celebration of her silver jubilee.

All our readers will be grieved to hear, as we are to announce it, that the terrible pestilence of diphtheria has again brought sorrow and mourning into the bosom of several Irish families in the north. It came like an angel of death and swept off three Irish boys in the school of the Salesian fathers before the parents or friends of some of them had time to bid them a last farewell. But its ravages were not confined to San Nicolas, for it made its appearance in the neighbouring partido of Ramallo and suddenly a child of Mr. Peter Fortune and two sons of Mr. Andrew Keane were victims. The parents and friends of the deceased have our most sincere sympathy in their great loss and sorrow.

Several provincial papers assert that apocryphal letters purporting to have been written by Governor D'Amico, and strongly recommending the electors to vote for Dr. Achaval, have been circulated through the camp. If this be true, we hope Dr. D'Amico for the honor of his name will repudiate the forged documents. Falsehood and intrigue are the most powerful levers on which the «jefe de partido» now depends to keep himself and his followers in power.

The Governor of the Province has sent a note to the President of the Provincial Bank in La Plata congratulating him on the increased credits of the Bank in London, and hoping that this fact will induce Mr. Hueyo, President of the Bank in this city, to continue his financial policy outside the sphere of party politics.

This is a hint to the directors of the bank that the funds should not be given away or lent for political purposes, and indicates very clearly that Governor D'Amico does not approve of the corruption patronised by Dr. Rocha. In this Governor D'Amico is acting the part of an honest man, and he well deserves the gratitude of the province of Buenos Aires for the manly attitude he has assumed in respect to the candidates Paz and Achaval. Hitherto Dr. Rocha had the bank at his entire disposal, and he made use of it as if it were his private property. It is nearly time to say «hands off.»

All Buenos Aires is turned into an enormous auction mart. Every man, woman and child are buying land and stock shares. One newspaper explains the phenomenon by the closing of the

lotteries, and sighs for the days when a man could invest his money on a chance of «veinte mil para mañana.» These, says our colleague, were the safety valves through which the gambling spirit of the population found vent. Now we are boiling over with speculative fury, and there is danger that the engine will burst unless *rouge et noir* and the lottery dodge come to the rescue. Sad alternative; but of two evils choose the less. We prefer the land speculation to the lottery.

We have once more to appeal to the Superintendent of the Post-office to comply with his duty and to consult for the public interests. In certain districts of the city to which we send the *Southern Cross* by post the paper is seldom or never delivered. There is, for example, one block near the Balvanera Church where about half-a-dozen of our subscribers reside, and they are constantly complaining of non-delivery. We have even gone so far as to hand over the papers to the sorter, and he assured us he took a note of them before the postman took charge of them for distribution, nevertheless, these copies of the *Southern Cross* never reached their destination. This all comes of entrusting the most important public offices to incompetent officials. In all the public departments of business in this city the grossest spirit of favoritism prevails, and a postman may readily throw the papers under his feet and snap his fingers at the public if he only have an understanding with some one in power. In England and North America the employees of the post-office are all trained to business and all are promoted or degraded according to merit. In this country merit is of the very least importance in the appointment of a public official.

La Nacion notes that the captain of the port has not a single steamer of which he may dispose in bad weather or any emergency. If any serious accident had occurred in the storm this week persons in distress might have appealed to the port authorities in vain.

We have received a copy of a beautiful Catholic work entitled «Christian Symbols and Stories of the Saints as illustrated in Art.» by Clara Erskine Clement, edited by Miss Katherine E. Conway, with numerous descriptive illustrations. We have only had time to glance at the work and we shall probably review it more at length at our leisure. For the present it will be sufficient to say that we have not opened a page of the book without being tempted to dwell on the charms it unfolds. It is replete with the most useful and curious information in connection with our holy religion. The origin and significance of Christian symbols are explained with the most extraordinary minuteness, and the development of art in religion is finely and accurately described. The legends and stories of the saints are most select and instructive. We have no hesitation in saying that the work should find a place in every Catholic family. It may not be out of place to add that the lady who edits the work is an Irish-American of distinguished literary fame and sister of the directress of the «Colegio Americano» in this city, where many of the daughters of the most respectable Argentine families are being educated.

PRICES.

Of the many evils which an unstable currency produces not the least is the pretext it affords for raising the prices of articles in everyday use. With the rise in the premium in gold it was natural to expect that there should be a proportionate rise in the price of goods. Of this there could be no reasonable complaint, but the evil is that when prices reach the highest figure they generally remain so. Merchants and tradesmen have always combined to fix

prices at a certain standard, and even to this day the price of bread and butcher's meat is regulated by a jury of vendors rather than the balance of supply and demand in some parts of the United Kingdom. The price of cattle and wheat may fall, but it makes no change whatever in the charges of the baker and the butcher. Something similar is occurring here just now. When gold is at a premium of 23 the nominal prices are the same and in some cases higher than when the premium was at 65. We say the nominal prices, because it is plain even to the most obtuse mind that the real price rises in proportion to the fall in the premium. We are well aware that the price of live stock is to-day some fifty per cent higher than it was six months ago, but it is not that which makes the price of meat almost as dear in Buenos Aires as in the great cities of Europe or North America. It is owing in the first place to the high rate of taxation, and in the next place to the depreciated paper money, and the tacit or explicit understanding among the dealers to maintain the standard of the highest price to which the article attained. It is thus, too, that landlords raise their rents in town and camp on the plea that they are receiving less value in gold; but when times are changed and the paper currency is of more value, there is not a thought of reducing the rent to what it was originally. This is the species of slavery Dr. Craeghe so eloquently denounced in his lecture before the English Literary Society a few weeks ago. The rich man seeks out a plausible pretext for raising the rent. The poor man, dazzled by appearances and hoping that the currency will remain at the present rate, accepts the conditions. He bargains say to pay 16,000 paper dollars. The fortunes of the Republic undergo a change, and the fortune of the poor man is also changed, but in an inverse order. The landlord sticks to the amount agreed upon and tenant has no alternative but to pay, or rather to promise to pay, a promise which, it is unnecessary to say, he cannot always fulfill. The rich man becomes thus morally if not legally the owner of the poor man, and the position of the latter is little better than that of the slaves in Brazil or Cuba.

Prices of all kinds easily run up, but it is not so easy to reduce them to their normal level. Most, if not all, the merchants and shopkeepers of Buenos Aires are now receiving some twenty-five per cent more for their goods than they received a few months ago, and the public can do nothing but grin and bear it. The remedy will no doubt come some day, when competition in trade will oblige vendors to dispose of their goods at the real value, but a long time must intervene before that competition is established, during which time the monopolists can pocket their enormous profits.

ARGENTINE FINANCE REPORT.

The Minister of Finance submits his report to Congress for 1885, as follows:

The wind-up of the financial year is much more satisfactory than could have been expected, for although a few unfavorable symptoms remain they are disappearing by degrees as the country advances in recovery. The suspension of specie payments in January 1885 caused some disorder in commercial operations, at the same time that the Budget was out of equilibrium owing to costly public works then in progress. To add to our difficulties there was an alarming state of affairs in Europe which threatened to result in a war between two great powers. All these things affected our market, driving up gold to an unprecedented premium, and as we could not avert the evils we sought to minimise them.

We might have expected a decline of imports. Nevertheless, they fall little short of those of 1884, which may be ascribed to

the increase of population and of wealth. If there should be a decline, we shall indeed lose something in import dues, but the country will have gained by the development of local industries.

In the tables of accounts annexed the hon. Chamber will perceive that «special credits» over-set our financial equilibrium; leaving a deficit of 2 millions. This system of voting moneys outside the Budget is enough to throw the finances of any country into disorder. (Hear, hear.)

The debt of the Republic on Dec. 31 1885 was:

| | |
|----------------|---------------|
| Internal | \$ 47,137,764 |
| Foreign | 71,194,032 |
| Total | 118,541,796 |

The financial year of 1886 (April 1st) began with a consolidated debt of \$121,132,000 being a reduction of \$538,000 as compared with April 1885, the sums amortised exceeding the new loans emitted.

The floating debt amounts to \$25,901,825; which we propose to reduce to \$20,169,430 by withdrawing 1 million treasury bills and devoting to the same purpose the surplus of the Pellegrini loan. This loan gives a net product of \$34,276,451, and the works proposed to be done will cost only \$29,577,393, leaving a surplus of \$4,699,058. The floating debt in May 1885 was 17 1/2 millions, and its increase since then is simply the effect of expenditure that was unprovided for. Meantime we had a treasury balance in December 1885 amounting to \$5,162,000; besides 3 1/2 millions the value of our Central Argentine railway shares pledged in Europe, and if these be set off against floating debt we find the latter reduced to 12 millions.

As regards the Pellegrini loan it was hampered by difficulties. Nevertheless the first moiety was issued in London last Christmas at 80, and as the quotation is now 84 we may fairly expect that the second half to be issued in October 1886 will be at a figure above 80.

The revenue of 1885 produced 4 millions less than our estimates, viz.:

| Estimates | Product |
|---------------|---------------|
| \$ 40,494,184 | \$ 36,416,132 |

The actual receipts in 1884 amounted to \$37,724,400, from which it appears that there has been a decline of \$1,308,000, or 3 1/2 per cent.

It is worthy of note that the revenue collected in the first 4 months of the present year amounts to \$14,374,000, showing an excess of \$373,000 or 2 1/2 per cent over the estimates. That is to say down to April 30th the import dues were \$769,000 over estimates and the Andine and Tucuman railways \$340,000 below, the other items showing little variation.

In ten years we find import dues have risen 140 per cent, while those of exports have declined, viz.:

| Import dues | Export dues |
|-------------------|--------------|
| \$ 1876 9,577,728 | \$ 2,591,835 |
| 1879 12,844,738 | 2,887,363 |
| 1882 16,937,794 | 3,887,848 |
| 1885 23,205,975 | 2,375,812 |

The export dues were reduced one-half by the tariff for 1885: the value of merchandise exported was 21 per cent greater than in 1884.

City taxes show a favorable progress: the quota (80 per cent) of trade licenses and property tax received by Government having grown thus:

| Patentes | Contribucion | Total |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|
| \$ 1882: 513,790 | \$ 903,848 | \$ 1,417,638 |
| 1885: 778,088 | 1,259,441 | 2,037,529 |

This shows an increase of 44 per cent in 3 years, and we hope to get more out of the «Contribucion» by a better mode of levying in 1887.

The Post-office and telegraphs last year produced \$830,000, an increase of 11 per cent over the preceding year, but left a loss of \$635,000 excess of expenses over receipts.

The Great Northern and Andine Railways show a growing income, viz.:

| Great Northern | Andine | Total |
|------------------|------------|------------|
| \$ 1880: 644,000 | \$ 158,000 | \$ 802,000 |
| 1883: 1,171,000 | 418,000 | 1,589,000 |
| 1885: 1,535,000 | 1,009,000 | 2,544,000 |

The water supply of Buenos Aires produced \$320,000, but the working expenses absorbed 70 per cent. As soon as the city improvements are concluded this tax will produce much more.

The total expenditure in 1885 amounted to \$54,329,000 including \$17,574,000 for extraordinary purposes, such as public works: the sums spent in the various departments were:

| | \$ |
|-----------------------|------------|
| Interior.... | 20,153,078 |
| Finance .. | 17,744,310 |
| War | 7,373,808 |
| Marine | 3,697,252 |
| Instruction. | 4,896,364 |
| Foreign Affairs | 464,662 |
| Total | 54,329,474 |

The chief items of expenditure may also be summed up as follows:

| | \$ |
|------------------------------|------------|
| Railway, bridges, etc. | 15,070,000 |
| Public debt .. | 15,701,000 |
| Army and navy.. | 9,826,000 |
| Schools | 3,591,000 |
| General Administration | 10,141,474 |
| Total | 54,329,474 |

The commerce of the Republic in 1885 was 12 1/2 millions over the preceding year, viz.:

| | 1884 | 1885 |
|------------|-------------|-------------|
| Imports .. | 94,056,000 | 92,222,000 |
| Exports .. | 68,030,000 | 82,290,000 |
| | 162,086,000 | 174,512,000 |

There was an increase of 21 per cent in exports, the chief items were:

| | 1884 | 1885 |
|------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Wool in lbs | 251 | 283 |
| Meat, tons.. | 18,870 | 32,056 |
| Tallow, do.. | 14,332 | 23,260 |
| Wheat, do.. | 113,500 | 88,400 |
| Maize, do.. | 113,700 | 197,900 |
| Linseed, do.. | 34,000 | 69,400 |
| Cow hides, no. | 2,350,000 | 2,743,000 |
| Sheep-skins, mln lbs.. | 55 | 69 |

The tonnage entries sum up to 6 1/2 million tons, viz.:

| | Tons |
|------------------|-----------|
| Foreign ports .. | 3,601,000 |
| River trade | 2,995,000 |
| | 6,596,000 |

This is an increase of one million tons over 1884. The entries of steamers and sailing vessels show thus:

| | Tons |
|----------------|-----------|
| Steamers | 5,150,000 |
| Sailing | 1,446,000 |
| Total | 6,596,000 |

W. Pacheco.

SUNDAY CLOSING IN LA PLATA.

There is nothing so appalling to the Christian mind as the utter neglect of observance of the Sabbath which has gone on increasing until the division of time into weeks is almost obliterated from the memory. Were it not for a conventional arrangement, one-half the population of Buenos Aires would not know there was such a day as Sunday. That sacred command which is as old as Genesis is now more and more ignored amongst us, until the land-marks are becoming effaced, and a stranger coming into our city cannot well discern whether we are Christians or Pagans. Apart altogether from the sacred obligation of refraining from servile labor, the assigning of one day in the seven to rest is a most reasonable ordination and one with which man cannot easi-

ly dispense. Yet, by some strange perversion of nature, a large portion of the population of Buenos Aires continue to work on the Sabbath day. Sales and auctions are carried on, shops are kept open, and the unfortunate employes do not get one hour that they can call their own during the entire week. They are standing at the counter on Monday morning at 7 a.m., and are still in the same position at 11 p.m. on Sunday night. This is not good morally or physically for employer or employe. If the shops were all closed on Sundays and holy days the owners could do just as much business in the remaining days of the week, and the laborers might recruit their health by relaxation or innocent recreation and so return to work with strength and energy renewed. But such is the blind anti-Christian and selfish spirit of the day that men prefer to run counter to the commands of God even when obedience to them would be sure to promote their own worldly interests. We are glad to see that the rising and progressive city of La Plata is not likely to follow the example of Buenos Aires. The committee appointed to report as to the propriety of enforcing the outward observance of the Sabbath in that city have unanimously given their opinion in favor of the measure, and we may therefore soon hope to hear of the Municipal decree compelling the owners of shops to close on Sundays and holy days. This measure will reflect credit on the Municipality, and will not fail to benefit the shop keepers.

THE VICTIMS OF DIPHTHERIA.

Colegio San Nicolas,
San Nicolas de los Arroyos.
6th Sept., 1886.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

You have already heard of the mournful losses—of lives—sustained here by us. A few words concerning the dear deceased won't be uninteresting, perhaps, to many of your readers—their friends. Hence my inclination to trouble you for the insertion of the following lines, which are intended as a slight tribute due to the cherished memory of my fond pupils, and a repetition of my sincere, hearty condolence with their parents and numerous friends. Allow me to remark, before going farther, that if I have not written on this melancholy subject ere now, as some friends may have expected, I had sufficient reasons therefor. Fatigue of body and mind caused by the trying circumstances in which I have been placed within the last couple of weeks would have impeded my writing, no matter how much otherwise inclined. I need not mention other motives. For some time I believed that some other body might be narrating the sad account I am now about giving you, and be placing my own name upon the list of the victims made by the fearful pest which of late has visited San Nicolas, and this college in particular. Another reason for not having written earlier. However, it appears that my hour is not yet come and that God has been satisfied for the present with the privileged little band He was pleased to choose for Himself. This is the first time that diphtheria has made its appearance in this house, and the first time that the death of any student occurred since its establishment, now eleven years ago. It has been always noted for its comparative freedom, not only from deaths, but from diseases of every kind, even when these were most prevalent throughout the town. How the horrible epidemic broke out now, or how it originated is not, and cannot, I believe, be accounted for. Some persons would have it that the contagion was brought from Ramallo on the occasion of the football match recently played there; and they are inclined to believe so, owing to the coincidence of the first sufferer, poor John Eustace, becoming ill the day after his return from the

play. Other persons allege other motives. Who is right cannot easily be decided, I believe. One thing seems quite certain though, to me at least, viz.: that death was to come in some shape or another and steal away, just now, four of our best and most estimable boys, and that no human power could have averted the sorrowful event. I am confirmed in this belief by the attentive consideration of the circumstances which preceded and accompanied the deaths of my dear pupils. If you know the same, I am sure that you would agree with me in this belief, as would any other sensible person considering these circumstances.

The names of the boys who died, who were called to exchange their place and prospects in this with happier ones in a happier world, were: John Eustace, San Pedro; D. Lalame, Pergamino; Matthew Lynch, Pergamino (partido), and finally, William Grennon, Pavon. These were, with exception of Lalame, nearly of the same age, in advanced classes, and were going through their course of studies most satisfactorily and successfully. I do not exaggerate when I assure you that each of them was gifted to no ordinary extent with the grand qualities of heart, mind and body which render youth peculiarly attractive. They were severally the pride and joy of their respective families, and in them were centered most consoling hopes, most joyous aspirations. It has pleased our Lord that neither these fond hopes nor cherished aspirations should ever be realized. We shall not demand why, but rather, listening to the teaching of our Christian Faith, adore the impenetrable decrees of Providence and believe that they are for the greater good and happiness alike of children, parents, and friends.

To Irish Catholic parents few, if any, arguments would be necessary to be brought forward in proof of this fact, and to those parents whose lot it was to see their children pass to another life within the walls of this house it is superfluous I am convinced to make any reference to the subject, for I have already substantial proofs of their perfect resignation to the Divine Will. And, indeed, it could not be otherwise; for any parents such as those of Mr. Grennon and Mr. Lynch, who had the satisfaction of assisting their children all through their illness and seeing them receive all the care and attention that was considered necessary to save life; any parents I say who should witness this, and see that all efforts were in vain would not have a particle of Christian sentiment in their hearts if they were not immediately convinced that the holy will of God was being accomplished in their regard.

The parents of John Eustace had not the satisfaction of arriving in time to be present at his last moments. It was morally impossible; so suddenly, alas! was the poor boy taken away. But the assurance they received from the Superior of the College and the other priests who assisted poor John in his dying moments and saw him breathe his soul into the hands of his Creator, happy and resigned, and after being fortified by all the rites of the Church, this, I say, was sufficient for those truly Christian parents to feel also resigned and happy at the lot of their dear boy, and to give such a proof of the profound feelings of religion which animated them in this respect as won't be soon forgotten by all those who witnessed it.

Of the four deaths that occurred that of J. Eustace's was by far the most sudden and unexpected. The M.D. who attended him always treated his indisposition as very trifling, as an ordinary sore throat, the natural result of a severe cold, which the worthy scientist assured us should have passed away as it came, even without the use of any extraordinary care or remedies. Every successive day during the bare seven that he was suffering, John was found to be improving, so much so that on the eve of his death the doctor considered

his visits were not further necessary and was resolved not to repeat them. On the morning of the 22nd at a very early hour, John got insensibly a change for the worse, though to those who saw him in that state the change seemed for the better. For my own part I felt assured that the dear patient almost recovered, and that he would be able to get out of bed the same day. The short space of one hour and a half made me change my opinion. John's countenance had become discolored, his lips pallid, his usually rosy features blue, and his breathing difficult. Two doctors are called in all haste; they come, but alas all their efforts are futile. Within four hours from the moment of the change referred to above poor J. Eustace had terminated his mortal career.

A few hours previously Willie Grennon complained of a slight soreness in his throat, and at my recommendation reluctantly took to bed. He made known to me the feeling he experienced, though he made little of it at the time, and if I had not almost forced him to go to bed and care himself he would scarcely have done so. How little either he or I thought at that moment that on the same day a week hence he would have ceased to exist in this world, and still that was exactly what occurred. This same day poor little Lalame was also suffering, and though only one day confined to bed had evident signs of the ugly swelling in the throat which two days afterwards was to suffocate him.

The death of poor J. Eustace had, as you may imagine, something like the effect of a thunder-bolt on the whole community, and made them grow alert and be diffident of our doctor's opinions in future. A consultation is ordered, and for the first time we then hear the name of the redoubtable diphtheria. Precautions are immediately taken to prevent the spread among the other boys of the terrible infection, the first measure in that regard being the immediate dismissal of all the boys without bag or baggage. All those that could not leave immediately by the Buenos Aires and Rosario Railway are provided with comfortable lodgings in town for the night. And before news of the fact reached the municipal authorities our boys were many at their homes and all out of danger's way. When the municipal M.D. came to report on the matter at the usual evening recreation hour for the boys, instead of the gay, joyous band of playful youths he may have expected to meet he only saw a few solitary, silent priests and servants, whose melancholy appearance eloquently showed the anxiety of mind their hearts were a prey to. In a word, all was loneliness, all deep silence, and the scene to be witnessed all over the house was truly sad, and such as was never before witnessed here and never will again, I hope.

There we were, warned that from any moment thenceforward we might be excluded from the society and all relations with our friends without; abandoned, in a word, by all as pest-stricken, and with the prospect of succumbing in the meantime to the dreaded contagion. Any of the servants or of the community who feared contracting it were allowed by the Superior to go elsewhere, and notwithstanding, to the honor of all it may be said, not one of either left, but all showed a firm determination to await the result of the catastrophe, whatever it might be.

Fear of trespassing too much on your valuable space obliges me to pass over many details relative to this sad narrative. The following few days were to be memorable for us. The scenes witnessed during this time and the feelings experienced may be resumed in the following lines:

Gloom gather'd round us every hour
In this house of awful sorrow;
Each day lay darker and more dark
In the shadow of its morrow.
And yet no cloud that came passed on,
No yesterdays went by;
'Twas a storm that gather'd without wind,
Until it choked the sky.

We never named what we most feared;
It was only understood;
And we lived on an unspoken faith
That somehow God was good.

Yes! God was good, on that one thought
Day and night we kept leaning;
Yet we dared not put it into words
Lest it should lose its meaning.

We scarce breathed anything but grief;
We almost held our breath;
We were inwardly unmanned and numb'd
With the looking out for death.

Death did at last come in spite of all our efforts to keep it away. The San Nicolas M.D.'s were no longer trusted to. The services of Dr. Frend of Rosario are immediately engaged, and he is without delay on the scene of action, skilfully but vainly struggling against death. Things went on so well for a few days under the able direction and superior treatment of this eminent physician that joy and hope had succeeded to the opposite feelings in the hearts of all. We were already shouting victory and sounding high the praises of Dr. Frend, whom we reasonably regarded as the saviour of our dear boys. Two had died before he came and two yet lived; M. Lynch and W. Grennon. The former was then only beginning to feel the real effects of the disease, which afterwards pressed him harder than any of his companions. Perhaps, however, he was nearly over the crisis, and there was every hope of saving him when in a violent effort to cough he burst a blood-vessel, and immediate death was the result.

The death of his companions could not be kept concealed from W. Grennon. It was generally revealed by the loud wailing of friends, and this had a telling and, I fear, efficacious effect on poor Willie's heart towards hurrying him on to the grave. Notwithstanding all these shocks, however, he resisted till the ninth day of his illness, when a sad change came about for him also. He was already almost wholly cured of the ulcers in the throat, and all he needed was nourishment to give him strength and get him through the last tussle. The distance separating San Nicolas and Rosario rendered it impossible for Dr. Frend to arrive in time, and prepare for the new change, which in any case was rather tardily noticed to permit of his receiving due warning. Were it not for the difficulty of distance or separation it is almost certain, humanly speaking, that Dr. Frend would have brought his patient through the struggle all right. As it is, the highest praise is due to the excellent doctor, who at no slight inconvenience came daily, one occasion excepted, thereby showing himself a true friend of his patients in this difficult circumstance.

We hope to resume school business here on the 1st October. There will be a funeral Mass on the 29th for W. Grennon, in this chapel, at which we hope to see his schoolmates and friends.

I am, dear sir,

Yours very truly,
P. J. O'Grady.

GENERAL ITEMS.

The Banco Constructor de La Plata is an enterprise which has made great strides during the short term of its existence. It has already built several excellent houses which are rented at a high price, and it possesses many valuable sites in La Plata, Barracas, and Buenos Aires. We have received a copy of the latest report, by which it would appear the bank has a capital of one million national dollars paid-up, and keeps a reserve fund of \$32,492 m/n. The bank deals largely in the purchase and sale of land and household property. Such is the success of the business that its shares are now quoted at 50 per cent premium. Small savings are received in deposit from one dollar upwards, and good interest is paid. The Banco Constructor is a sample of what capital and enterprise when properly directed can do in this country.

It rained in town and some parts of the camp on Monday, and the wet, drizzling weather continued on Tuesday. On Wednesday rain came down in torrents, and it was general all over the entire province. As the weather was not cold, and the rain did not last too long, it is hoped the results will be beneficial. If cold weather should not set in, the sheep and cattle that have survived the inclement season have now a fair chance of improving.

The stormy weather which had continued for three days abated on Wednesday morning, & forthwith the movement in the port was something unprecedented. A German barque had her mast broken in the outer roads. All the small steamers in the port were employed in carrying messages. The whale-boat «La Paz» cut her moorings but the crew carried her safely into the Riachuelo. The steamer «Santa Cruz» is still grounded near San Fernando. The British barque «Singapore» ran aground near Punta del Indio and the steamer «Doli» went to her assistance. Four steamers ran aground in the Riachuelo on Wednesday afternoon, the French packet-boat «Aquitaine», the transport «Rosetti», and the Norwegian barques «Patriot» and «Aladdin». The two last had a cargo consigned to Messrs. Drysdale.

On account of the rain the races announced to take place at La Plata on Wednesday were not held.

The German schooner «Mdschen» got adrift and ran into a Norwegian barque. The schooner appeared to be much damaged and signalled for assistance. The port authorities could do nothing, and owners of small steamers wanted \$500 m/n for the risk of going to her assistance. The small steamer «Stella» left for Punta Indio to give aid to the barque aground on the bank of that name. The small steamer «Chaco» ran into a torpedo boat near San Fernando. The latter was much damaged and nearly went to the bottom at the Tigre.

The hull of the new steamer «Aurora» belonging to the La Platora Flotilla Company, was launched on the 5th of August from Messrs. W. Denny and Brother's yard in Dumbarton. The «Aurora» is a vessel of 175 feet in length, 29 feet in width, and 8 feet depth of hold.

We are rejoiced to hear that Rev. Father Salvado, the Rector of the Salvador College, is much better and now on a fair way for recovery.

Father Schall, of the Jesuit Mission, in open competition was appointed by the first Tartar Emperor in China, President of the Board of Astronomy at Pekin.

We are glad to see the names of several Irishmen figuring in the lists of Dr. Paz's election committees in the camp. In the district of Suipacha Don Pedro Murray is treasurer of the provisional committee, just formed; Don Marcos V. Browne secretary, and Don Juan MacGuire, Don Tomas Dillon, and Don Juan Dillon are amongst «vocales».

The death is announced, by telegraph, of Mrs. Gibson, wife of Mr. Thomas Gibson, of Ajo. The sad event took place in Edinburgh.

40,000 sheep have died on the estancia «Del Carril» in Lobos.

A race for \$700 m/n each is announced to take place in San Pedro on the 28th November, between Don José Quiroga's horse «Yulius» and Señor M. G. Bonorino's «Good-bye».

Several vendors of adulterated wines have been fined in sums varying from \$20 to 200 m/n each for carrying on their immoral traffic.

We regret to hear that diphtheria is still very prevalent in the partido of Chacabuco, and several children have died of the disease. Complaints are made that the local municipal body do not take any measures to check the disease in its inception.

Another case of hydropobia has been submitted to Dr. Davel. It is that of an Italian, José Paponi, 60 years of age, who was bitten by a dog, on Sunday, in the left

leg. It is not certain, however, that the dog was mad. Paponi was walking along Calle Defensa, near the Mint, when the dog, which was on the other side of the street, suddenly, without any provocation, crossed over and bit the man. The Faculty of Medicine has resolved to establish at once a provisional laboratory for Dr. Davel near the Clinical Hospital, and has authorised him to obtain an assistant surgeon and to procure all necessary instruments from Europe.

Passengers arrived per steamer «Buffon» from Liverpool: Thomas Morris, Mary Mullady, Mary and John Garrahy, Mary and Kate Mahon, Mary Quinn, Mary Tane, Andrew Hafford, Mary Cashel, Griffith Roberts, Thomas Evans, Barbara Evans, John, Barbara, Thomas, Luis, Mary Ann, John and Mary Parry, John Elias, George Morris, Daniel John, Thomas Mosely, Thomas Roberts, David Evans, William and Ann Lewis, John Williams, Sarah Williams, Richard Evans, Gomer, Margaret, Thomas, Annie, John, Hugh, Catharine, Robert and Margaret Jones, Robert Davies, Eleanor Morris, John S. McGuinness, James Thompson and four stowaways.

The Government has been authorized to contribute \$220,000 towards the cost of the irrigation works ordered by the Government of San Luis, and which are estimated to cost \$354,458 m/n.

Don Luis Silveira has proposed to the Provincial Government the construction of a steam tramway line from Floresta, passing through Flores and terminating in Almagro.

The Provincial Government has accepted the proposal of Don Juan Storni to build a gas factory in La Plata, and has given a concession to V. A. Eggers and Co. for a tramway line in Barracas al Sud.

The *Diario* says that the mineral bath establishment at Rosario de la Frontera has been sold for \$65,000 m/n.

On account of the stormy weather, on Monday, the authorities feared to go on board the «Tamar» and the mails were not delivered till yesterday morning.

The following ladies have been elected as the Managing Committee of the Society of the Ladies of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul:

President, Constanza R. M. de Bunge; Vice-President, Amelia P. de Montes de Oca; 1st Treasurer, Francisca D. de Chenavt; 2nd Treasurer, M. F. de Cazon; 1st Secretary, Felicia R. de Palacios; 2nd Secretary, Maria R. de Nevares; Inspector of the North Asylum, Aurelia F. de Fontana; Proveedora of the North Asylum, Angélica F. de Garay; Inspector of the South Asylum, Rita M. de Ramas Mejia; Proveedora of the South Asylum, Inés R. M. de Arning.

The Italian steamer «Hercules» when leaving the Riachuelo on Saturday was run into by the Italian b.q. «Tio Pellegrino» and received considerable damage. It is probable that the «Hercules» will be docked for repairs.

The river on Sunday and Monday was very high and rough washing over the new wall of the Catalina deposits and carrying away all the earth lately deposited there to fill up in the port.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

London.

There is now no doubt that poor Alexander of Battenburgh will abdicate.

Paris.

Le Journal des Debats announces a rising of the natives of India against British rule and in favour of a Russian invasion. It adds that many of the Indian princes have formed an alliance with Russia, and are calling on the people to shake off the British yoke. The same newspaper asserts that very important events may soon be expected to take place in Central Asia.

London, Aug. 9.

On Friday Mr. Parnell will bring in a bill for political reform in Ireland. The Government are preparing to oppose it with all their might.

Queen Cristina of Spain is seriously ill.

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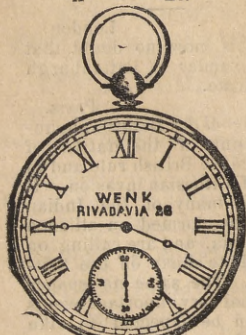
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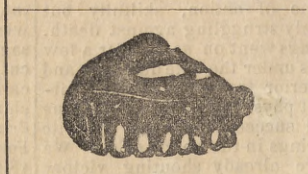
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DE SEGUROS SOBRE LA VIDA

29—CALLE PIEDAD—29

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j2pm

A QUARREL.

There's a knowing little proverb
From the sunny land of Spain;
But in Northland and Southland
Is its meaning clear and plain.
Lock it up within your heart—
Neither lose or lend it;
Two it takes to make a quarrel—
One can always end it.

Try it well in every way—
Still you'll find it true.
In a fight, without a foe,
Pray, what could you do?
If the wrath is yours alone,
Soon you would expend it.
Two it takes to make a quarrel—
One can always end it.

Let's suppose that both are wroth,
And the strife begun;
If one voice shall cry for 'Peace,'
Soon it will be done;
If but one shall span the breach,
He will quickly mend it.
Two it takes to make a quarrel—
One can always end it.

—Philadelphia Call.

FERMENTED DRINKS AND NATURAL PRODUCTS AMONG THE INDIANS OF THE CHACO.

BY GIOVANNI PELLESCI.

The algarrobo holds the same place here as the chestnut tree in Europe, by reason of its usefulness to those peoples who dwell in its vicinity. I have found it on heights varying from 160 to 400 yards above the level of the sea, and geographically situate between 30° and 15° S. lat., between the slopes of the Cordillera and the sea. It is averse to humidity, which drives it from its natural altitudes and latitudes, and on the other hand I have found it growing in an exceptionally cold and dry climate at 700 metres above the level of the sea; invariably, however, on a plain.

The algarrobo grows in the woods in these regions, but also itself forms complete woods, and it blends abundantly with other trees. In my opinion it is of the most widely extended growth, and deserves on this account and by reason of its importance to give its name to a forest region or zone. It exists, in fact, in equal abundance in the woods of those parts of the country that emerge from the waters after the seasons of flood, and in the woods of the alluvial coasts of the actual rivers.

The timber of the algarrobo is excellent for the greater portion of covered buildings and for carpenter's work, but it has generally the defect of being short; a dark resin flows from the trunk, which is utilised by the Indians but not by us; the fruit grows in a shell which contains a sweetish flour, which is used in the making of bread and of fermented liquors.

There are two kinds of algarrobo; the white, which bears shelled fruit resembling our white bean in color and size, affording an excellent beverage, and could yield flour also; and the black, bearing shelled fruit like our broad bean, and yielding an inferior drink, but a most excellent and abundant flour with which they make bread called in Chichina 'patai.' Both varieties have leaves simply composed, i.e. of so many pairs of leaflets along the axis and with thorns.

The making of patai, is a peculiar and according to our notions a repulsive process. The dried pods of the algarrobo are placed under a wooden or stone mallet, worked by a long handle; when thus beaten the algarrobo falls into flour without bursting its seeds, which are extremely hard. The flour is then sifted with more or less care, and is pressed into as earthen pan that has been previously heated in the sun or by the side of the fire. The mouth of the pan is then covered with fine sand, and it is exposed again to the heat of the sun or to that of a slow fire. In ten minutes the patai is made, because the only object in heating it is to dissolve the honey contained in the flour, which remains hard like cement when the honey has cooled. After this fashion they make loaves from four to over seven pounds in weight, and carry them in saddle-bags on the cruppers of their horses. They are thus supplied with a most nutritious though somewhat surfeiting food. It is not unlike

pounded chestnut. You hold a slice to the fire on the blade of a knife, and draw back a delicious mouthful both in color and taste.

Aloja in the Spanish word in these parts for fermented liquor; in Chichini it is called *chicha*; in Mattacco, *huna*; in Mocovite, *na-na* and *nanna*; in Vilela, *tsueque*.

The mode of manufacture, both in Peru and among the Indians, is by masticating a portion of the substance and mixing it with the whole. This causes fermentation, for the saliva, as we know, contains 'diastase,' which being thus placed in contact with the cotyledons of the seeds converts the amylaceous substance into 'glucosia' or grape sugar. The seeds are thus rendered soluble in water and produce alcohol when fermented. The Indians are very ignorant of these matters, but they are very observant, and have discovered the effect of a process which is highly nauseating to European onlookers.

The very same method is followed in China for bread-making, and in the East Indies for the manufacture of spirituous drinks. And among ourselves, who is ignorant of the habit of vet-nurses and nursing mothers of chewing the pap before giving a spoonful to their infant? Notwithstanding the ignorance of those who employ this method, and the ridicule and nausea it excites in eye-witnesses, it tends to a most useful end, and is ratified by science.

Bowls of wood or cocoanut are kept in the toddlers, in which the Indians, who are chewing all day, spit out the husks. At a certain hour the women and children set about breaking and chewing the seeds, and the babies amuse themselves by snatching handfuls in their little plump fists, and hiding them in their mouths and spitting over and over again into the bowls. Frequently, too, the adults assemble for the purpose, and then the preparation of aloja serves as an occasion for rejoicing. The unmasticated part is pounded in a mortar made invariably of yuchan, a tree which I will describe. The whole is placed in a cylinder made of the trunk of the same tree. Sufficient water is added to make two or three barrels of aloja at a time.

In twelve hours the aloja is made, and is of a sour-sweet taste and a yellowish color. Its tartness stimulates the appetite. I prefer it to any other drink, wine included. If taken in quantities it is inebriating, but the effect soon passes off and does not produce sickness. At least this is my observation of others.

THE GOLDEN ROSE.

The Sovereign Pontiff, Leo XIII., has consigned to Monsignor Sancha Hervas, Bishop of Madrid, the Golden Rose which his Holiness sends to her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain. The consignment was made by the Pope to the Bishop of Madrid in presence of M. Grouzard y Gomez de la Serna, Ambassador from Spain to the Holy See. The Bishop left Rome on the following evening, bearing with him the gift which the Holy Father destined for the Queen Regent. This rose forms a branch bearing flowers, fourteen buds, and about a hundred leaves, wrought in fine gold and copied after nature. The Central rose opens in the middle, and contains the Peruvian balm and the musk, which the Pontiff has placed in it according to the ceremonial customary for such occasions. The golden branch is fixed in an enameled vase with decorations in the style of the 16th century, and is most delicately chased. Two angels form the handles of the vase. In the centre of the vase is an image of St. Christina, and on the other side is the following inscription: 'Mariae Christinae Alphonsi XIII., Hispaniarum Regis Matri, Iosam Auream, Leo XIII., Pontifex Maximus, D.D., Anno MDCCC-LXXXVI.' The base of the vase is adorned with the inscription, 'Leo Papa XIII.' in relief. This precious work of art, which measures no less than two feet seven inches in height altogether

is contained in a walnut case on which are the arms of Leo XIII. The work has been produced by Signor Antonio Tantani, jeweller to his Holiness. The Pope formerly gave the Golden Rose to the Prefect of Rome. Afterwards it was sent to kings and princes. Alexander III. sent it to Louis VII. King of France; Julius II. to Henry VIII. King of England; Leo IX. to the King of Saxony; and so on till the present day. During the present century the House of Savoy, which now afflicts the Pope, received the Golden Rose from Pope Leo XII. and from Pius IX. the former sending the gift to Maria Theresa, widow of Victor Emmanuel, when she came to Rome in 1825 to gain the indulgence of the Jubilee; the latter to the Duchess of Savoy, Maria Adelaide, mother of the present King Humbert, in October 1847, after his Holiness Pius IX. had consented to be godfather to the Princess Maria Pia—at present Queen of Portugal. The Golden Rose thus given to the wife of Victor Emmanuel II. was accompanied by a very beautiful Brief. This was the member of the House of Savoy who invaded the Rome of Pius IX. in 1870.

NATIONAL ANTIPATHIES.

Every race has something to say of its neighbors, and accentuates and perpetuates the national sentiment in short apothegms and pithy proverbs. Naturally, these proverbs are seldom flattering. They are, on the contrary, caustic and cutting criticisms. Every nationality considers itself the finest, and in its country the best and foremost in the world, and does not hesitate to say so. And the ability with which one race detects the vices and exposes the weakness of another, and at the same time fully recognises its own superiority, applauds its own virtues, and calmly ignores its own failings, is the characteristic feature of international amenities.

The national sentiment, or what passes for it, having been compressed into the briefest and bitterest phrase possible, it is at once accepted as truth and finds a place among the national proverbs. There is no accounting for these national antipathies. They remind us of the hereditary and never-ending feud between the feline and the canine species.

As the people to whom the saw is addressed accept it by a retaliatory sally, we find a great many contradictory and cross proverbs. Of all races that suffer from the shower of satirical darts the Germans seem to fare about the worst. Frenchmen entertain anything but an amicable feeling toward their neighbor. Germans, they consider, are essentially dull people, and they see in all quarrels without motive the quarrels of Germany. The Italians know nothing worse in the world than a naturalised German.

In Finland we are told that 'the promise of a German is worth nothing, and his word is false.' In reference to Teutonic bibulousness the Tuscans have this saying, 'To drink wine like a German: In the morning neat, at dinner without water, and at supper as it comes from the bottle.' There is a general unanimity with regard to the epicurianism of the Germans. Their neighbors the Poles add their testimony by declaring that 'the Germans are the greatest gluttons and the greatest drinkers in the world.'

The Italians do not receive much better treatment at the hands of their neighbors. 'Dirty like an Italian' is a proverbial saying of the French, and the statement that 'half an Italian is too much in a house,' which is of the same origin, is not complimentary. The avicious nature of the Italian we find sufficiently accentuated in the phrase that 'An Italian for money would kill his own brother.' In one case, however, homage is rendered to this much-maligned race, for we are advised that 'whoever would cheat an Italian must rise early.'

This reference to cheating re-

minds us that according to a saying of Russian origin 'the Gipsy is cheated by the Jew, the Jew by the Greek, and the Greek by no man.'

It is not surprising in view of the marked antipathy which the Greek has shown for the Turk to find that all Greeks are advised to 'distrust an old Turk and a young Serb,' to which, however, the young Serb responds with 'three Turks and three Greeks are six knaves.' The Serb has another dig at the 'sick man,' and informs us that 'the Turk takes something by force, the priest something by his book, so that nothing remains for the poor.' The Spaniards hold that 'the priest rules by his book, and the Turk by his might.' Force is a word generally associated with the Russians, rather than the Turk, and we find it in its proper place in a Polish proverb. 'What the Italians invent,' say the Poles, 'the French make, the Germans sell, the imbecile Poles buy, and the Russians take by force.' We in England are inclined to qualify the Russians as 'barbarous,' and to endorse the saying that 'without the knout the Russians would do nothing.' There is also a saying that if you scratch a Russian bear he will growl, which is similar to 'scratch a Turk and you will find a Tartar.'

The Russian, on the other hand, looks upon the Greeks as an irreligious race, and declares that 'the Greek only goes to church once a year.' We believe that it is also the Russians who are responsible for the statement that 'an Englishman has his *esprit* at the end of his fingers a Frenchman at the end of his tongue.'

It can hardly be said that there is nothing disagreeable between England and France but the sea, when we consider that the epithet *La perle d'Albion* is continually applied to that country by her Gallic neighbors. They will not admit either that an Englishman can put on his clothes, walk, eat, drink, or fight a duel like a gentleman, and when they employ the phrase *a l'Anglaise*, they want to express something that is rude and slovenly and not at all *a la Française*.

Nelson laid it down that the whole duty of his shipmen was to do as they were bid, and hate the French. Later, Napoleon retorted that the English were nothing but a nation of shopkeepers.

The Germans have not any special love for the French; the French are very good as friends, but not as neighbors. A saying of Polish origin is that 'who goes to Paris an ass, does not return a horse'; an allusion to the gay life of Lutitza.

The Italians have a saying which is not very flattering to English colonial enterprise. They aver that in occupying an island 'the Spaniards build first a church, the French a barrack-yard, the Dutch a warehouse, and the English a drinking shop.' It is rarely that we find any race making reflections on themselves. If they make any personal references in their proverbs, it is invariably to give point to their own virtues, and by a comparison to emphasise the sins of their neighbors. We find the Poles, however, admitting of their country that it is 'no place for the peasant, the Jew's paradise, the citizen's purgatory, the noble's heaven, and the grave of the stranger's gold.' They also declare that 'the Italians reflect before doing a foolish thing, the Germans when doing it, and the Poles after having done it.'

There are two races about which it would be superfluous to give any citations of international opinion—the 'heathen Chinese' and the 'wandering Jew.' No one will admit that the Chinese possesses any good qualities, and the sons of Israel are the most maligned race in the world. The gipsies fare little better, for it is recorded that 'a gipsy once in his life tells the truth, but then he repents of so doing'; that 'a gipsy cannot live a single day without stealing'; and that 'where the Jew could not go the gipsy crept.' Thus the battle of the proverbs goes on—one race retaliating on the other, and everyone trying to outdo the other in insular egotism.

USEFUL RECEIPTS.

Lettuce Salad.—Served pulled apart leaf by leaf, with cracked ice in the bowl, and seasoned as directed in a former paper; or, pass the bowl to the guests, let each take a leaf or two, and season with mayonnaise dressing served with it.

Eggs.—Boil some eggs hard enough to set the whites, so that you can remove the shells without breaking the white. After peeling the shell quite off, cover them completely with a savory forcemeat, made of ham or bacon, bread crumbs, herbs, and yolk of egg. Fry to a gold color, and serve with good gravy in the dish.

Stewed Lamb and Peas.—Have the bones taken out of the under side of a shoulder of lamb and bind into a good shape with tape. Cover the bottom of a pot with chopped salt pork, stew with minced young onion, lay in the meat and pour in a quart of weak broth made from the extracted bones and other trimmings. Cover closely and stew tender. Take out the lamb, unbind it, and keep hot, covered, over boiling water. Strain the gravy left in the pot, return to the fire with two quarts of green peas and cook until they are done. Strain, and lay about the meat.

Potatoes Creamed, with Parsley.—As new potatoes are unfit for human stomachs until fully ripe, the old ones are apt to be tough and rank at this season, it is well to devise novel methods of preparing the staple. An agreeable variation upon stereotyped styles is given herewith. Peel the potatoes, cut them into dice and lay in cold water for half an hour or more. Put over the fire in cold, salted water; stew tender; drain off the water and supply its place with a cup of hot milk in which has been stirred a tablespoonful of butter rolled in flour. Then, for each cupful of potato, allow two teaspoonfuls of green parsley, very finely minced. Bring to a hasty boil, pepper and salt to liking, and dish.

DOMESTIC

Cold tea is the best liquid for cleansing varnished paint, window panes and mirrors.

All baked puddings should be baked in a pan placed in a larger pan partly filled with hot water.

In washing tumblers that have had milk in them, you should always rinse them out of clear, cold water first.

If you put a piece of bread on the top of your knife when peeling onions they will not affect your eyes at all.

A writer in the *British Medical Journal* advises people to be careful not to slice up a pineapple with the same knife they use in peeling it as the rind contains an acrid organic substance which is likely to cause a swollen mouth or sore lips. In Cuba salt is used as an antidote for the poison of pineapple peel.

Common red brick dust with a little soap added is superior to anything for scouring knives, tin ware or brass. Lay a paper on the kitchen floor, place over it an old piece of wire screen or sieve, give your boy or girl a piece of soft red brick and show how to rub it over the wire, and you will soon have brick dust enough to last a month—fine as flour, too.

WIT AND HUMOUR.

He spent money like water: said one. Then he liquidated his debts: replied another.

The man with a No. 15 neck and a No. 14 collar has a hard struggle to make both ends meet.

Military examiner: What must a man be to be buried with military honors? Recruit: Dead.

A witty doctor claims that his profession is the oldest recorded. He says that old ocean was always a surgin'.

People open their hearts and expand when they marry. At a wedding they should not be called contracting parties.

'Why have you volunteered?' said a rather careworn-looking newly-enrolled volunteer for the war to a fine looking soldier:

'Why, I volunteered because I have no wife and go in for war,' was the unequivocal reply. And now, why have you volunteered?' he added. 'Ah,' said the man with the care-worn countenance, with a significant sigh, 'I have volunteered because I have a wife, and go in for peace.'

Very red-headed passenger: I say, guard, why don't the train go on? Guard: Put your head in, sir, how can you expect it to go on while the danger signal is out?

A welcome invention—'Oh, mamma, a man has invented a machine to play the piano.' 'Is that so, Clara? I think I'll order one.' 'Why, mamma?' 'It is likely that you will find time then to do a little house work.'

The individual who called tight boots comfortable wasn't such an idiot as he looked after all, for he defended his position by saying that they made a man forget all his other miseries.

A fashionable lady in describing her new palatial residence said the windows were all of stained glass. 'That's too bad,' cried her mother, 'but won't soap and turpentine take the stains out?'

'Let me see,' said a minister, who was filling up a marriage certificate and had forgotten the date, 'this is the fifth, is it not?' 'Nor, sir,' replied the bride with some indignation, 'this is only my second.'

After looking at the picture of a spouting whale for a long time, a little boy seemed to become more and more puzzled. At last he turned to his uncle, and pointing to the picture said, 'Oh my, doesn't he sneeze a long way off?'

'Died of curiosity,' was the verdict of an Arizona coroner. 'Died of curiosity?' incredulously exclaimed a bystander. 'Yes, the fool. He wanted to see how red-headed Jimmie would act if he called him a liar. He foun out. Poor fellow! there's lot die of curiosity out here.'

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

TESTIMONIAL.

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

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

COMMERCIAL.

| September 9. | |
|----------------------------|--------|
| Gold | 123 00 |
| Series A | 78 |
| Series E | 76 |
| Series G | 80 |
| Cedulas L | 90 00 |
| National Bank Shares | 224 |

The best news this week after the copious rainfall was the announcement of the high price of wool in the London market. Auctions opened with a rise of 2d. or 4 cents a lb. above former quotations, and this, though at the previous sales also, there was a considerable rise in price from 15 to 30 per cent.

The latest mails bring particulars of the great demand for wool in the European markets.

The new French Bank to be established in this city will have a capital of \$2,000,000 divided into 20,000 shares of \$200 gold each. The committee who have drawn up the bye-laws to be presented to the Government for its approval is composed as follows: President, Leon Walls; secretary, Ricardo Leizaola; treasurer, Francisco Pommeze; and vocales, Messrs. Eduardo Matthey, Emilio Cornu, Pedro Lannusse, Eugenio Marcott, José Sanores, and Francisco Portalis. The subscription for shares is already open, and the payments to be made are as follows: 10 o/o cash, 10 o/o after the approval of the bye-laws, 15 o/o 3 months after, and 50 o/o in quarterly instalments of 10 o/o.

The shares of the Banco del Comercio have fallen 5 per cent in a few days. On the other hand, the shares of the Banco Constructor de la Plata are now quoted at 50 per cent premium with a rising tendency.

It is rumored that a company is being formed in this market to start a meat freezing factory at Rosario. German capitalists it is said are principally interested in the enterprise.

The directors of the Southern line of railway report as follows concerning the traffic on the line during the month of July: passengers 75,240, total cargo transported 36,675 tons, live stock 84,837 animals, passengers' ticket receipts \$82,408, parcels' receipts \$19,793, receipts for goods and live stock \$189,323, total receipts \$291,494.

The Chubut Company, Limited, is announced in the London market, under date 27th July, with a capital of £105,000, in shares of \$100, for the construction of all kinds of public works in the Argentine Republic. Messrs. J. Best, A. Isaacson, A. J. Bell, H. Pettrick, E. P. Bates, W. Tod, W. Rodger, and R. Huxham have subscribed for shares.

The Chubut Railway Company, Limited, was announced in London, on the 27th July, with a capital of £200,000, in shares of \$10, to buy the railway concession granted by the Argentine Government to Messrs. Lewis Jones and Co., and sold by the concessionaire to Messrs. H. Stokes, H. Isaacson, H. P. Bell, and A. E. Smithers on the 11th January last.

The s.s. «Buffon» has brought from Liverpool the following live stock: to E. Casey 2 bulls, to G. Bell 2 stallions and 2 mares, to Runciman 1 stallion, and to J. O'Connor 3 bulls.

An Ayacucho colleague announces that important wool contracts are being made in that district at 4 to 5 dols. for good wools and at 6 dols. for superior qualities.

The Italian steamer «Regina Margherita» left Genoa on the 1st inst. for the River Plate with 700 passengers and 800 tons of cargo.

The R.M.S. «Tamar» brought 75 1st class, 34 2nd class, and 34 3rd class passengers.

The «Holbein» left for New York on Monday.

The «Flaxman» sailed on the 4th for Falmouth with a cargo of maize.

The «Leibnitz» sailed on Tuesday for Southampton with produce.

Messrs. Eastman and Co. sold at auction on Monday the corner property Calles Rivadavia and Callao, measuring 15 yards on

the former by 26 on the latter, for 58,500 m/n. Buyer, Mr. Machain.

D. Bernardino Acosta, government broker, bought the fine house Calle Tucuman between Suipacha and Esmeralda, 16x62, for 64,000 nats., the valuation was 22,000 nats. Property belonged to «testamentaria» Molina.

The estancia Rincon Augusto, in Fray Bentos, measuring two suertes, has been sold for the sum of 60,000 m/n.

Several leagues of land in the vicinity of Melincué, in the southern part of the province of Santa Fe, have changed hands at 26,000 m/n per league. No details are known.

Messrs. Sanchez and Moreno sold 22 fine Lincoln rams from Mr. Jorge Bell's cabaña in Magdalena at an average price of 100 m/n each, and 19 Rambouillet rams belonging to Pelligrini and Lagos at an average of 118 m/n and 5 jackasses and 1 donkey at 265 m/n each.

Messrs. Tremont and Pechien of Chivilcoy have sold to Mr. A. Delfino 60 bullocks for 3000 m/n, at the rate of 50 m/n per head.

The following commercial telegrams have been received: National Bonds (1871).... — Do. (1881).... 99 3/4 Do. (1884).... 86 1/4 Province of Buenos Aires (1870).... 99 Do. (1871).... — Do. (1882).... 93 3/4 Treasury Bills, 90 o/o..... — Hard Dollars, 6 o/o..... — British Consols 3 o/o..... 101 Ex. of Paris on London fcs25.17.

Sheepskins are quoted to-day as follows: Large, fcs160-162 per 100 kilos; half wool, fcs.140-142; borrega, fcs.130-132. Little stock. Dry ox hides mixed with desechos fcs 80-85 per 50 kilos. Horse-hair south, good mixed fcs.115-120 per 50 kilos. Wheat: United States, which regulates the market, generally quoted fcs.2 over that of the River Plate; fcs. 14.50-15 per kilo.

Special wine cargo for the R. Plate fcs5-20-5-30 per ton of 4 bordalesas. Exports during the fortnight about 6000 bords. 'Antwerp, Sept. 4. During the second fortnight in August the exports of sugar from this port were about 3250 barrels, from Rotterdam about 1750 do, from Bremen 700.

Buenos Aires wool of 30 o/o yield, are quoted to-day as follows: Long wool fcs.1-67 1/2-1-70 per kilo; middling fcs.1-57 1/2-1-60; second 1-47 1/2-1-50. Dry matedero cow hides of 20-21 kilos at fcs.118-122 per 50 kilos. Salted cow hides 20-25 kilos fcs.68-71 per 50 kilos. Stock of hides of all classes about 118,000 bales.

CORRALES DEL SUD PRECIOS: Bueyes muy gordos y grandes, carne y sebo, 680 1200. 1er apartado vacas y novillos, carne y sebo, 600 680. Id 2º 200 340. Flaco chancheria 160 180. Cueros de buey 170 180. Cueros de novillo 150 160. Id de vacas 100 110. Terneros grandes 150 200. Id chicos 100. Id mamones 80. Novillos de saladero 320. Id para invernada 150. Id vacas 160 220. Desechos 80 120. Vacas y novillos en pie 500. Capones y ovejas 43 60. Se carnearon para el abasto 768 animales y 79 terneros.

THE PLAZAS. ONCE. Wool. Superior

Good

Good camp

Wheat. Coast

Maize. White, shelled

CONSTITUCION. Wool. Superior

Good

Bellies

Borrega

Hides. Good camp

Sheepskins superior

Matedero

Corderitos

Hair

Horse Hides

Cow Hides

Maize, white shelled

STEAMERS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE IN SEPTEMBER:

40 Province, Marseilles

Euclid, London

11 Hevelius, London

17 Strassburg, Bremen

Vicenzo Florio, Valparaiso

Strabo, Liverpool

15 Hamburg, Bremen

16 Gironde, Bordeaux

20 Spenser, Liverpool

Nord America, Genoa

22 Rio Negro, Havre

STEAMERS EXPECTED TO SAIL IN SEPTEMBER:

10 Holbein, New York

Hamburg, Liverpool

Frankfurt, Bremen

42 Congo, Bordeaux

15 Pascal, Dunkirk

16 Vincenzo Flores, Valparaiso

17 Tamar, Antwerp

18 Provence, Marseilles

Euclid, New York

Porteña, Havre

STEAMERS TO SAIL FROM MONTEVIDEO:

11 Kambyses, Hamburg

17 Patagonia, Liverpool

21 Cotopaxi, Liverpool

24 Ibis, Valparaiso

28 Gironde, Bordeaux

BIRTHS.

On August 14th, at 384 Talehuano, the wife of David Suffern of twin daughters.

On September 1st, at Belgrano, the wife of J. F. Schultz of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On August 22nd, at Arrecifes, by the Rev. Father Flannery, Owen Hagerty to Miss Maggie Killane. Both of county Westmeath, Ireland.

At the Merced Church, by Father Rasore, John Cline, of the estancia 'San Julian,' Brandzen, to Katie, second daughter of the late John Keena, of Chascomus.

DEATHS.

Of diphtheria, on the 4th September Ellen, youngest child of Mr. Peter Fortune of Ramallo. Age 9 years.

She was attended in her illness by Father Foran, who administered to her the last rites of the Church. R.I.P.

At the hospital of San Nicolas, on the 2nd September, after a short illness, William Hogan of Ramallo, native of Ballygillane, co. Wexford. Aged 38. He leaves a wife and children to mourn his loss. R.I.P.

Wexford papers please copy.

Of diphtheria, on the 5th September, Francis Keane, son of Mr. Andrew Keane of Ramallo. Aged 23 years. He was fortified by the holy Sacraments of the Church. He leaves a wife and child to deplore his loss. R.I.P.

Of diphtheria, on the 28th August, Robert Keane, son of Mr. Andrew Keane of Ramallo. Aged 14 years. R.I.P.

At Pavon, on September 3rd, Thomas Hayes, after a lingering illness which he bore with Christian fortitude. He died fortified by the rites of the Catholic Church. Deceased was a native of co. Wexford, and for many years a resident of Buenos Aires. Aged 51 years. He leaves a wife and family to mourn his loss. R.I.P.

MONTH'S MIND.

On the 29th September a solemn Requiem Mass will be offered in the College Chapel of the Salesian Fathers, San Nicolas, for the repose of the soul of the late William Grennon, son of Mrs. Grennon of Pavon, who died of diphtheria.

Friends are hereby invited to attend. Ceremony to commence at 10 o'clock sharp.

Familia que no consuma HESPERIDINA

debe consultar con aquella que siempre tiene a mano

UNA BOTELLA

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

ES UNA NECESIDAD CASERA

21 años de éxito lo prueba.

M. S. BAGLEY y Ca.

CAMP MISSIONS

The Passionist Fathers announce a series of Jubilee Missions for the month of September as follows:

Salto, on Sunday the 12th; Arroyo Luna (Maguire's Chapel), Sunday the 19th; Rojas, Sunday the 26th.

REMATE

POR

SANCHEZ Y MORENO

DONDE NADIE VENDE

Atencion! Señores Hacendados

DE

UNA LEGUA

DE MAGNIFICO CAMPO

EN

LORETO

PROVINCIA DE SANTA FE

FRACCION VIII, Nos. 104 y 105

Rodeado por los Establecimientos de los Sres. Moran, Kaay, Mann, Rooney, Seery, etc.

Próximo al floreciente pueblo

VENADO TUERTO

A 30 leguas de la ciudad del ROSARIO

A muy pocas horas de Junin y Pergamino

Campos reputados como los mejores de la Republica

El Ferro-Carril Ware pasará por el campo

BASE PARA LA VENTA

9000 \$ moneda Nacional

El Remate tendrá lugar

En nuestra casa

SABADO 25 SETIEMBRE

A LAS 3 P.M.

Por orden terminante de su propietario, venderemos con la base estipulada, y al contado, el campo mencionado La Peracida de su suelo, la proximidad al pueblo Venado Tuerto, la demanda de campos en esa localidad, y principalmente la base bajísima de venta; es mas que suficiente para llamar la atencion de los Sres. capitalistas y hacendados.

¡¡ Titulos perfectos !!

Por mas pormenores a nuestra casa, San Martin 51.

a29 s25

TOBACCO EXTRACT

FOR SHEEPWASH

W.S.C. MARCA DE COMERCIO

Our Extract contains 7 o/o of Nicotine according to the certificate of Dr. P. Arata, City Analyst. A large number of Certificates are in our possession, and can be seen on application

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W.SCHNEIDEWINDYCO

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