

# THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

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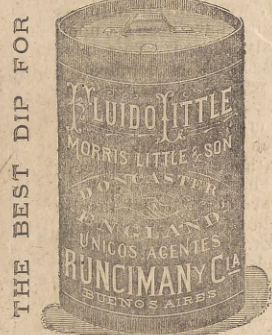
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1° Octubre

PARA

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**GENOVA Y NAPOLES**

El rapido Vapor Italiano

**NAPOLI**

Saldrá el

3 de Octubre

de la Boca

PARA

**EUROPA Y ESCALAS**

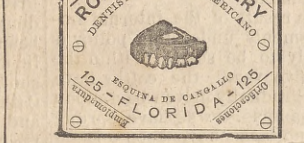
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**26-BALCARCE-26**  
sl1pm

## CAMP NOTES.

Mr. Edward Dillon has just  
come from Venado Tuerto. He  
informs us there has been no  
rain in the colony since the 27th  
of June. Nevertheless camps are  
in very fair condition and sheep  
are doing well. Horned cattle  
not at all so well. Sheepfarmers  
of Venado and Loreto are well  
satisfied with the prospect of this  
year. There is an increase of  
about 600 lambs in many flocks.

The death, at Venado, is an-  
nounced of Miss Mariña, daughter  
of one of the first pobladores, and  
is much regretted. She was at-  
tended in her dying hour by  
Father Edmond, and her funeral  
was very largely attended.

The engineers of the projected  
railway line from Arroyo Seco  
have been taking surveys, and  
the inhabitants hope the works  
will soon be commenced. Shear-  
ing will commence in the Venado  
about the middle of October. As  
yet no wool buyers have turned  
up.

A correspondent of *El Nacional*,  
writing from Lujan, says the  
losses of sheep by lumbria in this  
partido do not reach 10,000, and  
the losses of the increase do not  
amount to 20 per cent. The  
camps of the principal estancieros  
have been all along in fair  
condition. Messrs. Dillon and  
Casey have suffered most. On the  
whole there are very fair  
prospects of the wool season.  
About 22,000 cuerdas of land are  
being prepared for agriculture.  
About 10 or 12 thousand cua-  
dras of wheat and lino are al-  
ready sown.

In Rodriguez the loss of sheep  
is calculated at 12,000, and about  
20 per cent of the increase has  
perished. The losses in Irigoyen's  
camps have been very large.  
What is supposed to be the 'Sa-  
guaipe' has broken out in the  
flocks of Don Sandalias Casas, and  
a similar disease is prevalent  
among horned cattle. The total  
produce of wool in the partido of  
Rodriguez is calculated to reach  
15,000 arrobes, and it is in fair  
condition. About 12 thousand  
cuadradas are being prepared for  
agriculture. The rain was a  
blessing to the farmers but they  
are likely to want more of it  
soon.

In the partido of Pilar the  
losses of sheep up to July  
amounted to 10 or 12 thousand,  
and nearly all the increase died,  
not more than 20 per cent of the  
increase having been saved.  
Camps in Pilar are now in good  
condition. About 12 or 15 thou-  
sand cuerdas of land in the parti-  
do are being prepared for agri-  
culture.

In Chacabuco it rained so little  
that the 'seca' is being felt anew.  
From 150 to 500 horned cattle  
are dying daily. From 5 to 6  
national dollars per arroba are  
offered for wool but few are sell-  
ing.

In San Antonio camps are fast  
improving, and cows and sheep  
are fat. Very few are now py-  
ing.

In Navarro sheep are fast im-  
proving and cattle are in fair  
condition. A few estancieros  
about mercedes have already  
commenced shearing.

A friend from Ayacucho re-  
ports that rain fell abundantly in  
that southern district, and sheep  
and cattle are in excellent con-  
dition.

## MONTEVIDEAN NEWS.

General Santos passed through  
the principal streets in a car-  
riage.

The Sarah Bernhardt Company  
will leave for the West Coast on  
the 20th.

The editor of the *Quebracho*  
has been imprisoned.

The Chamber of Deputies has  
approved of the opening of the  
Buen Pastor Asylum.

The «Vicenzo Florio» has ar-  
rived with news from Rio to the  
8th inst. and 496 immigrants.

The Italian residents are mak-  
ing great preparations to com-  
memorate the 20th Sept.

Santos intends spending a week  
at his Colorado estancia.

Don J. Mauricio and his sister  
have arrived from their estancia  
and take the steamer for Buenos  
Aires en route for the new Pas-  
teur Institute, both having been  
bitten by a mad dog.

## SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN MAILS.

London, Aug. 22.

The Orange atrocities still con-  
tinue in Belfast. The Irish party  
intend to bring the matter under  
Parliamentary notice and to ac-  
cuse the Tories of openly foment-  
ing rebellion.

In his speech at the Mansion  
House, Lord Salisbury exulted  
over the fact that «the Irish were  
not a homogeneous race,» in  
other words, that the orangemen  
were disposed to cut their neigh-  
bours' throats.

The treasurer of the National  
League in New York remitted to  
Mr. Parnell a further sum of  
60,000 dollars for the Irish Par-  
liamentary Fund.

Mr. Davitt, in his speech at a  
preliminary meeting to the Chi-  
cago Convention, discounten-  
anced violence and the use of  
dynamite for political purposes.

Mr. Finerty, when Mr. Davitt had  
concluded, delivered a very ex-  
cited speech, in which he upheld  
the idea of revenge and repudi-  
ated Mr. Gladstone's propos-  
als as a settlement. While  
this meeting was proceeding, a  
similar one, at which about  
10,000 persons were present, was  
held in the Driving Park, under  
the presidency of Father Toomey,  
an Irish priest. The resolutions  
adopted at the meeting, at which  
Mr. John Devoy was a principal  
speaker, affirmed the principle,  
among other things, that the  
most fitting authority to direct  
Irish policy were the Irish leaders  
fighting the battle at home. The  
Convention promises to be the  
most momentous gathering of  
Irishmen ever yet held in Amer-  
ica. Over 1000 delegates had  
arrived in New York en route for  
Chicago.

Sir Samuel Ferguson, Presi-  
dent of the Royal Irish Academy,  
author, poet, and antiquarian,  
died at Bray. He was born at  
Belfast in 1810, and will be best  
remembered by his ballad poetry,  
conspicuous among which is the  
spirited poem, «The Forging of  
the Anchor.»

His Grace the Archbishop of  
Dublin has completed the pur-  
chase, for the purpose of estab-  
lishing a Working Boys' Home,  
of extensive premises situated in  
a central portion of the city.  
His Grace has devoted to this  
most meritorious work a con-  
siderable sum, amounting, we  
believe, to over £1000, a portion  
of the residue of the estate of the  
late Francis Pilsworth, Esq., of  
Dublin, bequeathed to the Arch-  
bishop for religious and chari-  
table purposes.

The *Daily News* says:—Rumor  
at St. Stephen's credits the Gov-  
ernment with the intention of  
bidding for the support of the  
Roman Catholic Hierarchy in  
Ireland by a proposal for con-  
ferring on that body largely in-  
creased powers in the matter of  
the control of education. Some  
such project was, it may be  
remembered, attributed to Lord  
Salisbury and his colleagues  
when they were previously in

office, and the appointment of a  
Roman Catholic, in the person of  
Mr. Matthews, to a high place is  
held to support the belief that the  
project is now to be revived.

The circulars which are being  
circulated in the press as to the  
dangerous state of his Holiness  
Leo XIII's health, when consid-  
ered in the light of the grave ne-  
gotiations pending between the  
Pontifical and other courts, can-  
not but fill with apprehension  
every Christian heart. It will be  
remembered, also, that Leo XIII.  
is preparing to celebrate the jubi-  
lee of his priesthood, and that  
the Catholics of the whole world  
are making arrangements to tes-  
tify to their Pontiff the veneration  
which they have for him. In  
view of these circumstances there  
is no doubt that from every Cath-  
olic heart will go up to the  
throne of Heaven a feeling pray-  
er that if his Holiness is, as re-  
ports say, suffering from illness  
it will be of short duration.

From Chicago, on the 18th, it  
is said that Patrick Egan will  
positively decline re-election, and  
Mr. James Fitzgerald will there-  
fore doubtless be chosen Presi-  
dent. Mr. Fitzgerald, who is a  
banker and railway contractor at  
Lincoln, Nebraska, originally  
came from Ireland as a labourer,  
and is now a wealthy man and a  
liberal contributor to the Nation-  
al League Fund. Four Irish  
Members of Parliament will be  
nominated members of the Com-  
mittee of Resolutions. They  
will also have seats at the Con-  
vention, in order that the plat-  
form adopted may harmonise  
with Mr. Parnell's views.

## TELEGRAMS.

London.

Herr Von Tiszo has lately no-  
tified Count Kalnoky, Prime  
Minister of Austria, that as Min-  
ister of Hungary he could not  
consent to allow Russia to in-  
vade Bulgaria.

Enormous preparations are be-  
ing made for the Czar's safety  
during his journey to Poland to  
be present at the review of the  
army.

After the review the Czar  
will leave for Spald, in Poland.  
60,000 soldiers are guarding the  
line.

Great excitement prevails at  
Chatham waiting for orders from  
the Admiralty to finish the men-  
of-war.

In case of urgency, the men  
will work night and day. This  
activity indicates continental com-  
plications.

The race between the yachts  
Mayflower and Galatea result-  
ed in the former winning by two  
miles.

Mr. Parnell's land bill has been  
introduced into the House of  
Commons and read a first time.  
The second reading is fixed for  
Tuesday.

Messrs. John Angus and Co.,  
drug brokers, have failed for  
£200,000.

Sir Edward Thornton, the Brit-  
ish Ambassador in Turkey, has  
left for Constantinople.

Daly, one of the dynamitists  
who was convicted in 1884, is dy-  
ing in prison.

It is noted that Emperor Fran-  
cis Joseph is in Galitzia and the  
Czar in Poland, neither having  
wished to meet.

The *Newfree Press* says that  
the Russian review will take  
place on the spot where, if a war  
were to break out, the principal  
engagements would take place  
between Russia and Austria.

Emperor Francis Joseph is re-  
viewing his troops, amounting to  
60,000 men, on the place where  
engagements would be likely to  
take place. The two armies are  
just in view of each other.

Paris, Sept. 11.

Two Italian officers have been  
detained in Savoy on suspicion of  
having made plans of French  
fortresses.

A telegram has been published  
from the Bishop of Tonkin stat-  
ing that 700 Christians have been  
massacred and 40 villages burnt  
in the province of Manhoa, and  
that 9000 Christians are dying  
from starvation.

*La Republique Francaise* says  
that Turkey insists on the evacu-  
ation by the English army of  
Egypt, and states that Russia  
approves of it.

Berlin, Sept. 12.

The *North German Gazette* and  
other official papers do not cease  
to make comments on what they  
call the warlike manifestations  
of France and they denounce the  
proposals of General Boulanger  
for the reorganisation of the  
French army as a threat against  
Germany.

Vienna, Sept. 14.

The National Assembly of Bul-  
garia met in Sophia. M. de Stam-  
boulloff, one of the Regents, said  
that the assistance of all citizens  
was required for maintaining or-  
der and that another grand as-  
sembly would shortly be held in  
which, besides the deputies, all  
the notabilities of the country  
would be represented, in order  
to come to a decision which  
would be the faithful expression  
of the will of the majority of the  
nation.

Emperor Francis Joseph assist-  
ed on the 13th at a great banquet  
given by the officers of the army.  
He drank to the Czar's health  
amidst great cheers, and the band  
played the Russian National  
Hymn.

The Czar being informed of  
this sent a telegram to the Em-  
peror thanking him.

Madrid, Sept. 14.

Disturbances are occurring  
daily in various parts of Catalo-  
nia. They arise from local causes  
but the authorities have been un-  
able to restore order in a perma-  
nent manner.

The Queen Regent has recover-  
ed from her illness.

Darmstadt, Sept. 13.

Prince Alexander was received  
on arriving by the Mayor and by  
the Secretary of the British Lega-  
tion. He went immediately to  
his father's house at Ingenheim.

Rome, Sept. 12.

In the whole of Italy the deaths  
from cholera during twenty-four  
hours have been 38 and the new  
cases 84.

Antwerp, Sept. 13.

The King of Portugal has left  
for Brussels.

Sophia, Sept. 11.

The opposition will protest  
against the Regency because it  
was appointed illegally by Rus-  
sia. It is also opposed to the  
guarantee of the Bulgarian loan  
of 10 million roubles.

Pernambuco, Sept. 13.

The treasurer of the Public  
Credit Office has been captured  
on the charge of robbing the  
treasury.

Santiago de Chili, Sept. 11.

Sr. Emilio Crisologo now Min-  
ister of Justice, has accepted the  
post of Chilean Ambassador to the  
Argentine Republic.

Exchange on London is 21 1/2 d.  
per peso fuerte.

Rosario, Sept. 15.

Dr. Carlos Pellegrini left Cor-  
doba this morning for Buenos  
Aires.

Last night one of the petro-  
leum lamps in a sleeping-coach  
fell, the petroleum spilling.  
Great alarm prevailed amongst  
the passengers. There was no  
body hurt.

The Mortgage Bank project  
presented by Dr. Llambi Camp-  
bell has been sanctioned by the  
Senate.

## SHORT'S BAR

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BUENOS AIRES



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## THE INTERIOR.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

I will endeavor to do my level best to give you, at all events, a fortnightly summary of news from these parts, though with the exception of an occasional luminous law or some great outrage, I may say that one-third at least of our interior provinces offer no more items of general interest than Mark Twain's journal did, when for thirty-one consecutive days, it recorded the important facts that he 'Got up'—'Washed'—'Went to bed'—and was then dropped with the satisfactory reflection that if he had not set Wall-street on fire he had wa-hed. For all this, I applaud your resolution to tell your readers what there is to tell about these provinces, and I have no doubt but that some of them which have been pointing towards progress for a long time, will increase continually in interest till they yield sufficient to fit up all the space you are able to afford them. Since you have a Rosario correspondent I may hold myself excused from touching upon any of the points he has given you, and as briefly as possible proceed with my summary:

## SANTA FE.

The Legislature has passed a law compelling buyers and sellers of real estate to register the same within a given number of days under penalty of a heavy fine. A project has been submitted for the extension of the railways to the colonies. I have no doubt but it will pass, since it is accompanied by a very favorable message.

A horrid murder has been committed at the Grand Hotel in Rosario. The victim was one of the waiters. The cook, the door-keeper, and two others of the waiters have been arrested on suspicion.

It has rained generally throughout this province, very greatly to the public satisfaction. The public mind is greatly exercised over the pretensions of the Rosario Gas Company to have 17 years instead of about 9 months to run before the expiration of its privileges. I understand that the Government favors the Gas Company, so it does not matter much what the press and the public may have to say on the matter, the rule here being that 'donde manda capitan, no manda marinero.'

The coming races at the Casilda promise to be very interesting. Some important entries have been made from here and from Cordoba, and the Rosario turfites are looking forwards to a grand day's sport.

## CORDOBA.

Dr. Alcaraz from Rosario, was here on a visit the other day, and being asked to deliver a lecture to the young men's association, he made a most brilliant oration, touching upon the leading social, political, and religious topics of the day, and pointing out how much we have yet to learn on all these questions. The learned Dr. told his hearers that we have lost nearly a century, struggling, not for the establishment of any principle, but to see who could

stab the other to the heart, and thus leave the loaves and fishes of the Government in the hands of a party based upon a mere name. He said the whole difference between the contending parties at the late election was merely that to be found between Rocha and Juarez—there was no principle involved on either side, only a name. Speaking of the Government's pretensions to exercise the 'patronato' over the Church in this county, he said it was supremely ridiculous. The two powers were distinct the one from the other, deriving their authorities from different sources, and though they ought to work in perfect harmony together neither had any right to encroach upon the exclusive privileges of the other. It was quite different in the case of the Catholic Kings who exercised the 'patronato'; for they were devoted Catholics, and would sooner have died than interfere knowingly with the prerogatives of the Holy Church. The learned Dr. ended by exhorting his hearers, who numbered over 1000 persons including all the senior students in that city, to endeavor to create a party based upon definite and high principles, and thus to aid their country to throw off the odious system of the 'istas' of all colors, and to give birth to a new epoch of peace and true progress.

A great ball in honor of Dr. Jurez Celman was given by the Municipality of this city. Three express trains loaded with grantees and grantees came from Buenos Aires on Saturday, bringing several hundreds of the numerous guests.

It has been decided to increase the capital of the Provincial Bank in this city, and the Deputies have already sanctioned the project to do so. A project has likewise been submitted to the Legislature for the construction of a bridge over the Arroyo Santa Catalina at Santa Flora pass.

I regret having to report that the illness of our good Bishop, the Right Rev. Father Tissier, still continues with very little hope of recovery.

During the month of August the sales of real estate in this province represented the respectable sum of \$800,000 m/n. Three new colonies have been registered at San Justo under the names of Iturraspe, Freire, and San Francisco.

## ENTRE RIOS.

The Government has published a lengthy decree containing the regulations for the Provincial Exhibition shortly to be holden at Parana, and to which all the other provinces will be invited to contribute. Prizes of gold, silver, and bronze medals, and honorable mentions will be awarded to those who excel, and it is hoped to get up quite a creditable exhibition. A committee of 128 persons has been appointed to make all necessary arrangements, and it is proposed to open the exhibition on the 1st of April 1887. Tenders are being called for already for the building of the palace of the Exhibition, and it is expected that quite a number will be sent in. Those who wish to apply must do so before the end of this month.

This will add one, and a most important one, to the number of events to take place within the coming twelve months in this province. The others are the inauguration of the new Government palace, that of the Central Entreriano Railway, that of the new police headquarters, and that of the penitentiary. When we consider, moreover, that new colonies are being established in almost all of the departments, we are left very little to complain of as far as the progress of Entre Rios is concerned.

I regret to hear that the crops at Chajari, Villaguay, and Federal have been lost owing to the 'seca.'

## TUCUMAN.

Governor Gallo has resigned, and on the 6th inst. his resignation was accepted. The Rev. Dr. Colombes, President of the Senate, has entered upon his duties as Governor *ad interim*, and it is to be hoped that he may succeed in heading the ship of State toward true progress. The change

was effected very quietly, and the people appear only too well satisfied with it to make much of a fuss about it. In the meantime the political state of the province is not what might be desired, and the supporters of the National Government still find it necessary to work hard in order to promote the prestige of the central power and conform men's minds to the inevitable. On the whole, the governorship of such a province is no sinecure, and it will require all the wisdom and prudence Dr. Colombes is known to be possessed of, to steer clear of shoals and quicksands.

## CATAMARCA.

The Government has directed the Municipality to submit for its approbation the plans and estimates for a public market for the sale of produce, &c. This is a want that has long been felt here, and now that we are to have a railway it is an absolute necessity.

Two schoolmasters named respectively Dn. Antonio Retamal and Dn. Oswaldo Gomez have been appointed members of the Municipal Board.

The prospects for the season are looking better than they did a fortnight ago, and it is hoped that planters will make a good year of it in spite of late fearful prognostications to the contrary.

There is nothing new in politics, and the people appear to have settled down to make the best of circumstances as they are, which is decidedly the best thing they could do.

Hoping I will be able to collect some more intelligence for my next,

I remain, dear Sir,  
Yours faithfully,  
Pacificus.

VENADO TUERTO.

III.

Sept. 1886.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

The pros and cons of Venado Tuerto to your men of rented squares are as intricate as the labyrinthine windings that led our forefathers to the mountain caverns to hear the voice of their Soggar when—well, this is no time to stir up dust. Some have cause to bless Venado, some to curse it. That the former predominate in a ratio of 99 to 1 can, with one look of the eye, be discerned over the many smiling homes on its surface to-day. Messrs. McCormick and Murtagh are the exceptions, the former out of a flock of 2000 sheep lost 1925, the other out of one of 2500 lost 2207. Both gentlemen's stories are melancholy ones.

Three years ago there was no town here, no, not even a brick, you may talk of the mushroom youth of La Plata, etc., but to my mind Venado Tuerto town caps the climax of this Republic's go-aheadism in this line. Its number of fine brick houses, its beautifully laid-out plazas with their walks, rare and magnificent trees, shrubs and flowers, its great almacens, tiendas, coach-builder's and saddler's establishments, its fondas and, though last not least, its chapel, astounded me. Everything about the town shows taste and life. Mr. Alejandro F. Estragamon's monster house of business would be a credit to the first city of the world, doing such a large and increasing business. Well may its worthy, energetic, and universally respected owner feel proud of it. The chapel is by no means a small one, and is a lasting honor to the munificence of Mr. E. Casey of Buenos Aires, as that gentleman had it built for the colonists out here, at a cost I am told of \$10,000 m/n. It looks to better advantage when one enters it, that is, more roomy. Its magnificent altar, Gothic stained windows, high walls and right-angled roof, are very prepossessing; especially the altar, which is a masterpiece of sculpture, and whilst Mass was being celebrated during the Mission just concluded, blazed with a golden gleam, reminding me forcibly of the good men of Mr. Casey's stamp have

done in this world and for the cause of the grand old Catholic Church.

The chapel during the Mission was filled with Irish who came to gain the benefit of the Jubilee and hear the saintly, esteemed, and renowned pulpit orator, Father Edmund of the Passionists preach. Well has Father Edmund sustained his reputation as a preacher who could stir men's hearts, and well may he feel proud—the Father hasn't a bit of vanity in him—of the blessing he has brought to this place whose parched camp, except at the conclusion of the Mission, had not drank a drop of rain for three months back.

Like the smart appearance of the town, the people that I saw out here are of a superior mark and bearing to most of the inside places. I'll back the Venado ladies against those of any other for beautiful faces and figures, and, mind you, when at home I live in a partido noted for such. I'll say nothing about the married ones, as the pioneers out here are not to be trifled with. However, they (the pioneers) can't blame me when I say that each one of the daring fellows has cause to feel good when walking by the side of his pretty wife and fine, healthy children. This reminds me that Father Edmund baptized 42 children—a third being of Irish parentage.

All our countrymen have done well here this year. The sheep are in fair condition, but as to lambs a very poor percentage has been raised. Cows and mares are in good condition, the former selling by the cut at \$8 and 9 % per head. Maize and potatoes have been sold, the first at \$1.20 per arroba. A fine place this for the poor man. Neither maize nor potatoes can be had now as our entire stock has been sold.

I remain, Dear sir,  
Yours respectfully,  
Ballyheigue.

## THE

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

FROM THE

*New York Commercial Bulletin.*

The Argentine Republic is not now included in the list of nations that export breadstuffs. It is usually included in that humiliating designation 'all other countries,' but will soon command enough attention and ship enough bushels to deserve a place of her own, not only in wheat but in corn and rye.

The exports of wheat and flour from the Argentine Republic in 1883 were about 4 million bushels. Those for 1884 have not been officially published, but private estimates place the amount at 5,250,000 bushels. To the exports of Argentine should be added those of Uruguay, for the interest as well as the progress of these two neighbors is common, and the same men are engaged in business in both countries, the commercial centres being opposite each other on the River Plate. In 1884 Uruguay exported 1,500,000 bushels of wheat, which added to that of Argentine makes a total of nearly 7 millions to represent the output of the valley of the River Plate for 1884.

These figures will increase so rapidly within the next few years as to command the attention of the world. The increase in the past has been very rapid. Five years ago the Argentine Republic was importing wheat and flour from the United States, and Uruguay raised only enough for her own consumption. The wheat crop of Uruguay in 1878 was 2000 bushels, in 1884 over 4 million bushels, and the increase in the corn product was equally rapid.

In 1854 only 375,000 acres were under cultivation in the Argentine Republic; in 1874 it was 825,000 acres. In 1879 the boom commenced, and in 1884 there were 4,260,000 acres under cultivation—an increase of 3,425,000 acres in ten years. The average yield of wheat throughout the Republic in 1884 was 8 1/2 bushels to the acre, and the total crop was nearly 11 million bushels. It was in 1880 that the im-

portation of wheat ceased, the amount purchased of Chili that year being 11,330 bushels.

The soil of the Argentine Republic bears a close resemblance to that of Dakota and the black loam of southern Russia. It yields crops in succession without fertilisation, there being farms in the vicinity of Buenos Aires and in the upper provinces of the Parana River which have been under cultivation for three centuries. The immigration is very large, and comes from Italy mostly. In 1882 there were 51,000 arrivals, in 1884 over 96,000, and it is expected the immigration for 1885 will be over 130,000. The immigrants are nearly all agriculturists, and at once upon their arrival go into the interior, where they settle upon Government land which they can rent for 10s or 12s an acre. The most of them are without capital, so that this plan offers the greatest advantages. Their wants are few, they live in the most primitive manner, and their accumulations are large, so that within a few years they are able to own the land they occupy.

The colonisation plan is popular in Argentina, and so far quite successful. Within the last five years 1,126,000 acres of land have been taken up by colonies representing a population of 88,000 souls, mostly Italians and Swiss. The English and German immigrants will not colonise. The railroad development of the country is very rapid, and lines of track are now being constructed in various directions from Buenos Aires and other commercial centres. The total mileage is about 3000, with as much more under construction. Some of the railways pay 3, 9, and 11 per cent dividends annually. Most of the capital is English, and the management is usually under Englishmen or Scotchmen.

The result of the internal improvements under this policy is plainly to be seen. Within the last five years the cattle have been gradually driven back upon the pampas, towns have sprung up, and farms have been opened in territory that was inaccessible before the railway improvements began.

## PARIS

UNDER THE REPUBLIC.

FROM THE *London Tablet*.

A recent discussion in the Municipal Council, says the Paris correspondent of the *Guardian*, shows how precisely identical the religious ideas are of the two Parliaments of Paris. M. Hovelacque, a member of the Council, brought to the notice of his colleagues a 'scandal' which, he said, he had just discovered in the administration of the communal schools. This was in the shape of a book which was 'demoralising' the rising generation. In this book he had found it stated and taught that the first principle of morality was a knowledge of God; that He to Whom our first duty and obedience were due was God; that to love God and goodness was the first of all moral and religious duties; that children should be taught to pray to God because God loved them and listened to them, especially by preference. In the same book he had also found that children were instructed that by praying to God they would become better; that on the walls of schools there should be written the words 'God sees us,' and that the book actually contained a whole chapter on 'the goodness of God,' with a great many other scandals of the same sort. On the revelation of these iniquities by his colleague, another member of the Council, M. Vaillant, expressed himself very indignantly. 'He had become convinced,' he said, 'by the above, that the instruction given in the schools was more than merely clerical. It was clear that it was still imbued with mysticism, and altogether of a spiritualistic character. Therein lay a great danger. It might be safely affirmed that for the communal schools of Paris the great peril was in this spiritualistic teaching. The chil-

dren in these schools might indeed be placed beyond the reach of clerical propagandism; but they were still liable to be impregnated with these fallacious ideas, the result of a spiritualistic conception of the world, the original of all superstitions, and from which were derived all the grossest errors in history and instruction, as well as in politics.' And M. Hovelacque, following up his previous revelations, said that besides clerical religion, said there was universal religion, acknowledging God and the immortality of the soul: 'We, gentlemen, insist upon having in our schools neither the God of the Jews nor Christians, nor the God of the University.' And upon the above discussion the Council voted the immediate suppression of the obnoxious volume. We shall perhaps soon have an opportunity of seeing how the moral and religious sentiments of one of the Parliaments of Paris are reciprocated in the other.

## NOTES FROM IRELAND.

Dublin, Aug. 16.

All the previous riots in Belfast pale before the horrors committed this week. Gangs of drunken desperadoes, in whom the image of man has been defaced, pouncing upon individuals—not only men, but women—kicking and beating them until they are insensible, and then wallowing in bloodshed and gorging themselves with drink. Such are the scenes enacted by those whom Mr. Chamberlain has described as the only civilized portion of Irish people.

During the past and present week Orange animosity against the Catholics has culminated in furious onslaughts, for which no counterpart can be imagined but the hideous warfare of demons. Private dwellings have been demolished; public houses have been wrecked and looted; Catholic men have been assaulted and shot, and, worst of all, helpless Catholic girls have been set upon and grossly illused. This horrible persecution of defenceless Catholic women is perhaps the most shocking feature of the frightful crusade in which the Orangemen are engaged. Numbers of Catholic girls in mills and factories have been forced, in consequence of continual insults and intimidation, to abandon their work, and on the way to their homes they have been made the victims of fiendish atrocities.

The delegates of the Irish Parliamentary party commissioned to attend at the Chicago Convention, left Dublin by the American mail. Mr. William O'Brien of *United Ireland*, and Mr. John E. Redmond, M.P., were the prominent figures, and they were accompanied to Queenstown by several of the Irish party and a large number of friends. Demonstrations of leave-taking marked the departure from Kingsbridge and the arrival in Cork; while the enthusiastic cheers of the multitude at Cove gave the embarkation quite an 'Aberdeen' character. Before the 'Servia' steamed out of the harbor a few vigorous speeches were delivered. Some newspaper specials go with the deputation, and from them no doubt we shall receive full reports of the doings at the Convention which commences its sittings shortly. Mr. Davitt, who will also be present, reached New York and was welcomed by a whole host of Irish friends.

It is satisfactory to be able to report that the accounts from the provinces represent the prospects of the harvest as most encouraging. Up to the present the lateness of the season has not been attended by any injurious consequences, although it was feared at one time that green crops generally, especially the potato and turnip, would have suffered much. There is now no apprehension that either will be under the average, notwithstanding that the latter was largely invaded by the dreaded fly. Hay has already given a good result, and oats and wheat and other cereals are now on the change and filling in nicely. A little more genial sunshine will soon produce the bright golden



hue which precedes a heavy and healthy crop. All along the Midland line from Dublin to Roscommon—a poor tract of land—there is every appearance that the harvest will be not only abundant but luxuriant. In Athlone, the potatoe are selling for 2s 6d per cwt., and vegetables of rarer growth as well as fruit of the common kind are to be had for little more than the asking. Over the island wild flowers are blooming in liberal profusion, and the fields of corn-marigold which gladden the eye toward the west, set the traveller thinking could nothing be done in the way of cultivating such floral treasures for the flower markets of Europe.

One by one they pass away, the fine old figures representative of national sentiment in the days of the young Irelanders. Sir Samuel Ferguson, President of the Royal Irish Academy and an Irishman of literary renown, has passed away to the majority. Though not 'out-and-out a Nationalist' he loved to linger over the past glories of his native land and to look forward to a future when his countrymen would be free once again to work out at home the genius which characterises their race. Several volumes, valuable from an antiquarian point of view, have made his name illustrious in distant climes; and some of his patriotic poetry will find the shortest road to the Celtic heart for many a long day to come. In his life work he was ably assisted by his wife, whose influence in promoting the higher education of Irishwomen was very great some years ago.

## AGRICULTURAL.

## THE FARM GARDEN.

Most gardeners would laugh at our advice, but we are now talking to farmers who have a small garden. If your garden is a little pent-up affair, with a fence around it, in which most of your work is done by hand, we urge that the whole system be changed. A farmer cannot afford to cultivate a garden that way. He must, to make the garden profitable, do most of the work with a horse. It is better to have two or three rows along the edge of the corn-field devoted to the smaller garden truck than to have a little patch with beds in it that requires hand labour entirely to tend it. It does not make any difference if carrots, lettuce, salify, parsnips, and peppers grow in one row forty rods long, if they are only grown. The reason that so few farm-houses are supplied with vegetables is due to the unfortunate method of gardening pursued. There are a number of farmers' gardens we see each summer upon which a large portion of the contents is put in every spring and the seeds sown, but after this no attention is given to it, and weeds of enormous growth are the leading crop of every season. There is one farmer of our acquaintance who has half-a-dozen rows across a large field given up to the garden, and in these he grows everything needed in the family in the way of small fruits and vegetables. The horse and cultivator do most of the work, and the aggregate expense of caring for each row is not much more than if it were planted to potatoes. In sowing seeds a great many people make the mistake of planting too deep. Nearly all of the smaller garden seeds, if covered with a light sprinkle of fine soil and pressed down with the foot, are in a good shape to grow. We prefer the pressure of the foot to any rolling that can be done.—S. Q. L., in *Michigan Horticulturist*.

Applicant: Do you want an assistant editor? Editor-in-chief: What experience have you had? Applicant: None whatever, sir. Editor-in-chief: Humph! It strikes me that you are exceedingly fresh. Applicant: That's just what induced me to apply. There ought to be something fresh about your paper, you know.

## ST. JACOB'S OIL

THE GRET GERMAN REMEDY FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF

## RHEUMATISM NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, NERVOUS HEADACHE, &amp;c.

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## Res Non Verba

## MENSAJERIAS FLUVIALES A VAPOR

—0—

Nuevo Itinerario

Desde Abril 10, 1886

Salidas de Buenos Aires:

PARA MONTEVIDEO A LAS 5 P.M.

Belizales interiores

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

PARA EL SALTO Y ESCALAS

A LAS 10 A.M.

Balizales interiores

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

SALIDAS PARA BAHIA BLANCA Y

PATAGONES

Saldrá el 1° de cada mes el vapor

nacional

MÉRCURIO

De la Boca del Riachuelo a las 12 del día

Recibe carga, encomiendas y pasajeros

## CARRERA DEL PARANA

Hasta SANTA FE

Haciendo 3 viajes directos semanales

con los vapores

PINGO Y

VILLA DEL SALTO

SALIDAS: Martes, Jueves y

Sabados

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

## CARRERA COSTA SUD

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

Comunicacion con el Teléfono Gower-Bell y Pan telefono.

PEDRO RISSO, Agente

Reconquista y Cuyo

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Between San Martin &amp; Florida BUENOS AIRES.

## FERRO-CARRIL DEL SUD

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

Los pasajeros del tren Expreso para el Azul, Juarez y tres Arroyos almorzarán en Las Flores y Chascomús—Los pasajeros del tren de regreso de Tres Arroyos y Juarez almorzarán en Ayacucho—Los pasajeros del tren Mixto de Buenos Aires a Bahia Blanca, podrán comer en Altamirano y almorzar en La Gama; los del tren de regreso comerán en La Gama.

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

Los pasajeros de las Estaciones entre Barracas al Norte y Burzaco que quieran viajar en el tren para el Azul, Juarez y Tres Arroyos tendrán que irse en el tren anterior hasta Burzaco.

Los pasajeros para las Estaciones entre Burzaco y Barracas al Norte, por el tren que viene del Azul y de Juarez y Tres Arroyos tendrán que bajarse en Burzaco, para esperar tren local.

SALIDAS												
ESTACIONES	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
P. CONSTITUCION	salida	5.35	7.20	9.01	11.01	15.30	15.35	6.07	10.10	18.42		
Lomas	llegada	7.27	9.11	11.01	15.30	15.35	6.07	10.10	18.42			
Temperley (Emp. La Plata)	llegada	7.31	9.15	11.05	15.34	15.39	6.11	10.14	18.46			
LA PLATA y Campana	llegada	7.35	9.19	11.09	15.38	15.43	6.15	10.18	18.50			
Burzaco	llegada	7.39	9.23	11.13	15.42	15.47	6.19	10.22	18.54			
San Vicente	llegada	7.43	9.27	11.17	15.46	15.51	6.23	10.26	18.58			
Altamirano Empalmé	llegada	7.47	9.31	11.21	15.50	15.55	6.27	10.30	19.02			
Chascomús	llegada	7.51	9.35	11.25	15.54	15.59	6.31	10.34	19.06			
Dolores	llegada	7.55	9.39	11.29	15.58	16.03	6.35	10.38	19.10			
MAIPU (Empal. Mar del Plata)	llegada	7.59	9.43	11.33	16.02	16.07	6.39	10.42	19.14			
Ayacucho	llegada	8.03	9.47	11.37	16.06	16.11	6.43	10.46	19.18			
Juarez	llegada	8.07	9.51	11.41	16.10	16.15	6.47	10.50	19.22			
TRES ARROYOS	llegada	8.11	9.55	11.45	16.14	16.19	6.51	10.54	19.26			
Dolores	llegada	8.15	9.59	11.49	16.18	16.23	6.55	10.58	19.30			
Chascomús	llegada	8.19	10.03	11.53	16.22	16.27	6.59	11.02	19.34			
Altamirano Empalmé	llegada	8.23	10.07	11.57	16.26	16.31	7.03	11.06	19.38			
San Vicente	llegada	8.27	10.11	12.01	16.30	16.35	7.07	11.10	19.42			
Burzaco	llegada	8.31	10.15	12.05	16.34	16.39	7.11	11.14	19.46			
Campana	llegada	8.35	10.19	12.09	16.38	16.43	7.15	11.18	19.50			
LA PLATA	llegada	8.39	10.23	12.13	16.42	16.47	7.19	11.22	19.54			
Temperley (Emp. La Plata)	llegada	8.43	10.27	12.17	16.46	16.51	7.23	11.26	19.58			
Lomas	llegada	8.47	10.31	12.21	16.50	16.55	7.27	11.30	20.02			
P. CONSTITUCION	llegada	8.51	10.35	12.25	16.54	16.59	7.31	11.34	20.06			

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

Plaza Constitución, Abril 1° de 1886.

SAM ABBOTT

Gerente

## FERRO-CARRIL DE BUENOS AIRES Y ROSARIO

Desde el 14 de Setiembre de 1886, y hasta otro aviso, los trenes marcharán como sigue:

SALIDAS												
ESTACIONES	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Central	Sal.	5.35	7.20	9.01	11.01	15.30	15.35	6.07	10.10	18.42		
Retiro	Sal.	5.39	7.24	9.05	11.05	15.34	15.39	6.11	10.14	18.46		
Parque de Febrero	Sal.	5.43	7.28	9.09	11.09	15.38	15.43	6.15	10.18	18.50		
San Martin	Sal.	5.47	7.32	9.13	11.13	15.42	15.47	6.19	10.22	18.54		
Bancalari	Sal.	5.51	7.36	9.17	11.17	15.46	15.51	6.23	10.26	18.58		
Palermo	Sal.	5.55	7.40	9.21	11.21	15.50	15.55	6.27	10.30	19.02		
Benavides	Sal.	5.59	7.44	9.25	11.25	15.54	15.59	6.31	10.34	19.06		
Escobar	Sal.	6.03	7.48	9.29	11.29	15.58	16.03	6.35	10.38	19.10		
Rio Lujan	Sal.	6.07	7.52	9.33	11.33	16.02	16.07	6.39	10.42	19.14		
Campana	Sal.	6.11	7.56	9.37	11.37	16.06	16.11	6.43	10.46	19.18		
Zarate	Sal.	6.15	7.60	9.41	11.41	16.10	16.15	6.47	10.50	19.22		
Lima	Sal.	6.19	7.64	9.45	11.45	16.14	16.19	6.51	10.54	19.26		
Baradero	Sal.	6.23	7.68	9.49	11.49	16.18	16.23	6.55	10.58	19.30		
Id.	Sal.	6.27	7.72	9.53	11.53	16.22	16.27	6.59	11.02	19.34		
Tala	Sal.	6.31	7.76	9.57	11.57	16.26	16.31	7.03	11.06	19.38		
San Pedro	Sal.	6.35	7.80	10.01	12.01	16.30	16.35	7.07	11.10	19.42		
Secador	Sal.	6.39	7.84	10.05	12.05	16.34	16.39	7.11	11.14	19.46		
Benavides (ant. Alve)	Sal.	6.43	7.88	10.09	12.09	16.38	16.43	7.15	11.18	19.50		
Bancalari	Sal.	6.47	7.92	10.13	12.13	16.42	16.47	7.19	11.22	19.54		
San Martin	Sal.	6.51	7.96	10.17	12.17	16.46	16.51	7.23	11.26	19.58		
Id.	Sal.	6.55	8.00	10.21	12.21	16.50	16.55	7.27	11.30	20.02		
Parque de Febrero	Sal.	6.59	8.04	10.25	12.25	16.54	16.59	7.31	11.34	20.06		
Central	Sal.	7.03	8.08	10.29	12.29	16.58	17.03	7.35	11.38	20.10		

NOTA.—La hora del Salto de Buenos Aires, registra en toda la línea.

Los salidas del y llegadas al Rosario por la hora del Observatorio de Córdoba están indicadas con bastardilla.

Trenes en combinación con los trenes de los Ferro-Carriles Central Argentino, Andino y Central Norte. Los trenes que salen del Rosario para el interior de los Luján, Miércoles y Viernes y los que llegan al Rosario los Miércoles, Viernes y Domingos, están en los equipos provisionales dichos y que no serán admitidos como tales en buques planas, cajones y cualquier otro bulto que por su naturaleza y contenido no puede ser comprendido bajo la denominación de Equipaje.

Los trenes de pasajeros en la Estación Retiro el tiempo que indica el horario para dar a los pasajeros tiempo de comer.

No se puede viajar en los salones dormitorio sin el boleto correspondiente a una del boleto del pasajero.

Estos trenes pasan por combinación con los trenes de los Luján, Miércoles y Viernes y los que llegan al Rosario de Córdoba los Domingos, Miércoles y Viernes y con los que salen del Rosario para el interior de los Luján, Miércoles y Viernes y los que llegan al Rosario los Miércoles, Viernes y Domingos, están en los equipos provisionales dichos y que no serán admitidos como tales en buques planas, cajones y cualquier otro bulto que por su naturaleza y contenido no puede ser comprendido bajo la denominación de Equipaje.

Los trenes unificados así (v) pasarán solamente cuando haya pasajeros, debiendo estos avisar al Guarda-Tren.

Diligencias corren en combinación con el Ferro-Carril para la Capilla del Señor y el Pilar.

Salto Piedad 203—Buenos Aires Agosto 17 de 1886

La Administración.



FABRICANTES TOMLINSON &amp; HAYWARD, LINCOLN, ENGLAND. ESTABLECIDOS 45 AÑOS

UNICOS INTRODUCTORES MOORE Y TUDOR, BUENOS AIRES GEO: MICHAELSEN &amp; Cia., MONTEVIDEO

## GINEBRA DE HOLANDA SUPERFINA

El Premio en la Exposición Centenario de Philadelphia y en la Exposición Universal de Paris 1878, Melbourne 1880 y Amsterdam 1883, así estableciendo por dicha Ginebra la superioridad sobre todas las demás marcas. Habiéndose la Suprema Corte de la Nación obligado a cambiar las palabras REAL HOLLANDS en las etiquetas de la Ginebra, que

POR MAS DE 20 AÑOS

hemos importado con esta designación, venimos a poner en conocimiento del publico que desde ahora importaremos

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128 pm

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[CASILLA OF CORREO No. 393.]

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

TERMS.

Cash (yearly)..... \$80 mpm  
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Monthly..... 0-75 —

## THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17TH, 1886.

We hear that the Juez de Paz of Chacabuco, Don Anacleto Dominguez, has so far taken the law and the constitution into his own hands, or rather trampled them under his judicial feet, that he will not allow any meetings to be held or public opinion to be manifested when the meetings and opinions are not exactly after his own heart, which is Achavalista, Rochista, and Egoista. A petition has been drawn up, and is extensively signed by the inhabitants, asking the authorities to have this obstructionist, bashaw removed from the office which he holds, perhaps to his own advantage but to the manifest disadvantage of his neighbors and the disgrace of the country. Amongst the signatories of the petition are Messrs. Duggan Brothers, Torcuato de Alvear, R. and O. Rocha Perkins, J. and E. Casey, Mateo Elliffe, Matias E. Lynch, Francis Lynch, Mary Murphy, Jordan, Geronimo Torrey, Patrick Scally, Lorenzo Kenny, Margarita H. de Casey, Michael Allen, Patrick Keating, Felix Lynch, James Casey, Mary G. de Elliffe, Patrick Gaynor, Eliza Murray de Dillon, &c. By all means let Don Anacleto be relegated to private life.

'A Subscriber' from Ranchos writes to us denying that things are as bad there as they were represented to us—a denial which we need not say we are happy to chronicle. Our correspondent states that some of the sheep-farmers have suffered considerable losses, but there are others who have an increase of three or four hundred lambs in each of their flocks, and cattle and sheep are now in fair condition. Some wool has been sold in Ranchos at \$5 m/n, and \$5-50 m/n is offered for other lots.

Some of the newspapers assert that the dance in honor of Juarez Celman in Cordoba was a 'gran fiasco.' The ladies of high tone and those of the more respectable families such as the Las Casas, the Poses, the Pizarros, the Romans, the Fregueros, the Carreras, the Alvarizes, the Molinas, the Garcias, the Funeses, the Castillanoses, the Moyanos, the Penas, the Allendes, the Ollerios, the Velezes, etc., were conspicuous by their absence. They don't believe in the old Spanish proverb: 'Todo el mundo es un fandangio, y el que no baila es un loco.'

Santos's health is still in a precarious state. His face is entirely disfigured from the wound he has received, and if he should recover it is feared he will become deaf and blind, as the organs of sight and hearing are affected. How short has been the triumph of the unfortunate man, and how the proverbial fickleness of fortune has been illustrated in his person! Only a few months ago he

resumed the reins of government with the firm conviction that he had subdued all his enemies. Only 12 months ago he truckled to the demon of infidelity by expelling the nuns. Santos and his country are a living example of the truth of the Scandinavian sage: 'Behold with how little wisdom the world is governed.' Santos has done some very wicked deeds during his term of office, but he is scarcely less a fool than he is a knave.

We have received a copy of the first number of a fortnightly agricultural review in Spanish; 'Revista de los Intereses Rurales de la Provincia de Buenos Aires.' Edited by Dr. Miguel Gaudencio. It contains several ably-written articles of great interest to farmers, among others, one on the 'lombiez in sheep.' We had intended to have this translated for the benefit of our camp readers, but as the article is not concluded we shall wait for the next number, when the remedy prescribed for lombriez will probably appear. Meantime, we salute the reviewers and wish them every success in the noble mission they undertake.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the latest edition of Kraft's 'Guia' issued quarterly. It is a most complete and elaborate work and contains an alphabetical list not only of all the householders and places of business in the city, with their respective addresses, but also the different public establishments, banks, colleges, churches, Government offices, military, marine, railway diligences, &c., with the number and names of the employees. For men of business the book is indispensable, and for all who wish to get along in the city there is no more useful book than Kraft's 'Guia.'

The following is another receipt for the cure of diphtheria, somewhat similar to that which we published last week. Probably glycerine, owing to its curative properties, may be an improvement on the water mixture. In any case we suppose the process of gargling should not be dispensed with when at all practicable.

'Mix up flour of sulphur with pure glycerine to about the consistency of thick cream. Take one dessert spoonful. If the throat is too sore for the patient to swallow, take flour of sulphur in a paper tube and blow it on to the fungus growth in the throat.'

The Municipality, after deliberating in solemn session and private conclave as to how they might best attest their gratitude to President Roca for raising them to office without any regard to the laws and the constitution and dubbing them 'consejales' without consulting the voice of the people, agreed to present their generous patron (generous at other people's expense) with a gold plate, bearing an inscription recounting the principle acts of his administration. The presentation will be made on the 12th of October. The cost of the gold and the inscription and the Municipal deliberations are to be put down to general expenses, which is another way of saying that the money will be extracted out of the pockets of the rate-payers of Buenos Aires.

THE BAT SOLVES THE CRITICAL PROBLEM OF FOREIGN RULE AND IRISH INTERESTS IN THE GREEN ISLE.

A VERY OLD METHOD.

A London society paper, *The Bat*, has a plan for the settlement of the Irish Question, which it presents with blunt plainness, as follows:

'There is only one way out of the difficulty, only one method by which the sympathies of the careless mob (the Gladstone Government) by whom we are now governed can be enlisted. The remedy I am going to propose is a terrible one, but circumstances justify it. Let the northerners commence at once,

Let them arm themselves, form their battalions, and turn the weapons up till now used against themselves against their enemies the Papists. Let Ulster go forth in its thousands and burn down every Nationalist building, every cot or hovel in which there resides an avowed Nationalist. Let them shoot down the agitating priests like the dogs that they are, and then the Liberal Government will understand that Ulster is in earnest. Gladstone is a coward, and his following rabble are cowards.'

Nearly two hundred years ago the same method of settling the Irish Question was tried by Oliver Cromwell. Less than a hundred years ago it was again tried by Carhampton and his infamous associates; and within the past dozen years it was attempted on a small scale by the late Mr. Forster. None of these worthy gentlemen succeeded so well as to encourage living Cromwells, of whom, apparently, there are plenty in London, to further efforts in the direction suggested by *The Bat*. Evidently, however, there are some people in Ulster who think the Cromwellian plan should be tried once more. It is not surprising that there should be.

No wonder that loyalist rowdies should turn out into the streets of Belfast armed with revolvers and rifles and shoot down 'Papis-s' and burn their houses when educated ruffians on the British press are permitted to write and publish such proposals as the above. Supposing an Irish paper were to offer a proposal that the Nationalists should arm themselves and murder all the Loyalists, how would such a paper be dealt with by the Government? The question needs no answer. *The Bat* will not be prosecuted, nor will its invitation to the Loyalists to slaughter innocent people in Ireland elicit a word of censure from the press of London, which is so prompt to fiercely denounce dynamiters as 'murderers of innocent women and children.' Randolph Churchill openly preached sedition in Belfast, and is now a Cabinet Minister. Wolsley declared the day was not far distant when his sword would be unsheathed to war against any government who would grant Ireland her autonomy, and he is still a member of the House of Lords and a general in the British army. Parnell and Dillon, and hundreds of Irishmen, dubbed by an alien government 'suspects,' proclaimed the right of Ireland to self-government, the right of Irishmen to live in the land of their birth and their affections, and they were immediately seized and thrown into jails, and treated as common felons. Impartial Englishmen, we ask you is this justice? There are thousands of Britons who answer 'No, a thousand times no.' But, unfortunately, there are thousands whose prejudice blinds them to that extent that they refuse to study and be enlightened on Irish affairs, preferring to remain blind as the proverbial *Bat*. It may be necessary to perform a surgical operation to open their eyes. May that operation be long deferred; we hope it may be unnecessary, but Ireland is determined to assert her rights and maintain them.

ENCOURAGE  
IRISH MANUFACTURE.

A friend lately come from Ireland has brought us a large number of samples of the famous Irish tweeds manufactured by Messrs. Clayton, of Navan, and they can be seen at our office by anybody who may desire to examine them. Many Irishmen are not aware that the finest and most durable cloths to be found in the world are manufactured in their own country, and it is only on the score of ignorance that we can excuse their otherwise unpardonable neglect. It is not Irish tweeds that are generally worn by Irishmen in the River Plate, but a wretched shoddy made out of the scrapings and patches of the London and Parisian rag merchants, which, being carded and re-woven is turned into a fair imitation and foisted on the pub-

lic as a genuine article. A draper in this city informed us a few days ago that he would not invest in Irish tweeds because they are superior to the general cloths sold here and costing a little more than the usual price, could not find a market unless in the very fashionable tailor shops. It is strange that the very excellence of the quality of the article should be an obstacle to its sale. Certainly, this should not be the case with Irishmen who know the great value of home manufacture. Irish tweeds, poplins, friezes, hosiery, linen, &c., are known and prized everywhere in the civilized world, and yet they have not a sale corresponding to their merits. Why? Because, in the first place, England and Englishmen have always found it their interest to boycott Irish trade, and they do so most successfully where their influence is felt. It is not that Englishmen and Scotchmen do not find it their interest at times to deal in Irish goods, but they are generally sent abroad under another name, and while our friends on the other side of the Channel derive all possible profit from the sale of our manufactures, they take care that Irishmen shall not derive any credit for it, nor will foreign nations be induced to establish a direct trade with us. In the next place, Irishmen, not being much engaged in merchant business, have not an opportunity of pushing and encouraging the trade of their own country. One thing, however, Irishmen might and ought to do, and that is to purchase and use the manufactures of their own country wherever they can conveniently do so. Every Irishman and woman, every Irish boy and girl in the country should be dressed in Irish cloth and Irish linen. By acting this way they will be bestowing a great benefit on their country and will even have the satisfaction of knowing that they are consulting their own personal interests. If Irish cloths cannot be found in the shops of Buenos Aires, then nothing is easier than to send a direct order for goods to any of the great manufacturing establishments in Ireland.

## THE ARCHBISHOP'S PASTORAL.

The following is an abridged translation of the pastoral letter which His Grace the Archbishop has addressed to the clergy and faithful of the archdiocese.

In a pastoral issued on the 2nd of February last we had the honour of publishing the encyclical of our most holy father the Supreme Pontiff, conceding an extraordinary Jubilee for the present year. Many persons applied themselves at that time to the fulfillment of the conditions prescribed by His Holiness, and some have already gained the benefits of the indulgence. There is still time left until the 31st of next December, during which time the pious acts prescribed may be repeated, and the indulgence may be gained in behalf of the faithful departed. Congregations and communities in a body may gain the blessing of the Jubilee, just the same as individuals, and in this case they may obtain a diminution of the conditions prescribed should they so require it. As the faithful of the archdiocese form an association we may visit the churches with such of the faithful as may wish to accompany us. We have therefore resolved, with the assistance of God, to go in procession on Sunday, the 3rd of October, from the Cathedral to the Church of Santo Domingo, at 8 a.m.

BELOVED BRETHREN,  
His Holiness tells us in the encyclical already cited that 'a city or a nation is formed by the ways and habits of its people.' So we ought to struggle to live in a Christian manner, both publicly and privately, and the more numerous the difficulties that beset our way the greater should be our efforts to attain that desirable end. We have fallen away not a little from the lofty standard of virtue reached by our forefathers. Passions have become stronger by the absence of restraint, and



the folly of worldly opinions is more and more experienced. Many of those whose thoughts are well directed, influenced by human respect or false shame, lack the courage to profess openly what they feel inwardly, much more to practise it. The force of pernicious examples influences our manners and customs. Unholy associations strive to obtain the direction of the people by wicked means, and to turn them from God and the duties of religion. In presence of so many evils we can not omit or neglect anything that may serve to give us comfort and consolation.

#### BELOVED CHRISTIANS,

On hearing these words of the Sovereign Pontiff we turn our footsteps to the Church of God to offer our petitions to the Most High, to pray for the prosperity of the Holy Catholic Church and the exaltation of the Holy See, for the extirpation of heresy and the conversion of sinners, for concord among Christian princes and for peace and union among the faithful according to the intentions of the Holy Father. If we only chastise our bodies by fasting and abstinence for two days and if, having confessed our sins, we approach the holy table of Communion, if we extend a hand of pity to those who are in need, if we carry consolation to the faithful departed we need not doubt of our reaping all the fruits of the Jubilee, and for this reason the Sovereign Pontiff orders us to comply with each and every one of these duties. By doing so we shall become reconciled with God, overthrowing the enemy of our salvation, and while we bring consolation to our brethren we shall fortify our own souls.

The procession which we intend to form on the first Sunday of October will be a part of the fulfillment of the Jubilee, but those who cannot take part in the procession may gain the benefit of the Jubilee in the time and place suiting their own convenience. For those who intend to join the procession in October we strongly recommend the prelates and parish priests, chaplains, and heads of congregations to prepare the people for the Jubilee by reading this pastoral and that issued on the 2nd April, with the encyclical of the Holy Father, and to give them suitable instructions for some days previously. It would give us great pleasure if the clergy in their respective districts would also form a procession on the 3rd October in order that all being united in spirit according to the intention of the Holy Father we may obtain the powerful intercession of the most Holy Virgin of the Rosary, for which purpose we implore the Divine Grace, giving our blessing to all in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

X *Federico Ancinos.*

Buenos Aires,  
Sept. 11th, 1886.

#### THE POST-OFFICE.

It is no exaggeration to say that the postal service of Buenos Aires would be a disgrace to any civilized country. If we are to judge from the reports that reach us daily, as well as what we see with our own eyes, the whole system is out of joint, and instead of improving by time and experience we are sinking deeper into the rut of chaos and disorder. So much is this the case that we sometimes sigh for the good old days of the bullock-cart and the «chasque montado.» These conveyances were not remarkable for expedition, but they generally delivered their messages at the time expected and correspondents were thoroughly satisfied that nothing better could be done. Now we have the latest appliances of civilization with the result that correspondence and newspapers are very often delayed just as long as in olden days, and sometimes are not delivered at all. Mayors, station-masters, and letter-carriers are «dueños de la situación» and they are allowed to do just as they please in camp and town. If they are honest men, which of course often happens, the letters

and newspapers are given up to the owners; if not, they may dispose of them as they like and there is nobody to bring them to account for their irregularity. A friend just come from Venado Tuerto informs us that the package of newspapers which we send to that outside district is often detained in Pergamino or somewhere else, and that the papers do not reach their destination for several weeks after they are printed. Along the Rosario line some of the station-masters absolutely refuse to take newspapers and correspondence because the Government will not give them any reward for their labour. The writer of these lines was present when the post-master at Ramallo shut up his office after Mass on Sunday, just at the moment when many of the people from the surrounding district had assembled and found it convenient to call for their papers and correspondence. The mayors of many diligences seem to think that since the obligation of stamping newspapers ceased it is a matter of choice whether they should be delivered or not. If that be so, then it is to be deplored that Government do not still impose a stamp duty, for their action serves to demoralise their employés, to injure the public, and to deprive themselves of what we deem a very just source of revenue. We should be only too glad to pay postage on our papers on condition that they were faithfully delivered. But it is not from the camp alone that complaints come of the non-delivery of papers. If possible, the administration is still worse in town. We referred last week to the case of several subscribers living in one block who never received their papers though they had been put into the hands of the letter-carrier. We are now informed that this individual has been dismissed the service. If so, it is the first act of stringent justice we have seen done in connection with the post-office for many years. There is another case of a gentleman living in the Calle Libertad whose paper is given by the letter-carrier to a householder in the Calle Cordoba, who by accident happened to be acquainted with the former and is kind enough to return him his paper, which is always correctly addressed. These are only a few of the lamentable samples of dereliction of duty of which we have daily to complain. The Post-office of Buenos Aires, like the Augean Stables, requires a clearing out. There are many good and worthy men in connection with it, but their efforts are paralysed by the host of inept and impromptu servants who are thrust into office without the necessary qualifications.

#### NATIONAL CONGRESS.

##### RAILWAY TO CARLOTA STATION.

The Chamber of Deputies met on Monday; they discussed and sanctioned, in general and in detail, the bill authorising Messrs. Prebble and Ware to make a railway from a point on the Buenos Aires and Rosario railway between the stations of Arroyo Seco and Constitucion to the town of Carlota in the province of Cordoba. The gauge is to be 1 metre 666 millimetres, the line is to be made in two sections, of which the first will terminate at the town of Venado Tuerto, the plans must be presented for approval within one year, and the line must be completed within 3 years after the plans have been approved: the E.P. will dictate the general conditions under which the line is to be made; the railway will share in the privileges granted by the federal laws to railways paid for or guaranteed by the national treasury excepting the provincial taxes referred to in Art. 55 of the law of 18th September 1872. The necessary lands will be expropriated by the contractors at their own cost subject to the law of 13th September 1866. The construction of the railway will be subject to the inspection of the government engineers. The legal domicile of the railway company is to be in the capital of the

Republic and the accounts are to be kept in Spanish. The company must, upon signing the contract, deposit in the National Bank the sum of \$20,000 or give personal security for the same sum as a guarantee for the fulfilment of the contract. In all other respects the railway will be subject to the national regulations for railways of 18th September 1872, as well as to the regulations as to inspection already or hereafter dictated.

#### DEATH OF MISS BRIDGET A. COWEN.

It is with sorrow we announce, this week, the death, at Altamirano, of Miss B. A. Cowen. This esteemed young lady was for some time past suffering from heart disease, and on the 9th inst. her pure soul was called to meet her God and to enjoy the rewards he has promised to those who die in his friendship. When one advanced in years is taken from amongst us we regret the loss of the familiar face, but when we see the young, the beautiful, the amiable, the accomplished, and the virtuous stricken down by the hand of death and their places left for ever vacant in the family and social circles, our sympathy with surviving friends seems to increase in proportion to our knowledge of the virtues of deceased. It is only those who had the happiness of being acquainted with the deceased young lady can know the void her death leaves in the family, of which she was an ornament, ever as a dutiful child and a loving and beloved sister. We shall not further express words of consolation to the different members of the bereaved family, but humbly remind them that «Happy are they who die in the Lord.»

T. E. G.

#### THE IRISH PARLIAMENTARY FUND. SUBSCRIPTIONS, &c.

Previously acknowledged	\$m/n
Mr. Robert Campian, Piqué	187-37
Station	5-00
Total	\$172-37

#### GENERAL ITEMS.

It rained at intervals for some hours yesterday evening, and reports from the camp say it rained in San Pedro and other northern districts, but only for a short while.

Mr. Arthur Shaw, manager of the Northern Railway, left for Europe yesterday. Before leaving he was presented with a gold medal by several passengers of the line in testimony of the improvements made by him in the working of the line.

Don Torcuato is about to commence his grand boulevard in good earnest, and it is announced that the first house to be demolished is that of no. 16 Lorea, for which the owner asks \$75,000 and for which the Municipality offer \$30,000.

A family related to a high public functionary went to Cordoba to attend the Municipal ball. Among other packages which the travellers took with them was a bag containing a large quantity of valuable jewels, but when the bag was opened on the morning of the ball the jewels were no longer in it. The police are investigating the matter.

A meeting of the Jockey Club was held on Friday evening at which 45 members were present (Colonel Balza in the chair) it was announced that 63 new members had been elected and 3 struck off, leaving the number of members at 356. It was resolved to increase the entrance fee from \$40 to \$200 until the number of members reaches 500, and then it will be raised to \$200.

The capital of the club is now \$142,427 m/n.

A poor Italian laundress named Maria Desanso was swindled out of the sum of 600 dollars on Friday by what is commonly known as the confidence trick.

This consists in the very simple piece of knavery of pretending to possess a large sum of money, and in order to secure it it is handed over to the intended victim, provided the latter, whose good looks are strongly recommended, gives a reasonable deposit as a guarantee. The deposit is produced, and after some manipulation and exchange of compliments the owner of the deposit finds himself fleeced and the thief disappears. This is so often repeated now-a-days that one is inclined to smile at the stupid trick, and generally there is little sympathy for those who allow themselves to be deluded by it.

Dr. Plaza, late Minister of Hacienda, has written from London under date 5th August, and says he is about to leave for Ireland and Scotland.

The Under-secretary of Education, Dr. Ojeda, has just received a long letter from Dr. Gould, ex-director of the Cordoba observatory, announcing that the general Argentine catalogue of the stars in the southern heavens is in the printer's hands and 200 pages are already struck off. The whole will be finished in a month more. Dr. Gould proposes that the Argentine Government should present the plates of his sidereal maps to the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, which on several occasions has rendered valuable services to the observatory at Cordoba.

It is announced in the fashionable intelligence that an army of Spanish ball-players are coming for next season. Amongst the champions are Chiquito de Eibar, Villabona the one-armed, the brothers Brau, Pala, Melchor, Manolo, Marchena, Portal and Belaqui, nearly all of whom are well-known in Buenos Aires.

Mr. F. Humphreys, sub-manager of the London and River Plate Bank, leaves by the «Tamar» on a trip to Europe. Mr. Hogg will take his place during his absence, and Mr. Robertson will replace Mr. Hogg.

The provincial Senate of Santa Fe has authorised the Executive to construct 460 kilometres of railway, as follows: 85 kilometres to Humboldt, 330 to Reconquista, Esperanza, Soledad, Norte, 36 to San Carlos, Pueblo Galvez and Sunchales, and two others to Coronda and the Cordoba frontier.

The town of San Nicolas is to be lighted with the electric light. A company has been formed with a capital of \$60,000 m/n to establish the works.

The papers contain a most startling and disagreeable piece of news, viz., that Dr. Ambrosio Rodriguez has now under treatment no fewer than six cases of leprosy in this city. All the patients are English and French. The treatment he has tried with them has proved of little or no avail, and he is about to try that of the great Madrid doctor, Olavide, which is mainly electricity.

Last week Mr. White, ex-chief of the National Engineers' Department, was presented with a costly plate service and a beautiful album by a number of friends as a token of their esteem.

Passengers arrived per s.s. «Havelius»:

Mr. and Miss Schuth, Mrs. Le-cocq, Mrs. Lowe and 2 children, Mrs. and Miss Wilson, J. Leach, Dr. Riviscius, Pollard, Cobham, Dr. Newbery, R. Newbery, L. Muller, Mr. and Mrs. North, H. W. Davidson, L. Borel, Mrs. Suttor and 5 children, F. Adam, F. Simpson, J. Gallachan, J. Cruikshank, A. Colvin, G. Shepherd, F. Collins, E. Olsen, R. Hunt.

We have received a pamphlet published by Arturo Demarchi and Co. containing the arguments of Dr. Argerich in defense of Monges who attempted to assassinate General Rocha. The defense is that Monges was under the influence of an apopleptic attack and was not responsible for his actions.

We understand that the National Theatre has been actually engaged for a series of 15 performances next winter by Adeline Patti. The price of an orchestra stall will be \$10, and other prices will of course be in proportion.

In spite of Dr. D'Amico's note to the president of the Provincial Bank exhorting him to refrain from turning that institution into an electioneering treasury office, it is stated that the work of handing over the public money to the Achavalistas still continues.

The Santa Fe Legislature is going to make Dr. Lucas Gonzalez a present of twenty leagues of camp, for his services to that province in the railway and colonisation line.

The Spanish fête at the Recoleta on Sunday was enormously crowded. In the midst of all the fun a kind of mild tidal wave, or rather sudden rise in the river caught the crowd, and the stampede was most laughable, as several picnic parties were surprised whilst in the act of masticating sausages, cold «puchero», and other «al fresco» delicacies, which had to be left to the mercy of the waves. Nobody hurt, only wet feet and dresses. —Standard.

The *Porteño*, edited by Mr. Hector Varela, will re-appear towards the end of this month.

Dr. Dairea, the eminent French author, has returned to Europe.

Mr. MacKracken has proposed to the Municipality to light the suburbs of the city on a cheaper and better system than the rather antiquated one of kerosene lamps.

The La Plata races were well attended on Sunday. The Puerto prize, 1,200 metres, was won by Hawk Eye, whose only opponent was Bandoline. The second race was contested by Sweetheart, Waxy, Carte Blanche, Masher and Tournante. Waxy was the favorite, but the race was won by Carte Blanche. There were eleven runners for the La Plata prize of \$4000 given by the Provincial Government, viz., Brilliant, Mayblossom, Beeswing, Valentino, Averno, Reina Porteña, Bulrush, Briony, Mahdi, Cyclone and Ca Ira, the first-named being a great favorite, but Averno proved the winner. Valentino being second, Cyclone third, and Mayblossom fourth. The Sport gave \$10-99. Brilliant's jockey complained to the committee that he had been forced against the fence by the winner, but the charge having been investigated was declared to be unfounded. The last race, 1000 metres, was won by Signet.

At 8 o'clock on Sunday morning the vigilante at the corner of Calles Artes and Piedad noticed that smoke was issuing from the door of Artes no. 90, a shop for the sale of ready-made clothes. He immediately gave the alarm, and eighty men of the corps of bomberos were quickly on the spot. As usual, a sufficient pressure of water could not at first be obtained, and the fire was soon communicated to the cigar shop of Dr. Bonini, the saddlery of Sr. Dominguez, and to the shops nos. 94, 96, and 98 Artes, and the lodging-house 421 Piedad. A large number of apartments in the last-mentioned house, all constructed of wood, were consumed in a few minutes. Sr. Adrogue's house was also somewhat damaged. The bomberos and police used their utmost efforts to extinguish the fire but did not succeed in doing so until 7 o'clock. The total loss is estimated at nearly \$50,000. The clothes shop belonged to D. Felix Islas, and was established eight months ago. It was insured for \$8000. The owner's brother says there was no light in the place when he left at 10 p.m. The cigar shop and the saddlery were insured.

The Senate has approved of the bill granting to Mr. John E. Clark the right of constructing and working the following railways:

From Monte Caseros in the province of Corrientes, to Posadas in the territory of Misiones; from Monte Caseros to the city of Corrientes, passing through the departments of Curuzú-Cuatia, Mercedes, San Roque, Saladas, Cella Vista, Empedrado and Lomas. The kilometric cost of these lines, 423 kilometres in length, if paid in bonds at 80 per cent is estimated at \$33,898. The construction of the two lines will

proceed simultaneously within 6 months after the conditions of the contract have been approved. The gauge will be 1 metre 43 centimetres, the same as that of the East Argentine. The Government gives a guarantee of six per cent interest on the bonds for the term of 20 years. When the net receipts exceed 6 per cent the Government will take the surplus to be applied in repayment of the sums paid under the guarantee. When the net proceeds exceed 12 per cent the traffic rates will be fixed by the Government. The lines are to be completed within four years after their commencement. The contractors will receive a premium of \$10,000 for every month saved from the period fixed for completion, and will pay a forfeit at the same rate if the time should be exceeded.

Sr. Nicolas Mazzini, an Italian, who has died at the age of 90, has left to the Italian Hospital his property in Calle Rivadavia, no. 739.

On Sunday a great ball was given in Cordoba in honor of Dr. Juarez-Celman, President-elect.

Our colleague *La Prensa Española* is responsible for the following paragraph: «An English gentleman in this city has written to Queen Victoria asking for her hand, and begging that her answer may be a definite yes or no.»

Mr. Domingo Frias, owner of the great Santa Catalina breeding establishment near Mercedes, has ordered the purchase of 20 pure Durham cows in England. The blood stock of Santa Catalina now numbers 186 pure bulls and cows.

The Municipality are endeavoring to purchase the old site of the railway station in Plaza Lavalle with a view to build thereon the new Colon Theatre.

The President-elect, Dr. Juarez Celman, will take office on October 12th.

The big Italian emigrant steamer «Orione» has brought 700 immigrants this trip, and the «Mateo Bruza» 500.

The town of San Nicolas is being lighted with electricity by way of experiment with the hope of its being permanently adopted by the municipality.

The time for paying the Provincial Direct tax and patents has been prolonged till the 30th of October.

The Brazilian ironclad «Admiral Barroso» will be here early in October. His Imperial Highness the Prince of Grand Para, heir presumptive to the Brazilian throne, is a midshipman on board.

A soldier, named Atkins, when asked how he liked Burmah, where he had been for some time stationed, answered: «It's a fine country; lots of drink, and you are always dry.»

Her British Majesty has conferred the honor of knighthood to Mr. Jones Parry, the founder of the Welsh colony at Chubut.

By order of the Municipality the trees in the Plaza Retiro are being cut down.

The Municipality of Salto have ordered the doors of all the shops in the town to be closed at 5 p.m. on Sundays and feast days. This is done at the request of the clerks and employés.

«L'Ebre» was given both on Saturday and Sunday, and resulted in a great ovation for the principal singers, Mademoiselle Tetrassini and Messrs. Lucignani, De Lucia, and Vecchioni.

#### LATEST TELEGRAMS.

London.

The State will buy over Prince Alexander's property.

Turkey accepts the abdication of the Prince, and the Sultan promises not to occupy Bulgaria with his troops as long as order prevails.

A company has been formed in Paris to establish a trans-Atlantic line of telegraph between Paris and Brazil, passing through Lisbon and Cayenne.

The factories of Catalonia are being closed, 16,000 workmen are out of employment.

Several German spies have been arrested in Cherbourg.



# THE ENGLISH BANK

OF THE  
RIVER PLATE,  
(LIMITED)

RECONQUISTA 71 & 77;  
BUENOS AYRES.

Corner of Calle Puerto and Cordoba,  
ROSARIO.

MONTEVIDEO.

117-Calle Misiones-117  
AND PYSANDU.

Authorized Capital..... £1,500,000  
Subscribed Capital..... 1,000,000

Commercial and other Current Accounts opened.  
Deposits received at sight and for fixed periods.

Bills Discounted, Negotiated, or Collected.  
Advances made, upon Approved Securities.

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

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

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

Montevideo,  
Rio Janeiro, and other places in Brazil.  
Transfers of Funds to or from this Country and the Continent can be effected by telegram or otherwise, through the medium of the Banks' Chief Office at

No. 8 Old Jewry, London E.C.

Also, every description of Banking business transacted on liberal terms.

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

*Allotted—*

Credit Balances in Current Account and Deposits at Call..... 3 per ann.

Deposits at 30 days notice..... 5 do

Do for 60 days fixed..... 6 do

Do for 90 days fixed..... 6 do

Do for 6 months fixed..... 6 do

Deposits in "oro se ado"..... 2 ojo per ann.

In current account..... 2 ojo per ann.

Fixed deposits 60 days..... 3 do

90 "..... 4 do

*Charged—*

Overdrafts in Current Account Gold or Paper..... 10 per ann.

Discount according to arrangement.

J. H. JONES,  
Manager.

Buenos Ayres, January 2, 1886.

ENGLISH TIMBER-YARD.

John E. Turner & Co.,

335—Calle Mendoza—335

BOCA.

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

Also palms and canes, patent steel and iron Ryland and other patent wires, galvanized sheets, rock salt, Portland cement, white pine, spruce, pitch-pine, rails for corrals.

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

335, Calle Pedro Mendoza.

st pm

WENK BROS.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS

ENGRAVERS.

AND

SILVERSMITHS.

Workshops on the Premises

for Manufacturing and Repairing.

ENGRAVINGS ON METAL

AND STONES.

# BANCO NACIONAL

98—RECONQUISTA—98

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

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

ABONA

Sobre depositos en cuenta corriente 3 ojo

a plazo de 60 dias y arriba..... 5 ojo

cuyo saldo pasa de \$100,000..... 1 ojo

en caja de Ahorros despues de 80 dias

Desde \$5 hasta \$1000..... 6 ojo

Desde \$1001 en adelante..... 5 ojo

en oro a 60 dias..... 2 ojo

en oro a 90 dias..... 3 ojo

COBRA

Por descuento de Pagares de comercio y de Letras de pago integro o cuya amortizacion no baje, en ningun caso, de 25 ojo

Por descuento de Letras con amortizacion menos de 25 ojo..... 8 ojo

Por adelantos en cuenta corriente 9 ojo

Buenos Aires, Agosto 1 de 1885

M. A. MAXWELL

Secretario

# HOLY CROSS COLLEGE

595 - CORRIENTES - 595

BUENOS AIRES.

—:0:—

Boarders, Half-Boarders, and Day Scholars received daily.

—:0:—

For further particulars apply to, or address, the Director

DR. JAMES P. KELLEY.

may 1—pm

# EARTHENWARE CHINA GLASS ELECTRO PLATE HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN UTENSILS

A Select Stock of the above Goods

AT THE

BAZAR INGLEES

C. R. SIMONS & CO.

189--FLORIDA--189



## NOT YET, POOR ERIN.

The following from the *London Daily News* shows the spirit of the English supporters of Gladstone and Home Rule:—

## AN APPEAL FROM TO-DAY TO TO-MORROW.

Not yet! not yet! So rolls the answer round us,  
From urban hundreds, and from rural hosts;  
An answer, foemen chuckle, to confound us,  
To chill our courage, and to check our boasts.  
The flowing tide is with us, then, no longer,  
Out with the ebb our hopes seem fleeting fast,  
Our banded foes have proved themselves the stronger,  
Our leader's prone at last.

At last! Those fifty years of strenuous fighting  
And conquering captaincy have led to this!  
He's down, his meaner, madder foes delighting,  
Thrilling his slanderers with burning bliss,  
And for the Cause? 'Dead, dead as Caesar's dust is!  
'For who henceforth will dare to lift the light  
'The crawling Treason he proclaimed as Justice,  
'The wreck which he called right?'

Rave on! To-day is with you, and the chorus  
Of those who hotly hate or faintly fear,  
The song of Pandarus, the speech of Sporus,  
Sound on your side, and echo in your ear,  
Thraso is yours, and tart Thersites sputters  
His venom in your van with heart elate;  
But they who hear the voice all history utters  
Are well content to wait.

So you have willed it! Union and Coercion,  
Unwilling bondage, and a glaring chain,  
'Tis not our choice; vain peltings of aspersion,  
Vain charges of disloyalty, and vain  
All urgings of the hour. Our faith's unshaken,  
All through the country's voice your call repeat,  
To those whose stand with changeless Truth is taken.

Not yet, poor Erin! Vain our warm appealing  
For blest oblivion, and for bolder trust,  
Patience! There's nought can blast the branch of healing  
Save the red brand of blood. Rage not nor thrust  
A sword into the hands of those who'd smite you,  
Nor as of old before. Awhile be still.  
To-day seems theirs; to-morrow shall requite you,  
And our fair hopes fulfil.

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

BY GIOVANNI PELLESCI.

[CONTINUED.]

The season of the ripening of the algarroba corresponds with that of the 'vinal,' which is less good, but can be used to make alaja. Next comes the 'chañar,' the fruit of which is sweetish, small, round, yellow, and nut-like; it is eaten raw, and is also boiled and a syrup made from it pleasant in flavor, and with medicinal properties according to these tribes for relieving cough and asthma. The trunk and leaves of the 'chañar' when young are almost like those of the tamara, but the branches resemble the eucalyptus. A little later than the algarroba comes the 'mistol,' corresponding to our jujube-tree or 'rhamnus-zizyphus,' although with a slight difference. The fruit, mixed with algarroba, is used to make patai; and it is preserved besides, tightly pressed down in skins. At the same season, some sooner, some later, all the other fruits ripen, whereas in the colder Chaco they come to maturity in October and December (the spring and summer months), and farther south, towards Tucuman, from November to February.

The fruit season, especially an abundant one, and if we include the time during which some of the fruits can be preserved, lasts from four to six months. It is the Indian's carnival.

In order to preserve the algar-

roba they construct small huts, which they raise on four supports for the purpose of ventilation and to preserve it from ants and other insects. It is pretty to see these little cupolas rising above the toldos like our belfries. Each tolderia prides itself on displaying a greater number than the others. They preserve vinal and some other fruits and roots that can be or ought to be cooked in dry state, in the same way.

When the alaja is ready, which should be about 11 a.m., all the men assemble around the cylinder of 'yuchan,' sitting on the ground like Mussulmans; and with two or three empty gourds reach the liquor and hand it to each other conversing meanwhile on their affairs—such as battles, harvests, news of any kind, gossip; and laughing Homerically over a curious adventure or a play upon words. This lasts for 3 or 4 hours or even longer. When the liquor is finished they consume the solid matter that has remained at the bottom; the women and children take no share in the proceedings.

They esteem the algarroba very highly; a celebrated cacique called 'Granadero' by the Christians on account of his height, and 'Chiazutac' by the Mattacos in allusion to his size and nation, replied when asked how he was: 'Bien yo, yo rico, yo tenienda mucha algarroba, yo rico.' They are stingy, too, with regard to algarroba and alaja, and will not exchange it except under extraordinary circumstances for other things; nor will they invite any one, except grudgingly and with much ado, to drink with them.

I think it opportune to remark in this place that the algarroba belongs to the family of our carob-tree (*Ceratonia siliqua*), and the scientific name given it by botanists is *Prosopis algarroba*. It is of immense importance in the domestic economy of savages and of the inhabitants of the desert country. It therefore claims our attention. Its foliage extends to ten feet or more in diameter, but it is not very dense, either from the small number of leaves or still more from their highly indented shape. Nevertheless, it affords a plentiful shade. The bark is very rugged, resembling that of the vine.

The vinal (*Prosopis ruscifolia*) is a low tree, but with ample foliage; it is remarkable for thorns 10 or 15 centimeters in length, which inflict most dangerous wounds. The leaves are about the size of acacia leaves, but more pointed and rather rough. They are said to be an efficacious remedy for weak eyes.

The scientific name of the chañar is *Gurliaco cecorticans*, that of the mistol, *Zizyphus mistol*.

All these fruits are eagerly devoured by cattle, and algarroba and vinal are excellent for fattening horses and cows.

[To be continued.]

THE  
RICH MEN OF EUROPE.THE ENORMOUS WEALTH  
OF THE  
ROSTCHILDS AND THE NOBLES.

For many years the richest individual in all Russia was Herr Steiglitz. When he retired from affairs in 1860 he held property to the value of 2,000,000 pounds sterling. But the richest men in the land of the Czars at the present time are the two Noble brothers. They are of Swiss origin. While travelling through the interior of Russia they saw thousands of acres of land aglow with the light of oil gas. They at once purchased entire districts of the apparently worthless fields sunk oil wells, and now control more petroleum than any other concern in the world. Their wealth is really beyond calculation, though a correspondent thinks that 80,000,000 pounds sterling is not an extravagant estimate.

It is to the Rostchilts, however, that belongs the honor of being richest among men. Their united properties—and their properties must be considered as united from rather peculiar family and business relations, pass even beyond the millions. In

the last twelve years they have loaned to certain European governments nearly 90,000,000 of pounds sterling. Their lordly power is shown in modern instances. In 1866 the Prussian government demanded an indemnity of 5,000,000 pounds sterling from the city of Frankfurt. The head of the Rostschild house in that city sent word to Count Bismarck that if any attempt was made to force the levy he would break every bank in Berlin, and Bismarck was forced to give way. The enormous wealth of the Rostchilts is doubly remarkable from the fact that the family was totally unknown a century ago. Inferior only to the Rostchilts are the Baring Brothers, who have at 'instantaneous command' 60,000,000 pounds sterling. It is noteworthy that the Barings owe their commercial rise to an American, Mr. William Bingham of Philadelphia, who many years ago had the house appointed the American agency in London.

Among the richest of monarchs is the Czar of Russia, who enjoys from his personal estate an income of 2,000,000 pounds sterling. The Sultan of Turkey is allowed for the support of his court over 1,200,000 pounds sterling. In addition to this he has a private income of 1,000,000 pounds sterling. The Emperor of Austria is granted a yearly allowance of 2,500,000 pounds sterling.

There are several noblemen in England who have immense wealth at their command. The Dukes of Buccleuch, Devonshire and Norfolk, and the Marquis of Bute have each of them rent rolls of 400,000 pounds sterling per annum. The Duke of Portland, who died recently, left unentailed property of over 2,000,000 pounds sterling. The greater part of his palace was constructed underground. His banquet-hall, ballroom, riding-school, and a number of superb guest-rooms are veritable funnels, decorated in a fashion so splendid as to seem, when described, like a story of the Magi.

Richer even than any of these millionaires is the Duke of Westminster, who undoubtedly has the largest income of any individual in the world. His fortune lies largely in the diametrically opposite regions of London known as the West End and Seven Dials. He owns acres upon acres of the most aristocratic domain in London, and his tenements cover miles in the world. His income quite surpasses the limit of the credible, and is said by some to amount to 10 sterling a minute.

## FOREIGN NOTES.

A *Boston Globe* commissioner who has made a searching inquiry into public opinion in Nova Scotia, represents it as all but unanimous for secession from the Dominion of Canada and very strongly in favor of annexation to the United States. The condition of the province since confederation has been most unprosperous and is growing worse every year. The union with Canada, like that of Ireland with England, was effected by means of the grossest corruption and fraud. Unlike Ireland, Nova Scotia is in a position to demand self-government with a certainty that the claim will not be scornfully thrown aside; but hitherto Nova Scotia has shown little spirit in asserting its rights.

Mr. Froude distinguishes himself again. His treachery to the dead Carlyle was sufficiently base. He has just shown that he is equally capable of the one thing less vile, betrayal of hospitality. A Sydney, Australian gentleman, Hubert de Castella, entertained the Englishman in that city, and in return his guest has freely commented in print on the career and personality of Mr. Castella and his wife. The Australian is ignorant, but he ought to have inquired into the antecedents of his visitor before according him hospitality.

Last year, or any time during the past ten years, if one were asked to name the Englishman who promised to reach the high-

est political honor, the answer would probably have been, Sir Charles Dilke. Just now, Dilke has walked out of a crowded court-room a ruined and disgraced man, and the next day he said farewell for ever to public life in his native land. A jury had found him guilty of atrocious wickedness and foul immorality not equaled since the trial of French, the head of the Irish Constabulary, in Dublin two years ago.

There is not, and never has been, with just a single exception in the history of the Belfast Corporation, a member of the Council. The exception was a Mr. Bernard Hughes, J.P., who combined in himself, in quite a peculiar degree, all the qualities of the typical Catholic belief. Of the officials of the Corporation there has never been a Catholic employed above the rank of street scavenger, and even in that useful, if humble, calling the general system of boycotting has been in full operation. Then, in none of the big linen houses, in none of the larger commercial establishments, owned by Protestants; and most of them, until recently, were pretty much in the hands of the dominant creed, has there ever been anything but the rankiest intolerance. In 90 per cent of the commercial houses in Belfast, the question that always preceded the engagement of an employé was an inquiry as to his religion. If a Catholic, he was told that unfortunately it was against the rules of the firm to engage a Catholic. The condition of the Queen's Island Shipbuilding Yard—the great concern of Messrs. Harland and Wolff—is a matter of too common notoriety to require any reference here, and so on through the whole gamut of the commercial, social, and political life of the Northern capital.

## SOWING SEEDS.

Little Bessie had got a present of a book, and she eagerly opened it to look at the first picture. It was the picture of a boy sitting by the side of a stream and throwing seeds into the water.

'I wonder what that picture is about,' said she, 'why does the boy throw seeds into the water?'

'Oh, I know,' said her brother Edward, who had been looking at the book, 'he is sowing the seeds of water lilies.'

'But how small the seeds look,' said Bessie. 'It seems strange that such large plants should grow from such little things.'

'You are sowing such tiny seeds every day, Bessie, and they will come up large strong plants after awhile,' said her father.

'Oh, no, father, I have not planted any seeds for a long while.'

'I have seen my daughter sow a number of seeds to-day.'

Bessie looked puzzled, and her father smiled and said:

'Yes, I have watched you planting seeds of flowers and weeds to-day.'

'Now I know that you are joking, for I would not plant ugly weeds.'

'I will tell you what I mean. When you laid aside that interesting book and attended to what your mother wished done, you were sowing seeds of kindness and love. When you broke the dish that you knew your mother valued and came instantly and told her, you were sowing seeds of truth. When you took the cup of cold water to the poor old woman at the gate, you were sowing seeds of mercy. These are all beautiful flowers, Bessie.'

'And the weeds, father?'

'When you were impatient with baby you sowed the seeds of ill temper. When you waited some time after your mother called you, you showed disobedience and selfishness. These are noxious weeds. Pull them up. Do not let them grow in your garden.'

## DOMESTIC

Raw oysters are highly recommended as a cure for hoarseness.

Never make tea in a tin pot. The tannin, which is acid, attacks the tin and produces a poison.

Never keep vinegar or yeast in stone crocks or jugs, their acid attacks the glazing, which is said to be poisonous. Glass for either is better.

Never use water which has stood in a lead pipe over night. Not less than a wooden bucketful should be allowed to run before you draw for use.

A simple relief for neuralgia is to apply grated horseradish prepared the same as for table use, to the temple when the head or face is affected, or to the wrist when the pain is in the arm or shoulder.

Many ladies make the mistake of letting their children's hair grow long; they are very pretty with their hair down the back, we know, but there would be finer heads of hair seen if it were cut short during childhood. It would be better for the constitution, too.

Among the prettiest decorations for small fancy tables and stands are fringes or tasseled effects, produced by glass balls suspended in a setting of brass chains and links. The glass balls are either white, translucent, or colored to match the plush top of the stand or table.

There is nothing better for a cut than powdered resin. Pound it until fine, and put it in an empty clean pepper-box with a perforated top; then you can easily sift it out on the cut; put a soft cloth round the injured member and wet it with cold water once in a while. It will prevent inflammation and soreness.

Large charity doth never soil, but only whitens soft hands.

It is strange to see a man unwilling to be measured according to the standard by which he himself measures others.

However elegant the home and ample the income, the mistress should know by experience and practise how to manage it.

Simple emotion will not suffice to elevate the character or improve the life. There must be strength of will, power of self-denial, persevering effort.

An idle man always thinks he has a right to be affronted if a busy man does not devote to him just as much time as he himself has leisure to waste.

A wise man knows an ignorant one because he has been ignorant himself; but the ignorant cannot recognise the wise because he has never been wise.

It is, doubtless, a relief to complain, but the relief is only momentary and complaining really cures nothing. Complaints importune others. Complaints aggravate the temper of him who makes them, increase the trouble of his soul, irritate his mind and his heart. Complaints are rarely without sin, for they exaggerate the faults of those who have wounded us.

How often do we sigh for the opportunities of doing good, whilst we neglect the openings of providence in little things which would frequently lead to the accomplishment of most important usefulness. Good is done by degrees. However small in proportion the benefit which follows individual efforts to do good, a great deal may be thus accomplished by perseverance even in the midst of discouragements and disappointments.

## WIT AND HUMOUR.

'Ever kneeling at thy feet'—the bootblack.

A dentist is no chicken. He is always a pull-it.

'One of my ancestors won a battle during Crusades by his skill in handling his artillery,' said the Baron. 'But, my dear Baron,' said his friend, 'at the time of the Crusades gunpowder had not yet been discovered.' 'I know that as well as you do, and so did my ancestor.' 'How did he win the battle, then?' 'He brought his artillery to bear on the Saracens, and the stupid fools, seeing the guns, supposed that powder had at last been discovered, and fled in dismay.'

A new butter test—'Say,' exclaimed a hotel guest, calling the attention of an urbane waiter, 'this is a terrible deal you are giving me in the way of butter.' 'It's slightly off color, isn't it?'

inquired the waiter. 'I should say it was.' 'Rancid.' 'You bet.' 'Strong?' 'Strong as a mule.' 'And fearfully frowsy?' 'Worst I ever saw in my life.' 'Yes, well, that proves it's genuine butter, don't it? If it was oleomargarine there wouldn't be nothing the matter with it. There is considerable difference now—2-days between churned butter and painted tallow.'

Scene, the Stock Exchange, two men discussing the relative merits of their pointers. No. 1 avers his dog won't go out with him when his cartridges don't fit his gun, etc. No. 2, 'Well, I admit, sir, that your dog exhibits an intelligence almost akin to reason, but I don't mind backing mine against him. I was in Cheapside this morning with that dog, sir, and a man I was not acquainted with came out of a house. My dog pointed at him. I called to the dog, sir, but nothing could induce him to move. So I went up to the stranger. "Sir," I said, "would you oblige me with your name?" "Certainly," replied the stranger, "my name is Partridge."'

When Douglas Jerrold was recovering from a severe illness, Browning's 'Sordello' was put into his hands. Line after line, page after page, he read; but no consecutive idea could he get from the mystic production. Mrs. Jerrold was out, and he had no one to whom to appeal. The thought struck him that he had lost his reason during his illness, and that he was so imbecile that he did not know it. A perspiration burst from his brow, and he sat silent and thoughtful. As soon as his wife returned he thrust the mysterious volume into her hand, crying out 'Read this, my dear.' After several attempts to make any sense out of the first page or so, she gave back the book, saying 'Bother the gibberish, I don't understand a word of it.' 'Thank Heaven,' cried Jerrold, 'then I am not an idiot.'

AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFECTING A  
NUMEROUS CLASS.

THE disease commences with a slight derangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints, but if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted: Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling, attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky mucus gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pain in the side and back? Is there a 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 incipency. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will effect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite is returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effective remedy of this distressing complaint is 'Seigel's Curative Syrup,' a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 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.G.S.  
July 19, 1884.



## COMMERCIAL.

September 16.	
Gold .....	122-00
Series A .....	79
Series B .....	76
Series C .....	81
Cedulas L .....	90-00
National Bank Shares .....	236

On account of the fall in gold good sheepskins that were quoted as high as 40 reals are now sold at 35, and other classes of produce have experienced a similar fall. Wool in the European markets is, if anything, better and even though gold may fall lower, prices will still be high. We have not heard of any sales made on contract this week. The 'artistas' are expected by next mail and then the market will be fairly open.

The shares of the Banco Constructor were this week quoted at 85 per cent premium.

Later quotations of Banco Constructor gives shares at 205 and it is expected they will rise higher.

W. Charpentier, the owner of the Rotisserie Francaise in the Calle Florida, corner of Cuyo, has sold his interest in that business to M. Pascal, the present owner of the Hotel de Londres. M. Charpentier will open a similar establishment in Paris, where he expects to have a good many South American visitors.

It is rumored that the Berlin bankers have telegraphed to the board of the Provincial Bank that they are unable to see the expediency of shipping the balance of the Buenos Aires loan to the Plate before the loan is placed on the European market.

We beg to welcome Mr. Cadmus, the popular 'barraquero', on his return to the Plate.

Messrs. Prebble and Ware's railway scheme has been favorably despatched by the National Chamber of Deputies. The line will start between the stations Arroyo Seco and Villa Constitucion on the Buenos Aires and Rosario line, will pass close to Villa del Sauce and San Urbano colony terminating at the town of Venado Tuerto. The second line will join this town with Villa Carlota in the province of Cordoba.

It is wonderful how people will stick to old ways. Some will still insist on making their calculations in the old moneda corriente paper dollar. They no longer exist and should be forgotten. Nothing can be more simple than the new system of currency.

An evening colleague announces that two of our leading German houses have received orders from Europe to buy no less than seven million dollars of Cedulas I and J.

The Argentine steam lighter company is expecting from England two new steamers, the 'Delta' and the 'Elena'. The company will then have five steamers with a carrying capacity of 2400 tons.

The R.M.S. 'Neve' left Southampton on the 24th ult. with £200,000 in specie for this port, no doubt for the Provincial Bank.

The Italian steamer 'Nord America' from Genoa arrived at Montevideo with dates to the 26th August.

The 'Havelius' has brought from London to Mr. Nash 51 sheep, to Mr. Wallace 5 merino, 20 Lincoln and 3 Shropshire rams, to Gmo. Moore 2 bulls, to Mr. Neild 2 bulls.

The vessel lost on the English Bank is the British b.q. 'Mabel' with 1400 tons of coal.

The steamers 'Villa de Salto' and 'Diana' ran into each other on the 13th inst. off Diamante. Both vessels were slightly damaged.

The steamer 'Sephirus' sailed on the 9th from Campana for England with 20000 frozen sheep, and loads in this port 9000 more and 250 tons of maize.

The 'Loch Ard' sailed on the 10th for London with 14,446 frozen sheep, 772 quarters of beef, 172 bags of kidneys, and 217 do tongues.

The British b.q. 'Singapore' and cargo has been saved by Messrs. Mihanovich and Co's steamers. The steamer 'Adriatico' has towed the vessel into port.

The Lamport and Holt steamer 'Sirius' leaves Rio Janeiro on the 25th inst. for New York, the R.M.S. 'Tamar' which leaves here to-day will reach the 'Sirius' in Rio Janeiro.

The Italian steamer 'Vicenzio Fioni' has brought 600 more immigrants.

Gold fell to 17-50 per cent premium this week but on Wednesday it rose again to 20. As was to be expected, the price of produce fell with the premium on gold.

The auction of Paraguayan lands took place on Wednesday at Bullrich's mart. There were about 300 people present and the bidding was very brisk. Prices brought from 280 to 300 m/n per league, but Mr. Frangenheim purchased one lot on the Pilcomayo at 600 m/n per league.

Dr. D. Urquiza has sold to Miguel A. Duffy 2 lots of land measuring 1 league at a place named Las Nutrias and Chañaritas at 22,000 m/n.

Messrs. Emilio Ortiz and Z. Pereira have sold 12 leagues of camp in Manigotes, department of Colonias in Santa Fe, at \$12,000 per league, buyers Dorado, Mendez, Agrelo and Bossi.

Messrs. Bullrich and Co. sold on Tuesday several rams belonging to the estancia San Fermin of Dr. Irigoyen at prices ranging from 20 to 45 m/n each. Mr. Brown bought nos. 11 and 12 at 200 m/n each. Five Rambouillet ewes were sold at 70 m/n each.

Don Marcos Paz, representing Dr. B. Victorica, has sold to M. P. Laborde 1 square league of camp in Melincue for \$14,900 m/n.

Messrs. Murail Brothers have sold a camp named Union in the department of Tiro, with houses, etc., measuring 600 squares, for 18,000 m/n gold, buyers Tietjens and Co.

One square league of wired-in camp situated in the partidos of Rojas and Colon has been sold for 53,000 m/n.

The sale of 4 square leagues of land in Loreto for 12,750 nats per league, buyer Mr. W. H. Taylor.

From Messrs. Pico and Gomez's circular we take the following camp sales effected since the 28th August:

In Lincoln 8000 hectareas at 11-12 m/n each, in Junin 1511 hectareas at 8 m/n each, in Lobos 202 do at 19 m/n each, in Cañuelas 169 do at 48 each, buyer A. M. Piam, 141 do at 18-50, in Lujan 84 do at 71-40 each, in General Rodriguez 23 do at 87 each, in Monte 230 do at 30 each, in Lomas 13 do at 212 each, in Barracas 40 do at 41-33 each, 51 do at 1100 each, 80 at 11,430 each, in Flores 28 do at 1350 each, 17 do at 1290 each, 14 do at 1566 each, 12 do at 417 each, in Quilmes 107 do at 121-50 each, 17 do at 350 each, 42 do at 25 each, in Moron 29 do at 130 each, in Baradero 12 do at 333-3 each.

Province of Santa Fe, department of San Geronimo, 2600 hectareas at 7-40 m/n each to L. Lopez, department of Colonias 118 hectareas close to Roldan at 12-25 each, buyer José Baibers, 6750 hectareas at 8-88 each, buyers Ismael and Pedro Bengolea.

In Cordoba, department of Rio 4, 10,000 hectareas, lot 25, fraction C, at 2-80 m/n each, 27,100 hectareas close to Alta Cruz at 5-90 m/n each, buyers Sojo and Del Campo.

The following commercial telegrams have been received:

London. The wool auctions continue with a rise of 1/4 d, large attendance of buyers and active demand.

Havre, Sept. 13.

No stock of R. Plate wools.

Buenos Aires (special for Havre) 33 per cent yield, is quoted at fcs. 1-70-1-75 per kilo. River Plate beef tallow fcs. 30-31 per 50 kilos. Drymatadero ox hides 14-15 kilos fcs. 109-112 per 50 kilos. Salted horse hides fcs. 53-56 per 50 kilos.

Salted matadero ox hides of Montevideo of 28-29 kilos fcs. 61 to 63-64 per 50 kilos despatched.

Good transactions have been made during the fortnight at firm prices.

The exported sugar for Buenos Aires during the last fortnight were about 1300 barrels

## CORRALES DEL SUR

PRECIOS:  
Bueyes muy gordos y grandes, carne y sebo, 680 1200.

1er aparto vacas y novillos, carne y sebo, 600 680.

Id 2º 200 340.

Flaco chancheria 160 180.

Cueros de buey 150

Cueros de novillo 140 130.

Id de vacas 100 110.

Terneros grandes 160 155.

Id chicos 100.

Id mamones 80.

Novillos de saladero 320.

Id especiales \$30 m/n.

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 animales.

THE PLAZAS.

ONCE.

Wool.

Superior .....

Good .....

Porrega .....

Regular .....

Bellies .....

Hides.

Good camp .....

Middling .....

Horse Hides .....

Cow Hides .....

Hair .....

Nonatos .....

Calfskins .....

Sheepskins

Matadero .....

Pelados per doz .....

Corderitos reg .....

Wheat.

Coast .....

Salado .....

Barley .....

Maize

White, shelled .....

Yellow, in grain .....

Flour .....

CONSTITUCION.

Wool.

Superior .....

Good .....

Bellies .....

Porrega .....

Hides

Good camp .....

Sheepskins superior .....

Matadero .....

Corderitos .....

Hair .....

Horse hides .....

Cow Hides .....

Maize, white shelled .....

DEATH.

On Sept. 6, in Buenos Aires, Calle San Martin 137, Mrs. Margaret Manney, in the fifty fourth year of her age, native of the county Westmeath, relic of the late Mr. Michael Manney of Zarate. R.I.P.

Besides a large circle of friends she leaves six daughters and two sons to mourn her loss.

On September 9th, after a short illness, Edward, eldest son of Mr. Laurence Murphy, of Mercedes, aged 29 years. 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 Pávon, who died of diphtheria.

Friends are hereby invited to attend. Ceremony to commence at 10 o'clock sharp. s10 s29

Adolfo BULLRICH Y CA.

RESUMEN DE REMATES

A EFECTUARSE

SETIEMBRE

18-Finca Montevideo 146 a 151, a las 4.

18-772,000 varas cuadradas frente al Riachuelo, a las 2.

19-Terreno con 2 piezas calle Callao 651, a las 5 1/2.

## Familia que no consume

HESPERIDINA

debe consultar con aquella

que siempre tiene a mano

UNA BOTELLA

de este sano tónico-bicor,

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:

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

NOTICE

Mr. Oswald Powell is requested to communicate with or make known his address to Mr. Daniel McCarthy of Carmen de Areco, who has received an important letter from his brother the Rev. Austin Powell. s13 s25

CAMP TO RENT

533 Squares in Guardia del Monte Good 'invernada' land.

Apply to—

JOHN HUGHES

s13 o13 41 Piedad

AUCTION BY

R. EASTMAN & CO.

THE PROPERTY

SANTA ADELAIDA 48

AT

BARRACAS AL NORTE

Abutting on the Southern Railway and distant one square from the Station.

With 14 varas frontage on Calle Santa Adelaida and 72 varas in depth.

BASE FOR THE SALE

PS. 4000 M/N.

And with a mortgage of 1500 Cedulas Series E.

ON SUNDAY, SEPT. 19

At 3 p.m.

We shall sell this pretty house of five rooms, built of brick with Montevideo lime and sand, having a kitchen, algibe, well, and a large iron trellis-work for vines, the land measuring 14 by 72 varas. On view every day. The title deeds are perfect, and are in the Hypothecary Bank. The buyer must pay 5 per cent on signing the memorandum of purchase. For further particulars apply to the auctioneer, Calle San Martin 151. s14s19

REMATE POR

RICARDO EASTMAN

Y CIA.

BARRACAS AL NORTE

SIN BASE

DE 2 MANZANAS DE TERRENO

DIVIDIDAS

En 32 Lotes

Con frente a la plaza Herrera y a una cuadra Avenida Montes de Oca

El Terreno está rodeado por las

CALLES SAN PATRICIO,

HERRERA Y SAN TOMAS

Unicas manzanas a vender en esa

LOCALIDAD

DOMINGO 26 DEL CORRIENTE

A las 2 de la tarde venderemos las 2 manzanas de terrenos altos divididos en 32 lotes en el parage mas valioso e importante de la localidad. Todo el mundo conoce la importancia que ha tenido Barracas al Norte, pues allí van estaciones de ferro-carriles, fabricas y barracas de frutos y mercados e infinitad de otros negocios que se ilvan forzosamente a establecerse cerca de las estaciones.

Bien pues creamos inútil entrar en largos avisos y bombo, pues estos terrenos se recomiendan por si solos.

Los compradores desconocidos entregaran el 5 por ciento de garantía al firmar los boletos de compraventa.

Titulos garantidos, escrituras gratis; el rematador firmará los boletos de compra indicará el nombre del escribano que hará las escrituras; por mas informes, planos, etc., etc., a nuestro escritorio San Martin 151. s14s26

L. GARRAHAN Y HNO.,

CONSIGNATARIOS

DE

FRUTOS DEL PAIS,

ESCRITORIO:

180-SAN MARTIN-180

## REMATE

POR

SANCHEZ Y MORENO

En la antigua casa Baltar y Quesada

80

LEGUAS

DE

RIQUISIMO CAMPO

Sobre el gran Rio PARAGUAY

Con puertos para buques de gran calado. A muy corta distancia de la ASUNCION. Cruzado por el gran rio

AGUARAY-GUAZÚ

Los compradores pueden embarcarse en el puerto del Riachuelo y desembarcar en los mismos campos, que son fertilísimos y de inmenso porvenir

GRANDES MONTES

DE RICAS MADERAS DURAS

Hay algunas poblaciones en el campo Lindando con la importante colonia Villa Hayes, situada casi en frente a la Asuncion—Campos medidos y amojanados por el ingeniero D. Antonio Codas —En buenas condiciones para el pago

EN LOTES

DE 5 Y 10 LEGUAS

Todos con frentes al gran rio Paraguay y cruzados otros por el caudaloso Aguarray-Guazú y otros de no menos importancia

BASE DE VENTA POR CADA LEGUA

800 ps. moneda nacional

En nuestra casa San Martin 51

JUEVES, SETIEMBRE 23

A LAS 3 EN PUNTO DE LA TARDE

Detalles de la venta:

Los n.ºs. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 y 18 en lotes de 5 leguas

Los n.ºs. 19 y 20 en lotes de 10 leguas

N.ºs. 13, 14, 15 y 16 al contado

N.ºs. 17, 18, 19 y 20 a plazos pagaderos en la forma siguiente:

Cada lote adeuda al Gobierno del Paraguay tres letras pagaderos en la forma siguiente:

1500 s m del Paraguay el 11 de Enero de 1887

1500 s m del Paraguay el 11 de Enero de 1888

1700 s m del Paraguay el 11 de Enero de 1889

Los lotes divididos en 5 leguas y que tienen letras, se dividirá la deuda proporcionalmente

Estos campos por su posición sobre el gran rio Paraguay, ricos montes de maderas duras y abundantes pastos, son a propósito para fundar grandes establecimientos ganaderos que bien pronto vendrán a ser una fuente de riqueza para el que tenga la suerte de adquirirlos

Por mas datos a nuestra casa, San Martin 51 s13 s23

POR LOS MISMOS.

DONDE NADIE VENDE

Atencion! Señores Hacendados

DE

UNA LEGUA

DE MAGNIFICO CAMPO

EN

LORETO

PROVINCIA DE SANTA FÉ