

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

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BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1886.

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NOTES FROM IRELAND.

Dublin, Oct. 15.

The evidence given before the commission sitting in Belfast to investigate the recent riots has proved a great indictment against the Tory lodges. Resident magistrates, military officers, policemen, soldiers, and the Inspector-General of the Constabulary all told the same story. The Orange mob were only to be compared to 'pandemonium' let loose. When their blood was up they would succumb to nothing but a cavalry charge. They were sympathized with by the borough magistrates who reduced the fines or let the looters off, by members of Parliament and clergymen who characterized the police as 'invincible', and by the whole of the 'respectable' people of Shankill-road, who gave every assistance to disorder and every obstruction to the restorers of the peace. As regards the 'respectable' inhabitants (so called by the Loyalist counsel) Mr. Justice Day was equal to the occasion, and he decreed that those persons in preference to the other term be referred to as 'well-to-do.'

Mr. C. T. Walsh, who contested North Cork in 1885 in opposition to Mr. J. C. Flynn, has intimated his intention of publishing immediately a pamphlet making startling revelations of the outrage manufacturing of the I.L.P.U. He asserts that he will prove from letters and other documents in his possession that a system of crime manufacturing has been going on for some time past to an extent that the public have but little idea of. Several of prominent members of the great brigade of liars' will, it is said, be implicated.

The shareholders of the Munster Bank will shortly be called upon to decide upon a very important question. The present position of the bank is, according to the liquidator's report, roundly as follows: Sums due to creditors £490,000, assets £639,000, showing an apparent surplus of £149,000 to the credit of the shareholders. The liquidators now propose on the one hand, and the Munster and Leinster Bank on the other, that the directors of the latter institution shall undertake to pay within a year the remaining 5s in the £ to the creditors, and that in return they shall get all the present available assets of the Munster Bank to be realised by them as far as they can. A meeting to consider the question has been called for an early date.

The *Daily News's* story that the Tories have a Home Rule bill for next session more than half hatched does not strike us as very serious. Its importance, in our mind, lies in the fact that until the *Daily News* itself half retreated from the story there was not an influential Tory journal in England which dared to give it a flat denial. Their denials were shifty and unprecise, and were pervaded by an uneasy suspicion that anything might be true of Lord Randolph Churchill. He has led his party such fantastic dances over sea and land that they are by no means prepared to pin themselves to a too positive declaration that his next appearance may not be with a Home Rule bill in his hand. They have a sinking consciousness that for all the Billingsgate he has flung at Mr. Chamberlain he is quite capable of stealing Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule clothes in the morning and putting them on himself. It is no doubt hard on subterranean Belfast, after all the murder and riot it has done at his behest, to think of the lit-

tle lord handing over the Shankill to the government of an Ulster Parliament, with Mr. Biggar as Speaker or Minister of Police; but Belfast cannot be cocksure that it will not be played this scurvy trick by its hero. It is little more than a twelve-month since Lord Randolph's Parliamentary Patrocles dismissed the 'loyalists' as 'reactionary Ulster Tories'; and still later Lord Randolph's Lord Lieutenant was outlining a Home Rule bill across a table with Mr. Parnell. Nor has Lord Randolph to this hour uttered a word which would seriously embarrass him in proposing sweeping Home Rule measures to-morrow; but, on the contrary, has dropped many a dark hint in that direction.

One of the most hopeful signs of the times was the enthusiasm with which the anniversary of Father Matthew, the apostle of temperance, was celebrated on Sunday. In the capitol, as well as in most of the towns in the south and west of Ireland, the event was celebrated with great rejoicing by large bodies of total abstainers.

The most encouraging element was the large number of Catholic clergy who identified themselves with the good cause, and who are zealous in advocating the total abstinence system as devoted disciples of the Capuchin friar.

Another gratifying feature was the immense number of school-boys who took part in the proceedings, a fact which gives some earnest of the success of the endeavor to bring the people back to the practise of the principles of Theobald Mathew. One body in the great gathering at Cork attracted particular attention and was the object of special observation—the Veteran Total Abstainers, a body of respectably clad and healthy looking men, who had taken the pledge from the hands of the Apostle of Temperance himself, and kept it inviolate ever since. Indeed, every contingent was an eloquent and speaking testimony to the inestimable advantages of total abstinence.

We are still undergoing shocks consequent on the revelations which from time to time ooze out from the recent failure of McCabe Fay and Co. A revised balance-sheet of the firm's transactions has been issued, and it certainly improves neither the position of the unfortunate company nor yet that of the still more unfortunate creditors. It is clear the management was most reckless for a number of years, culminating in a deficit of over £92,000. It is no wonder as Mr. McCabe Fay is a loyal 'Caw-tholic' and a renegade nationalist, and like Shaw and others of that ilk a just Nemesis seems to have pursued him.

Lord Lansdowne, it seems, has just been visiting his Kerry estates for the purpose of determining what course should be pursued in regard to his November rents. He has come, we learn, to the following decision: That judicial rents shall be subject to an abatement of 20 o/o, and ordinary agricultural rents to an abatement varying from 25 to 35 o/o, the abatement in both cases to have reference to the half year's rent payable according to custom in November. In other words, he has decided that Mr. Parnell's bill was based on accurately true information, and that as it was not carried into law it is necessary to carry it into practise. What Lord Lansdowne has done in Kerry is being done according to their measure by all landlords elsewhere who have a free hand and any relic of conscience. The deductions are quite up to the standard claimed by the League, and it is practi-

cally recognised on all hands that it is impossible for the tenants to pay the full amount of this November gale. All this the *Times* calls a defeat for Mr. Parnell and his League. What then would have been a success?

SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN MAILS.

London, Sept. 21.

A special correspondent of the *Liberal Home Ruler* who has been visiting the Protestant districts in the north of Ireland, writes:

'It was pleasingly surprising to me to find a very considerable number with whom I conversed, both professional and commercial gentlemen as well as farmers, in favor of Home Rule. In the counties Antrim, Down, and Derry several Protestant farmers told me that they were in favor of Home Rule. They were very reluctant, they said, at first, before they joined hands with the Home Rule party, but confessed that it was more from a religious point of view than any other that they held back for such a considerable time. Some of them also stated that opinion is coming round to Home Rule principles, and that another general election will work wonders in the north.'

Mr. Edward de Lisle, an English Catholic M.P., has been foully abusing the Irish representatives. At a Primrose League gathering he expressed his intention to propose at the opening of Parliament that all whose election expenses were paid by foreign aid shall be expelled from the House.

Mr. Chamberlain is in Constantinople.

The 'Great Eastern' has arrived in Dublin.

The execution of the condemned anarchists will probably take place in Chicago on December 31st.

The death is announced of General Uhrich, the defender of Strasbourg during the Franco-Prussian war.

The Comtesse de Paris, on her return to France from Scotland, has received an address of sympathy from more than 500 ladies of Poitou.

The Corporation of London has resolved to present the freedom of the city to Mr. H. M. Stanley, the African explorer.

Galeoto has been sentenced to death for the murder of the Bishop of Madrid. The sentence has to be submitted to the Supreme Court for confirmation.

The Melbourne Legislative Assembly has expressed a strong feeling in favor of an address to the Queen on the subject of the occupation of the New Hebrides by France.

The Social Democratic Federation issued a manifesto calling upon the unemployed workers of London to 'Leave your Slums' and to follow the Lord Mayor's Show on the 9th November 'in solemn and silent order,' in order to prove by the contrast of the two processions that the Government are neglecting their duty by failing to find work for the unemployed.

A Board of Trade return shows that during the nine months ending September 30 there left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe 188,359 persons of British origin, 77,486 foreigners and 2012 whose nationality was not distinguished, the total being 267,947. Compared with the corresponding nine months of last year this shows an increase of 52,577 emigrants.

At Chester market farmers were offering to sell ten hampers of sound potatoes for £1. Each hamper contains 112 lb., so that

at 2s per hamper the price is well within 4 lb. a penny. The farmers are complaining that at this price it scarcely pays to dig the potatoes. But against the low price on record may be set an enormous crop absolutely free from disease.

Germany has a peace army of 430,000 men, and France is supposed to have one of 650,000, and in time of war the former is said to command 3,500,000 and the latter nearly 4,000,000.

The rails on the section of the Trans-Caspian railway from Merv to the Oxus are now officially stated to have been laid, and the first train from the Caspian to Chargui is expected to run very soon.

Mr. Thomas Lockerbie, brass-founder, Glasgow, who died recently in London, has bequeathed £30,000 to build almshouses in Edinburgh. It is proposed to erect cottages costing £500 each, the pensioners receiving 10s per week.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

FOR THE BRITISH HOSPITAL.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Collected by Mr. Michael	\$ m/n
Allen, Chacabuco	
Michael Allen	20.00
Felipe Wade	4.13
O'Nally	1.65
R. Barrett	2.07
J. Kedd	1.03
A. Patterson	1.03
John McCormack	1.03
Edward Kelly	1.03
Juan Ballin	1.03
M. Kenedy	.40
A. Patterson	1.00
P. Cormack	1.00
C. Kenedy	1.00
J. Casey	1.00
P. Barrett	2.00
J. Scally	1.00
M. Delaney	1.00
P. Scally	1.00

Total \$42.40

TELEGRAMS.

London, Nov. 12.

Trustworthy information from Vienna states that the Czar declines to approve of the election of Prince Waldemar but he will not oppose the election of Prince Nicholas of Montenegro.

The Woon de Horte, who was a supporter of the English in Burmah has been assassinated by the insurgents.

General Roberts has left Rangoon for Mandalay to assume the command of the army of occupation in place of the late General Macpherson.

General Kaulbars threatens to leave Bulgaria unless the Governor of Philippopolis is removed from office.

Count Andrassy made a speech in which he said that the Austro-German alliance was the best guarantee of peace.

Mr. Wilson, a Kerry landlord, has given a reduction of 40 o/o to all his tenants.

It is reported from Madrid that great military preparations are being made in consequence of a rumored republican insurrection against the government. Information from Catalonia states that a bad feeling exists among the people and that a rising is expected.

It is stated from Athens that the villagers of eastern Roumelia have declared for Russia, and civil war is feared.

Russia disapproves of the candidature of a Prince of Mecklenburg or of the Duke of Cumberland, and hopes for a reaction in favor of a Russian candidate.

Russia has proposed Prince Nicholas of Mingrelia for the Bulgarian throne, the powers

have unanimously approved, and have sent delegates to Russia with proposals for a solution of the conflict with the Bulgarian regency. All the powers have resolved to defend existing treaties.

Paris, Nov. 15.

It is rumored that Russia is mobilising a large army corps in the Crimea.

Vienna, Nov. 15.

A telegram from Sofia announces the discovery of a plot against the authorities. More than 50 arrests have been made.

It is stated semi-officially that the candidature of Prince Nicholas of Mingrelia, a colonel in the Russian army and aide-de-camp to the Czar, meets with the greatest opposition throughout Austro-Hungary.

Madrid, Nov. 19.

News has come from various parts of the country that the Zorillistas on one side and the Socialists on the other are exciting disturbances and an insurrection is feared. The authorities are prepared to act promptly.

The police are active in all the ports owing to rumors that the Spanish revolutionists are making preparations to return to Spain and that Ruiz Zorilla is planning a rising. The deposits of arms, barracks and telegraph offices are strictly guarded.

It is suspected that the colonels in command of the forces in Valencia and Barcelona are disaffected and they are being carefully watched.

Berlin, Nov. 13.

Germany having refused a commercial treaty between Germany and Switzerland the Swiss journals threaten a custom-house war, the *North German Gazette* declares that reprisals will be taken.

Rome, Nov. 12.

The rivers Po and Adige have overflowed, inundating the country throughout their course. The Po destroyed a railway bridge while a train was passing, and carriages and passengers were thrown in the river, 5 people were drowned.

Copenhagen, Nov. 14.

The King has refused to allow Prince Waldemar to accept the throne of Bulgaria.

Sofia, Nov. 14.

The Assembly has dissolved, until the question of a new prince has been settled the country will be administered by the regency. M. Karaveloff has been removed from it and Jevkoff replaces him. It is said that he is favorable to Russia.

Genoa, Nov. 14.

The cholera still remains in the same state, about 40 cases daily.

Rio Janeiro, Nov. 14.

A decree has been issued prohibiting the importation from the Plate of rags, skins, tanned hides, textile fabrics, live animals and preserved meat. Merchandise of the kind mentioned already on voyage will be rigorously disinfected unless the consignees prefer to re-export it.

Santiago de Chili, Nov. 15.

The municipal elections of Santiago and Putaendo which were annulled by the tribunals of the Council of State, and which were to be held again yesterday, have taken place, and resulted in the complete triumph of the opposition in every department.

Exchange on London 23 1/2.

Albuquerque,

New Mexico (U.S.), Nov. 13.

Captain Friend, of the Paso Rifles, arrived last night and opened a list of volunteers for a filibustering expedition to Mexico to revenge the Cutting case. 213 names were inscribed and more were promised. It is hoped that the expedition will be completely organized within a month.

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PROVINCE OF SANTA FE.
ROSARIO.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Nov. 4th, 1886.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

I think I am justified in saying that the fears which were beginning to be entertained on the occasion of my last have been fully confirmed, and that we are in for a tussle with the cholera. In my opinion, the cold weather we have been enjoying (literally enjoying) during the past week has had a very beneficial effect, clearing the atmosphere, preventing the spread of the disease, and giving time for the lately awakened city authorities to adopt those measures which ought to have been taken by way of precaution, months ago. As to the kind of cholera that prevails here, I must say that it is very mild, the majority of those taken sick having recovered or being on the high road to recovery in spite of a drive in the hospital van over our rough streets, and the impressions they must have suffered on being consigned to the lazaretto. Of course, on the other hand, there have been some very sudden deaths, such as that of Mr. Williams, of the Gas Works, that of poor Captain Speck, of the schooner 'Isidora Riondo,' who took three ounces of laudanum at a drink, and others, many of whom had been careless in matters of diet, and disposed to magnify any subsequent uneasiness to the greatest possible extent. When I consider the state of your city I cannot for the life of me understand your extraordinary measures to guard yourselves against infection from Rosario.

It has been pretty well established that the first case of cholera was imported by the steamer 'Orione,' one of the hands of which died with all the symptoms of the disease, in this port on the 25th of October ult. At that time Dr. Alcazar, the police doctor, declared the disease to be Asiatic cholera, and appears to have been so much impressed by the occurrence, in spite of the contrary opinions of some of his brother practitioners, that he agreed about making his arrangements and as soon as other cases occurred beat a precipitate retreat to Cañada de Gomez, where he would still be had it not been for the uproar raised against him by the local press. He returned this week, only to find Dr. Covert on installed in his place as police doctor, and almost every man's hand raised against him because of his unworthy flight. One or two other doctors, however, followed his example and have sought pastures new, where, if they are wise, they will remain at least till the indignation caused by their pusillanimity blows over.

A very excellent popular committee has been formed for the aiding of the Municipality, and its works are well worthy of imitation wherever similar circumstances may make them necessary. It provides nurses and medicines for the sick, and good food prepared at what are termed the popular kitchens, for the poor, and in every way its acts are worthy of the highest praise.

Preparations are being hurried up for the opening of the new British Hospital proposed by the C. A. Railway, and it will be opened as soon as the nurses who are on their way out from England arrive. Already preparations have been made on the line for the nursing of any employees who may be taken sick. Three spacious and comfortable cars have been fitted up as dormitories and Drs. Freund and Hertz have been retained to prescribe for the patients, whose number, I sincerely hope, may be very small.

What can have been the motive of the National Board of Health in sending Dr. Wernicke and his staff of medical students here to practise on us? I must tell you that their coming has not been favourably regarded in any sense by our local practitioners, some of whom are as good and as celebrated doctors as any you can show us in Buenos Aires.

The first thing Dr. Wernicke did on his arrival was to proceed to the cemetery and hold a 'post mortem' examination on the body of a man who had just been sent for burial from the lazaretto. This man it appears had been run in the night previous for being drunk. As he was of a delicate constitution, the drunkenness and the accommodation he received at the police office, made him very ill, and he was at once pounced upon as a 'caso sospechoso,' carted off to the lazaretto, thence to the cemetery and the dissecting table, all within 24 hours. The unfortunate man was a British subject, he had been a sailor, but had been latterly living in Rosario, where he maintained himself by doing odd jobs of work for the English community. I have no doubt but more than half the fatal cases reported as Cholera Morbus have been cases of this kind, which in normal times would have created no surprise nor alarm of any kind, except, perhaps, among those who at times suffer themselves to be overcome by drink.

As you may imagine, the cholera scare is having a very bad effect upon business in general. Only the saloon-keepers and apothecaries are doing anything, and they seem disposed to make a hay, while the sun shines, with a vengeance. Brandy has gone up from 12 to 25 cents per glass, and one 'desalmado' apothecary is reported to have raised the price of carbolio acid from \$1.50 to \$8 m/n per bottle, and that of chloroform from 30 cents to \$2 m/n.

All schools have been closed and there is little or nothing to be done from week's end to week's end, and yet one cannot profit much by the spare time owing to the impossibility of getting out of the city.

I hope you will be wary about placing too much faith in the statements published through the Spanish papers in this city. They appear to have made a party question even of the cholera, and to be as unscrupulous as party organs usually are concerning the truth of what they have to say. Thus some of them are more inclined to create mountains out of molehills, whilst the others close their eyes obstinately against undoubted facts, and swear that black is white, and white is no colour.

In fine, all that I can say for the present is that there have been a few cases, perhaps 30 in all, of cholera in Rosario, and that active and wise measures are being generally adopted to prevent its spread.

Hoping to have some more pleasant news to give you in my next.

I am, dear sir,

Yours very truly,

W.

BLUNT ON BULLER.

TORY POLICY.

Sir Wilfred Blunt, who, in consequence of what he saw during a recent tour in Ireland, became convinced that only self-government could bring prosperity to that country, has written a letter to Mr. Murphy, of Castleisland, concerning the undertaking of General Buller. Speaking of the latter he says: 'I fear little good will come from his mission, for the people

will not be more likely to respect the law when seeing it in military hands. I know I would not if I were an Irishman.'

Although he believes Buller to be 'personally a humane man,' he declares, 'that will not prevent him from hanging innocent men if he cannot get them guilty—at least that was what was invariably done in Egypt.' Sir Wilfred regards the sending of the destroyer of Zulu women and children by dynamite to Kerry as probably the first step towards introducing military government in Ireland, and believes that while the Tory leaders would be disposed to 'hold their hands' that will not be allowed by their followers.

Next Spring, he says, 'there will be State-aided emigration and inducements to found colonies—anything to get the people away. For, reduced to its plain meaning, the Conservative policy is what it has always been—to get rid of the Celtic Irish and fill their places with others. It is the old idea. I remember it from my youth up: 'If we could only dip Ireland for twenty-four hours under the sea.' I have heard it all my life and heard it only a few days ago.'

These are the utterances of an Englishman, an English Tory, who until lately was bitterly hostile to Irish aspirations for self-government. He tells us that the old policy of getting rid of the Irish is that which the British Government is still determined to pursue; that the old wish that they could sink Ireland under the sea is still predominant in the hearts of England's rulers. He speaks from knowledge and experience and his words deserve grave consideration. We must, however, prevent at all hazards and at whatever cost the carrying out of this diabolical policy of extermination and deprive those who gloat over human suffering of the malignant gratification of seeing their wishes realized. In the secrecy of their Council Chamber the members of the British Cabinet are plotting the annihilation of our race, and if we have the spirit, courage, and determination of men we must baffle their schemes and prevent the commission of their contemplated crime. If we do our duty bravely, faithfully, and honestly we can not alone save Ireland from the machinations of her remorseless enemies but make their attempts redound to her advantage. Let us, then, turn to our task and trust to the God of justice and of freedom for success.

LABOUCHERE ON THE CASE
OF THE
ACHILL ISLANDERS.

Mr. Labouchere, in *Truth*, has a pungent paragraph in reference to the poor Achill Islanders. He says:—

'Some six months ago the Achill Islanders were literally starving. The hat was sent round for them all about the world, and I, in common with other people, was instrumental in collecting a little money to enable the poor wretches to put in their potatoes. Well, the potatoes are ripe now and fit for digging, and so landlordism appears on the scene and declares that it must either have its rent (£1,800 a year is the rate at which these paupers are mulcted) or the crop. Now, I most earnestly beg my poor pensioners in Achill to stick to the rent and the crop, too. If they give up a penny or a tuber they will have obtained my money upon false pretences. When I put my copper into the old Achill caubien I never supposed for a moment that the hat was the landlord's.'

OCEAN TRAVEL IN 1886.

Ocean travel is rapidly changing, and the steamboat is improving as fast as the railroad train. The first ocean steamer was built near New York in 1819, and she made a trip across the Atlantic one year later. She was named the 'Savannah,' she was of 380 tons burden, and when she came into Liverpool after a passage of 25 days, she was the wonder of all the world. The big ocean steamship of to-day is from 4000

to 8000 tons, and she makes her passage from New York to Queenstown in from 6 days and a few hours to 12 or 13 days. Some shipowners now assert that the passage across the Atlantic will soon be made in 4 days, and the engineer of one vessel tells me that fast ocean travel is fully as safe, though more expensive, than slow travel. The coal consumed by the 7 day's steamers is nearly three times as much as that consumed by the 10 days' steamers, and fuel is one of the largest items in the cost of steamship travel. Some of the fast Cunard steamers burn 340 tons of coal per day, whereas the 'City of Richmond,' of about the same size, but a 10 days' steamer, requires only from 100 to 110 tons per day. It costs about \$5 a ton to buy this coal and put it in the furnaces of the ship's engines, so that the difference between the 7 days' and 10 days' steamers in the cost of coal alone is over \$1000 per day.

The fastest steamers have 100 men to attend to their furnaces; they must be kept going night and day, and the labor is very hard. The furnaces are so hot that the men must drink great quantities of water, and here they mix the water with oatmeal, and each man consumes gallons daily; this is necessary to keep up the perspiration, for in such a heat if a man cannot sweat he will die.

Freight rates are now very low, and few of the big steamship lines are making money. Cotton is taken from America to Europe for a little over \$3 a bale or less than one cent a lb., and the freight of bacon is not much over £3 a ton.

The fastest Atlantic steamer in the world at present is the 'Etruria,' which arrived at New York in August 1885 within 6 days, 5 h. 31 m. after leaving Queenstown. Ten years ago a ten days' passage from New York to Liverpool was looked upon as very fast travelling, and when, in 1882, the 'Alaska' left Europe on one Sunday morning and landed her passengers in Castle Garden on the next Sunday, it was a nine days' wonder. Still, in 1881, the 'Arizona' made 13 successive trips each of which was under 8 days, and there are now 8 ships which have made the passage one or more times in less than 7 days. These are the 'Oregon,' 6 days 9 h.; the 'Alaska,' 6 days 16 h.; the 'America,' 6 days 15 h.; the 'Umbria,' 6 days 15 h.; the 'Servia,' 6 days 23 h.; the 'City of Rome,' 6 days 18 h.; the 'Aurania,' 6 days 23 h.; and the 'Etruria,' 6 days 5 h. The most of these are new ships; they are of a different build from the slower vessels, have more powerful machinery, and cost more; they also roll more as a rule, I am told, and are hence more conducive to sea-sickness.

MISSIONARIES MARTYRED.

FROM THE
ROMAN CORRESPONDENT
OF THE
London Tablet,
SEPTEMBER 18TH, 1886.

The annual official report of the Society for Foreign Missions of Paris for 1885 represents that year as the most disastrous for their missions within the last two hundred years. The losses are indeed frightful: ten missionaries martyred, twelve native priests and sixty catechists massacred, 300 nuns and 30,000 Christians either massacred or driven out to perish of hunger, 250 churches or chapels, two seminaries, forty schools, seventy missionary residences, thirteen communities of nuns, a Catholic printing-house, and seven orphan asylums, all sacked and reduced to ashes. The Rev. P. Lavest, of the Society for Foreign Missions, whose mission two years since was entirely ruined and himself beaten and led into captivity, was again, on March 9th 1885, forced to witness the barbarous massacre of an orphan boy of twelve years of age, also that of his own domestic, whilst his residence was fired and the Christians of the neighborhood all put to flight. He has appealed in vain to the Chief Mandarin, nor have the reiterated

efforts of remonstrance of his ecclesiastical Superior, M. Foucard, titular Bishop of Zela and Prefect Apostolic of Kuang-si, met with better success from the Chinese and French authorities. A letter from Mgr. Rouger, Vicar Apostolic of Southern Kiang-si, gives details of the persecution which has fallen on the mission of Pin-Lan-de-Kan-Tcheou, the second post in importance in that vicariate, which has spared nothing. Churches, schools, workshops of the native Christians have all been sacked, and the missionaries and faithful horribly ill treated and despoiled of everything, to the extent of being reduced to actual nudity. Mgr. Coupat, Vicar Apostolic of Eastern Su-Tcheu, writes in his report, of fresh devastations and incendiarism in the north of Cochinchina, during which fifty Christians were massacred. In southern Fu-Tcheu (China) several other Christians met the like fate, whilst many villages were fired. The cause of most of the above mischief is due to the imprudence of the English and American Protestant missionaries. The residence of Mgr. Coupat in Tshun-King, with its furniture and all his papers was burned to the ground, and the Consuls themselves have escaped with their lives. The missionaries from Huongphuong send petitions on behalf of the 16,500 Christians whom they are forced to supply with food, the land being utterly devastated by the rebels, whilst the neophytes cannot return to their dwellings to attend to their domestic occupations. Mgr. Pugivier, Vicar Apostolic of western Tonquin, telegraphs from Hong Kong, dated September 9th, that at Fan-Hoa, in August last, seven hundred Christians were massacred, thirty villages were burned, and 9000 Christians reduced to the extreme of misery. Such is the present state of the Eastern missions placed under the regis of that Republic which claims the title of 'Protectress of Christianity.'

INFLUENCE
OF
THE CLERGY IN SPAIN.

If a more settled state of affairs has become established in Spain in the course of the last ten years and if no political crisis has arisen by the death of King Alfonso and the difficulties that stand in the way of the Queen Regent, it is owing in a very great measure to the attitude observed by the Catholic clergy. The restored monarchy has been just though not generous to the Church, whereas the different governments that preceded it from 1808 to 1875 acted very differently. We have before us a report from the north of Spain, from which we translate the following:—

'At no previous time has the influence of the Catholic clergy and of the religious orders been more powerful than it is at this moment. The leaders of the movement have shown the most consummate ability in fixing upon a district in which Liberalism has always been in the minority. A great deal has been done, especially by the Jesuits and other religious orders that had been turned out of Spain.'

The report goes on to say that throughout the provinces of Guipuzcoa, Alava, Vizcaya, and Navarre, religious demonstrations are the order of the day; there are discourses, retreats, stations, popular pilgrimages, and processions 'right into the streets of Bilbao.' In Navarre alone no less than forty new convents have been established of late years. The Basques have been deprived of their 'fueros' but the monarchical government has taken good care to protect their church, and the consequence has been that the most disaffected districts have become loyal and faithful to the infant king.—*London Universe*.

AN IMPIOUS PLAY.

Cardinal di Canossa, Bishop of Verona, has issued a pastoral letter to his flock warning them against attending a theatre in which a play is performed where the Son of God is represented up-

on the stage. The Cardinal, bewailing such impudent impiety, wrote a letter to the Questor of Verona, in which he says that he does not know the law sufficiently well to invoke it in the present case. 'I know,' he says, 'that in the code there are articles which condemn those who publicly insult the religion of the State. Now, can there be anything more gravely insulting than to deny publicly and shamelessly the divinity of its divine founder, the Son of God? The Questor replied that he had examined the case and found nothing against the law in it; the theatrical censure is not directly within the competence of the Questor, and the drama has received the sanction of the Prefecture of Genoa. The Cardinal appeals to his people and beseeches them to avoid the theatre, and prohibits them under pain of mortal sin to assist at the Satanic drama.'

WEALTH AND POVERTY.

We would like if every Catholic in the land could read the significant words of Bishop Ireland in a recent sermon, and, in particular, the advice contained in the following extract:—

'If the Church is to use that influence which is justly hers in the affairs of the nation, her children must command respect by reason of their social standing. In this country there is no reason why every man possessed of ordinary abilities should not secure a competence. Voluntary poverty, embraced for God's sake, is an evangelical counsel. Poverty resulting from laziness, or stupidity, or debauchery, is a crime. The opportunities for obtaining wealth are open to all, and Catholics must use these opportunities. As we advance in temporal prosperity our influence for good increaseth; good works multiply. Catholics must aim continually to better their temporal condition. They must inspire their children with a laudable ambition to advance.—*Catholic Sentinel*, Portland.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Twenty years ago there were comparatively few Americans who could afford a European tour, but now tourists from the United States are to be met in all the principal continental resorts, Italy attracting a large proportion of the visitors from over the sea.

The movement against the use of the plumage of song birds for decorative purposes is growing apace, and finds strong support from the thousands of humane ladies who now fully realise the unlimited destruction of beautiful birds which fashion has demanded. The statutes of New Jersey now forbid the killing, wounding, or catching of any song birds at any time.

The Italian Government is much annoyed at the new attitude of the Pope toward the Jesuits and his restoration of their privileges. It has decided to intervene and rigidly enforce all laws against the Order; the effect will be a complete expulsion of Jesuits from the Italian territory.

The increase in the export of wheat from India has already had a marked effect upon the price obtained for Russian and American cereals; and now it is said that India is capable of producing a larger cotton crop in one year than the world's present demand requires. What is to be the outcome of such over-production, our grain and cotton kings now ask themselves, and as yet no satisfactory answer can be made.

The following census of the crowned Kings and Emperors of the world bears testimony to the truth of the old saying: 'Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown.' Of the 3550 kings and Emperors 300 were overthrown, 64 forced to abdicate, 28 killed themselves, 23 went mad, 100 were killed in battle, 123 taken by the enemy, 25 tortured to death, 154 assassinated, and 108 executed.

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11 m-pm

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

TERMS.

Cash (yearly).....\$8.00 pm

Credit.....9.50 —

Monthly.....0.75 —

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1886.

Gold went down to 23 on Thursday, and there was still a downward tendency when about a dozen inmates of the 'convalescencia' took it into their heads to become ill of a cholera. This tremendous event shook the financial basis of the country to its foundation, and exchange suddenly ran up to 28 1/2. Who could believe that our credit at home and abroad could suffer a depreciation of 5 per cent at the whim of a few madmen? It may

be a question for the philosopher to decide whether the financiers are much wiser than those whom they shut up in a lunatic asylum. At all events the latter are now masters of the situation, and if only a few more of them should sham Abraham gold will rise so high that the world will believe the Argentine Republic has gone stark mad. The words of Pope recur to our memory:

The rogue and fool by fits are fair and wise,
And even the best by fits what they despise.

We would advise our friends not to be anxious or afraid of being attacked by cholera. It is at the worst only a mild form of the disease, and with ordinary precautions there is scarcely any danger that it will make its appearance in the camp.

There are now scarcely any vessels lying in the Riachuelo. Nearly all have cast anchor in the outer roads.

The *Herald* has published some letters of the special correspondent of the *London Times* on the state of Ireland. We do not find fault with this, as the editors of the *Herald* have a right to publish what they choose. At the same time, if our contemporary would add that the correspondence in the *Times* is a one-sided view of the situation, it would be no more than justice. The *London Times* is the inveterate enemy of Ireland, and opposed every reform suggested for Ireland until public opinion became too strong for it. In the late electoral campaign it persisted in misrepresenting Mr. Gladstone by denouncing him, and nearly one half the electors of England as separatists. None of the couple of millions who voted for Home Rule could have honest motives according to the lying publication of Printing-house Square. No Irish nationalist or leaguer can be right in anything he does or thinks according to the correspondent. Ninety per cent of the population are deluded victims of somebody or something, and the English Government would deliver them from slavery but they won't have it. This is the burden of the *Times*' song, and it is a pity the *Herald* should think it worth its while to copy such clap-trap into its columns. To say the least of it, it shows very little discrimination on the part of our Buenos Aires colleague.

Some of the daily papers have started the idea that our cholera has not come from the valley of the Ganges but rather is sprung from the no less pestilential valley of the Boca, where all sorts of foul emanations are allowed to accumulate. One genius, writing in the *Nation* on Sunday, gave as his opinion that the Asiatic microbe does not prosper in stagnant waters, and that therefore they must have all been demolished by these American microbes to be found in our grand putrifying repository at the Riachuelo. It is a pity this philosopher is not put in charge of a special department at the lazaretto. In consideration for his services he might stipulate with the bacilli that they would eat himself last.

La *Prensa* proposed last week that the houses in the Boca should be burned down. If the owners of the houses had a voice in the matter they would probably say "Spare us our only shelter, but if you want burning, blow up the *Prensa* with fire and brimstone." An old Spanish proverb says: «El mal ajeno se cuela de un pelo.»

Messrs. Jacobsen and Co., the popular booksellers, of the Calle Florida, are decorating their Christmas-tree, and have already sung the first note of the Christmas carol, in token of which they have sent us a goodly supply of complimentary cards. The custom of sending Christmas Cards is now becoming universal, and those who wish to send greetings and salutation to their friends at

home or abroad can not do better than call at Jacobsen and Co.'s, where the most fastidious tastes can be satisfied.

The Californian free lunch in the Calle Piedad was a great success—not for the proprietors, but for a band of genteel loafers who since the opening of this new Liberty Hall honoured the establishment with their presence and breakfasted, dined and supped at the expense of the generous host. *Nous avons change tout cela.* In future the motto will be «nothing for nothing» but refreshments of the very best class and at moderate rates for all who are willing to pay for them. The managers opened their eyes to the fact that Buenos Aires is not New York, and that although a gratuitous feed is just as welcome to some weary pilgrims in the former as it is in the latter city, it does not bring the two-fold benediction of Shakespeare along with it. It may bless the receiver, but not the giver. The California will in future be under a new proprietor, to whom we wish every success.

This is a grand country where land can be got for almost nothing and potatoes are sold at about 8 cents or 4d. per lb. The latest home papers inform us that potatoes are sold at 1d. per lb. in England, where land is comparatively dear. We have the widest range and the finest pastoral land in the world, and milk with 40 per cent of water is sold at about 4d. per pint. The same article can be had in London, minus the water, for 1/2d. Butter here is about 2s. per lb. The best Mallow butter is sold for 6d. or 7d. We have an abundance of all the necessities of life here, and living will cost about five times as much as in Dublin or London. This is a grand country we live in.

Don Luis Klappenbach gave his final examination as land surveyor before the provincial board of examiners at La Plata, on Tuesday, and, as was to be expected from a young man of his talents and application, he passed with flying colours. He is now ready to undertake any orders in his line of business. We congratulate our gifted young friend and we have no doubt that he has a most successful career before him.

We are indebted to Messrs. Kidd and Co., of the Calle San Martin, for the supplement which accompanied our issue of last week, and in which a full and detailed explanation of the cholera and the remedies to be applied was given in the Spanish language. This is a favor for which all our readers as well as ourselves must feel grateful to Messrs. Kidd and Co.

Dr. Wernicke has returned from Rosario to this city.

THE ELECTIONS FOR GOVERNOR.

The elections for governor of this province will take place on the 5th of December. The people will be called on to elect 75 electors, a number equal to the total number of members of the legislative body. The province is divided into six electoral districts and each district will elect a number corresponding to the population, based on a calculation according to the latest census of one gubernatorial elector for every 20,000 of population one district will elect 15 electors, and the other five will elect 12 each. Though the votes will be cast on the 5th of December the result will not be definitely declared until the first Sunday in April. The electors, whose election must be previously approved of by the deputies and senators, will assemble on that day in the house of legislature in La Plata and will there by open voting declare who is or is not elected.

Practically speaking, there are now only two candidates before the province Don Maximo Paz and Dr. Achaval. Dr. Costa is also in the field, but he has not the ghost

of a chance, so that the contest will be between the two first-named competitors. Our people possess very large interests in this province, and it is only natural that they should be solicitous as to the election of the man who will be called to rule over them for a term of six years. Dr. Achaval, though by no means a public luminary, is a worthy man in private life, and if he could only muster up fortitude and strength of character sufficient to resist the blandishments of the unscrupulous politician who ensnares him we have no doubt he would make a very tolerable governor, though never a very brilliant one. But the fact is that Dr. Achaval is only put forward as a figure head. The man who steers the ship of electioneering dodgery is Dr. Dardo Rocha, and all his intrigues are framed with a view to his retention of power really, though not nominally. Rocha's followers know this well and such is their enthusiasm for the «jefe» that in their stump speeches they glorify him and scarcely make any allusion to Achaval, as if he were only a secondary personage in the approaching contest. It is thus we find Dr. Fonrouge, one of the orators at the meeting in La Plata, on Sunday, devoting a lion's share of his bombastic eloquence to a eulogy of the «jefe de partido.» The question is whether the «jefe de partido» is to be also «jefe de la provincia» in *saccula saeculorum*; if not, what object can the orators have in eulogizing him when he is not one of the contending parties? As they say in Spanish, «por el hilo se saca el ovillo.» Achaval, if elected, will be under the control of Rocha as sure as Vidal was under the control of Santos. It is to prevent such a lamentable spectacle of political profligacy that the independent men of the province are organizing for the coming elections, and have chosen a man to represent them who by his character, his influence, his talents, and his energy is capable of opposing a barrier to the floodgates of corruption, intrigues and falsehood. The question to be decided at the coming election is not then a personal question. There is a mighty principle involved, and it is whether or not the reality of power shall remain in the hands of one man after the semblance has departed, whether, in fact, the Provincial Government of Buenos Aires is a free or despotic entity.

But apart from this principle the farming classes have no reason to be thankful to Rocha. He ruthlessly imposed on them an unjust cattle-marking law—so unjust that the very body that voted the law felt ashamed of their own work and rescinded the measure a few months afterwards, though Rocha took care to veto their act of reparation. He has several times since then attempted to impose a tax on the pastoral interests, and it is not his fault if the sheep and cattle trade is not ruined to-day by grinding taxation. If Rocha's nominee should now get into power he will have thousands of additional demands on him, and the industrial classes of the province will have to pay the price of his ambition and extravagance. For their own interests, therefore, as well as the honor of Buenos Aires, it behoves all good citizens to be on the alert to assist by every fair and constitutional means in giving Dr. Paz a majority at the polls.

THE CHOLERA.

We are glad to announce that the cholera has not increased in the city since our last issue. There have been a few isolated cases each day, and even in these the nature of the disease is some times doubtful. The total number of cases of cholera reported in the city have been about four or five each day on an average. On Tuesday there was not a single case reported in the Boca, which is supposed to be the headquarters of the terrible pestilence. On Sunday there were in all 14 patients in the lazaretto, and on Monday four others were received. The excellent measures taken by the authorities to

cleanse the Boca and the neglected corners of this city must have contributed a good deal to the stamping out of the disease.

There are about 200 men and twelve carts engaged in scavenging operations in the Boca. Measures have also been taken to supply the inhabitants with aguas corrientes, as there is no question that the water drunk by the people hitherto there is poisonous; so much so that fishes cannot live in it. Not a single suspicious case of cholera is reported from La Plata, where the authorities are taking all possible precautions. Three suspicious cases are reported from San Fernando and one from San Isidro. It is supposed that the vessels which left the Boca communicated the disease to certain towns along the river, but Campana, Baradero, San Pedro, San Nicolas and Las Hermanas are yet free from the pestilence. A lazaretto has been established in La Plata with a competent staff of medical men. The port work company of La Plata have placed their men under certain hygienic regulations. In Rosario disease is decreasing. Our correspondent gives full particulars of the state of this town in another column; but his letter reached us early in the week and since then things have been improved, so much so, that the Minister of the Interior proposed to reopen all communication between Rosario and this city. On Sunday there were nine cases of suspected death by cholera in Rosario. On Sunday night the train from Buenos Aires was detained by a Commissary and a picket of soldiers. There were about 50 passengers. On Monday there was a meeting at the Centro Commercial in support of the action of the Municipality on the train and water questions. On Tuesday and Wednesday the condition of Rosario as well as Buenos Aires was much better and the alarm began to subside. It is now asserted that cases of rheumatism were classified as cholera by some of the faculty in Rosario. On Wednesday there were in all only three deaths in that town. A young doctor burned a corpse in Martin Garcia and telegraphed the fact to this city as if it were a great triumph of science. Ten of the inmates of the lunatic asylum Las Mercedes were taken ill of cholera or cholera on Wednesday, of whom one died the same day. The boatswain of the Norwegian barque 'Mohuer' was attacked in the port. A Spaniard from the neighborhood of San Felicitas succumbed on Wednesday to the fatal disease. Some three or four other cases also were reported on Wednesday.

The total number of patients sent to the lazaretto on Wednesday was 21, of whom 17 were from the «Casa de Convalecencia.» It appears that insane persons are frequently subject to diseases from indigestion, and this will account for the fact that so many were taken ill at the same time. Whilst the patients of the convalescencia were being taken to the lazaretto one of them escaped.

On yesterday there were six new suspicious cases at the Convalescencia. One suspicious case from the island Maciel, one on board the gunboat 'Parana,' and another in the Calle Rioja 690. The doctor of the Public Assistance Board is about to publish a manifesto in which he will declare that the existence of cholera is proved though it has not assumed the proportions of an epidemic. The boatswain of the Norwegian barque died yesterday, and his body was taken to Martin Garcia to be burned.

WHO IS RIGHT?

We have always believed that many of the evils which arise from time to time in the internal administration of this country are owing to a want of a proper understanding of the relations of the central Government to the parts of which it is composed. The attributes of the Executive power and the National Government on the one hand, and the legislative bodies and the provinces on the other, are an ill-defined quantity. The cholera scare affords a convincing illus-

tration of this. The cholera has not increased in the city since our last issue. There have been a few isolated cases each day, and even in these the nature of the disease is some times doubtful. The total number of cases of cholera reported in the city have been about four or five each day on an average. On Tuesday there was not a single case reported in the Boca, which is supposed to be the headquarters of the terrible pestilence. On Sunday there were in all 14 patients in the lazaretto, and on Monday four others were received. The excellent measures taken by the authorities to

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tration of this fact. Scarcely was the cholera declared in Rosario when communication between that city and Buenos Aires was summarily cut off as if Rosario was not a part of the Republic. The Rosarinos soon learned to retaliate, and when we were supposed to be in a precarious condition peremptorily shut their gates against us. Cordoba, San Luis, and other provinces swore they would receive no visitors from Buenos Aires or Rosario until the storm had passed away. And not only the provinces, but every petty town and village claims the right of establishing a sanitary cordon and putting the capital in quarantine. The authorities themselves are doubtful what to do in this matter and emit uncertain sound like broken bells. President Juarez writes to his dear and intimate friend the governor of Cordoba, and reminds him that though he has a right to exclude the people of Rosario from his hunting-grounds, there is no reason why he should carry his exclusive principles too far. Minister Wilde, on the other hand, thinks that he should be absolute arbiter in matters of life and death, and orders the people of Rosario to admit the visitors from Buenos Aires without any condition. The Municipality of Rosario call a meeting to protest against the autocrat, and so the matter stands. The question is who is right, and how far does the power of the federal Government extend.

THE TUMBLING OF THE RENTS.

The Irish landlords must be sourly asking themselves what they have gained by the rejection of Mr. Parnell's bill. Where was the use of outvoting it in the lobby when the Government are now tugging violently at the landlords to put Mr. Parnell's bill in operation, and the landlords have no alternative but to obey? It is all very fine for the *Times* to cackle about dishing Mr. Parnell, but he is being dished by the expensive method of conceding all that he demanded. The ground on which his bill was rejected was that the crisis he proposed to legislate for was a fraud—that the Irish tenantry were perfectly well able to pay their rents, and by all the powers of Britain, if needful, would be made to pay them. That ground is now blown sky high. There is not one landlord in ten who can afford to be honest who is not confessing that Mr. Parnell was entirely right by rushing to make the best terms of abatement he can with his tenants. To the tenantry it is a matter of supreme indifference whether they keep two or three millions of the rental in their pockets this winter by the force of an act of Parliament or by force of their own 'vigor beyond the law.' What is now perfectly certain is that most landlords who have anything to lose are making up their minds to lose little rather than lose all, and have given over the hope that coercion can save them. The abatement-giving landlord is in the position of the coon in the American story. He can boast that he is climbing down of his own free will, and can even solace himself with the boast that the rifle which is covering him has nothing in it. But the important point, after all, is that he is climbing down. In a sense, the converse of Mr. Hussey's 'the ring is broken.' We have had an opportunity of inspecting returns showing the offers of abatements of rents, judicial and non-judicial, now being made throughout the country, and it is perfectly marvelous how widespread is the haste of the shrewd section of the solvent landlords to buy off the tenants' organisation by all-round abatements, lest worse should overtake them. It is remarkable that in the Ulster counties alone the landlords evince no disposition to yield a jot of their income, but are carrying on a vigorous correspondence with their loyal tenants by means of attorney's letters. The Ulster farmers who returned representatives to tell the House of Commons that the Irish tenantry are wallowing in whisky and sav-

ings will please take a note of the fact. It must be a consolation to them to know that their representatives were efficiently kicking the Pope, while the representatives of the rest of Ireland were punching holes in the rents of their constituents. Through all the territory of the League, every landlord who is not a desperado or a bankrupt is ruefully acknowledging that Mr. Parnell was right—that in face of the frightful cataclysm in which Irish farming is involved they must choose between sacrificing a portion or losing all—and that, wherever the landlords are not first in the field with an offer the tenants have only to name their own figure unitedly to win all that Mr. Parnell's bill conferred on them, and more. Here is the Marquis of Lansdowne, for instance, who only a while ago proposed to rent Sir Charles Russell limb from limb for suggesting that his estates were over-rented—word arrives, that he has been fairly-godmotherlike visiting his Kerry territory, and has of his bounty offered abatement of 20 o/o on judicial rents and more liberal abatements on the remainder. Lord Lismore, again, has 'voluntarily offered to Fehonagh (county Limerick) tenants an abatement of 25 o/o on the judicial rents.'—*United Ireland*.

DR. PIROVANO ON CHOLERA.

Dr. Pirovano was interviewed by a reporter of one of the daily papers on Tuesday, and declared it to be his conviction that the disease now prevailing in the city is Asiatic cholera. He speaks with the certainty derived from experience, because a part of his education was received in this city during the period of yellow fever and cholera. He thinks it possible that the refuse cast from one of the infected steamers may have contaminated the water which is drunk by the people of the Boca, and thus have communicated the disease. He thinks the pestilence will not be of much consequence here and will soon exhaust itself, as it did in Paris in 1873 and 1874 and in London in 1884. At the same time the hygienic condition of the city is much improved to-day and is quite different from what it was when the cholera last invaded this city. He does not believe that fear is very potent in producing the disease, as infant children are just as much attacked as mature persons. Those who take a large share of liquors and those who eat indigestible food to excess are very liable to be caught by the microbes. Water is the conductor, par excellence, of the disease; therefore only boiled water should be used for drink and all domestic purposes. In India the natives die by thousands, while British regiments escape without any loss because the latter take the simple precaution to boil the water. He thinks cholera has broken out in Tigre because the vessels sent out of the Boca took refuge there. He strongly recommends keeping the infected ships under observation, and not allowing them to proceed to other ports. He is of opinion that those who could do so should go to the camp; being farther from the infected 'focis' they will have a greater chance of escaping. Besides the air outside is better and there is less crowding.

MONTEVIDEANO NEWS.

There are already signs of disagreement between Santos and his Ministers. Santos refuses to carry out his agreement, and it is expected the Ministers will resign. The despot refuses to remove the obnoxious 'jefes.' At a Cabinet meeting on Tuesday the question was fully discussed and Santos asked for 24 hours to decide as to the removal of the 'jefes.' The people are watching the affair with anxiety. The Flores Island cable is interrupted. The passengers by the 'Venus' and 'Saturno' disembarked in perfect health. The 'Orenoque,' which sailed for Europe on Monday, was only allowed to take in provisions and coal. The second

engineer of the steamer 'Kiel' died on the voyage, the cause of death was certified as pleurisy. The steamer 'Comercio' from Corrientes was turned back by the national steamer 'Fortuna.' She was obliged to sail without taking coal or stopping her engines, she is anchored eight miles off.

A Cabinet meeting was held on the 16th at 4 p.m. and all of the newspapers announced the result, which has calmed public excitement.

The consolidated debt has risen to 53 1/2.

There was a meeting on the 15th of Senators and Deputies at Santos's house and the candidature of General Tajes for the next presidency was proclaimed. *La Nacion*, *La Situacion*, and *El Ferro Carril* support the candidature. It is said that Minister Cuestas will be dismissed.

The 'Matteo Bruzza' landed 73 passengers at Flores Island.

The coasts of Brazil are guarded by a squadron. The Rio Grande papers assert that about three thousand persons are on their way from the Argentine Republic to the Paso de los Libres with the view of crossing into Brazil.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

ROSARIO.

A number of merchants met to consider the telegram from the Minister of the Interior denying the power of the Municipality to close the port against vessels from Buenos Aires. It was contended that the Municipality had not closed the port but had the right to prevent vessels from entering the Municipality.

The train which arrived from Buenos Aires was not allowed to come nearer than Alvear station, and the passengers were prohibited from entering the city; a detachment of police was sent to enforce the order.

Two deaths occurred on the night of the 13th.

PARANA.

The sanitary condition of this city is good. No suspected case has occurred, not even of cholera. We are still without communication or correspondence with Buenos Aires. Last week only *La Nacion* of the 10th arrived.

The passengers by the 'Villa del Salta' landed on the 14th after 3 days' observance.

SALTA.

Great alarm is felt in consequence of the information received as to cholera in Buenos Aires, Rosario and Cordoba. Sanitary precautions are being taken. The Government, the Council of Hygiene and the Municipality are working actively to improve the hygienic condition of the city. Several families are preparing to leave for the camp in case the epidemic should make its appearance.

Proposals are before the Provincial Legislature for the establishment of tramways and 'aguas corrientes.'

The working of the marble quarries of Chicoana is being carried out on a large scale and marble is almost reduced to the price of stone.

SAN LUIS.

Postal trains will be established on the 16th between San Juan and Villa Mercedes.

The quarantine on the passengers detained in Paunero will be removed. The correspondence will be received after being fumigated. Lazarettos are to be established. The sanitary bulletin gives satisfactory reports from Buenos Aires and Rosario.

GENERAL ITEMS.

There were in all 12 cases of cholera in the city yesterday, of which six were from the lunatic asylum.

The National Mortgage Bank has commenced its operations and it is stated that applications were made on the first day for more than \$1,000,000 m/n.

A council of doctors sat on Tuesday and the result of their grave deliberations was that the island of Maciel should be abandoned by the inhabitants. The council does not say where are the inhabitants to go. Will Drs. Pirovano, Aguirre and Arata admit them into their own houses?

Engineer Blot has proposed to clean the Riachuelo, by a lock with movable gates. Mr. Francisco Lobo has come forward with a similar idea. Mr. Blot also proposes to daily augment the volume of the Riachuelo by wells to yield 100,000 cubic metres of fresh water daily, and by this means improve the sanitary state of the Boca.

Poor Martinez the aeronaut thought to make an exhibition of himself near Almagro, on Sunday, and he had only indifferent success. He built an immense enclosure of deal boards and invited all to come inside at the rate of 50 cents apiece (entrada general) and the moderate sum of \$2 m/n for a seat. The spectators waited long and wearily for the 'bomba,' and when it did arise half-full of heated air it came in contact with the enclosure and Martinez was thrown from his perch right over the frail partition; on which there were cheers and great laughter from the 'respectable public' outside. What were the feelings of the folks inside we have been unable to ascertain; but it seems ridiculous to pay 2 1/2 dollars for the privilege of seeing a 'paisano' thrown over a fence by a broken-winged nag.

Mr. Michael Mulhall has written to the *Standard* from the island of St. Vincent, in which he states that owing to yellow fever at Bahia his ship was put in quarantine. Mr. Mulhall expects to return to the Plate in the 'Tagus' of the 9th inst. or in the 'Elbe' of the 24th.

To-day being the fourth anniversary of the founding of La Plata there will be celebration in spite of the cholera, and a new theatre (the Politeama) will be opened.

Pasquinades have been posted on the walls of the streets in the Boca denouncing Dr. Seco and calling for free trade. On Wednesday the doctor was threatened by the owner of the fonda Sonambulo.

The Board of Health have given orders that all vessels coming from abroad must first cast anchor in the outer roads to undergo inspection before they are admitted into the inner roads.

Dr. Achaval was proclaimed candidate for the future governorship of the province on Sunday by a crowd of boys and interested followers.

Passengers from Buenos Aires and Rosario were refused admittance into Baradero on Friday. On the same day the port of Uruguay was closed against vessels going from Rosario, and it was resolved to impose 8 days' observation on vessels going from Buenos Aires.

On Friday a fire broke out in a tailor's shop at 251 Calle Artes. The firemen were promptly on the spot and succeeded in extinguishing the flames after an hour's labor. Damages \$8000, which were covered by insurance.

A medical man strongly recommends oatmeal water in cases of cholera.

In Wednesday's session of the Senate the bill authorizing the E.P. to extend the period of 'curso forzoso' was approved. The E.P. was authorised to establish mixed normal schools of masters for elementary instruction in San Nicolas, Mercedes, Dolores, Azul, San Juan and Corrientes, and to construct a building for a normal school in Rosario. The expenditure of \$350,000 on a correctional prison was sanctioned.

In reply to the note of the Municipal Council, Dr. Pardo recommends that the subsoil should not at present be disturbed except when necessary for the purpose of repairing the gas and water pipes.

Owing to the confusion on the railway lines the National Government gave orders last week that the Buenos Aires and Rosario railway should run one train daily for the station next to Rosario. The manager of the Central line was ordered to dispatch a train every other day from Rosario to Tortugas and from Cordoba to the same place. The Argentine Railway Co. established a similar service between San Juan and Villa Mercedes.

His Grace the Archbishop went on a visitation to Azul on Saturday. His Grace will administer the Sacrament of Confirmation in that neighborhood, and will also probably visit Olavaria and Bahia Blanca.

The ordinary general meeting of the Buenos Aires Great Southern Railway Company, Limited, was held recently at the City Terminus Hotel, Mr. Frank Parish presiding. The chairman proposed the adoption of the report.

They had practically completed the whole series of extensions authorised, covering now a mileage of some 840 miles and involving a capital of some £7,000,000. They had shown at the very first start that the railway, under by no means favorable circumstances, had been able to command a traffic equal to the payment of a dividend of 8 per cent, or he might say 9 per cent, on £6,000,000 of capital. What, therefore, might they not expect later on under more thriving conditions of the country, when products and population had assumed larger proportions?

In consequence of what had been done they now showed a reduction in the expenses of £66,400, and he could positively assure them that the economies which had been effected had not been made at the expense either of the company's service or of the company's property.

The gross earnings of 1886 showed an increase of only £4382 over those of 1885. They proposed to pay the usual dividend at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, though they might also have paid a bonus of 1 per cent in addition without any great strain. With regard to the special resolution which was to be proposed for raising £1,000,000 of fresh capital, the only alteration in the mode of raising it from what had been previously adopted was that they now proposed to place it in shares bearing 5 per cent instead of 6 per cent, terminable in 1892, when the shares would merge into stock. They proposed to issue at first only £500,000. Mr. John Fair seconded the motion, which was ultimately carried.

The authorities are at a loss how to dispose of the large number of immigrants who have arrived or are arriving. There are in Martin Garcia 1200 immigrants from different vessels, the 'Orione,' which anchored at Martin Garcia, has 1700 persons on board, 'La France' and 'Matteo Bruzza' have each as many more. The 'Umberto I.' will arrive in a few days with 1600 passengers. In all about 7000, and Sr. Navarro of the immigration office does not know how to provide for them as he has not accommodation sufficient for all.

Among the passengers by the Pacific boat that leaves Montevideo next week will be the Rev. Father Henry Gray, C.M. He goes to Ireland, intending to promote as far as he can the mission in this country, of which we gave an outline some months ago. Father Gray will return to Buenos Aires about the middle of next year.

The Rev. Father McNerney was in town this week and we were glad to see that he is nearly recovered from his recent accident.

The races that were announced to take place in Villa Casilda have been postponed to the 28th inst.

The Municipality imposed several fines this week on those who threw refuse matter into the streets.

Mr. Cristophersen gives notice that the Veloce Company stops sending steamers from Italy to the Plate for the present.

The *Standard* says that rents have risen 50 per cent within the last month for the quintas on the way from Flores to Merlo.

The bill for the concession of M. D. Abreu's proposed railway from Bahia Blanca to San Luis has been thrown out of Congress.

On Monday last a meeting of Total Abstinents was held for the purpose of founding a society which should embrace all classes of teetotallers, whether they belonged to an existing society or not. Twenty-five people were

present, all the Good Templar Lodges being represented as well as the Blue Ribbon Army. It was resolved to establish a new society, to be called the Temperance Union, Mr. Triggs is the president, and there are six vice-presidents, viz.: Messrs. R. Vere, R. Tallon, King (Domsellaar), Viney (Rosario), Tallon (Montevideo), and Roberts (Montevideo). The treasurer is Mr. G. Howard, secretary Mr. Shrewsbury, assistant-secretary Mr. J. W. Mendez. There will be an executive committee of 12 members, half Spanish and half English, chairman Mr. Brink. The annual meeting will be held on the 25th of May, and any total abstinence will be admitted.—*Herald*.

On Monday the public schools in the city were ordered to be closed.

The school-boards for Giles and Chacabuco have closed the schools in those districts.

While there is danger of cholera all cafes and restaurants in the city are ordered to close at 12 at night.

1700 Immigrants of the steamer 'Matteo Bruzza' were landed this week in Martin Garcia, where they will be subjected to rigorous quarantine.

Dr. Kelly is expected back from Europe in the Pacific steamer 'John Elder' which will arrive at Montevideo about the end of the month.

The stoppage of the trains to Rosario threw some 10,000 men out of work. For several days the city has had no communication with the outer world. San Luis and Cordoba put on a strict quarantine, and the Municipality of Rosario closed all entrance against persons going from Buenos Aires.

A Protestant nigger, under the patronage of Preacher Thompson, some time ago brought an action against Dr. Torre, Cura of the Concepcion Church, because he forbade him to sell some pasquinades against the Catholic religion at the entrance to the Church. The Judge has given sentence in the case, absolving Dr. Torre and condemning the nigger and his patron to the payment of costs. The patron and his ebony follower were defended by Dr. Alberracin, President of the Society for the Protection of Animals.

The people of Entre Rios are preparing to hold a grand exhibition of native produce next April.

The Spanish tribune, Emilio Castelar, is expected soon to arrive on a visit to the River Plate.

Congress having voted \$200 per month to the widow of the deceased poet Don Jose Hernandez, the grant has been vetoed by the President on account of the precarious condition of the treasury.

Lamothe, the forger, has petitioned to be released from prison in order, as he states, to revindicate his injured honor. He adds that the energy with which he struggles for his liberty must be either the effect of brazen impudence or the echo of misfortune.

Mr. Pallgrave, British Consul in Montevideo, is visiting different parts of the Uruguayan Republic under the patronage of Santos.

Immigrants continue to arrive by hundreds, not to say thousands, daily. The number of arrivals in October was twelve thousand. The 'Umberto' brought 1300 and the 'Poitou' 650 this week.

The news that Messrs. Honore and Bowen have got carte blanche to build their projected line of railway has been contradicted.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

New York. Ex-President Arthur has died of apoplexy of the brain.

Dublin.

The tenants of the Marquis of Sligo have purchased their lands. Other landlords are also preparing to sell out.

Montevideo.

Santos has resigned. The doctors advised him to take a rest. He asked the General Assembly to appoint Tajes to succeed him. This they did. Tajes was installed and made a speech.

BANCO NACIONAL

93-RECONQUISTA-93

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

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

ABONA

Sobre depositos en cuenta corriente 3 o/o a plazo de 60 dias y arriba..... 5 o/o
 " " cuyo saldo pasa de \$100,000..... 1 o/o
 " " en caja de Ahorros despues de 80 dias Desde \$5 hasta \$1000..... 6 o/o
 " " Desde \$1001 en adelante..... 5 o/o
 " " en oro a 60 dias..... 2 o/o
 " " en oro a 90 dias..... 3 o/o

COBRA

Por descuento de Pagares de comercio y de Letras de pago integro o cuya amortizacion no baje, en ningun caso, de 25 o/o trimestral..... 7 o/o
 Por descuento de Letras con amortizacion menos de 25 o/o..... 8 o/o
 Por adelantos en cuenta corriente 9 o/o

Buenos Aires, Agosto 1 de 1885

M. A. MAXWELL
Secretario

BANCO CONSTRUCTOR

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Pos depositos en caja de ahorros desnes de 30 dias desde sm/n
 1 hasta 1000..... 7 o/o
 Desde sm/n 1001 en adelante..... 6 o/o
 En cuenta corriente o a la vista..... 4 o/o
 A plazo fijo de 30 dias..... 5 o/o
 Id id id 60 id..... 6 o/o
 Id id id 90 id..... 7 o/o
 A otros plazos..... convencional

SE COBRA

A industriales con garantia real a plazo fijo..... 12 o/o

HORAS DE OFICINA:

De 10 a.m. a 4 p.m. Los Sabados de 10 a.m. a 5 p.m. Los Domingos de 10 a.m. a 2 p.m. para la caja de ahorros.

CARLOS M. SCHWETZER

Director Principal

s6 pm

GODDARD'S EXPRESS AGENCY

215-RECONQUISTA-215

Parcels Delivery and General Carriers
 GENERAL AGENTS

The Agents meet all Passenger Steamers and convey passengers and their baggage ashore, delivering the baggage in any part of the city, or forwarding it to the camp.

On notice being given to the Agency baggage will be collected and embarked on the steamers, or delivered at the Railway Stations.

Boats and carts can be obtained at the Agency for the transfer of baggage. Parcels collected and delivered in any part of the city.

Goods forwarded to the camp, etc. Agents meet trains arriving from Rosario and Campana at Central station. Also from the south at Plaza Constitucion. Passengers can thus have their luggage delivered at their residences by the Agency.

Baggage collected in all parts of the town. Furniture removed. Luggage received in Deposit. Guides and Interpreters by Day or Hour.

Steamboat and Railway Routes arranged and Passages secured. A register of arrivals and departures kept at the Agency. Passengers are therefore invited to call and register their addresses.

A reading and writing room is now attached to the Agency for the convenience of new arrivals and visitors from the camp.

Passengers can have their letters addressed to care of the Agency. A register is kept of clerks, mechanics, cattlemen, etc., out of employ, also of English, Irish, and German servants, but no one will be placed on the books unless they produce testimonials or references.

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Gower-Bell Telephone 721

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Authorized Capital..... £1,500,000

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Deposits received at sight and for fixed periods.

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Advances made, upon Approved Securities.

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

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London, and the principal towns in England, Scotland and Ireland;

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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 advice.

Allotted—

Credit Balances in Current

Account and Deposits at

Call..... 3 1/2 per ann.

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

Do for 60 days fixed..... 5 do

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

Do for 6 months fixed..... 6 1/2 do

Deposits in "oro se ade"

In current account..... 2 o/o per ann.

Fixed deposits 60 days..... 3 do

" 90 "..... 4 do

Charged—

Overdrafts in Current Account

Gold or Paper..... 10 1/2 per ann.

Discount according to arrangement.

T. H. JONES,

Manager.

Buenos Ayres, January 2, 1886.

ENGLISH TIMBER-YARD.

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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 corals.

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

335, Calle Pedro Mendoza.

s1 pm

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N.B.—Certain steamers marked * are now specially provided for passengers have improved accommodation and appointments, and carry Surgeons and Stewardesses. The other steamers not so provided may carry passengers on certain conditions, for which apply to the Agents.

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First and Third class Passages to Brazilian Ports, New York, Antwerp, and towns in Great Britain. Reductions made in favour of Families and companies. First-class Return tickets, available for 12 months, at a reduction of one fourth.

Prepaid Passages issued to those wishing to bring out friends. Cargo and Passengers for New York will be taken by the steamers which connect with the New York boat from Rio.

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ARTIFICIAL TEETH supplied.

Gold Fillings executed with the aid of the Electro-magnetic Mallet. All the Latest Improvements.

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 A LAS 3 BOLAS
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 Suitable for camp use.
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THE MOST SILENT—THE SWIFTEST—THE MOST PERFECT STITCHER—

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Can be used with hot or cold water—one gallon to be mixed with 150 gallons of water

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C

AGRICULTURAL.

PEACH CULTURE.

J. M. White, in his report on peach orchards to the New Jersey Experimental Station, says that in visiting various peach growers in Morris and Hunterdon Counties, he has found that those who cultivated the most thoroughly and fertilize judiciously realize the greatest profits. The healthiest and longest lived orchards are those which have been fertilized with potash and phosphoric acid. Among other orchards, he describes that of J. S. Quinby, of Chester, who has 4000 trees in bearing six to ten years old. He applies 500 pounds of bone to the acre, and as much ashes as he can secure. The fruit is abundant and of good quality. If disease appears, every affected tree is removed and destroyed at once; and no instrument used on a diseased tree is used on a healthy one until thoroughly cleansed. S. H. Wartman cultivates his 7000 bearing trees twice in a season. The past season he had 3600 baskets of peaches. Dr. H. Race, of Pittstown, gathered 5100 baskets of peaches from 3000 trees. He used superphosphates and potash. J. L. Nixon, of Quakertown, sold 8000 baskets from his 12,000 the past season for \$9,045; he cultivates well, and applies barn manure and wood ashes. On soils in other regions, the potash and bone may give a different result.—*Country Gentleman*.

PANSIES.

Everybody admires the pansy. But not everybody grows them satisfactorily. They do not understand the likes and dislikes of the plant. In the first place, the pansy likes a not over-rich soil; such a one induces a rank growth of branches, and gives but few flowers. In the second place, it likes to be partially shaded from the hot summer sun. It is not fond of shade, but it prefers to have the sunshine so tempered and toned down that it does not burn and scald as the sunshine of a fierce midsummer day is pretty sure to do when its force is not broken by some intervening object.

The pansy gives its most satisfactory bloom in the fall, when the weather becomes cool. Spring-sown plants will be in their glory then. When the plants have grown a half-dozen leaves, transplant them from the seed-bed, planting them about a foot apart. In fall, when cold weather sets in, put some evergreen branches over them. This protection suits them better than any other. It gives them all the shelter they need, and does not allow the snow to pack about them and smother them. The pansy likes plenty of air, and a close covering in winter will weaken it. Rather than cover plants with a thick mass of straw, as many do, we would leave them uncovered. Old pansy plants should be cut back well in spring, to induce a fresh growth of branches. It is a good plan to raise new plants every year, to take the place of plants which have blossomed through the season. A bed of the improved pansies is a miracle of color and beauty, and no garden is complete without them.—*American Agriculturist*.

PASSING YOUTH.

How the period of youth prolongs itself as we gain in years! A lady recently said that she remembered feeling, at eight, as if on reaching twelve she would be so old and changed as to be almost another person. At twelve it seemed to her as if fifteen was the gate to young ladyhood, beyond which life ceased to be play and became romance. At fifteen, although the romance had by no means begun, she already sighed to think that it was but five years to the old, old age of twenty. Twenty! Surely at twenty a girl must either have married and become a staid housekeeper, interested only in the price of groceries and the destruction of moths, or she must be a dried-up old maid, a wall-flower in society, one of those unfortunate of whom nothing more is expected than to do

gracefully the least agreeable work pertaining to fancy fairs and charitable committees. Appalling to think of! She cherished a secret desire to die young—of consumption, or a broken heart, or by some heroic sacrifice to save somebody else—and even moved herself to tears while composing an epitaph to be carved on a tombstone of white marble, and concluding with the pathetic record: Aged Nineteen Years. But she did not die. Not at all. She lived to be twenty—twenty-one—even twenty-two or three—and finds herself still a young lady, still merry, still unfaded, and in the full tide of enjoying life. Moreover she declares openly that though she considers she has already ceased to be a girl, and will at twenty-five cease to be a young lady, thirty appears to her to be the ideal period of a woman's life. At thirty she hopes still to possess her youthful health, energy, and spirit, and to enjoy also the balance of character imparted by experience, and the friendship, tried and matured, of the persons most congenial to her. She audaciously adds, however, that very likely by the time she is really thirty, fifty will appear to be the most desirable period of existence; and that when she has entered the fifties it is quite probable that she will be looking forward with serene satisfaction to attaining the honored age of seventy. She is not even sure that she will be content with seventy; if she could only know that she might preserve her faculties, she would aspire to the proud distinction of sitting crowned with snowy locks, throned in a deep armchair, and surrounded by little, eager, rosy faces, all intent on hearing how she was born on a Monday in March, on the day of a great snowstorm ninety years ago. The lady is right. Age is not to be feared, and the older a good and healthy person grows the greater becomes the capacity to enjoy the deeper, sweeter, and more noble kinds of happiness which the world affords. While the senses remain nature can still seem beautiful; as long as intelligence lives we can be loved and love.

AN IGUANA FROM BRAZIL.

'I want to show you a new and wonderful living thing that arrived at the gardens lately,' said Head-keeper Byrne, as he led way to the snake-house the other day. The new arrival is about as horrible and yet as dandified a looking fellow as can be found on the banks of the Schuylkill. He is in a glass case. It is the iguana, a species of the lizard family, and was forwarded to the gardens by the Commissioners of Fisheries of Massachusetts, with the request that when he dies his body shall be sent to the Smithsonian Institute at Washington. The iguana does not look much like dying, although the only one of its kind that was ever brought previously to this country died the day he was taken to the zoological garden, some years ago. His body is a drab color mixed with black streaks. His neck and head are erect; he has a long tail like an alligator, and four paws which spread out flat upon the sand in his warm cage just like a lizard's feet. Sticking out from the centre of his back, from the head all the way down towards the tail, is a row of black bristles, which stand erect and do not look as if they would make a person comfortable who would have the temerity to sit down upon them. 'The most wonderful thing about the iguana is his appetite,' said Mr. Byrne. 'He eats the most delicate and choicest flowers, and a white rose is the sweetest morsel that we have yet found for him. He eats it with avidity.' Mr. Byrne disappeared for a moment and returned with a Jacqueminot rose which he inserted in the cage. The curious-looking reptile lowered his head, and with a quick motion seized the pretty flower and swallowed it. Its eyes are intensely black and snappy, and from around the mouth there hang curious pieces of skin looking like plated armor.

The iguana is found in Brazil, and the pictures of that country are said to highly prize its flesh for food. It is the toothsome terrapin of South America. When the iguana is stretched out he will probably measure five feet in length. There is a pool of water in the cage, and he occasionally takes a bath.—*Philadelphia Times*.

A TALK WITH YOUNG MEN.

You say you demand the noblest type of womanhood in your wife. If that is the sort of woman you want to marry your laurel wreath's daughter. She wears cowhide shoes, is guiltless of corsets, never had a sick day in her life, takes in washing, goes out house-cleaning, and cooks for a family of seven children who board with her. I don't think she would marry you because you are not her style of a man. Let us just examine into your qualifications as a model husband after your matrimonial ideas, my boy. Can you shoulder a barrel of flour and carry it down to the cellar? Can you saw and split ten cords of wood so as to have ready fuel all winter? Can you spade an acre of ground for a kitchen garden? Do you know what will take the limy taste out of the new cistern, and can you patch the little leak in the kitchen roof? Can you bring home a pane of glass and a wad of putty to repair damages in the sitting room window? Can you hang some cheap paper on the kitchen? Can you fix the front gate so it will not sag? Can you do anything about the house that will make it a comfortable home? Can you plough and sow and reap, and tell what kind of grain is best fitted for each soil? Can you cure a flock of sheep when they are diseased, or can you at a glance know the very best sheep in the flock? Can you make a blooming garden out of a barren waste? My dear boy, the kind of girl that can cook and wash and sew will have none of you; she wants a higher type of true manhood. You expect to hire men to do all man's work about the house, but you want your wife to do everything that any woman can do. Believe me, my dear son, nine-tenths of the girls who play the piano and sing so charmingly, whom you in your limited knowledge set down as mere butterflies of fashion, are better fitted for wives than you for a husband. If you want to marry a first-class cook and experienced housekeeper do your courting in the intelligence office. But if you want a wife marry the girl you love, with dimpled hands and a face like the sunlight, and her love will teach her all these things, my boy, long before you have learned one half of your own lesson.

HERO WORSHIP.

The Prince of Egots, Guzman Blanco, arrived at La Guayra by the steamer 'Eden' about the end of August ultimo. On the entry of the 'Eden' to the port all the vessels were decked with flags, whilst thousands of flags were displayed throughout the city and all around the triumphal arches under which the arch-humbus was to pass. General Crespo received the 'Illustrious American,' entertaining him till the following day, when he left for Caracas, where he was received with every demonstration of rejoicing. A sycophantic press printed special editions in his honor, the people of Caracas took a three days' holiday, during which salutes were fired at intervals, the city was illuminated, special bull-fights were given, together with popular picnics and banquets, and to crown all a Te Deum was sung. This is the way South America is able to appreciate a clever rogue—a man who, like Santos of Uruguay and so many others whom we need not mention, has waxed fat on the very bone and marrow of the people who thus go beside themselves lest they should not flatter him sufficiently. Bah, it almost makes one dead in love with monarchy to think of such sham Republicanism!—*Rosario Reporter*.

USEFUL RECEIPTS.

Batter Cakes.—Make a batter of one quart each of flour and sour milk, three beater eggs, one teaspoon of soda, one teaspoon of butter; pulverize the soda very fine before measuring and thoroughly mix with the dry flour.

Egg Biscuits.—One quart of prepared flour, a tablespoonful of lard and twice as much butter, a teaspoonful of salt, 2 cups of milk, the yolks of 2 eggs, beaten light. Salt the flour and sift it twice in a bowl, rub in the shortening thoroughly and lightly; mix yolks and milk together, pour into a hole in the flour, work into paste with as little handling as possible; roll into a sheet half an inch thick; cut into round cakes and bake in a floured pan. Eat hot.

Boiled Chickens (deviled).—Clean; split down the back and broil over a clear fire in the usual way until they are done and begin to brown. Lay in a dripping pan and rub all over with sauce made by whipping light a tablespoonful of butter with half a tablespoonful of made mustard, a teaspoonful of vinegar and a pinch of cayenne. Sift fine crumbs over all and set on the upper grating of a hot oven to brown. Transfer to a hot chaffing dish; lay a little of the sauce on each leg and breast and serve.

Manchester Pudding.—Is considered best when eaten cold, and can be made the day before. Line a moderate-sized baking dish with a good puff paste, put half a pint of new milk into a saucepan, with one or two slices of lemon cut very thin; let this infuse at the side of the fire for ten minutes, then put 4 oz. of grated bread into a bowl, pour the milk over it; add the yolks of four eggs and the whites of two, well beaten separately, a tablespoonful of butter, a little brandy or rosewater, and sweeten to taste; mix all these ingredients well together, put a thick layer of either strawberry or raspberry jam at the bottom of the dish, pour the mixture over it, and bake for an hour; beat the whites of the eggs to a thick froth and put in on the top with a spoon to imitate rocks.

SELECTED POETRY.

Leonainie—angels named her,
And they took the light
Of the laughing stars, and framed
her
In a smile of white;
And they made her hair of gloomy
Midnight, and her eyes of bloomy
Moonshine, and they brought her
to me
In a solemn night.
In a solemn night of summer,
When my heart of gloom
Blossomed up to meet the comer
Like a rose in bloom;
All forebodings that distressed me
I forgot as joy caressed me
(Lying joy that caught and pressed
me
In the arms of doom.)
Only spake the little lisper
In the angel tongue;
Yet I, listening, heard her whisper:
'Songs are only sung
Here below that they may grieve
you—
Tales are told you to deceive you—
So must Leonainie leave you
While her love is young.'
Then God smiled, and it was
morning.
Matchless and supreme;
Heaven's glory seemed adorning
Earth with its esteem;
Every heart but mine seemed gifted
With the voice of prayer, and lifted
Where my Leonainie drifted
From me like a dream.

WIT AND HUMOUR.

'What kind of a country do you live in?'
'Mixed and extensive. It is made up principally of land and water.'
'What kind of weather?'
'Long spells of weather are frequent. Our sunshine comes off principally during the day-time.'
'Have you plenty of water and how got?'
'A good deal of water scattered about and generally got in pails and whisky.'
'Is it hard?'
'Rather so, when you have to go half a mile and wade in mud knee-deep to get at it.'
'What kind of buildings?'
'Allegoric, Ionic, Anti-Caloric, Log and Slabs. The buildings

are chiefly out-doors, and so low between joints that the chimneys all stick out through the roofs.'

'What kind of society?'
'Good, bad, hateful, indifferent and mixed.'

'Any aristocracy?'
'Nary one.'

'What do your people do for a living mostly?'
'Some work, some laze around, one's a shrewd business manager, and several of them drink whiskey.'

'Is it cheap living there?'
'Only five cents a glass and water thrown in.'

'Any taste for music?'
'Strong. Buzz and buck saws in the daytime, and wolf-howling and cat-fighting nights.'

'Any pianos there?'
'No, but we have several cow bells and a tin pan in ever family.'

'What could a genteel family in moderate circumstances do there for a living?'
'Work, shave notes, fish, hunt, steal, or if hard pinched buy and sell town property.'

'Are your people intelligent?'
'Some know everything that happens and some things that do not.'

'Dear friend, your questions are answered. Bring all your family with you and make your home with us.'

It was Sheridan who said to the tailor that asked him at least for the interest of his bill: It is not my interest to pay the principal nor my principle to pay the interest.

Sheridan made his appearance one day in a pair of new boots; these attracting the notice of some of his friends, 'Now guess,' said he, 'how I came by these boots.' Many probable guesses then took place. 'No,' said Sheridan, 'you've not hit it nor ever will—I bought them and paid for them.'

In a large party one evening the conversation turned upon young men's allowance at college. Tom Sheridan lamented the ill-judging parsimony of many parents in that respect. 'I am sure, Tom,' said his father, you need not complain. I always allowed you £800 a year.' 'Yes, father, I must confess you allowed it; but then it was never paid.'

Tom bought a gallon of gin to take home; and by way of a label wrote his name upon a card, which happened to be a seven of clubs, and tied it to the handle. Sheridan coming along and observing the jug, quietly remarked: 'That's an awful careless way to leave that liquor.' 'Why?' said Tom. 'Because some one might come along with the eight of clubs and take it.'

'Sheridan being on a Parliamentary committee, one day entered the room as all the other members were seated and ready to commence business. Perceiving no empty seat he bowed, and looking around the table with a droll expression of countenance said: Will any gentleman move that I may take the chair?'

Being asked whether he thought Mr. O'Brien was right in his assertion that many thousands of the electors of Westminster would vote for the Duke of Northumberland's porter were he put up, coolly replied: No, my friend; O'Brien is wrong; but they might for Mr. Whitbread's porter. This latter person was a brewer.

Sheridan was down at Brighton one summer when Fox, the manager, desirous of showing him civility took him all over the theatre and exhibited its beauties. 'There, Mr. Sheridan!' said Fox, who combined twenty occupations without being clever in one. 'I built and painted all these boxes and I painted all these scenes.' 'Did you,' said Sheridan surveying them rapidly, 'well I should not, I am sure, have known you were a Fox by your brush.'

Sheridan was very desirous that his son Tom should marry a young woman of large fortune, but knew that Miss Callander had won his son's heart. Sheridan, expatiating on the folly of his son, at length exclaimed: Tom, if you marry Caroline Callander I'll cut you off with a

shilling. Tom could not resist the opportunity of replying, and looking archly at his father said: Then, sir, you must borrow it. Sheridan was tickled at the wit and dropped the subject.

Sheridan, when charged with inconsistency, retorted that the accusation reminded him of the reasoning of the entertainer of a convivial party, who hearing his friends observe that it was time to take leave as the watchman was crying: Past three, said: Why, you don't mind that fellow, do you? He's the most inconsistent fellow out. Why, he changes his story every half-hour.

Jenkins: What does Dawdle do for a living?

Johnson: Nothing. He lives on his wits!

Jenkins (sympathetically): Poor devil! I don't suppose he ever gets a decent meal.

A new means for shortening the term of imprisonment is taken from the German:

Magistrate: You are sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment for stealing wood. Have you any objections to make?

Prisoner: I have at home a wife and five children. Couldn't we all go to prison together and serve out the time in a couple of days?

Colonel Ethan Allen of Lisbon, was at one time a guest at the Howard Hotel, corner of Broadway and Maiden Lane, New York. On entering the dining-room no waiter advanced to give him a seat. The colonel coolly walked to a table near by, and taking a chair which was turned up at the head of the table, took a seat. He was hardly in the chair before a waiter came hurriedly to him, saying: 'This seat is engaged.'

'To whom?' asked the colonel.

'To a gentleman,' replied the waiter.

'He's come,' said the colonel, and remained at his dinner undisturbed, amid peals of laughter from the guests at the table.

AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFECTING NUMEROUS CLASSES.

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

July 19, 1884.

COMMERCIAL.

November 18.	
Gold	127.50
Cedulas—	
Series A	96.50
Series B	81.50
Series C	75.50
Series D	81.50
Series E	97.50
Series F	95.50
National Bank Shares	24 1/2
Banco Constructor	210

The Wool Market is very steady. The spread of cholera pushed up the gold market, which considerably affects the price of wool. Northern heavy wools bring from \$2.80 to \$3.60 per 10 kilos according to condition. Better class wools from flatter lands sell at \$3.80 to \$4.50 per 10 kilos. Special lots, such as some Salto wools and Lincoln, bring \$4.50 to \$6. The market is not so crowded as it has been at this period in former years. We know not how long the rise in gold may continue, but while gold is up and prices are good it would seem advisable to sell. Besides, should the epidemic spread the ports of Europe may be closed against us, and then everything would come to a standstill.

Mr. E. Kenny sold some lots of wool from Suipacha at \$4.40, and from Mercedes 2 lots at \$3.70 and \$3.75, from Sarmiento at \$3.30, and from Arrecifes at \$3.45.

Mr. Casey sold a lot this week as high as \$5.60 from Lobos, and from Curumalan some lots of cross-bred wool at \$4.80, \$5.50 and \$6 per 10 kilos. Prices are on the whole very good. We might remind our readers that the prices now being received are about the same as were quoted in Casey's circular, which caused such a sensation when published in the *Southern Cross*.

Gold and National Bank notes are very scarce in the interior, and persons coming from Santa Fé to this city are obliged to take Santa Fé provincial notes in exchange as National Bank notes cannot be had.

Exchange with London was quoted this week a fraction in favour of this market, 48d.

Discount brokers report money easier.

It is reported that there are £600,000 being sent out to the Provincial Bank, and as much more to the National Bank. If this be true it will have a decided effect upon the market and bring down the rate of gold.

Gold was sent by the Government to the Mint and 200,000 Argentines will be shortly paid into the National Bank.

On account of the restoration of tranquillity on Wednesday gold fell to 124 and sales of gold were made at long rates lower still but the report of numerous cases of cholera in the city again pushed the rate up to 128.50.

Dr. Pacheco has asked Congress to vote a new loan of ten millions to pay off the amount due by Government to the National Bank.

Complaints are made that the branches of the National Bank refuse to give orders on the central house. This is a great injury to the public, as there is no other possible way of sending money to the city except by bank orders.

The agents of the Lamport and Holt Company in this city request us to contradict the report published by some of the daily papers that their vessels would not ply between England and Buenos Aires while the cholera lasts.

Fifty shares of the new French Bank sold on Monday at 10 prem. on the quota paid.

It is said that European capitalists have given orders to invest largely in cedulas in this country.

The arbitrator Mr. Robert Gladstone has, in the case of Norton v. Lamport and Holt, awarded Mr. Norton £2,660 sterling and costs.

A new steamer, the 'Guildford,' has arrived for the Lamport and Holt line. She anchored on Sunday in Montevideo with 2837 tons of cargo for Buenos Aires.

The 'Caxton' of the Lamport and Holt line brings £200,000 in gold.

Vessels have been clearing out of the Riachuelo during the week in accordance with Municipal orders.

Sr. Carlo Dunzelman sold 3 1/2 leagues of camp in 9 del Julio at \$20,000 m/n each. Buyer Don Domingo Velez.

Nine leagues of camp in Section IX. National territories sold for \$5500 m/n per league.

On Monday Mr. Casey sold 60,000 kilos of wool at from \$5.60 to 3.70 per 10 kilos; 200,000 kilos at reserved price.

Mr. Thompson, of Magdalena, sold a lot of wool on Saturday at \$6.10 per 10 kilos.

Don Diego Ramsay sold some wool from the Cascada estancia, Curumalan, at \$5.50 per 10 kilos; equal to \$6.30 m/n per arroba.

Mr. N. Lowe's three lots of wool sold: Fleece \$4.80 per 10 kilos; lambs' 4.45 do.; bellies 2.10 do.

The following commercial telegrams have been received:

London, Nov. 12.
National Bonds (1881).... 102 1/2
Do. (1884).... 86 1/2
Province of Buenos Aires
(1878)..... Nominal

Treasury Bills, 90/0..... 95
Do. (1882)..... 99
Hard Dollars, 6/0..... 77 1/2
British Consols 30/0..... 100 1/2
Silver bars at 46 1/2 d. per oz.
Bank rate of discount 4/0.

Ex. of Paris on London fcs 25.36.
The auctions of River Plate wools continue with prices unaltered, but with a tendency to fall.

Liverpool, Nov. 12.
Salted ox hides (light) 5 1/2 d.; heavy do 5 1/2 d. Beef tallow 28s. 6d.; mutton do—s. Bones (cargoes) £5 5s. £5 7s. 6d.; Bone-ash (70 o/o) £3 17s. 6d. Salted horse hides 11s. River Plate wheat 6s. 4d. per 100 lbs. Maize 4s. 3d. Linseed 38s. 3d.

Antwerp, Nov. 12.
Salted ox hides (light) fcs. 60; heavy do. 59. Beef tallow 64.75; mutton do. 62.50. Linseed 26.50. River Plate wheat 18.50. Maize 11.50. Bones (cargoes) no stock; boneash do.

13th.
The River Plate wool sales, which commenced on the 9th inst., terminated to-day. In the regular and inferior classes the closing prices show a fall of 15 centimes per kilo from the prices obtained in previous sales immediately previous to the auctions, but superior classes have maintained their position. The quantity sold has been 3000 bales, or nearly half of what was wanted. Buyers were numerous. We quote wools from the rivers, 30 per cent yield, at fcs. 1.35 to 1.40 per kilo.

'New York, Nov. 12.
Buenos Aires dry hides 21-24 lbs. 21 cents per kilo.
Buenos Aires calfskins 10-13 lbs. 20 cents.
Bones (cargoes) \$22.50; bone-ash (70 o/o) 19.

Hamburg, Nov. 12.
Salted horse hides at 14m. 25.
'Habana, Nov. 12
R. Plate jerked beef is quoted at 19 rs. per arroba.

'Bordeaux, Nov. 16.
The next sale of sheepskins will be on the 8th December and will comprise about 4500-5000 bales. Sheepskins are quoted to-day as follows:

Large, fcs. 152-155 per 100 kilos; half wool, fcs. 130-132; borrega, fcs. 112-115. Stock of hides of all classes about 3500-4000 bales. Dry ox hides mixed with desechos fcs. 85-90 per 50 kilos. Horse-hair south, good mixed fcs. 120-125 per 50 kilos. Wheat: United States, which regulates the market, generally quoted fcs. 2 over that of the River Plate; fcs. 16.50-17 per kilos.

Special wine cargo for the R. Plate fcs. 4.90-5.00 per ton of 4 bordalesas. Exports during the fortnight about 3500 bords.

'Rio Janeiro, Nov. 16.
River Plate jerked beef 300-580 reis per kilo. Stock of R. Plate and Rio Grande 600,000 kilos. Flour \$15.500. Hay 80. Bran 3.800. Tallow 340. Potro oil 320. Maize 1.800.

Exchange on London 21 1/2 d. Sovereigns at \$11.000.

CORRALES DEL SUD
PRECIOS:
1° aparte muy buenos, 29 30 y 33.

Apertes generales 22 21 20 18 y 15.
2° id 12 10 y 8.

Flaco para chancheria, 6.
Cueros de vaca 4.50 a 4.80.
Cueros de novillo, 5 5.50 6 y 6.50.

Terneros 3 4 5 y 6.
Capones de ovejas 2 a 2.50.
Matanza de vacas 631.
Id de terneros 80.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

	Last price.
Gold	\$128.50
Cedulas, series A 8 o/o	96.50
B do	93.00
C do	96.00
D do	82.00
E 6 o/o	75.00
F do	80.50
G 7 o/o	97.00
I 8 o/o	90.10
J do	65.00

Provincial roads and bridges
LaCurumalan shares of \$1000 each

Belgrano Tramway Shares ..	Nominal
New Bolsa do	150 do
Gas Primitivo do	125 do
Gas Argentino	200 o/o
Roads and Bridges (1884) ..	98 o/o
Catalinas' Wharf & Deposits ..	200 o/o
National Bank Shares	250.00
Lloyd Argentino do	par
Italian and River Plate Bank ..	60 gold
Central Railway	£29
Banco Constructor de la Plata ..	\$235
Banco del Comercio	1160
Treasury Bills	100 1/2
National Bonds (1882)	81
Do (1884)	70
Do (1883)	100
Do (1876)	88
Municipal Bonds	70
Foreign Debt, gold	94
Riachuelo Port Works	92
Southern Railway Works	Nominal
Northern do	92
Campana do	50 do
Propiedad Hygiene	do
City of B. A. Tramway	50
Barracas Road	do
National Bank Certificates ..	147 (90 o/o paid

THE PLAZAS.

Wool.	Per 10 kilos
Superior	5.50 m/n
Good	4.50
Borrega	3.80
Bellies	2.40

Hides.	
Good camp	7 m/n.
Middling	6.80
Horse Hides	180
Cow Hides	4.00
Horse Hair	5.60
Nonatos	3.10
Calfskins	3.60

Sheepskins	
Matadero	per kilo 3.60 m/n.
Pelados por doz	22 rs.
Corderitos reg	0.68 0.73
Wheat.	
Coast	6.00 m/n
Salado	5.50
Maize	
Whiteshelled	40 kilos 2.40 m/n
Yellow, in grain	2.25
Flour	1.18

CONSTITUCION.

Wool.	Per 10 kilos
Superior	4.80 m/n
Good	4.00
Bellies	2.10
Borrega	4.10
Hides	
Good camp	—
Sheepskins superior ..	365 m/n.
Matadero	—
Corderitos	0.75 m/n
Hair	6.10
Horse hides	1.80
Cow Hides	4.40

DEATHS.

On November 2nd, at Guardia del Monte, Thomas McGovern, aged 22 years, of inflammation of the lungs. R.I.P.

On the 10th inst., at the San Roque Hospital, Thomas Creagh, 33 years of age, died of a long and painful sickness. Deceased was a native of this country, and for many years a resident of the partido Lujan. R.I.P.

There will be a funeral service for the repose of the soul of the late James Leonard in the parish church, Salto, on Thursday, December 2nd.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend. n18d2

There will be a funeral service for the repose of the soul of the late Michael Tyrrell, in the parish church, Mercedes, on Friday, December 3rd, at 10 1/2 a.m.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend. n18d3

There will be a FUNERAL MASS (12 Months' Mind) at the Salesian College Chapel, San Nicolas, at 10 a.m., for the repose of the soul of the late James Cullen, son of Patrick Cullen, of Pavon.

[E] Note.—The notice which we have received does not give the date on which the ceremony will take place.

FUNERAL MASS.

There will be a FUNERAL MASS (12 Months' Mind) at the Salesian College Chapel, San Nicolas, at 10 a.m., for the repose of the soul of the late James Cullen, son of Patrick Cullen, of Pavon.

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Familia que no consuma

HESPERIDINA

debe consultar con aquella que siempre tiene a mano

UNA BOTELLA

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

ES UNA NECESIDAD CASERA

21 años de éxito lo prueba.

M. S. BAGLEY y Ca.

Adolfo BULLRICH Y CA.

RESUMEN DE REMATES A EFECTUARSE

NOVIEMBRE

21.—De todo el menaje que adorn a la casa del Sr. O. Denmarten en el Cuallito a las 12.

24.—2600 cuadras de campo en San Pedro, en Alsina 78.

24.—Finca Cuyo 618 al 622. Base \$20,000 m/n, a las 4.

24.—A las 2 1/2 en mi casa de 2000 hectareas in Seccion XVII, lotes num. 102 y 103.

25.—Casa Santa-Fé 501. Base \$9000 m/n, a las 4.

78-ALSINA-78

NATAL T. DE TORRES

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BUYS or sells gold, negotiates paper, exchange, arranges discount of pagarés at dates, bills and all marketable securities, in the Provincial National, or private banks, and as a broker of the Mortgage Bank mortgages or other matters in this establishment, there being no necessity for parties to apply in person if they send particulars of property to be mortgaged; no time lost, as they will be advised of the day when they can sign the papers and receive the Cedulas. Also arbitrations, auctions, and all commercial operations, relying for all this on my great experience in this market and zeal for my numerous clients' interests.

OFFICE: SAN MARNIN 73 (UPSTAIRS)

Or in the Bolsa from 10 to 4 p.m. Gower-Bell Telephone 484 n16tf

NOTICE.

Estancieros who have sheep suffering from Foot-Rot or Lombriz and Scab are requested to communicate at once with

PATRICK MCNEAVE

Office of Sanchez y Moreno San Martin 51, Bs. Aires

As by so doing they will hear something to their advantage. Testimonials already received suffice to show that Mr. McNeave's remedy (to the study of which he has devoted a life time) is the only sure and safe cure known. Excellent testimonials received from Miguel Duggan, Leonardo Pereyra, Emilio Dupont, V. C. Amadeo, Augusto Carrie, José Pichetto, Samuel B. Hale, and several others. n11-tf

DR. SCHENK'S

MANDRAKE PILLS

Cure headache and indigestion. Sole Agents—

J. A. BENNET & CO. 195 Florida n8tf

KEROSENE LUXOR

A small lot of this celebrated brand of Kerosene just received. This Oil is guaranteed to last one-third longer than any other brand in the market.

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ROCHESTER LAMP

The Rochester Lamp is perfectly non-explosive, and produces a light never before attained with kerosene, it being equal in brilliancy to 65 sperm candle power. It is beautiful in structure, elegant in finish, of large capacity, and is a novelty in its mode of work. Its combustion is perfect, flame clear and strong, and its light the nearest approach to electricity yet attained by any kerosene lamp.

Wholesale and retail. Agency—

J. A. BENNET & CO. 195 Florida n9tf

CHRISTMAS

AND NEW YEAR

1886 1887

Preliminary Notice

We have pleasure in announcing that our

ANNUAL EXHIBITION

of Christmas and New Year's Cards and Novelties for the coming season is now open.

The assortment this year, being mostly the work of skilled artists, is the most novel and attractive that has ever come to this market, presenting highly artistic and elegant features, which strongly recommend it to persons of refined taste; even the cheapest are exquisite, varying in price from 2 cents to \$8. As last year, a special vast department, with an extra body of able assistants, is exclusively devoted to this branch of the business, where a permanent exhibition of these favorite tokens of friendship and love will be held till the termination of the season. There is a separate entrance for ladies at 244, and it is need less to say that it will be the agreeable duty of the assistants to attend to them with all promptitude and despatch.

Parties desiring Christmas Cards to be delivered to friends on Christmas Day and New Year's Cards on New Year's Day in any part of Europe or the United States, can obtain this by giving their orders to us in time, when they will be posted by our London and New York agents at the proper moment to be in hand on the desired day; we do the same for the delivery of Birthday Cards.

LIBRERIA EUROPEA

L. JACOBSEN & CO.

242 Calle Florida 244 n2 tf

ANGLO-AMERICAN

AN ESTABLISHMENT MUCH NEEDED IN BUENOS AIRES

A GENUINE

GROCERY STORE

Where families may be supplied with every necessary for the household, etc., etc.

LOCKHART & NANNERY

55-ARTES-55

B. Aires, Oct. 1886.

Lockhart and Nannery have opened a new Grocery and General Store replete with all the latest importations. Lockhart and Nannery have the honor to request that you will kindly favor them with a visit to inspect their unrivalled assortment of Teas, Coffees, Chocolates, Sugars, Sauces, Ports and Sherries, and Claret wines, and an immense variety of other articles.

To inspect the stock it is not by any means necessary to make a purchase. A visit is only solicited, and the proprietors feel assured that once the visit has been made the excellence of the goods exhibited will ensure custom. n2d2

RODOLFO NEWBERY

DEFENSOR NOROCCIDENTAL

125 REGINA DE CALVATTO 125

FLORIDA 125

112 pm

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SUBSCRIPTION AGENCY

where I shall be happy to register the names of those who desire to receive papers for the forthcoming year. I am in correspondence with well-known and confidential Agents in Europe and North America, and I can assure a punctual and expeditious delivery to all who may favor me with their orders.

MICHAEL DINNEN

NANDUBAY DEPOSIT

EDUARDO CASEY

335 CALLE MENDOZA

BOCA

BOCA

THE RIGHT MOMENT

TO BUY CHRISTMAS

AND NEW YEAR'S CARDS

For sending home is before the 20th NOVEMBER

THE RIGHT PLACE

TO BUY THEM IS

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