

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

VOLUME XII, No. 38.

BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1886.

PRICE 20 cts.

PARRY & CO.

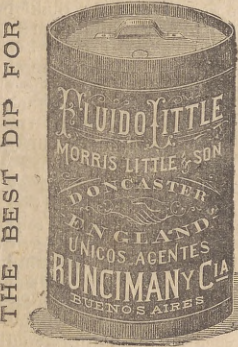
TE FINO

IMPORTACION DIRECTA DE
LA COSECHA NUEVA
GARANTIDO SIEMPRE IGUAL

- 1 Patria, Portefa, Criolla
- 2 Erin-go Bragh, Argentina
- 3 Cerveza negra, marca Chanco
- 4 Cerveza blanca, marca Nato
- 5 Ginebra lejitima, marca Chanco
- 6 Sandeman's Sherry, 4 choice kinds
- 7 Sandeman's Port, 4 choice kinds
- 8 Pure French Wines, cask and case
- 9 Brandy VO and 3 stars Morton
- 10 Eugene Cliquet, Dry and Sweet
- 11 Whisky, Lorne and Connaught
- 12 Bitter Angostura (unico legitimo)
- 13 Wolfe's Aromatic Schnapps
- 14 Red Heart Old Jamaica Rum
- 15 Board's Old Tom, marca Gato
- 16 Extra fine Mild Hollands, Monada
- 17 Heering's Cherry Cordial
- 18 Bass' Light Ale, 40 litre casks
- 19 Salsa Inglesa, Lea and Perrins
- 20 Chanco ham and Bacon, Adamson
- 21 Cadbury's Chocolate and Creams
- 22 Koller's Jams and Caramels
- 23 Epps' Homeopathic Cocoa
- 24 Rimmel's Genuine Brown Windsor
- 25 Huntley and Palmer's Biscuits
- 26 Conservas Crosse and Blackwell
- 27 Colman's Mustard, Corn flour
- 28 Azure Blue and White Rice Starch
- 29 English Candles, Monada
- 30 Gelatine Nelson, Vinegar Pott
- 31 Bumsted's Royal Table Salt
- 32 Rae's Oil, guaranteed Pure Olive
- 33 Paysandu Tongues, Corned Beef
- 34 Arsenical Dip (certain cure for scab)

FLUIDO LITTLE.

BEWARE OF CLUMSY IMITATIONS
OF THIS ORIGINAL FLUID DIP!



TRADE MARK, REGISTERED.

Non-poisonous, perfectly harmless in handling; mixes instantaneously in cold water; one gallon fluid to 100 parts water.

Sold in Drums of 5 and 10 Gallons.
Do Casks of 40 do

RUNCIMAN & CO.,

73-CALLE PIEDAD-73
no 1-pm

Just Landed

FROM STEAMER «FLAXMAN»

TEA TEA TEA

Received by s.s. «Flaxman» a large consignment of VERY SUPERIOR TEA which we are offering at very moderate prices.—Choice breakfast tea 80 cents per lb.

By the box at wholesale prices

THE FAMILY GROCERY

72-SAN MARTIN-72
Opposite the Provincial Bank.
a26-pm

GERMAN NOLTE

CONSIGNATARIO DE FRUTOS DEL PAIS Y HACIENDAS
PLAZA CONSTITUCION
Escritorio—San Martin 82, Pieza No. 13
PLAZA 11 DE SETIEMBRE
245 Primera Catamarca
Union Telefonica 1088
BUENOS AIRES
m19pm

ALFREDO J. DECK

SUCESOR DE
D. DIEGO ANDERSON
FABRICA DE ATAHUES Y SERVICIO FUNEBRE DE TODAS CLASES
141-GENERAL LAVALLE-143
Telefono Gower-Bell No. 471
jy34-pm

SHORT'S BAR

For WHISKIES
JAMIESON'S, OLD IRISH
TALISKER, FINE SCOTCH

ESTUDIO FOTOGRAFICO DE Chute & Brooks

74 Calle Florida—Buenos Aires
25 de Mayo No. 300—Montevideo

ALL work executed with promptness, guaranteeing the finest work produced in this city. Copies and enlargements from miniature to life size. Pictures finished in Crayons, Water Colors, Turin, etc., etc.

74-FLORIDA-74

TIENDA Y MERCERIA INGLESA

104-CUYO-104

BRADFORD, REYNOLDS
AND CO.
d 13-3m

IRISH LITERATURE OF ALL KINDS

L. JACOBSEN & CO.,

244-FLORIDA-244

THE LARGEST STOCK ever seen in Buenos Aires is now on view at the above address, and at very reasonable prices; gold being charged for only at its actual value—no overcharge of any description. Camp people will find an assortment particularly suited to their tastes and requirements.

An Immense Variety of good entertaining Novels and Tales at 25 cents each complete work.

Stock of Song Books with and without Music.

Large Assortment of Prayer-books in every style of binding.

Orders for Newspapers and Magazines from Europe and from the United States booked now for 1887.

LIBRERIA EUROPEA

L. JACOBSEN & CO.

242 Calle Florida 244

FURNITURE

A Good Assortment
ALWAYS ON HAND AT

W. G. MARTINDALE'S

144-ESMERALDA-144
sep 1-pm

THE CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY

112-PIEDAD-112

Subscriptions received for Foreign and Domestic Periodicals for 1887.

RATES LOW
SERVICE PROMPT
REGULARITY GUARANTEED

OFFICE HOURS FOR THE PRESENT
10 TO 12 A.M.
3 TO 4 P.M.

In order to secure prompt service all Subscriptions for the 1st of the year should be in before NOVEMBER 15, 1886.

A full assortment of BOOKS, STATIONERY and general NOVELTIES will be open for inspection on October 17, due notice of which will be given hereafter.

G. E. SCOVILLE
s29o29

IRISH ASSOCIATIONS.

San Pedro,
Sept. 25th, 1886.
To the Editor of the Southern Cross.

DEAR SIR,
While in other countries Irishmen fully adopt the adage «Union is Strength» and band themselves together as well for the purpose of guarding their common interests as for being prepared on all befitting occasions to afford help and encouragement to their kith and kin in the old land, we find our countrymen in the Plate, owing to the absence of union, almost incapable of assisting themselves or anybody else. At this supreme crisis of Ireland's history the hearty co-operation of all her children, be they situated where they may, is imperatively demanded.

But outside the question of Ireland's freedom there are many and cogent reasons why our countrymen here should unite and make their influence felt for the protection of their own immediate interests. That they possess the largest stake in the country cannot be denied; but in consequence of the want of organization their influence is all but nil; while other nationalities have clubs and societies to direct their efforts, thereby wielding a power in which Irishmen should justly participate in proportion to their position in the country.

As to matters Argentine, which might legitimately claim the attention of Irishmen here, among others, the following may be mentioned:

First. We have the land and grass grabbing disease brought to as fine a point of perfection in this Republic as ever it has attained in Ireland. Surely a remedy for this calamity is quite as necessary as a cure for the sheep-scab.

Secondly. An occasional glance might be taken at the law as administered to the «natives» compared with same article meted to the «gringo».

Thirdly. By way of variety a slight attention might be bestowed on the affairs of the municipality. If the institution can bear examination all the better—some would seem to doubt this.

Fourthly. We have the whole range of «representation» or misrepresentation, which ever it is. This piece of political machinery appears rather unique. An army of political sharpers come forward periodically and shamelessly trample the laws under foot in their virtuous anxiety to become «representatives» but

all for the public weal—Thiggin thu. The affair is beautifully wound up by the «candidate» whose bribery and corruption failed to be successful, lashing himself into indignant fury and forcing on a «Revolution» to obtain his rights!!

Some non-citizens may imagine that these things do not affect them, but this is quite a mistake, nor can foreigners be taxed with undue interference for meddling in such matters, inasmuch as the cause of public events materially affects every member of the community.

No doubt if an Irish society such as I have described were established in each partido and public abuses duly exposed both in the native and foreign press of the country the other nationalities would soon join issue with the endeavours of our countrymen in discountenancing abuses which could not stand for a week in any other country. I may also observe that until the foreign element shall take an active part in the affairs of this country there seems slender hope of matters taking a change for the better.

Some gentlemen in this locality are very anxious that an Irish Club should be at once started here in San Pedro, and I think you would be performing a good act, Mr. Editor, if you would give us the benefit of your views on the matter.

I am, dear sir,
Yours very truly,
A Wexfordian.

FEAST OF THE EXALTATION OF THE HOLY CROSS AT CAPILLA DEL SEÑOR.

Capilla del Señor,
19th Sept. 1886.

To the Editor of the Southern Cross.

DEAR SIR,
It was a change from grief to gladness to hear the church bells ringing out in triumphant sound on the morning of the 14th inst. Scarcely a Sunday within the last month or more has passed that their mournful tone has not reminded us that some soul has quitted its earthly tenement.

No feast day should bring more rejoicing to the Christian world than ours of «Exaltacion de la Cruz.» All others but tend to the glorification of this day. Since its erection on Mount Calvary the Cross has never once been lowered, and what was before then the sign of disgrace has remained ever since and shall remain to the end the emblem of the greatest victory ever gained for man.

Tuesday's celebration of the day was less favored than on other years by the pleasant sunshine. For a while the morning was beautiful and the festive spirit displayed by the people was delightful. But the weather has the property of imparting a tinge of its hue to all our actions, and as evening approached the rough weather that was prophesied put in an appearance, and when the procession began its march around the plaza the equanimity of most of the young members who joined it was perceptibly disturbed as the wind unkindly handled their well-arranged locks and gaily plumed head-dresses.

One serious disadvantage attended our little procession; it did not form into march till the sun had tipped the horizon, and when the portals of the church were again reached the twilight was quickly followed by darkness. From now forwards till old Sol nodded us «good morning» the town was alive with dancing, feasting, gambling and merrymaking on all sides.

«Fonderos» whose blue looks for months previously bespoke their

empty pockets, were now seen to be joyfully rubbing their hands in their tidy aprons or flourishing «nacionales» as they tripped along to fetch small change back to their generous customers. The chief dance took place in the municipal saloon, where lovely girls of Castilian blood and of the unique and piercing eye of old Spain formed the principal attractions of the night. As Death has been a little busy lately with our Hiberno-Porteno element, this may account for their noted absence from the social feast. If one wanted to get a glimpse of what Donnybrook might have presented by moonlight the best place to steer for would be through the door whence proceeded shouts such as: «Voy a la suerte.» «Diez nacionales al seis, cinco a tres, a la sota.» &c., &c. I defy the most cool headed to enter here without being carried away with the current. I have seen a young man enter, button tightly his trousers' pocket, firmly resolving to keep his «nacionales» there. But as he continued to gaze on the numbered cloth, I have seen his hand slowly undoing that button, and the next moment he was owner of treble what he risked. This gave him more courage to try again. He did so with varying success. His coolness, assumed at first, was gradually giving place to a more serious calm each instant, becoming more intensified as the game proceeded. All this ended with the old, old story. He left the table a sadder man, and another opportunity must be awaited to prove whether a wiser one. The gambling table has something about it of the nature of the basilisk. Its vicinity must be shunned in order to escape its fatal attraction.

I am, dear sir,
Yours faithfully,
Capillero.

MONTEVIDEAN NEWS.

La Situacion replies in insulting terms to El Dia. The article is signed by Muelas, Orellano and Ortiz, and challenges Battle y Ordeñez to fight one of the three.

There was a small attendance at the Te Deum.
The police of Tacuarembó report that they were obliged to kill two brothers called Royano who tried to escape just after being arrested for alleged sheep stealing. According to one newspaper these men were two valiant officers who took part in the late revolution.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

SALTA.
Some of the deserters from the 10th regiment are now at Santa Cruz de la Sierra and others at Tarija and in villages in the interior of Bolivia.

ROSARIO.
There was another falling-in of the port railway tunnel on the 28th ult., and a workman was seriously injured.

The Central Argentine Railway has lowered its rates, charging only ten per cent premium on notes received for goods and taking them at par for passengers and luggage.

The Governor will, in consequence of his wife's death, absent himself from business for two months.

SAN NICOLAS.
It is proposed to establish a private bank here with a capital of \$500,000.

The Municipality has accepted a proposal for lighting the streets with the electric light.

PARANA.
A proposal has been made for lighting the city with the electric light.

THE IRISH ORPHANAGE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS, &c.

Collected by Mrs. Ballesty, Franklin, F.C. al Pacifico:
Parick Ballesty, Mrs. Ballesty, Patrick Thompson (Rojas)—\$4 each.. 12
Patrick Slammmon, senr., Thomas Kiernan—\$3 each. (Mercedes), Nicholas Downing, Anthony Downing, Patrick Slammmon, jr., Mary Slammmon, Mary Ann Cullerton, Anne Cullerton, Mary Dunne, William Reil, Thomas Kenny, Nicholas Delamere, The Orphan, James Malony, Thomas Daly, John McGeoy, Mrs. McGeoy, Mrs. Ross, jr., Guillermo Jauregui, Gregorio Palacios, Eloy Olarieta, Antonio Scotti, Pedro Azpiri, Luisa F. de Azpiri—\$2 each..... 44
Pedro Azpiri (hijo), Bautista Cenots, Tomas Decaros, Patrick Sullivan, Mrs. Sullivan, Thomas Sullivan, Mary Ann Sullivan, Andrew Mulvihill, Michael Mulvihill, William Kelly, Catherine Kelly, John O'Connell, Thomas Dowd, James Gallagher, Jane Gallagher, Anne Gallagher, Alfred Marsh, Mrs. Marsh, Lawrence Kiernan, Christopher Kiernan, Philip Murphy, Peter Hogan, José Blanco, Mrs. Colgan, Mrs. Nugent, Edward Nugent, William Nugent, Mary Nugent—\$1 each..... 28
Maggie Ballesty, Mollie Ballesty, Charly Ballesty, Patrick Ballesty—\$0.50 each..... 2
Bernard O'Reardon..... 0.20
Total..... 92.20

TELEGRAMS.

London.
Telegrams from Belfast announce that fresh disturbances of a serious character have occurred in various parts of the province of Ulster, arising from the antagonism between the Orangemen and the Home Rulers. It is said that martial law will be proclaimed if this state of things should continue.

Vienna, Sept. 27.
The cholera has broken out in Buda Pesth, there have been 36 cases and 13 deaths in 24 hours. There have been 23 new cases and 11 deaths.

Constantinople, Sept. 28.
Strong shocks of earthquake have been felt in all the islands of the Archipelago and on the coast of Smyrna, where considerable damage has been done. No loss of life is reported.

Madrid, Sept. 29.
General Villacampo will be brought before a court martial to be tried for the crime of instigation to rebellion. Public opinion is favorably inclined toward the accused, and it is believed that the court will be lenient in its sentence.

Valparaiso, Sept. 28.
The ex-President, Santa Maria, has been made vice-president of the Council of State.

The treaty between Peru and Bolivia provides that the boundary question shall be settled by arbitration.

Congress will be convoked to extraordinary sessions.

SHORT'S BAR

60-PIEDAD-62
FINEST WINES and SPIRITS
SOLD also by the BOTTLE

SHORT'S BAR

THE BEST COCKTAILS
IN
BUENOS AIRES

THE WORLD-FAMED

PEERLESS DIP.



SNELL & CO.

203 Rivadavia 203.

THE INTERIOR.

[OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

September, 26, 1886.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.DEAR SIR,
CORDOBA.

You have, of course, heard of the death of the Rt. Rev. Father Tissera, O.S.F., Bishop of this diocese, and one of the most distinguished ecclesiastics in this country. The gifts and graces of the good Bishop, like those of his illustrious and lamented predecessor Bishop Esquin, commanded the admiration even of unbelievers, and his death is regarded by all classes as a public calamity. At the funeral of the Bishop all the departments of Government were represented, and the honors due to his exalted rank were decreed.

The Cabildo has appointed the Very Rev. Canon Dr. Uladislao Castellanos to be governor of the diocese in *sede vacante*, till the next Bishop be appointed. It has been truly said that the pious Order of St. Francis in this country has reason to be proud of the two Bishops it has given to Cordoba, and I can hardly think of any more convincing proof, if proof be wanted, to show that the religious orders have lost none of the zeal and sanctity that have characterized them in past ages and in other countries. I have not heard of any one being suggested as yet to succeed Father Tissera, but I will not be surprised if the same order have not another son to offer for the post. I may here remark that the bishopric of Cordoba is no sinecure. The duties it involves demand a strong man in every sense of the word, and one worthy to stand in the shoes, or rather sandals, of the good Bishops Esquin and Tissera.

Dr. Juarez Celman left for your city on the evening of the 23rd, when an immense crowd accompanied him to the station. Previously to taking the train the Dr., who was visibly touched by the ovation of which he was made the object, made a short speech expressing his appreciation and his desire to prove worthy of the public confidence. The railway station was tastefully adorned with flags, and the pomp and circumstance could not have been greater had the traveller been the Great Mogul or the Shah of Persia, instead of the choice of a free and enlightened constituency.

The Provincial Government published a decree on the 24th appointing Sr. Santiago Diaz to be president of the Provincial Bank in this city, and Messrs. Ferreyra and Carcano directors of the same. Messrs. La Serna, Ruiz, and Arranda were likewise appointed substitute directors.

The Provincial Legislature has sanctioned the project authorizing the construction of a railway to Cosquin.

Very heavy losses have been sustained by owners of sheep and cattle throughout the Province. On the other hand the crops have been saved, so the rain may well be said to have done more good than harm. The weather is at present all that could be desired, neither too cold nor too hot, nor too dry nor too wet.

SANTA FE.

The blessed rain has been a true Godsend to this province, and the heart of the colonist that had been sinking lower and lower as week followed week, only to see the destruction of thousands of tons of grain appear more certain, is now brimming over with joy, and let us hope gratitude, that the rain came in time to save the situation.

In the meantime the country is literally strewn over with dead animals, and the losses sustained by some of the leading estancieros have positively been immense.

Sr. Juan Arzeno has been appointed vice-president of the Provincial Chamber of Deputies. The House insists upon the increased pay it has voted in favor of the members of the Courts of Justice, police officers, etc.

In future the pay of a police commissary will be 90 m/n, and that of the police judge 100 m/n per month. This is about as much as an ordinary policeman gets in New York, where policemen have never to do the dirty work too frequently imposed upon them here.

The Zarzuela Company in this city (Dalman's) has been making itself notorious by the performance of 'Boccacio' and other equally offensive plays. The local church organ, *El Labaro*, has taken up the cudgels in defense of the public morals, and quite a lively discussion is the consequence. It is strange that even the best among the papers styling themselves 'liberal' feel compelled on occasions like this to side with what is impure, offensive to correct taste, and low in the worst acceptance of the term. And yet this is invariably the case, so that the very term 'liberal,' which ought to breathe only fragrance is beginning to stink in the nostrils of those who have any feelings of decency to obey. So much is this the case, and so high is the feeling awakened on the question of the immoral plays, that the newspaper correspondents out-Herod Havas, and telegraph from city such trash as I reproduce hereunder, to the credit of the 'clericales':

'Mañana tiene lugar la representación de «Boccacio», que tanto ataca el periodico clerical *El Labaro*.

"Corresponsal."

As much as to say, to-morrow we mean to show that we have cut loose from the leading-strings of decency, and intend to display our disrespect for the counsels of our mothers and the faith of our fathers. Can any one say after this that we are not a young country? Would that they could not add that we display unmistakable signs of premature decay—in other words, that young Argentina is suffering from worms.

In re the schism among the shareholders of the «Graneros y Muelles del Rosario Company», the court has decided against the reformers, declaring Mr. Coffin still to be the only and true president of the company. M. Amelona and some of the other shareholders have accordingly instituted proceedings against Mr. Coffin personally for the recovery of damages amounting to about half of the company's original capital which, they claim, has been lost through Mr. Coffin's maladministration.

The Legislature has sanctioned the new loan on «contribucion directa» which is expected to produce about four times as much next year as it has this. It is arranged that property shall be taxed in accordance with its present value, which in some cases is ten times as much as it was in 1883, when the basis of the present rate of taxation was established.

I regret to report the serious illness of Mr. Lehmann, the enterprising founder of the colony that bears his name. I understand Mr. Lehmann will shortly visit Europe for the benefit of his health, and hope he may return perfectly restored.

Solemn functions were celebrated in this city on the 24th in honor of the Jubilee. They were very largely attended and a very eloquent sermon preached on the

occasion. The churches where the Blessed Sacrament was exposed were crowded with devout worshippers during the whole of the forty hours' adoration, and I have no doubt but much good has been the result.

A fencing club and gymnasium has been established in this city under very promising auspices, and it is hoped that it will prove a great success.

It is intended to establish a branch of the National Bank at Corondá, where the want of such an establishment has long been felt.

The chief of police has established a night police force which he has placed in the charge of eight inspectors.

I regret having to report the death of Mr. John Teells, a leading merchant and capitalist, that occurred on the 16th at Corondá.

CATAMARCA.

The Very Rev. Dr. Segura, Vicar, has announced a solemn funeral Mass to be celebrated in this city on the 30th inst. on behalf of his esteemed friend the late lamented Dr. Leguizamon. Vicar Segura is a deservedly popular and highly distinguished clergyman, and his pious recollection of his old friend on this occasion cannot but command the respectful sympathy of the public.

JUJUI.

A meeting occurred at San Lorenzo, in this province on the 8th inst., when 120 men of the 10th battalion of the line suddenly turned upon their officers, disarmed and tied them down and then taking possession of all the horses and as much ammunition as they could carry, started for Oran. On the way they sacked almost every place of business they came across, carrying away a considerable sum in money and much valuable property, but without offering personal violence to anyone. On their way they met a drove of cattle which they took possession of and drove along with them, and they also stopped a gentleman who was coming from Bolivia with a large sum of money, and robbed him of it. On the 10th they reached Oran, where they robbed a number of houses, but as no opposition was offered them they refrained from committing any further outrages. It was here ascertained that the mutineers were directed in their operations by a sergeant of their regiment, and that they intended going to Bolivia.

This is but a natural consequence of sending criminals of every dye to expiate their crimes in the army. The first chance they get they turn mutineers and escape, better able than ever to carry on their evil practices and to defy the law. It is high time this disgraceful system should be abolished, and it is to be hoped that Minister Pellegrini may not surrender the war portfolio until it is so.

I remain, Dear sir,
Yours respectfully,
Pacificus.

SOUTH AMERICAN

AGRICULTURAL COMPETITION.

FROM THE *Dublin Freeman*.

The *Freeman's Journal* was the first, many years ago, to sound the note of alarm as to the disasters likely to result to the Irish agricultural interest from North American competition with our produce of wheat and live stock. Its prognostications, up to this, have been more than fulfilled. It no longer pays to grow wheat except so far as the small quantity required for the farmer's own use. It is needless to say how heavily he has been hit by American beef, pork, and oleomargarine, as it will not be denied that native breadstuffs and butter are suffering severely from the American and other imports of the same article or their substitutes, as in the case of butter our dairymen wish to call what is really butter only under another name, and that the competition in these two articles is certain not only to continue but to increase. I shall pass them by and confine myself as to what is likely to happen as regards meat.

There is a great exultation just now among landlords and farm-

ers at the accounts arriving from the United States as to the great depression in the pork trade at Chicago, Cincinnati, and other centres of pig sticking, and hopes are entertained that this animal will again become in Ireland as great a factor as he once was in the payment of rent. I believe it will be found that what is likely to happen is, that the transatlantic bacon curers will not for the future make the mighty fortunes that have been realised in the past by such firms as the Armour's of Chicago; but that there will be no diminution of the amount of swine flesh exported from the United States.

Let us now turn to beef and mutton. North America sends the chief supply of the former and New Zealand of the latter. It is asserted that the prices of both must rise considerably: of beef, because—1. of the deficient recuperative powers of the grazing lands of the States, proved by the fact that if the grass be eaten down to the roots it will not renew itself, that fresh seed must be sown, and digging and manure employed to put the soil in proper condition for reproduction, and that these operations must be repeated each time the grass is eaten down: 2. that the consuming power of the States has so far increased, that much more beef will be required for home consumption: 3. that freights have been so unremunerative that competing companies must either be ruined or come to some agreement to increase the carrying charges.

All the foregoing statements are correct, and point to the likelihood of decreased supplies of beef from North America at increased prices.

It is said with equal truth that the profits of the New Zealand mutton exporter are so small that a rise of even a farthing a lb. in freight would destroy his trade. It is notorious that the steam companies have been carrying at so great a loss that they must suspend operations as regards the dead meat trade or put on rates that would end the export of mutton.

All this goes to prove that so far as the supplies of beef are dependent on North America and mutton on New Zealand, the consumer cannot obtain them so cheap as hitherto, and the prices of the home-raised meat ought to go up.

If we could stop here it would be very delightful for Irish landlords and tenants—especially to the former; there would be a renewal of old high prices and old prosperity; but unfortunately for the expectations which might be raised by my admissions there is another America, little thought of, and indeed little known to the majority of the public, which furnishes a very serious reverse to the picture, as it will, I believe, by its cheap supplies of beef, mutton, and oleomargarine in the future much more than counterbalance diminished shipments with advanced prices from the two sources I have been dealing with.

I allude to South America, or, to be exact, to that portion of it consisting of the Argentine Republic and its territories and the Republic of Uruguay.

A glance at the map will show that the two combined are more than a third of the land area of the United States. In 1885 the Argentine possessed 18 million of cattle and 75 million of sheep; Uruguay 7 million cattle and 14 million sheep. Against this 25 million of cattle and 90 million of sheep of the two Republics, the United States has nearly 44 million of cattle and 50 million of sheep; but it has also over 50 million mouths to feed, while the two Republics alluded to have only 3 million. Now, for the most part, their cattle and sheep are used only to the extent of their skin, bones, and tallow. So little regard is paid to the breeding of sheep, that more than £20 is seldom paid for a sire ram, while in New Zealand £2000 has been paid. The progeny of the latter weigh from 60 to 75 lb. whilst the former rarely exceed half this. This, no doubt, is due to the greater cold of New Zealand to some extent, but careful breeding would

increase the weight of the Argentine sheep by several pounds.

The power of production in that part of South America I am dealing with is far beyond that of the United States, first on account of the vastly greater area of pasture lands of a very superior description, and next the fruitful nature of its soil, not possessed by that of North America, as no matter how close grass may be eaten down, there is no necessity for resowing or manuring as in the north. As one of the most eminent chemists of the day has informed me, this arises from the fact that North America was never under water, whilst the Argentine and Uruguay enjoyed that advantage for incalculable ages. Its soil thus became saturated with ammonia and other valuable salts of the sea which will for ever give it a vast superiority over that of the States. It will naturally be asked why has not South America with all these advantages, come to the front before now in the meat way? The answer is very simple. It is due to three causes, very difficult to decide in what rotation to place them. Her people up to this have spent most of their time fighting among themselves—proved by their numberless bloody revolutions. They are very well off, have all the necessities and most of the luxuries of life in such profusion that they need make little exertion to obtain them, and like all tropical and sub-tropical people they are very slow, even for the sake of gain, to adopt new ideas or make efforts to carry them into effect; and, lastly, refrigeration, the great factor for meat preservation, has only lately been brought into operation.

Fortunately for those who desire cheap meat, internecine strife has ceased in the Argentine and Uruguay. Refrigerating companies have commenced operations, and some shipments have already been made. The consignments of mutton from our own Falkland Islands, lying not far off the Argentine Confederation, have been pronounced little inferior to the New Zealand, which has to voyage a far greater distance. It may be urged that the freight from South America would be much greater than from North; but even supposing the transit to occupy a fortnight longer the difference of cost would not be very much more to the importer.

The expense of loading and unloading a long-voyage vessel is the same as for a short one; the additional outlay is for wages and fuel, which distributed over a large cargo amounts to far less than might be supposed. Meat, I believe, is brought from New York at a halfpenny a pound; from Buenos Aires I don't think it would cost more than a penny, while the first cost of the mutton would be less than at New Zealand, and beef a good deal under the North American.

Should oil fuel come into operation, freight, especially for long voyages, will be much lowered, and should the turbine wheel as a mode of propelling become the success that its projectors expect, meat will be brought for less than a halfpenny per pound from South America.

Having written so much, I scruple to occupy more of your valuable space, and shall only add that I consider the idea which some members of Parliament entertain, that of fixing rent for five instead of fifteen years, would be of no use to the farmer. Owing to the causes I have enumerated and others now unforeseen that may arise, land valued this year may be worth much less the following, and if the farmer was bound for five years he would be ruined. I consider he should have the power at almost any time to show reason before some tribunal why his rent ought to be, owing to foreign competition or any other cause, lowered; and if he satisfied the said tribunal that his application was well-founded, that a reduction which might be only temporary should be made. Where a valuation has already taken place a fresh one would not be necessary, as there

would be a record of what it was at a certain time. But to assist the land commissioners, in the court I recommend there should be kept a record of the prices of certain agricultural produce in the chief market towns of every country, as this would enable to be determined the reduction that ought to be made. The whole proceeding might be made very simple, prompt, and inexpensive, as I am informed by a high authority. The landlord undoubtedly ought to have a right of being heard in opposition to the tenant if he desired, but also in a reasonable time after a reduction had been made in the event of a rise in prices, to claim from the court a restoration of the previous rent.

I believe that an improvement in the price of home cattle, pigs, and sheep is likely to take place ere long, owing to increased prices in North America and New Zealand—that a fall will occur when South American produce comes into operation; that by five years we shall likely have seen the worst, and that from that out an improvement will take place (it would be too tedious now to state the reasons on which I found that opinion) so that farmers even now keeping their holdings under Lord Ashburnham's Act would probably be able, from the large reduction it would make in their rents, to tide themselves over bad times until they were floated into the period when, I think, there will be a turn for the better.

John A. Blake.

MR. BLAKE & SHEEPFARMING
IN THE
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Kingstown, Aug. 19th.

SIR,

Mr. Blake in his reference to sheepfarming has fallen into one or two mistakes, which I beg leave to correct. Mr. Blake puts down £20 as the minimum price paid for rams. I have known several Irish sheepfarmers to have paid over £300 apiece for rams, and at a ram auction last week I saw £210 paid. One of the highest prices ever obtained for a ram was obtained by Senor Chas for an animal bred at his estancia, «Los Angeles», Buenos Aires. This magnificent animal, whose fleece of a year's growth weighed 36 lbs., was bought by a German expert, who considered that in exchange for his 20,000 dollars—say £2,800 sterling—he had secured the first ramboillet in the world. Again, Mr. Blake's remarks on the weight of animals is misleading. Those who in anticipation of the frozen mutton trade, have crossed their flocks with Lincoln or other coarse breeds, have secured animals up to the weight of those in the colonies. I may add that both the climate and pasture of «La Plata» are admirably suited for stockbreeding of every kind, and a present we may claim for it first place as to the numbers of its flocks, which amount to 100,000,000.

Apologising for trespassing so far on your valuable space, dear sir, faithfully yours,

Frank Rath.

THE
SPEECH OF JUAREZ CELMAN.

On arriving on Friday evening at Sr. Moreno's house in Calle Cangallo, between Suipacha and Artes, where Dr. Juarez Celman will reside until his new house in 25 de Mayo is ready for occupation, an address of welcome was delivered to him by Dr. Justino Obligado, in reply to which he said that his constant desire would be to justify by his actions the demonstrations of adhesion and sympathy of which he had been the object and which amply compensated for the annoyances and agitations of public life. He said that he was aware of the great responsibilities and difficult tasks which awaited him, but that he relied upon the assistance of his party to form a Government worthy of our flourishing Republic and capable of satisfying the expectations and aspirations of society. «Public opinion has hailed with satisfaction

the initiation of a favorable change in our political habits by the renewal of the national powers in peace and liberty. The honor of this event is due in great part to the citizen who now presides over the destinies of the nation, but also, in some measure to those who have been our adversaries in the struggle which has terminated, and who have kept within the bounds of legality by bowing to the will of the majority. This event imposes upon us greater duties; we have not the right to abuse our preponderance, much less to exclude our opponents from public life, or even to create difficulties for them in the exercise of their political rights, which they ought to enjoy as fully as ourselves, under the shelter of the fundamental law, beneath which we have striven and conquered. Let us declare, then, under the auspices of victory, now more than ever, that all honest men may enter our ranks; that those passing antagonisms which arise in our periodical struggles have not left any sensible traces among us, and that we are disposed to forget the past in devotion to the sentiment of nationality which is our common banner, and of aggrandisement of the country which is our most ardent aspiration.

DOMESTIC

In a recent address in London, Dr. Percy B. Frankland remarked that the earliest attempts at purifying water were confined to the removal of suspended particles, but at a later date chemists gave attention to the invisible dissolved substances. When it became known that some, if not all, zymotic diseases are due to living germs, the fact was recognized that the microscopic organisms in water might be a source of danger. Filters were at first supposed to be of no value in removing these organisms, but various filtering materials—such as coke and animal and vegetable charcoal—are now known to be very efficient when frequently renewed. Agitation of the water in contact with similar porous solids has considerable effect, while the precipitation process for softening water with lime produces a reduction of 98 per cent in the number of micro-organisms. Natural filtration makes the water of many deep wells almost entirely free from organic impurities. For a number of months the water supplied to London has been regularly tested, and during the last four months the purification processes employed were found to remove from 93 to 98 per cent of the invisible life forms crowding the waters of the Thames and the Lea.

Chloride of mercury is one of the best disinfectants for purifying rooms. Fifty grammes of mercuric chloride are placed in a vessel on a pan of burning charcoal in a carefully closed room, and left for about 4 hours. On entering the room to throw open the windows, the mouth and nose should be protected. The process not only disinfects but destroys all insects.

A thermometer has been made in the shape of a purse, and it can be carried in the pocket or at the end of a watch chain. A silver case has a dial face on one side, divided into degrees and with a finger pivot in the centre. A small curved tube is filled with a mixture of ether and alcohol, which acts upon an index or pointer. For medical men the scale is divided into fifths of degrees.

In a recent lecture in London, Mr. J. G. Baker estimated the total number of characteristically tropical plants as from 40,000 to 50,000. The plants of the north temperate zone embrace about 20,000 species. The Arctic zone has less than 1000 species, while the higher mountain regions possibly furnish 2000 more—a total of 3000 species of what gardeners call alpine, that is plants specially adapted to a cold, damp climate with a short summer. Mr. Baker estimated that 46,000 species of plants are represented in the possessions of Great Britain.

ST. JACOB'S OIL

THE GRET GERMAN REMEDY FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF

RHEUMATISM

NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, NERVOUS HEADACHE, &c.

A few applications with the hand is sufficient to relieve the pains of RHEUMATISM, and its use for a week will be attended with the most favorable results.

Numerous testimonials of the CURE OF RHEUMATISM may be seen at the whole

WHOLESALE DEPOSIT

191-MAIPU-191

CASSELLS, KING, AND CO. f19-pm

Res Non Verba

MENSAJERIAS FLUVIALES A VAPOR

Nuevo Itinerario Desde Abril 10, 1886

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

Balizas interiores Los Lunes... Vapor Cosmos

Los Miercoles... " Jupiter

Los Jueves... " Olimpo

Los Sabados... " Rio de la Plata

Los Domingos... " Silix

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

Balizas interiores Los Martes... Vapor Rio de la Plata

Los Miercoles... " Silix

Los Jueves... " Cosmos

Los Sabados... " Jupiter

Los Domingos... " Olimpo

SALIDAS PARA BAHIA BLANCA Y PATAGONES

Salda el 10 de cada mes el vapor nacional

MERCURIO

De la Boca del Riachuelo a las 12 del dia

Recibe carga, encomiendas y pasajeros

CARRERA DEL PARANA

Hasta SANTA FE

Haciendo 3 viajes directos semanales con los vapores

PINGO Y VILLA DEL SALTO

SALIDAS: Martes, Jueves y Sabados

Para San Pedro, Las Hermanas, Rosario, Diamante, Parana, y Santa Fe, en combinacion con los Ferro-Carriles del Norte y Campana. Los boletos de tren y equipajes para los Ferro-Carriles, la Agencia los da gratis a los señores pasajeros. Los vapores Pingo y Meteoro salen a las 12 por San Fernando y 2.15 por Campana. La carga se recibe a vispera de la salida en las Estaciones Retiro.

CARRERA COSTA SUR

Para Bahia Blanca y Patagones, gran rebaja de Precios, vapor nacional Mercurio saldra de la Boca el 10 de cada mes.—La agencia se encarga del embarque y del desembarque de carga, así como despachos de Aduana.

Comunicacion con el Telefono Gower-Bell y Pan telefono.

PEDRO RISSO, Agente

Reconquista y Cuyo

LA VELOCE

NAVIGAZIONE ITALIANA

Linea postale commerciale coll' America Meridionale (Armatore) Cav. Matteo Bruzzo.

El rapido vapor Italiano

NORD AMERICA

Salda de la Boca el

10 Octubre

PARA

MONTEVIDEO, RIO JANEIRO, SAN VICENTE, GENOVA Y NAPOLES

El rapido Vapor Italiano

NAPOLI

Salda el

3 de Octubre

de la Boca

PARA

EUROPA Y ESCALAS

Por mas informes ocurrir a

P. CHRISTOPHERSEN

En Buenos Aires—Piedra 98

En Montevideo—Piedras 144

m14-pm

FERRO-CARRIL DEL SUR

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

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

La Compania de Tramways "Ciudad de Buenos Aires" tendrá coches a la llegada y salida de cada tren, que facilitaran el movimiento entre la Estacion Plaza Constitucion y todas partes de la ciudad por su sistema de Tramway.

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

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

SALIDAS												
ESTACIONES	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
P. CONSTITUCION salida	6 55	7 20	9 01	11 30	1 15	3 00	4 45	6 30	8 15	10 00	11 45	1 30
Lomas de Sagrado	7 27	7 52	9 33	12 02	1 37	3 22	5 07	6 52	8 37	10 22	12 07	1 42
Temperley (Emp. La Plata y Campana)	7 31	7 56	9 37	12 06	1 41	3 26	5 11	6 56	8 41	10 26	12 11	1 46
LA PLATA y Campana	7 35	8 00	9 41	12 10	1 45	3 30	5 15	7 00	8 45	10 30	12 15	1 50
Burzaco	7 45	8 10	9 51	12 20	1 55	3 40	5 25	7 10	8 55	10 40	12 25	2 00
San Vicente	8 20	8 45	10 26	12 55	2 30	4 15	6 00	7 45	9 30	11 15	1 00	2 45
Altamirano Empalme	8 49	9 14	10 55	1 24	3 09	4 54	6 39	8 24	10 09	11 54	1 39	3 24
Chascomús	9 20	9 45	11 26	1 55	3 40	5 25	7 10	8 55	10 40	12 25	2 10	3 55
Dolores	10 27	10 52	12 33	2 02	3 47	5 32	7 17	9 02	10 47	12 32	2 17	4 02
MAIPU (Empal. Mar del Plata)	10 31	10 56	12 37	2 06	3 51	5 36	7 21	9 06	10 51	12 36	2 21	4 06
Ayacucho	10 35	11 00	12 41	2 10	3 55	5 40	7 25	9 10	10 55	12 40	2 25	4 10
Tandil	10 45	11 20	13 01	2 20	4 05	5 50	7 35	9 20	11 05	12 50	2 35	4 20
Juarez	10 49	11 24	13 05	2 24	4 09	5 54	7 39	9 24	11 09	12 54	2 39	4 24
TRES ARROYOS	11 15	11 40	13 21	2 50	4 35	6 20	8 05	9 50	11 35	13 20	2 55	4 40
Salda	11 19	11 44	13 25	2 54	4 39	6 24	8 09	9 54	11 39	13 24	2 59	4 44
Las Flores	12 40	1 05	12 46	3 15	5 00	6 45	8 30	10 15	12 00	1 45	3 30	5 15
Arzobispo	1 35	2 10	1 41	4 10	5 55	7 40	9 25	11 10	12 55	2 40	4 25	6 10
Olavarría	1 39	2 14	1 45	4 14	5 59	7 44	9 29	11 14	13 00	2 44	4 29	6 14
La Gama	1 43	2 18	1 49	4 18	6 03	7 48	9 33	11 18	13 03	2 48	4 33	6 18
Arroyo Corto	1 47	2 22	1 53	4 22	6 07	7 52	9 37	11 22	13 07	2 52	4 37	6 22
BAHIA BLANCA	1 51	2 26	1 57	4 26	6 11	7 56	9 41	11 26	13 11	2 56	4 41	6 26

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

Plaza Constitucion, Abril 1.º de 1886.

SAM ABBOTT

Gerente

FERRO-CARRIL DE BUENOS AIRES Y ROSARIO

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

SALIDAS													REGRESOS																
ESTACIONES		Exp ^o											Nocturno		ESTACIONES		Exp ^o											Nocturno	
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.		
Central	6 30	7 00	8 30	10 00	11 30	1 00	2 30	4 00	5 30	7 00	8 30	10 00	11 30	Rosario (H.deCórd)	sal.	11 30	12 00	A. M.	9 20	9 50	11 20	12 00	A. M.	12 00	12 30	P. M.	1 00	1 30	
Retiro	6 45	7 15	8 45	10 15	11 45	1 15	2 45	4 15	5 45	7 15	8 45	10 15	11 45	Rosario	11 45	12 15	A. M.	9 35	10 05	11 25	12 05	A. M.	12 05	12 35	P. M.	1 05	1 35		
Parque 3 de Febro.	7 00	7 30	9 00	10 30	12 00	1 30	3 00	4 30	6 00	7 30	9 00	10 30	12 00	Alvea	12 00	12 30	A. M.	9 50	10 20	11 30	12 10	A. M.	12 10	12 40	P. M.	1 10	1 40		
Belgrano	7 15	7 45	9 15	10 45	12 15	1 45	3 15	4 45	6 15	7 45	9 15	10 45	12 15	Arturo Saeco	12 15	12 45	A. M.	10 05	10 35	11 45	12 25	A. M.	12 25	12 55	P. M.	1 15	1 45		
San Martín	7 30	8 00	9 30	11 00	12 30	2 00	3 30	5 00	6 30	8 00	9 30	11 00	12 30	Constitución A. P.	12 30	1 00	A. M.	10 20	10 50	12 00	12 40	A. M.	12 40	1 10	P. M.	1 20	1 50		
Campana	7 45	8 15	9 45	11 15	12 45	2 15	3 45	5 15	6 45	8 15	9 45	11 15	12 45	San Nicolás	12 45	1 15	A. M.	10 35	11 05	12 15	12 55	A. M.	12 55	1 25	P. M.	1 25	1 55		
Bancalari	8 00	8 30	10 00	11 30	13 00	2 30	4 00	5 30	7 00	8 30	10 00	11 30	13 00	Sánchez	1 00	1 30	A. M.	10 50	11 20	12 30	1 10	A. M.	1 10	1 40	P. M.	1 30	2 00		
Pacheco	8 15	8 45	10 15	11 45	13 15	2 45	4 15	5 45	7 15	8 45	10 15	11 45	13 15	Benavidez	1 15	1 45	A. M.	11 05	11 35	12 45	1 15	A. M.	1 15	1 45	P. M.	1 35	2 05		
Benavidez	8 30	9 00	10 30	12 00	13 30	3 00	4 30	6 00	7 30	9 00	10 30	12 00	13 30	Rio Lujan	1 30	2 00	A. M.	11 20	11 50	13 00	1 20	A. M.	1 20	1 50	P. M.	1 40	2 10		
Escobar	8 45	9 15	10 45	12 15	13 45	3 15	4 45	6 15	7 45	9 15	10 45	12 15	13 45	El Paraiso	1 45	2 15	A. M.	11 35	12 05	13 15	1 35	A. M.	1 35	2 05	P. M.	1 45	2 15		
Rio Lujan	9 00	9 30	11 00	12 30	14 00	3 30	5 00	6 30	8 00	9 30	11 00	12 30	14 00	Castro	2 00	2 30	A. M.	11 50	12 20	13 30	1 45	A. M.	1 45	2 15	P. M.	1 55	2 25		
Campana	9 15	9 45	11 15	12 45	14 15	3 45	5 15	6 45	8 15	9 45	11 15	12 45	14 15	San Pedro	2 15	2 45	A. M.	12 05	12 35	13 45	1 55	A. M.	1 55	2 25	P. M.	2 05	2 35		
Zarate	9 30	10 00	11 30	13 00	14 30	4 00	5 30	7 00	8 30	10 00	11 30	13 00	14 30	Tala	2 30	3 00	A. M.	12 20	12 50	14 00	2 10	A. M.	2 10	2 40	P. M.	2 15	2 45		
Lina	9 45	10 15	11 45	13 15	14 45	4 15	5 45	7 15	8 45	10 15	11 45	13 15	14 45	Baradero	2 45	3 15	A. M.	12 35	13 05	14 15	2 25	A. M.	2 25	2 55	P. M.	2 25	2 55		
Alma	10 00	10 30	12 00	13 30	15 00	4 30	6 00	7 30	9 00	10 30	12 00	13 30	15 00	Alma	3 00	3 30	A. M.	12 50	13 20	14 30	2 40	A. M.	2 40	3 10	P. M.	2 35	3 05		
Baradero	10 15	10 45	12 15	13 45	15 15	4 45	6 15	7 45	9 15	10 45	12 15	13 45	15 15	Lima	3 15	3 45	A. M.	1 00	1 30	14 45	2 50	A. M.	2 50	3 20	P. M.	2 45	3 15		
Tala	10 30	11 00	12 30	14 00	15 30	5 00	6 30	8 00	9 30	11 00	12 30	14 00	15 30	Zarate	3 30	4 00	A. M.	1 15	1 45	15 00	3 05	A. M.	3 05	3 35	P. M.	2 55	3 25		
San Pedro	10 45	11 15	12 45	14 15	15 45	5 15	6 45	8 15	9 45	11 15	12 45	14 15	15 45	Campana	3 45	4 15	A. M.	1 30	2 00	15 15	3 20	A. M.	3 20	3 50	P. M.	3 00	3 30		
Castro	11 00	11 30	13 00	14 30	16 00	5 30	7 00	8 30	10 00	11 30	13 00	14 30	16 00	Rio Lujan	4 00	4 30	A. M.	1 45	2 15	15 30	3 35	A. M.	3 35	4 05	P. M.	3 05	3 35		
Escobar	11 15	11 45	13 15	14 45	16 15	5 45	7 15	8 45	10 15	11 45	13 15	14 45	16 15	Escobar	4 15	4 45	A. M.	2 00	2 30	15 45	3 50	A. M.	3 50	4 20	P. M.	3 10	3 40		
Benavidez (ant. Alve)	11 30	12 00	13 30	15 00	16 30	6 00	7 30	9 00	10 30	12 00	13 30	15 00	16 30	Benavidez (ant. Alve)	4 30	5 00	A. M.	2 15	2 45	16 00	4 05	A. M.	4 05	4 35	P. M.	3 15	3 45		
Pacheco	11 45	12 15	13 45	15 15	16 45	6 15	7 45	9 15	10 45	12 15	13 45	15 15	16 45	Pacheco	4 45	5 15	A. M.	2 30	3 00	16 15	4 20	A. M.	4 20	4 50	P. M.	3 20	3 50		
Bancalari	12 00	12 30	14 00	15 30	17 00	6 30	8 00	9 30	11 00	12 30	14 00	15 30	17 00	Bancalari	5 00	5 30	A. M.	2 45	3 15	16 30	4 35	A. M.	4 35	5 05	P. M.	3 25	3 55		
San Martín	12 15	12 45	14 15	15 45	17 15	6 45	8 15	9 45	11 15	12 45	14 15	15 45	17 15	San Martín	5 15	5 45	A. M.	3 00	3 30	16 45	4 50	A. M.	4 50	5 20	P. M.	3 30	4 00		
Campana	12 30	13 00	14 30	16 00	17 30	7 00	8 30	10 00	11 30	13 00	14 30	16 00	17 30	Belgrano	5 30	6 00	A. M.	3 15	3 45	17 00	5 05	A. M.	5 05	5 35	P. M.	3 35	4 05		
Rio Lujan	12 45	13 15	14 45	16 15	17 45	7 15	8 45	10 15	11 45	13 15	14 45	16 15	17 45	Parque 3 de Febrero	5 45	6 15	A. M.	3 30	4 00	17 15	5 20	A. M.	5 20	5 50	P. M.	3 40	4 10		
Escobar	13 00	13 30	15 00	16 30	18 00	7 30	9 00	10 30	12 00	13 30	15 00	16 30	18 00	Retiro	6 00	6 30	A. M.	3 45	4 15	17 30	5 35	A. M.	5 35	6 05	P. M.	3 45	4 15		
Benavidez (ant. Alve)	13 15	13 45	15 15	16 45	18 15	7 45	9 15	10 45	12 15	13 45	15 15	16 45	18 15	Central	6 15	6 45	A. M.	4 00	4 30	17 45	5 50	A. M.	5 50	6 20	P. M.	3 50	4 20		
Pacheco	13 30	14 00	15 30	17 00	18 30	8 00	9 30	11 00	12 30	14 00	15 30	17 00	18 30																

PUBLIC SURVEYOR

FEDERICO C. DE MEYRELLES
with a long practice and the best references, offers his personal services to the Estancieros and proprietors of lands in general, assuring careful and active work.

Besides, no payment will be demanded before all be duly unshod and judicially approved. English spoken. Office, Artes 676. a10 o10

Dr. O'Farrell
LAWYER
159-ALSINA-159

Business attended to in La Plata

Fees fixed beforehand should the client wish it. #10-pm

ANTIGUA FARMACIA CRANWELL

ESTABLISHED 1828, DE

MURRAY & SEEDORF

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS

84-CALLE RECONQUISTA-84

BUENOS AIRES

m1-pm

EDWARD CASEY,
CONSIGNEE OF PRODUCE,

80-RECONQUISTA-80

Bills of Exchange on Ireland

Dr. Mackern

SPECIALLY

FOR DISEASES OF THE THROAT

HORAS DE CONSULTA 12 A 3 P.M.

208-LAVALLE-208

tu19pm

Dr. Klappenbach
LAWYER

25 DE MAYO 223.

Business attended to in La Plata.

11 m-pm

PATRICK HAM

WOOL & PRODUCE BROKER

HAS MOVED HIS OFFICE TO

176-SAN MARTIN-176

s29o29

MRS. PEARSON'S
ENGLISH BABY LINEN
ESTABLISHMENT

59-CALLE CANGALLO-59

Between San Martin and Reconquista

pm

Ricardo Eastman

BROKER & AUCTIONEER

151-SAN MARTIN-151

j28-pm

PATRICK HAM

WOOL & PRODUCE BROKER

176-SAN MARTIN-176

m26pm

JOHN O'HALL & CO.,
Tea Merchants

32-RECONQUISTA-32

GRAN ESTABLECIMIENTO

Fotográfico de

BRADLEY Y FERRETTO

266-Calle Florida-266

BUENOS AIRES

j2pm

A. S. Witcomb

FOTOGRAFO

208 Florida

j2pm

RICARDO J. FARRAN

CONSIGNATARIO

Se encarga de compra y venta de

casas, campos y haciendas.

175-RECONQUISTA-175

m10-pm

Tobacco for
Curing Sheep

Constantly on hand a large stock of Strong Virginian Tobacco especially adapted for curing sheep. Also an excellent

TOBACCO EXTRACT

better and cheaper than any offered in this market.

Estancieros are invited to inspect our samples before purchasing elsewhere. Sales will be made in lots suit purchasers.

C. S. BOWERS & CO.

275-CANGALLO-277

ju28-pm

THE
PHOTOGRAPHIC
WAREHOUSE

A COMPLETE STOCK KEPT

FOR AMATEURS AND

PROFESSIONALS

NEGATIVE

PRINTED

FROM

ANY style of Picture Frame

Made to Order

FINE

ENGRAVINGS

AND OLEOGRAPHS

OIL AND WATER COLORS

Photographic Views taken of

ESTANCIAS, QUINTAS, Etc.

j1pm

Catholic

PRAYER BOOKS

A New and Extensive Assortment just received, in every style of binding and at all prices.

DEWEY & CO.

BOOKSELLERS,

NEWS-AGENTS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

STATIONERS

179-PIEDAD-179

NEAR THE CORNER OF FLORIDA

j1pm

ENGLISH SLIPPERS

'A LA CRUZ'

SPECIALITIES IN MOURNING

AND HALF MOURNING

FLORIDA 127, 129

BETWEEN CUYO AND CANGALLO

s30fo

The London
HOSIERY STORE

Gath & Chaves

159-PIEDAD-161

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

MEN'S CLOTHES

Sole Agent for

HENRY-HEATH'S-HATS

6-pm

WARMING
STOVES

A SPECIAL ASSORTMENT just received for Dining room, Sitting room, Bedroom, Office or Hall. Specially adapted for burning coal, coke, wood, etc.

KEROSENE WARMING STOVES

Of the newest shapes, giving out great heat without smoke or smell

CASSELLS KING & CO.

191 MAIPU, BENOS AIRES

s27m27

ST. PATRICK'S
INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE
MERCEDES

As the Industrial Department of the above College is now fitted up for the reception of a few Irish orphan children, applications will be received for three apprentices to the carpentry trade and as many more to the printing business. Applicants must be recommended by the Irish Chaplains of their respective districts, and also by some special benefactor of the Institution.

Apply by letter to the Rector

REV. B. FEENEY

At the above address

s28 4m

THE

"Southern Cross,"

No. 336 CALLE FLORIDA

(Corner of Tucuman.)

[CASILLA OF CORREO No. 393.]

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

TERMS.

Cash (yearly)..... \$80 mpm

Credit..... 9-50

Monthly..... 0-75

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1886.

The popularity, which requires a bank to support it, is a baseless fabric. Only that Dr. Rocha has had the command of the Provincial Bank, where would his popularity or his influence be now? Nowhere. They ceased to exist about the end of the second year of his governorship.

Living in the city of Buenos Aires was never dearer than it is at the present day. All articles of consumption are exactly at the same price as when gold was at 60 per cent premium. Meat is probably as dear in Buenos Aires as in the European markets; nor are the prognostics more favorable in the future. The purveyors of the market gravely announce that fat cattle cannot be got in the southern districts for love or money. Some go so far as to suggest that we should import fat cattle or butcher's meat from Montevideo, and others say we must import preserved meat from Australia and North America!

After the harsh and cruel treatment that Canon Balestra has received, we are not surprised to hear that he has had a relapse of his ailment and is once more seriously ill. Ingratitude and calumny combined would break the stoutest heart and shatter the strongest constitution. We pray for his speedy recovery, but it is greatly to be feared that death will be the result of the inhuman persecutions of which he has been made the victim.

The magnificent work «Picturesque Ireland» of which we published a notice some months ago is now being distributed in this city. We have seen a copy of the work, and we have no hesitation in saying that it is one of the most valuable of the many books on Ireland that it has been our good fortune to meet. It is written by John Savage, L.L.D., who is an able artist as well as writer, and who had the pleasure of witnessing with his own eyes the scenes he so eloquently describes. The book contains 615 magnificent plates of the most celebrated Irish scenes, besides maps of each of the counties and a genealogical and geographical map of the entire country. We have read through the introduction, and we are happy to say that the style is in every way commensurate with the lofty pretensions of the work. Its spirit is thoroughly national, and the tone is invariably elevated, showing therein a marked contrast to the work of Mr. and Mrs. Hall, which abounds in ridiculous stories and calumnies. The book, bound in morocco with gilt edges, can be had for \$15 gold, or bound in ordinary leather for \$12. «Picturesque Ireland» contains an epitome of the thou-

sand charms of our beautiful country. It reflects the highest honor on the publisher, Mr. Thomas Kelly of New York. It is an ornament of art and literature whose perfection it is difficult to surpass, and should be found on the cabinet table of every Irishman.

The special Roman correspondent of the *Boston Pilot* writes: «The telegraph agent who supplies Roman information to the outward world has been more than usually imaginative, and consequently ridiculous within the last few days. The telegram from Rome saying: 'In connection with the general election now proceeding in Great Britain, the Pope yesterday requested the Congregation for Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs to give attentive examination to the whole Irish question, in order to determine the course to be followed by the Irish Catholic clergy in certain contingencies,' is an example of this. From the best source of information I can assure you that this statement is completely false; and, further, that the Pope has determined not to interfere in the Irish question, he having full confidence in the judgment of the Irish Bishops.»

Among the passengers by the «Elbe» were several Irish-Porteno friends, Mr. Thomas Gahan, junr., Mr. James F. Gahan, Miss Gahan, Mr. and Mrs. John Kenny, whom we are happy to welcome back to the River Plate. Mr. Thomas Gahan and Mr. Kenny, who were somewhat unwell on leaving have quite recovered by their trip to the old land. Mr. James F. Gahan was more than ever charmed with all the beauties of Innisfail. He was present at the magnificent demonstration in honor of Lord and Lady Aberdeen, and he admired the gratitude and enthusiasm of his countrymen and women. He met Messrs. Christy and Mat O'Neill in Dublin, and they were all well.

A BRIGHT PROSPECT.

There is no doubt that this Republic is just now on the high road to prosperity, and that she is blessed with advantages of which few nations in the world can boast. The new President is about to be peacefully installed into office. In consequence of the confidence inspired by the tranquility that reigns, as well as other causes, gold has fallen to 110. Capital from abroad is being poured into the country, and our enormous resources are being speedily developed. The branch line of railway to Mardel Plata has been opened. The Pacific line from Orellanos to Villa Mercedes will in a few days be available for traffic, and travellers may then take their choice of two or more expeditious ways of reaching the central provinces from which the Andine line extends to Tucuman, and will soon reach the most northern point in the Republic. In the south Bahia Blanca is doing a roaring trade. Thousands of cattle are grazing on the lands occupied by the wild Indians a few years ago. A line of railway has been projected over the mountains which will establish easy communication with the richest districts in Chile, the fertile valley of the Bio Bio, and at no distant day we may hope to see the Pacific line continued from Mendoza through the Espallata Pass and on to Santa Rosa de los Andes, where the branch line from Valparaiso terminates. Though the gold has fallen so low the price of wool and of produce in general is still at a high figure, and those whose stock have survived the severity of the past winter may hope to receive a good return for their produce. The crops in general are promising well, and the reports from the agricultural colonies are more than satisfactory. It is, no doubt, owing to the many new branches of business being opened and the impulse given to trade of every sort that immigrants are flocking into the country, and the statistics of immigration for the past three months shows an increase

as compared with the previous months. And yet it cannot be said that there are any idle hands. Labourers obtain employment immediately after coming to this city. Hundreds are demanded to work on the new railway lines, and hundreds of others will soon be required to reap the incoming harvest.

At the same time we may remark that these signs of extraordinary progress are coincident with the deepest depression in Europe. The vast field of competition which has been opened up in North and South America and the colonies has had a most disastrous effect on old-time monopolies, and many institutions are in danger of collapsing that hitherto were considered everlasting. It is only natural to expect that the unsettled state of many European countries will cause many to emigrate from the land of their birth, and there is no country more ready to receive them than the Argentine Republic, no country whose resources are more unexhaustible, none where the truly industrious and energetic man has a better chance of securing a living.

«LOMBRIZ.»

An interesting article from the pen of Dr. Wermicke has appeared in our contemporary *Revista de los Intereses Rurales*, in which he goes into details with regard to the origin and development of the disease of lombriz. We give herein the concluding paragraphs of Dr. Wermicke's article:

The lombriz (strangulus filarius) found in the lungs of sheep lays eggs and the young ones break the shell. In the embryonic state they live in moist earth or water. One female may lay as many as ten thousand eggs. They penetrate the bodies of sheep. It is not certain whether it enters by the stomach or by the respiratory organs. Supposing that a case of bronchitis verminosa exists are there any remedies to cure the animal? In our opinion there are none. To keep the animal strong enough to survive the attack is not to cure the disease. Sheep can not resist even a few worms, and when the number of parasites is very large the animals will perish under their action. It is a useless task to try and destroy the worm when in the lung; it is much more probable that the sheep will contract inflammation of the lungs under the operation. The young worms incased in shells are of wonderful tenacity. It is only after being eight days in alcohol or being kept quite dry for ten days that their growth can be stopped, and even then when the difficulties are removed, they come to life as if nothing had happened. Farmers should therefore content themselves with trying to restrain the propagation of the parasite.

For this purpose every «suspected» sheep should be separated from the flock. If possible, the animal should be killed and the lungs, with the parts adjoining them, burned. The formation of pools of water, however small, should be prevented, as they favor the growth of young worms which can be developed and come to life underneath the surface in any moist place such as in the shade of plants and trees. It would be well to remove the sound sheep to different camp, taking care that there are no infected animals amongst them. You may thus save the animals threatened with the disease, but you cannot destroy the germs scattered through the camp. A prolonged drought such as we have had this year, is the only means of securing even a probable success. For want of water the worms will finally perish if not swallowed by the sheep. The use of salt at discretion is, I think, a preventative. Weak solution of salt will help to destroy all entozoa that congregate in the stomach, especially if they are young. It sometimes happens that the undeveloped worm passes into the stomach, salt will impede its growth before it enters the lungs.

Before concluding I would advise sheepfarmers not to use sulphur fumigations. The weakest sulphur vapors affect the lungs, and may produce serious injury, and then the worms will more easily kill the sheep. Fumigations of wool, tar, horsehair, are innocent, but useless.

SUNDAY CLOSING IN
MERCEDES.

A correspondent from Mercedes informs us that great efforts are being made by certain parties to have the shops of that town closed at 2 p.m. on Sundays. In itself this were a consummation devoutly to be wished, and we should applaud the proposal if the fact of the closing hour coinciding exactly with the opening hour of a certain «holder-forth» who has obtained a sad notoriety by his virulent abuse of Pope and Popery did not create a suspicion in our minds with respect to the motives of the pious «concejales.» It is rather significant, too, that the measure is strongly recommended by a local M.D. who partakes more or less of the theological opinions of the ecclesiastical «superior.» If this gentleman is a true Protestant he will advocate not the closing at 2 o'clock, but for the entire day, for (he will excuse us for quoting a paragraph from his own bible): «You cannot serve God and mammon.» It may be alleged that in the interests of the community it may be necessary that shops should be open a portion of the day; then why not close in the beginning of the day when the ceremonies of the religion to which the great majority of the population belong are being performed, and allow the afternoon for the performance of other business? There are hundreds of Catholics residing in the partido of Mercedes who manage to make their little purchases after divine service on Sundays, and who cannot conveniently spare another day in the week to come into town. If the measure patronised by Dr. Green and Dr. Menendez be put in force these people will suffer a real hardship, for they will find the shops closed shortly after they have attended divine service before they have time to transact their little business. On the other hand, there are perhaps half-a-dozen Protestants in Mercedes, and, as in all towns of this province, a large number of indifferent believers or unbelievers who, though they practise no positive religion have no objection to hear the Catholic religion abused. This class of persons will form the great majority of the afternoon congregation, and the effect will be as it has invariably been, to create a hatred of all religion, to confirm the unbeliever in his unbelief, and to make atheists of those who were hitherto sceptics. We should like to see Sunday closing enforced, or, better still, voluntarily adopted throughout the entire republic, but let it be done for the honor and glory of God, and not in the interests of a bigoted faction. If the Municipality of Mercedes are conscientious men they will consider well before passing a law of pains and penalties whether they are consulting for the interests of the great majority of the people whom they are supposed to represent, or whether they are simply playing into the hands of a clique who can only fish in troubled waters, whose end is discord and not peace.

THE
IRISH ORPHANAGE.

A meeting of the trustees of the above institution was held on Tuesday at Mr. Casey's office to deliberate on the best means of maintaining the Orphanage. An abstract of the report for 1885 was read, by which it appears that the number of children in the Orphanage on June 30th 1885 was 110. During the year 32 children entered, 8 went to service, 20 returned to their families, and 2 died. In the Orphanage on June 30th 1886, there were 113

children, of these 22 received confirmation, 36 made their first confession, 26 their first communion, and 2 died.

BALANCE SHEET.

	\$ m/n
Balance in hand, June 30 1885..	40-79
Collections	5447-49
Subscriptions ..	6562-00
Sums given for certain children	1298-09
Receipts	13349-12
Expenses	13940-60
Deficit, June 30 1886	591-48

In view of the unsatisfactory state of the treasury, several suggestions were made to place the Orphanage on a more satisfactory footing. Among other proposals it was suggested to sell the present building and site and buy a more commodious and cheaper site further out. It appears that such a project is in accordance with the expressed wish of Father Fahy. A committee of three, Messrs. Duggan, Casey, and Carroll, were appointed to consider and report on the expediency of the project. Should they report favorably, a general meeting of the Irish community will be called, and the final decision on the matter will rest entirely with that meeting. As our readers are aware, the grounds on which the convent and orphan house are built occupy half a square in a very central part of the city. We may set down its value at the present day at \$200,000. It was also suggested to sell a portion of the present site to the nuns of the Sacred Heart, with the understanding that they would still continue in charge of the Orphanage. In case either of these projects be realised, it will enable the committee to place a reserve fund to the credit of the Orphanage, the interest of which will contribute to its support, and on which the committee may fall back in time of distress and difficulty.

'LOHENGRIN.'

Wagner's beautiful opera 'Lohengrin' was the centre of attraction among the pleasure-seekers of the city, this week, & crowds of the *beau monde* flocked to the Colon to witness the dazzling tableaux and hear the sonorous voice of Stagno. Every seat in the theatre was secured early on the day on which 'Lohengrin' was given. Unlike many of the operas which are fashionable now-a-days, the music of 'Lohengrin' is chaste and elevated, reminding one of the 'Requiem' of Mozart rather than the sensual music of many modern composers. The opera was first written in German, but it has been translated into Italian.

The story of Lohengrin, the son of Parsifal, upon which Wagner has based his drama, is taken from many sources, the old Celtic legend of King Arthur, his knights and the Holy Grail, being mixed with the distinctively German legend of a knight who arrives in his boat drawn by a swan. The version used by Wagner is supposed to be told by Wolfram von Eschenbach the Minnesinger, at one of the Wartburg contests, and in substance as follows:

Henry I. King of Germany, known as 'the Fowler,' arrives at Antwerp for the purpose of raising a force to help him expel the Hungarians, who are threatening his dominions. He finds Brabant in a condition of anarchy. Gottfried, the young son of the late Duke, has mysteriously disappeared, and Telmarund, the husband of Ortrud, daughter of the Prince of Friasland, claims the dukedom. The claimant openly charges Elsa, sister of Gottfried, with having murdered him to obtain the sovereignty, and she is summoned before the king to submit her cause to the ordeal of battle between Telmarund and the knight whom she may name. She describes a champion whom she has seen in a vision, and conjures him to appear in her behalf. After a triple summons

by the herald he is seen approaching on the Scheldt in a boat drawn by a swan: Before the combat Lohengrin betroths himself to Elsa, naming only the condition that she shall never question him as to his name or race. She assents, and the combat results in Telmarund's defeat and public disgrace.

In the second act occur the bridal ceremonies, prior to which, moved by Ortrud's entreaties, Elsa promises to obtain a reprieve for Telmarund from the sentence which has been pronounced against him. At the same time Ortrud takes advantage of her success to instil doubts into Elsa's mind as to her future happiness and the faithfulness of Lohengrin. In the next scene, as the bridal cortège is about to enter the minster, Ortrud claims the right of precedence by virtue of her rank, and Telmarund publicly accuses Lohengrin of sorcery. The faith of Elsa, however, is not shaken. The two conspirators are ordered to stand aside, the train enters the church and Elsa and Lohengrin are united.

The third act opens in the bridal chamber. The seeds of curiosity and distrust which Ortrud has sown in Elsa's mind have ripened, and in spite of her conviction that it will end her happiness, she questions Lohengrin with increasing vehemence, at last openly demanding to know his secret. At this juncture Telmarund breaks into the apartment with four followers, intending to take the life of Lohengrin. A single blow of the knight's sword stretches him lifeless. He then places Elsa in the charge of her ladies and orders them to take her to the presence of the King, whither he also repairs. Compelled by his wife's unfortunate rashness, he discloses himself as the son of Parsifal, Knight of the Holy Grail, and announces that he must now return to his guardianship. His swan once more appears, and as he steps into the boat he bids Elsa an eternal farewell. Before he sails away, however, Ortrud declares to the wondering crowd that the swan is Elsa's brother, who has been bewitched by herself into this form, and would have been released but for Elsa's curiosity. Lohengrin at once disenchants the swan, and Gottfried appears and rushes into his sister's arms. A white dove flies through the air and takes the place of the swan, and Lohengrin sails away as Elsa dies in the embrace of her newly found brother.

The Vorspiel, or prelude to the opera, takes for its subject the descent of the Holy Grail, the mysterious symbol of the Christian faith, and the Grail motive is the key to the whole work. The delicious harmonies which accompany its descent increase in warmth and power until the sacred mystery is revealed to human eyes, and then die away to a pianissimo, and gradually disappear as the angels bearing the holy vessel return to their celestial abode. The curtain rises upon a meadow on the banks of the Scheldt, showing King Henry surrounded by his vassals and retainers.

The last scene introduces us once more to the meadow on the Scheldt, where Lohengrin appears before the King and his vassals. In their presence he reveals himself as the son of Parsifal, in a scene of consummate power ('In fernem Land, unahabbar euren Schnittten'), wherein the Grail motive reaches its fullest development. It is followed by his touching farewell 'O Elsa! nur ein Jahn ein deiner Seite,' the melody of which can hardly be surpassed in dignity and impressiveness. The denouement now hastens, and Lohengrin disappears, to the accompaniment of the Grail motive.

PETITION FROM CHACABUCO.

The following are the terms of the petition in which some fifty respectable inhabitants of the partido of Chacabuco implore the Governor to remove the Juez de Paz and his henchman, Blas Risso, from the office to which they are a public disgrace:

'We, the undersigned property holders of Chacabuco beg to lay

before Your Excellency that during the last five years Don Anacleto Dominguez, the Justice of the Peace, has committed abuses of every description. We have suffered patiently persecutions of various kinds, as well as malversation of the public moneys, with the hope that Your Excellency would see the Justice's evil doings and the necessity for removing him, so as to save us the trouble of drawing up the present petition, which must expose us to fresh injuries. But we find such hope is vain, although Judge Dominguez has trampled under foot every civic right and keeps the whole district in a state of constant alarm: he has frequently asserted in public that he is omnipotent in Chacabuco, and that he will dismiss any Commissary who does not obey his orders. Every inhabitant of this department can bear out what we say, and therefore we come in a constitutional manner to request the removal of Judge Dominguez and of his chief agent, the Alcalde Blas Risso, twice condemned for robbery during the administration of Judge Insiarte.

Ed. Casey, Miguel Duggan & Hnos., Alberto Rocha, Tomás B. Perkins, Bernardo Iriarte, Julio Diehl, Rodolfo Rocha, Alejandro Matinez Via de Montet, Juan Bryan, Edmundo B. Perkins, Pedro Saubidet, M. -L. Saubidet, Luis C. Saavedra, Eduardo Morrogh, Carlos B. Perkins, Antonio Lopez, Zenon Gorosito, Saturnino Bravo, Francisco Zabala, Juan Eliseiri, Joaquin Olachea, Mateo Eliffe, Torcuato de Alvear, Matias E. Lynch, Francisco Lynch, Luis Maria Saavedra, Maria Murphy de Jordan, Geronimo Tormey, Laura Bunge de Pacheco, Josefa Miro de Mendez, José Curtier, Patricio Scally, P. Lartigue, Lorenzo Kenny, Juan Piros, Juan Garaventa, Miguel Goyeneche, Pedro Bertourne, Margarita H. de Casey, Guillermo Keler, Inocente Carnelli, Miguel Delamere, Belisario Alvarez, Miguel Allen, Patricio Keating, Feliz Lynch, Santiago Casey, Maria G. de Eliffe, Patricio Gaynor, Elisa Murray de Dillon.'

GENERAL ITEMS.

Mr. Thomas Ireland, of the Ensenada Railway, was married yesterday to the eldest daughter of Mrs. Magee, of Calle Bolivar. The ceremony took place at the residence of the bride, and quite a host of friends assisted. The presents were numerous and costly, and the wedding lunch was truly *recherché*. We offer our congratulations to the newly married pair and wish them many years of wedded bliss.

The ceremony of opening the new schools in this city, which had been postponed from time to time, will take place on Sunday next in the new school in Calle Callao, between Corrientes and General Lavalle. The official party will start from the Government House and will pass through Calles Rivadavia and Callao to the school. Afterwards a visit will be paid to the schools in Santa Fe at the corner of Paraná, Cinco Esquinas, Talcahuano at the corner of Viamonte and San Martin 288.

The members of the Catholic Association will join in a body, in the Jubilee procession on Sunday, the 3rd October. They will assemble at the Archbishop's palace.

The Chamber of Deputies, by a majority of 37 to 10, granted a concession of land to the Rev. Mr. Brydges, in Terra del Fingo. Messrs. Estrada, Goyena, and others spoke. The concession and the motion in favor of granting was supported by General Mansilla and Messrs. Calvo, Olmedo and Carbonell.

The *Revista Medico-Quirúrgica* says that the sudden changes of temperature during the last fortnight have had a prejudicial effect on the public health. The cold and damp days have increased the chronic diseases of the respiratory organs, and also the acute inflammations common

in the winter, such as bronchitis, pleurisy, pneumonia, rheumatism, &c. Many cases have occurred of laryngitis, simple and diphtheric angina, gastric intermit, and remittent fever, hepatic congestion and dysentery. Small-pox has diminished, but cases of diphtheria and typhoid fever have been as frequent as in the previous fortnight. The gastro-intestinal disorders have begun to show themselves in a considerable number.

The late Sra. Maria de la Concepcion Garcia de Zuñiga has left a large property to her two sisters. She has also given the following legacies: \$50,000 % to the Catalina Nuns, \$10,000 % to the Capuchin Nuns, \$40,000 % to Salvador College, \$10,000 % to the poor of Merced parish, \$5000 % to the poor of San Isidro, and \$5000 % to the Santa Teresa Nuns.

It is reported that Colonel Aureliano Cuenca of the 4th regiment of the line, will be the Chief of Police under the new Government.

The losses in cattle in Santa Fe owing to the storm last week are reported to have been very heavy in some districts. Don E. Esale has lost 400 head of cattle, Mr. Heimendahl 100, Sr. Arganarás 300, Sr. Esquivel 300, Mr. Sword 500, Mr. Parfait 100, Sr. Casas 800, and Sr. Pedro Casas 300. Of sheep Sr. Villarino has lost 600, Sr. Carreras 100, and many others have been left almost without an animal. On the other hand the rain has been an undisguised blessing to the colonies, where with the exception of some of the linseed all the crops have been saved, and the rain that threatened hundreds of industrious colonists has been turned aside.

The Chamber of Deputies in Friday's session elected D. Julio Mendez to be 1st Vice-president and D. Adolfo Moreno to be 2nd Vice-president. The convocation to additional sessions was sanctioned.

Dr. Figueroa of San Pedro died in a railway carriage at Campana last week. On being examined it was found that the body had a wound in the breast which was supposed to have been self-inflicted. The commissary was informed that the deceased was being brought to Buenos Aires because he was insane, but in one of his pockets was found a letter challenging him to fight a duel in this city.

The trains on the branch line between Mar del Plata and Maipu commenced running on Sunday. At present there will be only one train each way, leaving Constitución at 6.20 a.m., Maipu at 1.27 arriving in Mar del Plata at 6.20 p.m. The return train leaving Mar del Plata at 8 a.m., Maipu at 12.23 p.m. and arriving at Constitución at 7.15 p.m.

An official newspaper announces that the terrible lotteries are again about to be cried through the streets of Buenos Aires. Alvear wants money and will support the lottery men by hook or crook.

Last Saturday, Dr. Montero led to the hymeneal altar the accomplished Miss Anita McBrittain. The show of wedding presents was grand and imposing. We join their many friends in wishing them long life and happiness.

Mr. James F. Gahan's splendid Hereford bulls that were exhibited at the fair at Mercedes were purchased at Rockview, Killucan, Ireland. Their grand sire is the celebrated Lord Wilton that was purchased last year by a North American for 3800 guineas.

The Italian steamer 'Napoli' has brought out 500 immigrants for this country.

The result of the investigation respecting the trouble that lately arose in the deaf-mute establishment is that the charges made against Canon Balestra are proved to be false, nothing more than a trumped-up case with a view to damage the reputation of a clergyman who earned the highest distinction in many countries of Europe as a philanthropist and a scientist. Nevertheless, the Government have determined to rescind the contract made with Canon Balestra. They have appointed Dr. Gonzalez Garaño medical officer of the establish-

ment, probably in reward for the virulence with which he assailed and calumniated Dr. Balestra. The other professors are dismissed, and a certain Sr. Facio is appointed to superintend the establishment until a new staff is ordered from Europe. Professors of respectability will not be readily found to enter into the services of a Government that break contracts as soon as they make them.

An individual was arrested here this week on a charge of having in his possession some forged notes of the Commercial Bank of Montevideo.

A paper called *La Verdad* is about to be started in Lujan, which will advocate the candidature of Don Maximo Paz as Governor of the province of Buenos Aires.

The London papers received by the mail speak of the amalgamation of the two railway companies, the Central Argentine and the Rosario and Buenos Aires as in a fair way of arrangement, the Argentine Government having intimated that it has no objection to the measure.

The inhabitants of Chivilcoy, with the Juez de Paz of the partido at their head, are making arrangements to open a fair in their town.

The Very Rev. Canon Castellanos has been named Capitular Vicar by the Chapter of the city of Cordoba. He filled the same high post before on the death of Bishop Alvarez, predecessor of the lamented Dr. Esquiú.

Better hopes are now entertained of a plentiful harvest in Santa Fe. The maize crop is especially good.

La Prensa says that the German families brought out at the expense of the Government for the Roca colony on the express understanding that they were agriculturists, turned out a mare's nest. They were bookbinders, piano tuners, editors, Protestant ministers, and pyrotechnical players, but not a farmer or a man who had handled a plough amongst them.

General Donovan has returned from his estancia Maria Manuel.

A new Catholic newspaper *El Porvenir*, has been started in Cordoba.

The laborers of the lazaret-house in Martin Garcia have gone on strike, and refuse to work any more until they are paid the wages due to them. It is said they have received no salary for an entire year.

The samples of wool sent to the Berlin Exhibition from the establishment of Messrs. Chas and Sons have been highly commended.

On next Sunday, the 3rd of October, a procession will be formed in which all who wish to fulfill the obligations of the Jubilee are invited to join. The procession will start from the Cathedral at 8 a.m. and will go to the church of Santo Domingo.

The National Opera Company at the Politeama gave its last performance for the season on Tuesday night. In future the French Operette Company, which hitherto occupied the National Theatre, will hold forth at the Politeama.

The price of bread has risen so high in Ayacucho that the Municipality have resolved to open a bakery on their own account where the people can buy cheap bread.

We are sorry to hear that some of the sheepfarmers in San Pedro and San Nicolas suffered very heavy losses in the recent storms.

The total sales made at the fair of Mercedes realised 20,230 dollars—a very insignificant sum. Latest statistical report of Mercedes say that there are in the partido 534,057 sheep, 26,689 cows, 3,000 pigs, 45 mules, 6575 mares, 2220 ostoiches. The mortality during the year has been 7565 cows, 34 horses, 140,947 sheep, 50 pigs. There are 1311 squares sown with maize, 615 with flax, 956 with alfalfa, 22 with barley, 338 with wheat and 94 with turnips.

The National Chamber of Deputies has voted the sum of \$250,000 m/n for the construction of irrigation and water-works in the

province of San Luis. The same body voted \$10,000 m/n towards defraying the expenses of General Mitre's work about to be issued: 'The Life of San Martin.'

Colonel Cuenca, who is spoken of as the future Chief of Police, is a brother-in-law of Dr. Juarez Celman.

The death is announced of Mr. Luis McLean, who was known as a lighterman for many years in this city.

The number of immigrants that reached this country during the past three months exceeded 20,000, the number for the corresponding three months last year was 13,183.

The term allowed for the payment of the provincial direct tax and license duties expires today.

Messrs. Ballesteros and Co. have submitted a proposal for the construction of a railway round Buenos Aires, Belgrano and Flores with a central station opposite the quays of the new port, and branches to the moles and to private establishments. They offer to pay \$1,000,000 for the site of the station by instalments extending over ten years. They also ask for the option of making a railway tunnel across the city with the gratuitous use of the sub-soil. They do not ask for any guarantee but stipulate for the benefits conferred on State or guaranteed railways. They will deposit \$50,000 as a guarantee.

Captain Paz, Governor of Tierra del Fuego, reports that after a troublesome search he found gold in the sands of the bay of San Sebastian. The district is occupied by the Onus tribes, whom Captain Paz represents as anthropophagi, whose heads do grow beneath their shoulders, but whom the Rev. Mr. Bridges tells us are ordinary beings and as gentle as sucking doves.

Tetrazzini, the prima donna of the Politeama, will leave for Italy shortly in the 'Regina Margherita,' having been engaged for the winter season in the Municipal Theatre in Nice.

There is no truth in the statement that Messrs. Clark have sold their railway concession from this city to Mercedes to the Pacific Railway Company. Although Deputy Gallo made this assertion in Congress we hear on good authority that it is unfounded. The Messrs. Clark have formed a new company in the London market, and to this company they have transferred their valuable concession. Later advices from London state that this new company is negotiating with the Buenos Aires and Pacific Railway Company for the amalgamation of both companies, and that this will be carried out at no distant date.

Congress has agreed to give 40,000 hectares of land to the heirs of the deceased Dr. Avallone, ex-President of the Republic.

Luis Villamayor has, at last, been found to be entirely innocent of the charge of having killed Francisco Azcarate at Lobos, and has been set at liberty after an imprisonment of 5 years and 12 days!

The Southern Railway has reduced the charges for the carriage of vegetables between Barracas and Burzaco to 40 centavos per 100 kilos by passenger trains and 20 centavos by goods trains.

No matter how dull business may be, a mean man always holds his own.

Owing to the prevalence of the cholera in Italy the Brazilians have closed their ports against vessels coming from Naples and other parts of the Italian coast.

The rain storm of last Monday raged with terrible fury in the port. The Boca, which is invariably the victim of rain storms, was flooded and many of the inhabitants had to cross the streets in boats. The Tigre, Las Conchas, and San Fernando were also inundated. All the low land from Lujan station on the Rosario line to Zarate was under water, as were also the moles of Campana. The Arroyo, Pesqueria, and the La Cruz overflowed and spread over a large extent of camp.

The new press law presented by Dr. Wilde has passed the Senate.

THE ENGLISH BANK OF THE RIVER PLATE. (LIMITED)

RECONQUISTA 71 & 77;
BUENOS AYRES.

Corner of Calle Puerto and Cordoba,
ROSARIO.

MONTEVIDEO.

117-Calle Misiones-117
AND PYSANDU.

Authorized Capital..... \$1,500,000
Subscribed Capital..... 1,000,000
Commercial and other Current Ac
counts opened.

Deposits received at sight and for
Fixed periods.
Bills Discounted, Negotiated, or Col
lected.

Advances made, upon Approved Se
curities.
Letters of Credit issued on London
the Continent, the United States and
Brazil for Commercial and Travelling
purposes.

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

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

Montevideo,
Rio Janeiro, and other places in Brazil.
Transfers of Funds to or from this
country and the Continent can be effect
ed by telegram or otherwise, through
the medium of the Bank's Chief Office at
No. 8 Old Jewry, London E.C.

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

Allowed—

Credit Balances in Current
Account and Deposits at
Call..... 3 3/4 per ann
Deposits at 30 days notice..... 5 do
Do for 60 days fixed..... 5 do
Do for 90 days fixed..... 6 do
Do for 6 months fixed..... 6 1/2 do

Deposits in "oro se ado"

In current account..... 2 1/2 per ann.
Fixed deposits 60 days..... 3
90 "..... 4

Charged—

Overdrafts in Current Ac
count Gold or Paper..... 10 3/4 per ann.
Discount according to arrangement.

T. H. JONES,
Manager.

Buenos Ayres, January 2, 1886.

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

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

Also palms and canes, patent steel and
iron Ryland and other patent wires, gal
vanized sheets, rock salt, Portland ce
ment, white pine, spruce, pitch-pine,
rails for corals.
Dr. Hall's Sheep Dip, for curing the
scab and foot-rot; destroys all insects;
promotes the growth and improves the
quality of the wool.

335, Calle Pedro Mendoza.
s1 pm

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



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

PRICES MODERATE.

26—CALLE RIVADAVIA—26

BANCO NACIONAL 93—RECONQUISTA—93

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

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

ABONA

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

COBRA

Por descuento de Pagars de co
mercio y de Letras de pago in
tegro o cuya amortizacion no
baje en ningun caso, de 25 oio
trimestral..... 7 oio
Por descuento de Letras con am
ortizacion en menos de 25 oio... 8 oio
Por adelantos en cuenta corriente 9 oio

Buenos Aires, Agosto 1 de 1885

M. A. MAXWELL
Secretario

BANCO CONSTRUCTOR DE LA PLATA

Oficina en Buenos Aires calle San
Martin, num. 86. Id en La Plata calle
6 y 45.

Capital autorizado y suscrito
\$ 1,900,000 m/n

Fondo de reserva \$ 32,492 83 m/n

Compra, vende, edifica y alquila
propiedades. Toma y da di
nero y interes.

CAJA DE AHORROS Y DEPOSITOS

SE ABONA

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

SE COBRA

A industriales con garantia real
a plazo fijo..... 12 oio

HORAS DE OFICINA:

De la 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. SCHWEITZER
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 Ro
sario and Campana at Central station.
Also from the south at Plaza Constitu
cion. 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 ar
ranged 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 conve
nience of new arrivals and visitors from
the camp.

Passengers can have their letters ad
dressed to care of the Agency.
A Register is kept of clerks, mechan
ics, 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 re
ferences.

Casilla 986.

Gower-Bell Telephone 721
United Telephone 426

GODDARD'S

EXPRESS AGENCY

215-RECONQUISTA-215

BUENOS AIRES.

Agents in Southampton

Messrs. Henniker & Hogge

ROSARIO BRANCH

192-CALLE CORDOBA-192

j30-1m

MOLY CROSS COLLEGE

595 - CORRIENTES - 595
BUENOS AIRES.

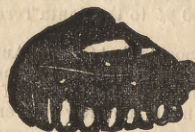
—:0:—

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

—:0:—

For further particulars apply
to, or address, the Director

DR. JAMES P. KELLEY.
may 1—pm



Wm. A. Isard,

SURGEON DENTIST,

224—CANGALLO—224

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

PRICES MODERATE.

224—CANGALLO—224

y28.



TO CAMP MEN.

MAKE A NOTE OF IT,

and don't forget to pay a visit

A LAS 3 BOLAS

30—CALLE CUYO—30

Large assortment of Second-hand cloth
ing, recados, saddles, boots, oil
skins, etc.

Suitable for camp use.

Cheap!! Cheap! Cheap.

To prevent falsifications of the

'TEA CELESTIAL'

It is packed only in 1/4 and 1-lb. air
tight packages.

THE MANDARIN CHINESE TEA ASSOCIATION



Sold by all respectable Almacenes and
Confiterias in Town and Camp, and each
packet bears the above trade mark.

JEROBOAM, JEROBOAM,

JEROBOAM.

THE ROYAL BLEND WHISKY

PROPRIETORS:

A. G. THOMPSON & CO.

Glasgow.

Unicos Agentes en la Republica

Argentina:

SNELL & CO.,

203—RIVADAVIA—203

NANDUBAY DEPOSIT

EDUARDO CASEY

335 CALLE MENDOZA

BOCA

LA PREVISORA

COMPANIA NACIONAL
DE SEGUROS SOBRE LA VIDA

29--CALLE PIEDAD--29

ALTOS

Capital Social ps. 2,000,000 m/n Capital suscrito ps. 500,000 m/n

Los Estatutos fueron aprobados por el Gobierno Nacional en Abril 21 de 1885.
Esta es la Primera Compania Argentina de Seguros sobre la vida. Se
emiten toda clase de pólizas con tarifas mas bajas que cualquier Compania
extranera, pues se localizan los capitales en este pais donde producen mayor
renta, con menos gasto.

ES UNA INSTITUCION PATRIOTICA:
Porque contribuye a detener en el pais los capitales que antes se llevaban a
Europa o Estados Unidos.

ES UNA INSTITUCION ECONOMICA:
Porque todo asegurado participa de los beneficios de la Compania, y paga por
su seguro una anualidad menor que en las companias extranjeras. Hace
productivo el ahorro multiplicando los capitales.

ES UNA INSTITUCION MORALIZADORA:
Porque inculca hábitos de ahorro en todos las clases sociales, vincula a los
asociados por nuevos lazos de eleccion y de interes, y salva de la indigencia
a las viudas y huérfanos.
Con una insignificante cuota anual, un padre de familia asegura un capital
importante en caso de su muerte o bien para su ancianidad, o para sus hijo
en determinada edad.

JUNTA DE VIGILANCIA

Presidente, Dr. E. Carranza Viamont
Vice-Presidente 1, Dr. Victor Martinez
Vice-Presidente 2, D. Alejo Arocena
Secretario, Dr. Hugo A. Bunge
Vocales,—Dr. Antonio E. Malaver
Dr. Tomas Anchorena
Dr. Isaac M. Chavarria

DIRECTORIO

Presidente, D. José de Guerrero
Vice-Presidente 1, Dr. Emilio Lamarca
Vice-Presidente 2, D. Emilio Chayla
Tesorero, D. Tomas Duggan
Secretario, Dr. Luis Ortiz Basualdo
Vocales,—D. Emilio V. Bunge
Dr. Apolinario C. Casabal
Dr. Erasmo Rodriguez Orey
D. Rafael Hernandez

Suplentes—Patricio Ham, Marco Avellaneda, Eduardo Murphy, Fco. Noceti
INSPECTOR GENERAL—HECTOR S. SOTO

OFICINAS—De 10 a.m. a 5 p.m.

Casilla de Correo 982—Teléfono No. 4142—Panteléfono No. 404

ju 19—p.

EARTHENWARE CHINA GLASS ELECTRO PLATE HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN UTENSILS

A Select Stock of the above Goods

AT THE

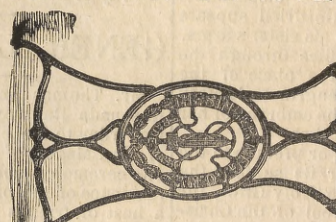
BAZAR INGRES

C. R. SIMONS & CO.

189--FLORIDA--189

ISINGER EVER UNRIVALLED

NONE ARE
GENUINE
WITHOUT
THIS
TRADE MARK



The greatest achievement in mechanical Sewing Machine skill of the age is the

NEW SINGER OSCILLATING SHUTTLE MACHINE

THE MOST SILENT—THE SWIFTEST—THE MOST PERFECT STITCHER—

AND WILL OUTWEAR ALL OTHERS COMBINED

To intending purchasers we say call and see them. Sole Agents and Importers—

OSBORNE AND CO.—CHACACUCO-65

sep 4—pm



TOBACCO EXTRACT

SOUTH DOWN SHEEP WASH

VIRGINIA & KENTUCKY

NICOTINA

For Curing SCAB in Sheep

The only and cheapest remedy

approved and adopted by all sheep

farmers in the River Plate

Can be used with hot or cold

water—one gallon to be mixed with

150 gallons of water

Sole Agent: appointed by the

Italian Government's Company

AUG. C. LINCK

AND CO.

104—SAN MARTIN—104

TIENTEN AND CO. ROSARIO

EL PLATA

L. COXOLA'S

STORE OF PARAGUAYAN

ARTICLES

—:0:—

SPECIALITIES of Paraguay such

as YERBAS, MATES, PRE-

SERVES, Cigars, Nanduti Fabrics,

Indian Arrows, etc., etc.

—:0:—

186—SUIPACHA—186

4md31

COLEGIO LITERARIO.

249, BOLIVAR.

—:0:—

Incorporado al Colegio Naciona

Directors

W. G. FRECKER, Oxford,

W HUTCHISON.

pm

ENGLISH DRAPERY & CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT

ALBERT GEBBIE

DEFENSA, Nos. 47, 49 & 53

One square from

PLAZA VICTORIA

I have always in stock goods suitable
for camp use, such as Woollen Blankets,
Quilts, Wincies, strong and serviceable
Dress Goods, Corduroy and Molekin,
Flannels, Crimean and large Cotton
Shirts, Woollen and Cotton Shirting, a
large assortment of Hosiery, Stays, etc.
All articles kept of good quality.
Alsoan assortment of useful Croch
ery.

AGENTS FOR

Linck's Extract of Tobacco

Sold on Importer's terms.

**J & E. ATKINSON'S
PERFUMERY,**
celebrated for nearly a century past,
is of the very best English manufacture.
For its purity and great excellence it
has obtained Nine Prize Medals, includ
ing London, Vienna, Philadelphia,
ONLY GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.
TWO SILVER MEDALS AND "FIRST ORDER
OF MERIT," MELBOURNE, 1881.

**ATKINSON'S CHOICE PERFUMES
FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.**
WHITE ROSE, FRAGRANCE, VIOLET, ST
PHANOTIS, OPOPARAT, Jockey Club,
ESS BOUQUET, TRIVY, MADRIDA, JASIN,
WOOD VIOLET, GOLD MEDAL BOUQUET,
and all other odours, of the finest
quality only.

**ATKINSON'S
GOLD MEDAL EAU DE COLOGNE**
is strongly recommended, being more
lasting and fragrant than the German
kinds.

**ATKINSON'S
OLD BROWN WINDSOR SOAP,**
celebrated for so many years, contin
ues to be made as heretofore. It is
strongly Perfumed, and will be found
very durable in use.

ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE TOILET VINEGAR,
a new and indispensable Toilet accom
paniment, and most refreshing Perfume
for the Handkerchief.

ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE TOOTH PASTE,
and other Specialties and general
articles of Perfumery may be obtained
of all dealers throughout the world, and
of the manufacturers,
**J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, OLD BOND ST., LONDON, W.**
Price List Free on Application.

CAUTION.—Purchasers are cautioned
to avoid counterfeits by observing that each
article is labelled with the firm's Trade
Mark, a "White Rose" on a "Golden Tree".
ESTABLISHED 1799.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

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

LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS
and BOWELS, giving tone, energy
and vigor to those great MAIN
SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are
confidently recommended as a never
failing remedy in all cases where the
constitution from whatever cause has
become impaired or weakened. They
are wonderfully efficacious in all ail
ments incidental to females of all ages
and as a GENERAL FAMILY
MEDICINE are unsurpassed.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its Searching and Healing Properties
are known throughout the world.
For the cure of BAD LEGS, Bad
Breasts,

OLD WOUNDS, SORES AND
ULCERS

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually
rubbed on the neck and chest, as sat
into meat, it cures SORE THROAT
and even ASTHMA. It cures Glandula
Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas,

GOUT, RHEUMATISM

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

The Pills and Ointment are manufac
tured

NOTES FROM IRELAND.

Dublin, Aug. 30.

Within quite a short period, there has been an outburst of heavy purchases of property by tenantry. The Duke of Leinster has disposed of a vast extent of his Kildare estates, receiving about eighteen years' purchase; and the Very Rev. Dr. Kavanagh, the esteemed parish priest of Kildare, and formerly President of Carlow College, acted as the friend and counsellor of the purchasers. It has been stated that the Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, our Patriot Prelate, has also disposed of a small property he held to his tenants, who paid his Grace about twenty years' purchase. This admirable example has been followed by the Bishop of Kilmore, Dr. Finegan, whose property, situated near the town of Cavan, is now in possession of the tenant. In Cork county, near Charleville, Captain Harrison secured twenty-three and a half years' purchase; and in the North, the London Salters' Company, holding extensive property in Londonderry, have recently completed sales with no fewer than eight hundred and sixty of their tenants. The sales fetched nineteen and a half years' purchase, amounting to £200,000, and it is expected that the number will soon be so increased, as to cause an entire change of hands in this property.

The great Convention at Chicago closed formally on Friday last, its resultant being the sending of a telegram to Mr. Parnell pledging the support of the Convention to his policy and thanking Mr. Gladstone and the Welsh and Scotch democracy for their efforts on behalf of Ireland. Mr. Fitzgerald, of Nebraska, was elected president for the ensuing year by 703 votes against 244 given for Mr. McCaffrey, of Philadelphia. Rev. Dr. O'Reilly, of Detroit, was unanimously re-elected treasurer. Previous to the elections Mr. Patrick Ford handed in a cheque for 2,000 dollars, and a very large number of cheques for other large amounts were given in. An exciting scene arose between Mr. Finerty and Mr. Davitt. Mr. Finerty made a fiery speech repudiating Mr. Gladstone's proposals as a settlement of the Irish question, and declaring in favor of war. Mr. Davitt said he could not allow his speech to go unanswered, and denounced a policy of revenge. A brief but exciting passage at arms took place between the two men, but Mr. Finerty gave way, the sense of the meeting being strongly against him. No other incident arose to mar the unanimity of the proceedings, which terminated most harmoniously. The sum of the Convention proceedings is a hearty endorsement of the acceptance by the Irish leaders of a peaceful settlement of the quarrel between Ireland and England, as contained in the scheme of Mr. Gladstone.

An eviction demonstration in New Ross has taken place, and showed—better even than the proverbial straw—how the wind is blowing. Its principal feature was the solemn procession of forty-nine peasants from their homes to the "Big House," the road being spanned by arches of evergreens, the shops on the way all closed, and the escort consisting of bands, banners, and sympathizing friends. The Marquis of Ely issued the warrants; the Very Rev. Canon Doyle stood by the side of the people. A meeting was held on the way, at which the latter occupied the chair, and made a touching and able speech. He quoted the *Times* of some years ago, in denunciation of landlordism, "Irish landlords collected their rents with a hand of iron, and shirked their duties with a face of brass." Throughout the proceedings, the impossibility of paying the present rents was forcibly emphasised, and at its close, a resolution was passed "that self-government is the only remedy for the evils and ruin brought upon this country by an abominable system of landlordism, tyranny, and Castle rule, and that we shall not relax our efforts, until we shall obtain a native legislature for our coun-

try." Evictions are still going on at Woodford, County Galway; and machinery has been put in motion to collect rents amounting to £60, which will cost the country at least £1000!

Lord Londonderry, the new Viceroy of Ireland, expects to win the Irish heart by the magnificence of his stable. He will send over, so the papers announce, "32 carriage horses, enabling his coachman to turn out four-in-hands at once, also a large hunting stud, including ten hunters, besides those for his own riding." Lord Londonderry evidently understands the cause of Irish discontent, and how to allay it. It would be rank Irish ingratitude in any evicted starving peasant to murmur at his lot if his dying eyes were allowed to see Lord Londonderry's coachman driving four-in-hands simultaneously. The spectacle of ten hunters ridden by red coated gentlemen should banish the spectre of famine from every Irish cottage. We do not see what more England can do for Ireland, should all these beneficent agencies unhappily prove insufficient, unless she sends over a circus.

The presence of Monsignor O'Brien in Quebec as the Papal legate and bearer of the *beretta* to Cardinal Taschereau was made the occasion of an enthusiastic demonstration in his honor by the Irish Catholics of that city. Ten thousand of his fellow-countrymen met him on his arrival, and, joining in the immense procession organized by the city authorities, escorted him to the palace of the Cardinal, amidst a scene of unparalleled rejoicing. During his stay the Irish National Association waited on Monsignor O'Brien with an address, read by the president, Mr. F. Carbray, M.P., from which we extract the following passage: "We are here to-day, Monsignor, in our tens of thousands, Irishmen, and descendants of Irishmen, to give a hearty Irish welcome, *Cead mille faillte*, to the illustrious member of our race who comes in our midst the representative of the great, the immortal Leo XIII., our holy and beloved Pope.

EDITORIAL BRAVERY IN DAKOTA.

The editor of one of the *Bell's* most valued exchanges, the *Harney Hooter*, recently had a personal encounter with a subscriber. We clip the following account of the affair from last week's *Hooter*:

A COWARDLY ATTACK!

A VILE VILLAIN.
MAKES AN ATTEMPT TO THROTTLE THE "HOOTER."
THE ROOSTER GETS LEFT.

Wednesday, while we were quietly sauntering to our home for dinner, we were met by the notorious Jim McSwensy. As our readers know, he is a dangerous and unscrupulous man, and had to leave the States for various crimes. He accosted us roughly, at the same time reaching into his pocket. We instantly saw that his intention was to make a murderous assault upon our life. Had we been armed, we should have returned the fire before he could draw and left him weltering in his own blood, but being without a gun of any kind, and having a family depending upon us for support, we put down our first thought to clinch the villain and fight him while life lasted, and turned and ran down the street, thinking in this way to avoid him, as we plainly saw he was drunk and not responsible for his actions, and we did not wish him to die by our hands.

No sooner had we started than he called for us to halt, thus confirming our suspicions that the attack was cold-blooded and premeditated. We had not gone far when we in some way ran into Jim's fine bulldog, Western Terror, and fell down several times in very rapid succession. We at last regained our feet, and lit out like a scared cyclone, Jim's valuable dog keeping a close hold of our coat-tails, and barking as much as possible under the circumstances. The murderer still pursued us, all the time ut-

tering fiendish and unnatural cries, which would have instantly curdled the very life blood in the veins of an Eastern journalist; but we, being long accustomed to the free life of the West, did not give them a moment's attention. We ran rapidly across toward Couteau-street, and would soon have left the scoundrel behind had it not been for the dog, which intelligent animal still hung on to our coat-tail like grim death, and somewhat interfered with our progress, so that we ran too near Hank Barton's valuable cow pony, which became frightened and rushed against us and caused us to roll over a number of times. Regaining our feet and with the dog still in position, we again started with the fiend in hot pursuit. At this point the boys connected with the Grubstake outfit came out of the Senate saloon, and taking us for a horse thief commenced firing and uttering unearthly yells. Not caring to return their fire, we simply returned the yells, and dashed madly down the street. We could almost feel the hot breath of the pursuer.

The intelligent dog was now lying straight out behind, which, together with the confusion of the moment, caused several prominent citizens not to recognize us, and they also joined in the firing, while the clerks from Bull and Whacker's supply store, thinking we were a prisoner escaped from the county jail, very properly began throwing eggs at us. About this time several cowboys on horseback and members of the vigilance committee on foot, joined the chase, while the coroner came in from a side street riding on a mule, no doubt being attracted by the horrible yells of the enemy. After running about 4 blocks farther, we reached our fine new office next to the Grand Pacific saloon and rushed in.

We crawled under the desk, and friends came in and removed the dog and informed us that the would-be murderer had stopped exhausted.

We received many congratulations over our show of speed, which, it is said, was never surpassed in the West. A few moments later the cut-throat came in. Our friends held us from leaping at his throat like a tiger, and he offered the lame excuse that as he was about to leave for the East to reside, he had wished to pay his subscription and had reached in his pocket for the money. He then handed over the dust and went out. We do not believe his story, and had he not left for the East the same afternoon, should have had revenge if it cost us our life. As it is, let bygones be bygones. Our life was attempted by a base assassin, but it will be noticed that the *Hooter* is out on time as usual, which fact the so-called editor of the vile opposition sheet down at the other end of town will please make a note of.—*Es-telline (Dak.) Bell*.

GIRLS AS THEY SHOULD BE.

If healthy girls are unfortunately not as general as they ought to be, they are not rare. But how small is the number of those who may fairly be called strong! Yet every well-developed young woman ought to possess strength, not only sufficient but to spare. She should be able, of course, to perform her daily tasks and enjoy her ordinary amusements without exhaustion; and, indeed, this ability is what most girls appear to accept as the test of their bodily condition. It does not appear to occur to them that a woman is a being designed by nature to possess great endurance and activity. She ought to delight in putting forth her power. She should find a walk of from 5 to 10 miles along pleasant country roads a keen enjoyment, and return from it luxuriously tired, with the comfortable consciousness that she will sleep well that night and rise completely rested the next morning. She should be able to leap a ditch of respectable dimensions with no sensation of breathlessness or fear. She should also be able to run a

quarter of a mile without panting and feeling her heart thump for a quarter of an hour afterward. How few there are who can do these things. The ordinary young woman is "ready to drop" after a walk of two miles. She never exercises for the sake of enjoyment. She plays tennis a little, perhaps, but she is apt to be "used up" afterwards, and to spend the rest of the day on the sofa with a book. If she is at the seaside she probably runs a little, climbs a little, and swims a little as well, but not with the vigor and exuberance which ought to make the glory of those sports. There are agreeable exceptions to this rule. We have seen a young lady who could not only row as far and as fast as most young men but who was on board a yacht, quite as skilful and active a sailor as any man there, handling the ropes and holding the tiller like a born captain, and with a grace and ease which were the admiration of the beholders. Another young woman confesses that she can never see a steep hill without longing to run down it, nor a nice level stretch of road without wishing to try a race with her companions. Surely, this is as it should be. Youth, for girls as well as for young men, should be a time of abounding vigor, when the blood leaps in the veins, and when nothing more is required than country air and liberty to make it as difficult for the feet to keep still as for the heart to feel heavy.

THE MODE OF PRINTING POSTAGE STAMPS.

The mode of printing postage stamps is slow and tedious. The design is engraved on steel and plates are made for 200 stamps. This number forms a sheet and no larger number is ever printed at one impression. The colored inks are now placed on the plates and a hand press completes the printing process. The gum, a preparation of powdered vegetables and water, is put on the sheets and steam is used until thoroughly dry. The sheets are cut into halves, 100 stamps each, by hand, and the paper between the stamps is perforated in the same manner. The stamps are pressed and packed ready for sale. The sheets are counted after each step of completion, and should one stamp on a sheet be mutilated or imperfect the whole 200 are destroyed. It was found there was more destruction of stamps when machinery was used than when the work was done by hand. Five hundred thousand stamps were sometimes destroyed in a week.

AGRICULTURAL.

A man may have the best known breed of fowls, and if they are not properly cared for they will not give good satisfaction.

If sheep run with the head near the ground, stamping, the fly which produces grub in the head is about. Rub pine tar on their noses.

The advice to put a cow before calving on short rations, to prevent milk fever, is bad. The food should be regular, and not forced.

Calves kept gaining vigorously through the first year are worth at the end twice as much as others that have been retarded in growth.

Powdered charcoal and sulphur mixed occasionally with the feed for poultry, whether the birds are young or old, are excellent ingredients.

In the legion of remedies suggested for lice on stock a comparatively new one is sour buttermilk, three or four days' old, pour on and brush in. Fresh air, slaked lime thrown around the place occupied by hogs for their sleeping berths is a very good precautionary measure, looking to the preservation of the animals' health.

Keep carbolic acid always convenient for use. It is one of the best disinfectants, insect destroyers, and vermin eradicators that can be used. A small quantity need only be applied at a time.

Unless butter be kept in a moist atmosphere the water of

the brine will evaporate, leaving the salt on the outside. Any good butter, says Mr. Alford, will show this dry salt if exposed long enough in very dry air.

An authority states that the last fourth of the milk from the cow should be saved in a separate vessel, as this portion of the milk is so rich in cream that it pays to churn it all, and thereby save the labor of skimming.

Beets, carrots, spinach, lettuce, peas and other early crops now afford an abundant supply. Do not forget in the enjoyment of the first sowings to provide for a succession. Sweet corn beans, peas and a number of others may be sown to supply the table later in the season.

As to the insect enemies of the rose bushes, the rose bug, aphid or green fly, and on monthly bloomers, the red spider. A decoction of tobacco water will do away with them all, but it is of more importance that the plant should be well kept, well fed and healthy, then they will suffer but little from the ravages of insects.

After peach trees have borne several years, and show signs of decline, though still in fair health, it is a good plan to cut off all limbs in the early spring to within a few feet of the trunk. A new, vigorous, and compact head will at once put out, and produce the finest fruit a year thereafter, if well cared for in the meantime.

USEFUL RECEIPTS.

Yorkshire pudding.—Four eggs beaten very light, two cups of milk, two cups of prepared flour, one teaspoonful of salt; beat whites and yolks in separate bowls, into the latter stir the milk, then frothed whites and salted flour by turns, mix quickly and bake at once. Cut the pudding into strips an inch wide by three long, and lay about the beef when dished, helping one or two pieces with each slice of meat.

Sea kale.—This is a spring vegetable that needs only to be better known to become widely popular. Lay in cold water for half an hour when you have washed and picked it over to get dead leaves, coarse stems, bits of sand, etc., cook twenty-five minutes in boiling water, salted; drain and press in a colander, chop fine, and return to the fire in a saucepan and beat into it a great spoonful of butter, a little pepper and a tablespoonful of vinegar, stir and toss until very hot and dish.

How to select flour.—In selecting flour first look at its color. If it is white with a yellowish straw color tint, buy it. If it is white with a bluish cast or with black specks in it, refuse it. Next examine its adhesiveness. Wet and knead a little of it between your fingers. If it works soft and sticky it is poor. Then throw a little lump of dried flour against a smooth surface. If it falls like powder it is bad. Lastly, squeeze some of the flour tightly in your hand. If it retains the shape given by the pressure, that, too, is a bad sign.

WIT AND HUMOUR.

Born to blush unseen—negroes.

We more than hold our own: says an exchange. Yes, that's why your neighbors have all locked up their chicken coops.

A fashionable young lady says she always enjoys the transatlantic voyage because she makes the acquaintance of so many swells.

John, my crazy quilt is finished at last, what shall I do with it? Send it to the lunatic asylum.

"Speaking of Fenderson," said Fogg, "what he says amounts to nothing. Nobody believes in him." Brown, "He does," Fogg, "That's what I said."

Can a man who is intoxicated with music be considered airtight? The tenor of the question is altogether too bass to allow it to be seriously answered.

It is said that worry kills more people than work. The perfectly independent man is the tramp, who has no work and worry and nothing to wear him out.

Have you laid anything aside for a rainy day? asked the doctor of a sick man. Yes, an umbrella, I suppose you want to borrow it: replied the invalid.

Is he a man of much calibre? said a girl to a belle about a certain gay and giddy congressman. Oh, yes, he is the greatest bore I ever saw: was the confident reply.

"Waiter, can you bring me a nice young chicken, smothered in onions?" "No, sah, we don't kill 'em dat way, sah. We cuts off d'er heads."

A New York woman has applied for a pension for her son, who has recently died of love-sickness. She claims that he was killed in a sharp engagement.

A dealer advertises "Lightning Fruit Jars." They may be a new brand, but for lightening fruit jars there is nothing more successful than a small boy and sol-titude.

Melocipede is the name of a new musical bicycle, so fashioned that the rider can kick out melodies, waltzes, and reels as he travels along the road.

It is some time since we saw a better condensed piece of reporting than the following paragraph from a medical paper: "In the Solferino mine, Nevada, Cal., a loose rock knocked A. Warren out of a bucket. A piece of jawbone was found at the 1200 feet level and a piece of skull and his coat at the 1300 feet level. These comprised the recoverable effects."

Our little three-years-old is very fond of oranges. One day when he had eaten a large one he came to mamma and wanted more. "How many are there in the dish?" asked mamma. He counted them. "Just three," he said. "Very well," was the reply. "There is one for papa and one for mamma, and one for you. You can have one." He ate it and wanted another. "How many are left?" said mamma. "Just two," he replied, one for papa and one for me. "But where is mine?" said the astonished mother. "Oh," he replied quickly, "I've eaten it."

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 fulness about the right side as if the liver was enlarging? Is there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly coloured, with a deposit after standing? Does food soon ferment after eating, accompanied by 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 of 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 affect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite is returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effective remedy of this distressing complaint is "Seigel's Curative Syrup," a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world; and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 17, Farringdon Road, London, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

TESTIMONIAL.

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

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

COMMERCIAL.

September 30.	
Gold	110.50
Series A	—
Series E	79.50
Series F	—
Cedulas L	92.00
National Bank Shares	237 1/2
Banco Constructor	190

Gold fell to 10 per cent premium on Wednesday, but prices closed on the same day at 11. On Saturday the premium fell to 115, on Monday to 113. On Wednesday \$1,827,000 was sold for the end of month, and about as much more for the 31st Oct. The total sales of gold during the month were, for the 30th Sept. \$54,704,000, and for the end of Oct. \$37,392,000.

Owing to the fall in gold there is a complete stagnation in business. The gold price of produce is good, but the sudden fall has disappointed many. Purchasers from Europe do not wish to buy owing to the unsettled state of the market, and holders who expected more are unwilling to sell. The fault lies entirely with the official banks, which, by placing so much gold on the market have created, so to say, an artificial decline in currency. The measure is, no doubt, injurious to the country, and sheepfarmers will be losers thereby to the amount of some ten millions of dollars. The banks, as it is known, are allowed to use forced currency only till the beginning of the New Year, but nobody doubts that an extension of the term will be demanded and granted. The banks have made a most lamentable mistake in forcing down the premium. With the premium high, farmers would be enabled to pay their liabilities. With a low premium many can not do so, and the banks themselves, to which the farmers are owing money, will be the first to suffer. It is sad to think that many made purchases in last March when gold was at 50 per cent premium who will now be obliged to sell when gold is nearly at par, and those who are responsible for the anomaly show neither wisdom nor policy.

A new shears has been just introduced and is now offered for sale in our market. It is called the "Esquiladora Bariquand" and is a peines de Repuesto. It was tried lately in the estancia of Mr. Robert Murphy, J.P., of Lobos, and it was pronounced by the many estancieros who were present to be a complete failure. It is necessary to work it with both hands, and if the surface is not completely level and smooth it will take off the hide together with the wool.

Latest reports say that the losses in cattle at Venado Tuerto were very severe. In some cases amounting to 10 per cent of the cattle droves.

The railway line from Tolosa to Magdalena is being actively pushed forward, there are at present 250 workmen on the line, which is 100 kilometres in length. Governor D'Amico has promised to inaugurate the line before his term expires.

The Rural Fair in Chascomus was opened on the 24th ult. with a very large attendance and a good show of live stock. The following sales were made during the first day:

From the cabana Barrancas of Mr. Reid, 30 Lincoln rams at \$50 each to Diego Dodds, 6 at 45 to James Brown, 46 do at 45 each to Diego Dodds. From cabana Negrette, 1 Negrette ram for \$80 to Monasterio. From estancia Sta. Isabel of Jorge Bell, 1 colt for 110 and 4 Rambouillet rams for \$300 to William Reardon. From cabana Adela of Diego S. Dodds, 10 Lincoln rams at \$25 each, also 120 camp rams belonging to Juan M. Fernandez at reserved price. F. Millan sold to P. Echezery 10 Rambouillet rams at \$20 each. F. Senillosa to J. Galero 1 Lincoln ram for \$100, to Portelo 1 do at \$90, to J. Meguens 9 Rambouillet do at \$15 each. Juan M. Fernandez to P. Capdevilla 99 do at \$10 each.

The storm of Monday week caused great losses in the partido of Pergamino. Sr. Ocampo is reported to have lost 5000 cat-

tle, Mariano Benitez 4000, Melchor Echague 2500, Castañine 2000, Del Orza 800, and Unzué 7000, Messrs. Duggan 2500, John Hughes 1000, Don Miguel O'Farrell 500, Juan Ocampo 1000. The losses in sheep were also very heavy. In Mercedes there were also some severe losses. Mr. James Murphy lost about 50 animals out of 200 cattle, and Don Rafael Llera lost 200 out of 400.

Telegrams from Fraile Muerto say that 150,000 head of cattle have been lost during the last storm.

Mr. Zeballos sold lately from his cabana El Carmen in Lobos the following arrivals:

Mestizo Hereford bull Cadate \$120 to Hernandez, Charles, pure Hereford bull calf 350 to A. Roca, Bolivar, mestizo Hereford bull 250 to Am Bono, 25 de Mayo, do do 500 to Terrero, 5 Hereford bulls for 200 to Q. Costa 2 South-down rams 200 each, 1 do and 2 borregas for 200, 4 borregas 240, 2 Rambouillet rams 200, 4 Lincoln do 160, 20 do for 400.

The sale of four leagues of fine camp, at \$5750 m/n per league, fifteen leagues distant from Villa Mercedes, in section B, was effected on Wednesday. The buyer has the option of buying four leagues more from the seller at the same price and under the same conditions of payment.

Mr. Ocampo, owner of the old Bolsa building, has been offered 1000 m/n per month for 10 years, this offer has been refused.

Mrs. Pineiro of Rosario sold to M. A. Oliva a camp in Melincue measuring 3816 x 7632 metres for \$32,500 m/n.

During the last fortnight we note the following camp sales:

In Juarez 8775 hectareas at \$10 m/n each to P. C. Pereirs, in 9 de Julio 675 do at 11 each, in 25 de 4196 do at 8-28, in Moreno 128 do at 92-75, in Barracas 52 do at 300, in Villarino, 4th section, 10,000 do, no. 29 at 3-50, 9926 do at 3-83, in Las Flores 91 do at 66-59, in Dolores 1012 do at 5, buyer Juan Aguirre, in San Maatin 15 do at 233, in Trepuelapuen, section 2, 17750 do lots nos. 80, 81 and 82, at reserved price, in Maipu 336 do at 15 to Barrionego, in Lomas 110 do at 3-50 to E. Ramirez, in Campana 804 do at 19, in Rojas 2700 do camp wired in with houses etc. at 20, in Olavarría 84 do at 8, and 550 do at 7, in Arrecifes 1300 do wired in at 65, buyer Basabillaso, in Rauch 651 do 17-62.

A Rosario broker has sold one thousand fanegas of wheat in San Lorenzo, Santa Fe, at 9-60 m/n per fanega in the galpones. The same broker sold from four to five thousand bags of flour, first class O quality, at 5 m/n per quintal.

Mr. Belisano Gandolfo has purchased from Messrs. Juan Maria Rivas and others a camp in the partido of Lincoln measuring 19,781 hectareas for the sum of 316,480 m/n, and another camp in the same partido measuring 12,144 hectareas was purchased by Mr. Eduardo Rojo from Dr. V. M. Curuchet for 127,500 m/n.

Messrs. Sanchez and Moreno sold, on Wednesday, another lot of Rambouillet belonging to the cabana Nuestra Señora del Pilar of Nazar Bros. at prices varying from \$90 to 300 each.

The auction sale by Messrs. Bollini and Muro of the 100,000 square metres of land in the port of La Plata was very largely attended and bids were very brisk. The average price obtained was 3 m/n per square metre, the up-set price was 1 m/n.

The following commercial telegrams have been received:

London, Sept. 25.
National Bonds (1871) 100 100
Do. (1881) 106 101
Do. (1885) 85 86
Prov. of Buenos Aires (1870) 82
Do. (1871) 96 97
Treasury Bills, 90 o/o. 92 93
Hard Dollars, 6 o/o. 79 80
British Consols 3 o/o. 100 101 1/2

It will thus be seen that Argentine stocks give on an average about three times the amount of interest yielded by British stocks, though for all intents and purposes the former investment is just as safe as the latter.

Liverpool, Sept. 25.
Buenos Aires merino and mestiza wools No. 1, of 30-32 o/o yield, 7d. per lb.

Camp merino sheepskins of 65-85 lbs. per doz. at 7d. Mata-dero do of 90-100 kilos at 7d. Salted ox hides 63 lbs. 6d. per lb. Stock about 7500 hides. Salted horse hides 30 lbs., 12s.3d to 12s. 6d. each Stock about 7000 hides. Beef tallow 24s to 25s. per cwt. Stock of beef and mutton tallow 7000 pipes. Maize 4s. 3d. per 100 lbs. Wheat 6s. 6d. per 100 lbs. River Plate bones \$4 14s-4 16s. per ton on shore. R. Plate Bone-ash (over 70 o/o) \$3 11s-4 per ton on shore. Linseed 40-41s per 416 lbs.

New York, Sept. 24.
Buenos Aires dry hides 21 1/2 cents per lb.
Buenos Aires calfskins at 20 cents.
Bones \$23 1/2; bone-ash 20."

CORRALES DEL SUD
APARTES GENERALES 21.50 21 18.50
17.40 17 16 15 14.
Segundos apartes 13.40 12.80 12 11.

Flaca chancheria 10 9.40 8.7.80.
Cueros de vaca 3.72 4.
Cueros de novillo 5 5.50 5.80 6.
Terneros mamones 5 5.50 6 7.
Id grandes 8 9 10.
Capones 1.80 2.2.40 2.80.
Matanza de vacas 565.
Id de terneros 64.

THE PLAZAS.
ONCE.

Wool.	
Superior	—
Good	—
Borrega	—
Regular	—
Bellies	—
Hides.	
Good camp	7 m/n.
Middling	6.80 m/n
Horse Hides	1.90 m/n
Cow Hides	60
Horse Hair	6-15 m/n
Nonatos	4.80 m/n
Calfskins	155
Sheepskins	
Matadero	per lb 31 rls.
Pelados per doz	22 rls.
Corderitos reg.	0.73 m/n
Wheat.	
Coast	6.30 m/n.
Salado	6.25 m/n
Barley	—
Maize	
White, shelled	2.32 m/n
Yellow, in grain	2.92 m/n
Flour	4.18 m/n

CONSTITUCION.
Wool.
Superior — || Good | — |
Bellies	—
Borrega	—
Hides	
Good camp	—
Sheepskins superior ..	36 26 rls.
Matadero	27 rls.
Corderitos	0.76 m/n
Hair	6.40 m/n
Horse Hides	1.71 m/n
Cow Hides	6.50 m/n
Maize, white shelled ..	—

BIRTHS.

On Sept. 29th, the wife of Mr. Thomas Gahan, Suipacha, of a son.

On September 21st, at 392 Calle Libertad, the wife of Edward J. Byrne of a son, still-born.

DEATH.

On 22nd September, at 115 Calle Ombu, Charles Griffin, aged 27 years. R.I.P.

MONTH'S MIND.

On October 7th, a solemn Requiem Mass will be celebrated in the Merced Church, at 10 o'clock, for the repose of the soul of the late Miss Bridget Agnes Cowan.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend. s28 lin

NOTICE

TEACHER WANTED

TEACHER wanted for a family in the camp. Apply, stating salary expected, to
Mr. Felix Dolan
Lobos

TO BE LET

TO BE LET, 2 small bedrooms joining, suitable for two gentlemen friends, in the house of a private English family. Apply—
Generi Viamonte 153
Between Florida and Maipu s22 o9

CAMP TO RENT

533 Squares in Guardia del Monte, with immediate possession, and in April of next year about half a league adjoining the above, partly fenced. These two lots are splendid for "invernada" purposes. Apply to—
JOHN HUGHES
41 Piedad
s13 o13

GUILLERMO GOWLAND Y CIA.

SEMANAL.—De comestibles y bebidas todos los viernes, a las 2 en punto, en nuestra casa, Bolivar 7.
POR LOS MISMOS EN LAS
LOMAS DE ZAMORA

de la bien situada y espléndida CASA QUINTA conocida por el Hotel Inglés, esta es una gran oportunidad para hacer una fortuna, calle LAPRIDA, a media cuadra de la estación, con todas las comodidades necesarias, en 4 grandes lotes. Base para la venta sumamente baja. Vale el doble por su situación inmejorable y proximidad a la estación. 18 trénes al día paran en la estación Lomas.

DOMINGO 3 DE OCTUBRE

A LAS 2 1/2 DE LA TARDE
se rematará a la mas alta postura esta espléndida casa quinta, dividida en 4 grandes lotes, a saber:
Lote núm. 1.—Compuesto de 14 metros 75 centímetros de frente por 56 metros 20 cent. de fondo, igual a 325 metros cuadrados, con árboles frutales y de adorno, con cerco de duelas y verde a su frente. Base para la venta 2 \$ m/n el metro cuadrado.
Lote núm. 2.—Compuesto de 14 metros 75 cent. de frente por 56 metros 29 cent. de fondo, igual a 328 metros cuadrados, con árboles frutales y de adorno, con una buena casa de madera de 3 piezas, cerco y vereda a su frente. Base para la venta 3 \$ m/n el metro cuadrado.
Lote núm. 3.—Compuesto de 13 metros 85 cent. de frente por 56 metros 29 cent. de fondo, igual a 325 metros cuadrados, con un edificio compuesto de 5 piezas, un corredor, cocina, etc., caballeriza, una pieza de madera, árboles frutales y de adorno, cerco y vereda a su frente, tasado el todo con edificio por muerto y edificando a todo costo a 3 \$ m/n el metro cuadrado.
Lote núm. 4.—Compuesto de 17 metros 32 cent. de frente por 26 metros 29 cent. de fondo, igual a 374 metros cuadrados, con una magnífica casa con 9 piezas, 2 altos, comedor, árboles frutales y de adorno y demás comodidades, tasado a 4-50 \$ m/n el metro cuadrado, entrando el edificio por muerto.
Títulos de primer orden.
Por informes a nuestra casa, Bolivar núm. 7.
El comprador abonará el 10 o/o al firmar el boleto.

Adolfo BULLRICH Y CA.

RESUMEN DE REMATES A EFECTUARSE

OCTUBRE
1.—Muebles Chacabuco 171, a las 2.
2.—Una esquina Belgrano y Pichincha a las 4.
3.—Propiedad Laprida y Mansilla, base ps 6000 m/n, a las 3.
3.—24 lotes Lares, Centro America y Peña, a las 4.
3.—Finca Belgrano 1524, base ps 11,500 m/n, a las 4.
3.—4 lotes de terreno a una cuadra de la gran Avenida Alvear, entre 39 A, Coronel, 38 A y 41, a las 3.
3.—Lomas de Zamora, de 4 lote calle Laprida a media cuadra de la estación.
5.—Propiedad Libertad 488, base ps 12,000 m/n, a las 5.
7.—96 lotes de terrenos en Bahía Blanca, a las 2.
8.—Casa General Lavalle 49, base ps 35,000, a las 5.
10.—Quinta en Belgrano, base ps 6000 m/n, a las 3.
10.—Gran remate feria en la cabana Tapiales, propiedad del Austin de Elia, toros, vacas, ovejas, carneros y potrillos.

78-ALSINA-78

L. GARRAHAN Y HNO.,
CONSIGNATARIOS
DE
FRUTOS DEL PAIS.
ESCRITORIO:
180—SAN MARTIN—180

DR. WM. J. GALBRAITH

Has opened his studio of lawyer at No. 27 Calle Victoria. Office hours 11 to 5 daily.
m17 pm



CALIFORNIA

Luncheon Saloon

107-PIEDAD-107
FREE LUNCH

Cobblers, Cocktails, Juleps, Punches, Tom and Jerry, and all other American drinks prepared

Wines, Spirits, and Cigars of the best Brands

American Cooling Drinks, Ginger Ale, etc., India Pale Ale, Beer on Draught s7fto



A certain cure for hard or soft Corns, Bunions, Warts, and Moles. Effective without causing pain or soreness. It dries instantaneously and will not soil anything.
Price 30 and 50 cents per bottle.
Agency—
J. A. BENNET & CO.
195 Florida s9fto

Vaseline

Is now a favorite article, indispensable for family uses.

The following Toilet Articles are made from it:

Pomade Vaseline. The purest and best dressing for the hair extant.

Vaseline Cold Cream. Keeps the complexion smooth, soft, and clear.

Vaseline Camphor Ice. For the lips, pimples, blotches, etc.

Camphorated Vaseline. For Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, etc.

Sole Agent—
J. A. BENNET & CO.
195 Florida s9fto

ROUGH ON RATS

By using a 30 cent box of ROUGH ON RATS you can in two nights free your premises from Rats, Mice, etc.

Try it, and you will find it an excellent remedy.

Agency—
J. A. BENNET & CO.
195 Florida s9fto

Safe and Effective SHEEP-WASH

By using a 30 cent box of ROUGH ON RATS you can in two nights free your premises from Rats, Mice, etc.

Try it, and you will find it an excellent remedy.

Agency—
J. A. BENNET & CO.
195 Florida s9fto



SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY

FIDANZA & CO.

CORRALON 11 DE SETIEMBRE

V. CASARES E HIJOS

26-BALCARCE-26 s11pm

HERM. ALTGELT Y CIA.

CONSIGNATARIOS DE CEREALES

76-RECONQUISTA-76 BUENOS AIRES m11—pm

Familia que no consume

HESPERIDINA

debe consultarla con aquella que siempre tiene a mano

UNA BOTELLA

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

ES UNA NECESIDAD CASERA

21 años de éxito lo prueban.

M. S. BAGLEY y Ca.

H.D. WOODWELL,

MANUFACTURER OF Rubber Stamps AND

WOOD ENGRAVER.

Engravings of Buildings, Illustrated Books, Illustrated Papers, Headings for Papers, Carriages, Horses, etc.

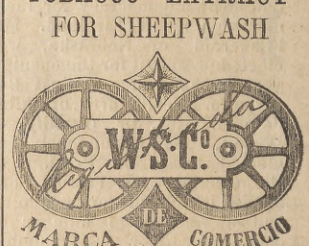
JOB PRINTING

Address Cards, Business Cards, Bill Heads, Circulars, Bank receipts Programmes, Invitations. All work neatly done and promptly executed.

140-Piedad-140

Between San Martin & Florida [BUENOS AIRES.

TOBACCO EXTRACT FOR SHEEPWASH



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

SOLD BY

W. SCHNEIDER WINDYCO

158-MAIPU-158 BUENOS AIRES a26 n26



NEWSPAPER AGENCY

'SOUTHERN CROSS' OFFICE, 336—CALLE FLORIDA—336

In view of the many complaints that are made to me by camp subscribers and others as to the irregular delivery of European and American Newspapers to which they have subscribed, I have resolved to establish at the Office of the Southern Cross a 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; but to secure a prompt dispatch it is requisite that those interested should send in their names and the titles of the papers they desire to have, together with the amount of subscription, on or before the 1st of next November.

MICHAEL DINNEEN a19-ft