

# THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

VOLUME XII, No. 39.

BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1886.

PRICE 20 cts.

PARRY & CO.

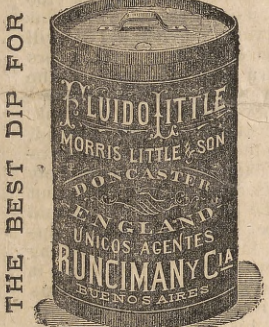
**TE FINO**  
IMPORTACION DIRECTA DE  
LA COSECHA NUEVA  
GARANTIDO SIEMPRE IGUAL

- 1 Patria, Portefa, Criolla
- 2 Erin-go Bragh, Argentina
- 3 Cerveza negra, marca Chanchito
- 4 Cerveza blanca, marca Nato
- 5 Ginebra lejitima, marca Chanchito
- 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 Boord's Old Tom, marca Gato
- 16 Extra fine Mild Holland, Monada
- 17 Heering's Cherry Cordial
- 18 Bass' Light Ale, 40 litre casks
- 19 Salsa Inglesa, Lea and Perrins
- 20 Chanchito hams and Bacon, Adamson
- 21 Cadbury's Chocolate and Creams
- 22 Keiller's Jams, and Caramelos
- 23 Erps' Homeopathic Cocoa
- 24 Rimmel's Genuine Crown 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)

au28pm

**FLUIDO LITTLE.**

BEWARE OF CLUMSY IMITATIONS  
OF THIS ORIGINAL FLUID DIP!



THE CURE OF SHEEP!

TRADE MARK, REGISTERED.

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

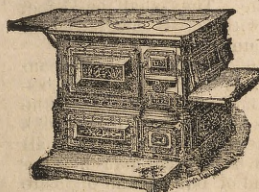
Sold in Drums of 5 and 10 Gallons.  
Do Casks of 40 do

**RUNCIMAN & CO.,**

73-CALLE PIEDAD-73  
no 1-pm



112 pm



**AMERICAN COOKING STOVES**  
Combining cleanliness and economy in  
cooking with great economy in fuel  
ENGLISH TILED AND PLAIN REGISTER  
GRATES, MANTELS, ETC.  
of latest designs. A large assortment of  
various styles and sizes to select from

DEPOSITO AMERICANO  
**CASSELLS, KING AND CO.**  
191-CALLE MAIPU-191  
BUENOS AIRES

pm

NOTES FROM THE SALADAS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Las Saladas.

October 4, 1886.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

Through motives of delicacy, which you can understand, I refrained, up to this, from commenting on the ruined Church of Suipacha, but now that one of your native contemporaries, *La Union*, of 25th September, has referred to the subject, I think I would be wanting in my duty as your correspondent if I did not lay the facts of the case before your readers. As many are already aware, this church was built by funds subscribed almost exclusively by Irish Catholics of the River Plate, and was intended by them to stand as a memorial of Irish Catholic piety. By some means, which I care not to enter into at present, the church passed from the possession of the Irish into that of the Government, thus coming under the control of the Municipal authorities of Suipacha. Under the kindly care of these gentlemen the whilom Irish Church fell into such a ruinous state that, at last, the respected Irish Chaplain, Father McNerney (who was also acting as CURA without receiving any recompense) was compelled to vacate the parochial house, and to close the church, fearing that the latter edifice would tumble down upon himself and his congregation. In such a state of affairs he was constrained to celebrate the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass in a barn located in the town. Now, when I mention that this barn has on several occasions been used as a public ball-room, and that probably it will again be patronised by the lovers of Terpsichorean art, your readers can judge of the suitability of the place as a temporary residence for the Adorable Son of God! Yet, as Revd. Father McNerney wished that the faithful should have an opportunity of participating in the benefits of the Jubilee, he had to choose between the ruined church and the barn. He, considering the safety of his congregation, chose the latter alternative, and so the Divine Mysteries had to be celebrated in this unsuitable place. This plain statement of facts speaks for itself; but let me remark that the powers that be, by their action, speak in effect, thus: "We can erect a city of palaces where, six short years ago, a howling wilderness existed; we can pay large sums to atheistical professors of colleges and schools to corrupt the innocent souls of youth; moreover, we can squander money with a lavish hand on boulevards, railways, opera-houses, parks, and public offices, but we can not, and will not, spend a paltry sum in repairing the humble House of Him who died on the Cross to save all mankind." And yet is not the Argentine Republic a Catholic country? and is not the Roman Catholic religion that of the State? I have a hazy and misty idea that there was such a statement in the modern geography that I learned long, long ago.

His many friends will be glad to learn that the Revd. Father McNerney is progressing favourably after his recent severe accident. From what I can learn, it appears that the reverend gentleman was proceeding from the town of Navarro on a mission to the camp, and while crossing the north bridge the horses got frightened and sulked and there was imminent danger of the coach upsetting. Father McNerney seeing the danger jumped out but, unfortunately, in doing so his foot got entangled in one of the wheels and he sustained a severe fracture of the ankle. He managed to reach the estancia "Talar," the residence of Mr. Cart, where he received every care and attention, and Dr. Livingstone was in prompt attendance on him. Under the skillful care of this gentleman he is making favourable progress towards recovery, and we hope soon to welcome back to his usual health and strength our beloved Irish priest, who has endeared himself to all by his unaffected piety, and his untiring zeal for the welfare of those placed under his care.

I am glad to be able to state that the late storm of the 20th ult. did very little harm to stock in the immediate vicinity of where I write. In Suipacha the Messrs. Duggan lost a large number of cattle that they were moving from one estancia to another. In the partidos of Chivilcoy, Viento y Cinco, and Saladillo, there were also losses.

The authorities of Navarro have just revised the registry of voters preparatory to the gubernatorial election. This was a much needed reform, as it is quite unparliamentary to have dead men's names handed in at the voting tables as if they were still in the living flesh, besides, it is rather unfair to the free and independent living voter to have his dead *confre* enjoying the sport of the elections here as well as in that country to which he has been borne.

Rumour has it that we are about to welcome that long-promised animal, the iron horse, to the loveliest village of the plain, Navarro (?) I doubt the arrival of this curiosity very much. Perhaps when the present generation are in that land "Where the trains, they cease from troubling; and the weary passenger can rest" the whistle of the locomotive may be heard startling the owls from the ruins of the Village of the Lake.

Having a wholesale fear of the depths of your waste-paper basket, I shall now lay down that mightier instrument than the sword.

I am, dear sir,  
Yours faithfully,

Dragan.

NEWS FROM SUIPACHA.

Suipacha.

October 4, 1886.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

It is a trite saying that, "It is a poor heart that never rejoices," and this little town, which is poor indeed, and seems doomed never to grow any larger, was in fête yesterday when the annual "funcion" took place in honor of Our Lady of the Rosary. The day being fine there was a pretty large demonstration of the native and foreign element of the population, it being difficult to decide which nationality predominated. Father Feeney arrived in Suipacha on the Sunday by train from Mercedes, and celebrated the holy sacrifice of the Mass. It is a pity his arrival was not more widely known, as, no doubt, many more of our countrymen would have been present, mass not having been celebrated here now since the 15th of August last. The "fondos" and "almaceneros," who are actuated more by mercenary considerations, seemed to awake from their slumbers, and made the most of the day. Every shop, from the largest "almacen" to the smallest "bolicho," had, by orders from the Municipality, its

colors waving in the breeze, the most conspicuous of which, from being the only one, was the "Stars and Stripes" that floated proudly over Mr. Webber's hotel. Never did the shop-keepers of Rome sigh more for the return of Pius IX., in 1848, than do the Suipacheros, for the arrival of some priest here, to reside in their midst.

Since Father McNerney met with an accident crossing the bridge of Navarro, we have been left almost in the cold. Father Feeney, taking his text from the Gospel of the day, impressed on the congregation the necessity of reciting the Rosary every night throughout the year, and proved the many blessings attached to this little act of devotion.

In the afternoon, the game of "sortija" commenced before a large concourse of people, and continued until dusk, there being a good band of music which played at intervals during the day. I was glad to see that, this year, awnings were erected in the plaza, which served to protect the fair sex from the strong rays of the sun, as well as their costly dresses from the dust. The "sortija" was succeeded by the usual display of fireworks, the day's amusement being wound up by several balls being given in grand style. In marked contrast to all the festivities of the day was the anomaly of some thirty Italians, two squares from the plaza, working away on the railway line, apparently unconscious of the day, or the respect due to it.

Turning attention from the town to camp matters, I may state that Thomas Farrelly of this partido, sold 250 fat capones at \$65 % each.

I regret to state that a third attempt was made, a few nights ago, not far from here, to upset the passenger train on the Western line. It was one of those diabolical acts that call for the law, with all its rigours, to punish the offender.

We ought to be thankful that we enjoy such an immunity from railway accidents in this country compared with the frightful catastrophes that frequently occur in the United States and England, and when any evil disposed person comes to disturb that order, and imperil our lives, it is to be hoped he will be made an example of. Some person, or persons, placed across the metals, about a league from Suipacha, a hard wooden sleeper, being one from a pile which lay close to the line. It was night, about eight o'clock, when the last train from Buenos Aires to Chivilcoy, glided out of Suipacha, and sped on at ten leagues an hour. Its lamp gleaming in the darkness, flashed its bright light on a dark object, when, immediately, the driver, ever on the *qui vive*, whistled, but the unknown moved not. A wilder, and louder shriek, and the locomotive was upon it! In another moment and some twenty passengers, men, women, and children, unconscious of any danger, might have been cast into that world from whence no traveller returns, or left with mutilated bodies, to endure a painful existence in this; but, fortunately, all escaped. The "murinica" did good service. The fell object of destruction was hurled from its path, and striking a "sauc" tree with such force that it was felled to the ground. Two police now patrol that part of the line, and "keep watch," until the night train passes. It is not known yet who placed the obstruction on the rails, but suspicion rests on some neighbours in the quintas who had horses killed by the train a few days previous. So it would appear, that passengers have

now, not alone to count on the dangers of animals on the line, but also on the vengeance of their owners.

Mr. Peter Murray's youngest child was attacked, a short time ago, by diphtheria. Dr. Strutt was immediately sent for, and by his prompt attention cured the boy, who, I am glad to say, is now convalescent. I cannot too strongly impress upon your readers the importance of sending promptly for medical assistance in cases of affections of the throat.

Some bitter complaints are made here by subscribers to the *Freeman's Journal*, who paid for a year in advance, and now don't receive it.

It rained here this Monday morning from 1 a.m. until 9 p.m.

I am, dear sir,

Yours very truly,  
S. P.

THE  
IRISH ORPHANAGE.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

I see by your issue of last week a report of a meeting of the so-called trustees (the Somnolent trustees, as one of their number, Mr. Carroll, very properly designates them) of the Irish Convent and Orphanage, and we are told, as a result, that the property is to be sold.

Why, may I ask, was this proposal disapproved of before by some of the members, as I am told it was suggested at a meeting held several months ago? But, like all other projects that countrymen in the camp, it was set under foot and fresh appeals were made for support from a people many of whom find it difficult to provide a biscuit for their families.

Now that this august committee have (seemingly by accident) fallen into the right track, I trust that the realisation of this scheme will not be tampered with by the clap-trap of any member of the so-called trustees, as there is no intelligent man but can see, and have long since seen, that a property worth (as the report says) 200,000 or 250,000 m/n, if properly managed would secure a far larger and a far more suitable accommodation for an orphanage elsewhere, besides leaving a balance, the interest of which would support it, and put an end to this everlasting demand upon poor camp people.

I am told this property belongs to the Irish people of this country, and, as an Irishman, I claim the right to speak when I see our interests neglected, as they have been hitherto by the trustees, and I hope soon to hear what progress will be made in this new departure, and I shall send you a line on it that may more directly refer to matters of the past and the present.

I remain, Dear sir,  
Yours respectfully,  
A Camp Man.

SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN  
MAILS.

London, Aug. 29.

General Buller's first report to the Government has caused a most profound sensation. The military bashaw styles the conduct of those who refuse to pay rent plunder, and on the other hand he asserts that the Orangemen are exercising a most odious tyranny. The soldiers refuse to lend themselves to do the work of bailiffs in expelling poor people from their homes.

The Irish Bishops assembled in Maynooth passed a vote of

thanks to Gladstone and protested against the falsehood of those who assert that the Catholics of Ireland would persecute the Protestants in case legislative independence were obtained.

*United Ireland* says that the refusal to pass Mr. Parnell's bill will cause great trouble in Ireland, and that all the power of England cannot recover the rents if the people refuse to pay them.

It is stated that Mr. Thomas O'Hanlon intends shortly to retire from the representation of East Cavan, in order to provide a seat in the House of Commons for Mr. T. M. Healy, who was ousted from the representation of South Derry at the general election by Mr. Thomas Lea.

A well-informed correspondent states that the pontifical letter establishing the Catholic Hierarchy in India will be published about the middle of this month.

Another extensive massacre of Christians has occurred in China, owing it is stated to the imprudence of the English and American Protestant missionaries.

In honor of M. Chevreul, the well-known French chemist, having attained his hundredth year, there was a grand fête on August 31st at the Natural History Museum and the Jardin des Plantes, Paris. A banquet at the Hotel de Ville and a torchlight procession through some leading thoroughfares concluded the day's proceedings.

At the Glasgow circuit court Lord Adair sentenced Gavin, a teller in a branch office in London of the Bank of Scotland, to 5 years' penal servitude for misapplying, amounting to £2,000.

Owing to the low freights and want of trade there are 34 steamers and 23 sailing vessels absolutely laid aside on the Clyde. They represent a tonnage of 42,181. Several of the ships are first-class, many have been idle for a month and some for two months past.

An earthquake of great severity was felt throughout the United States on Tuesday the 31st August. The movement was from north-east to south-west, and was felt in New York a few minutes after ten o'clock, when three shocks occurred in rapid succession. The earthquake was felt in 30 or more towns, but with most severity in Charleston and other places in South Carolina. In New York and other places the greatest excitement prevailed, people rushing from their houses for safety into the streets, and many remaining there the whole night. Charleston is a complete wreck, numbers of its largest buildings are totally destroyed, and its narrow streets are impassable owing to the fallen houses having blocked them with debris. In the city of Columbia, South Carolina, every building was shaken, and there were 15 distinct earthquake shocks. The loss of life in Charleston is very considerable.

THE  
IRISH PARLIAMENTARY FUND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS, &c.

	\$ m/n
Previously acknowledged	172:37
Patrick Magrath (Bragado)	2:00
John Magrath do.	2:00
Total	\$176:37

There are now strong hopes that the tunnel between Donaghadee in Ireland and Portpatrick in Scotland will be carried out. The distance is only 24 miles. The greatest depth of sea is about 780 feet, and it is intended to build the tunnel 200 feet below the deepest point.

SHORT'S BAR

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

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 &amp; CO.,

203 Rivadavia 203.

ARGENTINE BEEF.

Just now speculation is rife with reference to the export of our meat. The sale of frozen meat, especially mutton, in the English market is already a successful business. Beef is begun to be exported, and we have no doubt that the result will finally be the same as with mutton. Interested parties in the countries where our meat is exported speak of the industry disparagingly and try by every means to bring discredit upon it. It was thus they acted when we commenced to export mutton some three years ago. The carcass was too small; it was too fat or too thin; it was, in fact, an inferior sort of article almost unfit for use. Persons were even found to re-echo these sentiments in this country; nevertheless we persevered, and our mutton is now carrying a high price in the London market. It is true that we can, and ought to export meat of better quality, and this may be done by simply following a certain system in fattening our winter cattle. We may, for example, take care that animals shall not travel too long a distance to be killed immediately after their arrival. Even the brute beast has its own feelings, and days after the animal has been removed from its usual pasture the meat is in worse condition than for some time afterwards. The reason is because in the beginning the animals are very sad and afflicted, so to say, but they soon forget their home. Leaving this question aside, we may say that cattle should not be forced to travel more than five leagues per day, and they should be allowed to eat and drink at the proper time. It would, therefore, be wise for those who have estancias outside to drive their cattle to some place in the neighborhood of the slaughter-house. In these inside farms they become very gentle and they are then easily driven to the shambles. It is supposed that animals brought by railways are in good condition, but we must not forget that such a strange method of transfer produces an extraordinary effect on the animals so as to alter their blood and that they frequently suffer contusions and ill-treatment in the railway wagons. Even these animals should be kept quiet some days before being killed. It is only those that have been thus prepared that yield meat of a good quality. In this, as in other countries arrangements should be made by which cattle may be sold for winter feeding inside. This may be done with natural grasses, or, in case of necessity, artificial storage, for which purpose the farmer should lay in a good store of alfalfa. The winter feeder should also take care to have a close row of trees planted for the protection of the animals against the bad weather. These precautions should be taken whether the meat is intended for preservation or for immediate use. With regard to the export of live animals they must be trained and taught to feed in a stall. In our present disorganized condition it is difficult to do this. Farming work must become more general, and we can only succeed when every chacarero and every grazier will

find it their interest to keep tame cattle. The chemical means of preserving meat have hitherto given very bad results. Sometimes the ingredients used are hurtful, sometimes they are insufficient for the preservation of the article in large quantities and for a long time. Freezing is therefore the most practicable means of disposing of our beef at present. By this means we can transport our meat to any market where it is most wanted. Nor in this should we wait for Government to aid us. There are already 4 different freezing establishments in the country and Mr. Nelson is about to open another in Zarate, from which he will export a large quantity of meat to the London market.

## THE NEW PORT.

In a Cabinet meeting, held on Thursday, a decree was signed fixing the unitary prices of the various works and settling all questions pending between the Government and Sr. Madero, and the works will be commenced within six months by the constructors Thomas Walker and Co. The Custom House stores will have a capacity of 88,000 cubic metres and are estimated to cost \$825,725. The total cost of the works is fixed at \$19,797,217, to be reduced to \$19,473,825 if the Government should decide that certain works shall not be constructed. The above sums include the contractor's commission of 7 1/2 o/o, and monthly certificates will be given for the works executed, bearing 6 per cent interest. The existing moles will have to be removed after six months' notice from the contractor to that effect.

The port will be protected by a sea wall, 5000 metres in length, running in a straight line from the Boca to a point opposite the Gas Factory, and then turning towards the shore. The northern end of this wall will be in the Inner Roads at about 600 metres from the wall of the Catalinas; it will be 900 metres from the Custom House and 1200 metres from the Casa Amarilla. The inner side of the docks will be parallel to the coast. There will be four large docks, surrounded by solid walls and excavated to the depth of 24 feet 5 inches below the level of the ordinary tides. Each of them will be 160 metres in width, three of them being 570 metres in length. They will be connected with others by a canal 80 metres in length by 20 in width. There will be a *dársena* or entrance dock at each end of the line of docks. That at the south will be 600 metres in length and 6 1/2 metres in depth, with woden moles on the shore side. That at the north will have 2 wooden moles 100 metres in length. The *riachuelo* channel will be extended to the entrance of the south *dársena* by a canal 80 metres wide and 6 1/2 metres deep. There will be another canal 20 metres in length from the extreme north of the port into deep water, having a south-east direction. This will be 100 metres in width at the bottom and join an entrance of the same width on the east side of the northern *dársena*. The distance from the interior wall of the *dársena* will be opposite Calle Garay; dock No. 1 will be comprised between that street and *Estados Unidos*; dock No. 2 between *Estados Unidos* and *Belgrano*; dock No. 3 between *Belgrano* and *Piedad*; dock No. 4 between *Piedad* and *General Viamonte*. The extreme south of the north *dársena* will correspond closely to the line of extension of Calle Cordoba. The south *dársena* is to be completed in 2 years, dock No. 1 in 2 1/4 years, the outer sea wall in 3 years, dock No. 2 in 2 1/4 years, the north canal is to be excavated to half its depth in 4 1/2 years and the remainder in 6 1/2 years, the north *dársena* in 4 1/4 years, dock No. 4 in 5 1/4 years, the remaining works in 6 1/2 years. In addition to the above works there will be Custom-house stores, railways, machinery for loading and discharging vessels, movable bridges and cranes, and machinery for working the same, etc., etc.—*The Herald*.

## NOTES FROM IRELAND.

Dublin, Sept. 4.

If the so-called Loyalists ever really cherished the illusion that the Liberal party must regard the fate of the Home Rule movement as finally sealed by the verdict given at the elections it should be effectually dispelled, not less by the speeches of the Opposition during the debate on the address than by Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet. «The cause of Irish self-government lives and moves,» says Mr. Gladstone. «It will arise as a wounded warrior sometimes arises on the field of battle, and stabs to the heart some soldier of the victorious army who has been exulting over him.» The advocates of Home Rule are fully alive to the fact that it is only by repeated movements that deep impressions are produced on the public mind. They remember that it took many, many years to convince the English nation that the persecution of Catholics could never benefit the persecutors, and that, in the case of the slave trade, thirty years were spent in discussion before a senate of enlightened Christians could be induced to act on the conviction that man-stealing, torture, and murder could never be lawful or expedient.

Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet disposes of the absurd assertion that his adoption of Parnellite principles was due to a sudden and wonderful conversion, and to a resolve to make a leap in the dark, no matter at what cost, with the view of winning the favor of the masses. The ex-Premier's language and conduct simply followed the several stages by which the question was brought into a state of ripeness for political legislation, and so far back as five years ago Mr. Gladstone convinced himself that the concession of Home Rule would not imply separation. The pamphlet introduces an important modification in the Irish policy of the Liberal party. The landlords are informed that for them the sands have run down in the glass; the country will not again be asked by the Liberal leader to approve a land purchase scheme as an inseparable adjunct of the Home Rule Bill. This announcement of the ex-Prime Minister will, we may safely assume, disarm the hostility of many enemies of his Irish policy.

The result of the debate on the amendment to the Queen's speech is not discouraging to the Irish leaders. A hundred and eighty-one votes for an Irish Amendment, as many English members speaking in favour of it as Irish members! One has to look back to the old fighting times of the Irish vanguard in the Parliament before last to begin to appreciate the change—to the time when thirty-five votes on the Irish side of an Irish question was a big division, when the little band of patriots were the Pariahs of the House, their hand against every man and every man's hand against them; when the Press of England and Scotland held them up to daily execration, and when they fought their travelling struggle against dismaying odds, slandered, derided, misunderstood.

Land League methods are rapidly extending in Wales in connection with the disestablishment agitation. At Llanarmon the non-conformists are resisting payments to the Vicar, the Rev. Evan Evans, and a number of sales have already taken place. The whole of 45 farmers, upon whom distraints have been served, have determined not to pay unless under compulsion. In Denbigh 150 farmers have signed a declaration to hold out against the parsons in a similar manner. The manifestoes issued by the farmers declare that of the population of 1,500,000 which Wales possesses, at least 1,000,000 are dissenters and only 300,000 of the Established Church. The struggle is developing in seriousness, and the fact of the Welsh having justice on their side, as well as the numbers and determination, argues largely for the assumption that they will soon compel the Legislature to intervene to protect them from an impost which is unfair and inequitable.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin has taken the initiative in a benevolent and praiseworthy undertaking, the establishment of a Catholic Working Boys' Home in Dublin, in furtherance of which a public meeting convened by his Lordship has been held. The newsboys and other stray waifs who swarm in the streets of the Irish metropolis will have a much needed shelter, as they have been hitherto more or less neglected. Lord Brabazon, in a letter expressive of warm approval of the project, says: «It is only through the children that we can hope to effect any permanent improvement in the condition of the poorer population of the city, and I hail with the liveliest satisfaction the announcement of your Lordship's enlightened and benevolent action, which I trust may meet with energetic support at the hands of the citizens of Dublin.»

The Most Rev. Dr. Walsh had something to say on the land question in Finglas, where he had gone to administer the Sacrament of Confirmation. Addressing the tenants, he told them that they were, no Communists as their enemies would ignorantly and maliciously proclaim them to be, but that they were struggling against what was little better than Communism, since they were striving might and main to save their little shreds of property from the usurpation and confiscation of those who would wrest it from them. His Grace's closing remarks were very impressive, and he promised those present that if they would keep in the paths of justice he would speak to them at the next Episcopal visitation words of triumphant congratulation for having helped towards closing the «long struggle of 700 years in a glorious and a lasting, because a peaceful victory.» The Archbishop's definition of the land question is certain to become proverbial: «It is no political question: it is purely and simply a commercial question—whether between landlords and tenants, or between sellers and purchasers—is neither more nor less than this, to fix the fair and just price or money value of the land. The tenants are willing to pay for it, and to pay for it at its full value.»

The evictor has gone a long way to expatriate the bone and muscle of Ireland, but the success of the hurling and football tournament witnessed in Cork Park, recently, points out that he has only partially succeeded in his task. The manly, bracing game of hurling as has been played by the youth of the country for many years, notwithstanding the hostile efforts made from time to time to crush them and it out of existence, was a magnetic attraction which drew at least 25,000 people to the park to watch the friendly contest between Cork and Tipperary. No effeminate game is it or dull; with every limb and sense on the alert, it is a pastime which deservedly is popular with Irishmen. The enthusiasm of the thousands of old and young who congregated in the race-course knew no bounds. Their excitement was such, and so thoroughly interested in the game were they that it was almost a herculean task to keep them outside the hurling area. The revival of hurling and kindred amusements is a mission which the Gaelic Athletic Association has made especially its own, and there is no one but will wish it the full meed of success that such an undertaking deserves. Hostility, some of it open and some of it concealed, and therefore more venomous, has been preached against this popular association and its objects; but despite all this it must succeed. It has, what is wanting to its opponents, the support and sympathy of the people.

A brief but ominous notification appears in the *Daily Express*. It is to the effect that the office of private secretary to the Lord Lieutenant has been given to a Mr. Mulhall. The claims of this gentleman to the post seem to consist entirely of the fact that he was a prominent official in the London offices of the I.L.P.U. This little appoint-

ment establishes a delicate connection between the great mendacity organisation and her Majesty's Government *pro tem*.

## FOREIGN NOTES.

A writer in the *New York Sun* calls attention to the serious danger which menaces California in the prospect which seems to exist of the drying up, at no very distant period, of the rivers in that State. The reservoirs from which the streams are supplied the great forests of coniferous trees that cover the mountains, where, in winter, an immense precipitation of snow accumulates. This snow, gradually melting, is the only source from which the rivers draw their water in the summer months, for during the heated term there is no rainfall. But now these natural storage basins are threatened with total destruction. The forests are being gotten rid of by burning, and from any mountain-top an hundred fires may be seen eating their way through the primeval wood, while countless herds of cattle and sheep stamp out and gnaw away every bush and young tree along the whole length of the Sierras. When the forests are gone the streams will become merely spring torrents, and California will be a desert. The writer thinks that in the not distant future, through the agency of fire, the whole of western America is likely to become uninhabitable, and that the population of that portion of the Continent may eventually be driven back into the Mississippi Valley and the territory adjacent to the Atlantic seaboard.

Mr. George Moore, son of the lamented George Henry Moore, M.P. for Galway, has begun a series of remarkable letters upon Ireland in the columns of the *Paris Figaro*. Mr. Moore has been boycotted in England by the Lord of the Admiralty Smith, who is owner of all the railroad bookstalls in Great Britain. Smith would not allow one of Moore's books to be sold; and he has literally driven him out of the British literary field. Fortunately for Mr. Moore, he writes in French as well as in English, and henceforth he will only publish in Paris. In his first letter to *Figaro*, he says:—

«In Ireland the direct and brutal passage of money from the hard hands of the peasant into the delicate hands of the land-proprietor reeks terribly of slavery. In England the proprietor builds and keeps up the farm. In Ireland, he does nothing, absolutely nothing. He abandons the bare land to the peasant, sends his agent to collect the half of the annual return; in a word, he leaves it to the peasant to support him in ease and luxury. . . . But suddenly, yes, quite suddenly, the scales have fallen from the eyes of the people, and the people have resolved to rid themselves of this plague-spot. . . . And this plague-spot is visible to all eyes—in the heart of the city as in the most elegant suburbs.»

Queen Victoria's dislike for Gladstone, says the *St. Stephen's Gazette*, dates back to the time when she hesitated about signing the Irish Church establishment bill. «But, madame, you must, sign,» said Mr. Gladstone. The Queen indignantly rejoined: «Sir, do you know who I am?» «Yes, madame,» responded Mr. Gladstone, «the Queen of England.» But does Your Majesty know who I am? I am the people of England.» Mr. Gladstone is still the people in the sense in which he used the term. He is the representative of the most advanced popular thought in England.

Every day the anti-Christian spirit is becoming more flagrantly aggressive among the municipal and other governing bodies in France. The crucifix has been removed from the schools wherein are educated the rising generation of the country, and now the spirit of atheism is to be displayed even in the resting-places for the dead. A new cemetery is to be opened in a few weeks in Paris, and the ground will be planted with trees, to

hide, so far as possible, the tombs and monuments. The cemetery will have no chapel. A «reception building» has been constructed where the minister of whatever religion the dead professed will receive the coffin, where the friends will assemble, and where the last rites will be performed and the funeral discourse pronounced. The facade of this building will contain no cross, and no sacred inscription will be read upon its portals. How long will France have to suffer outrages against the religious feelings of the people!

Mr. Ward-Beecher, in private letters to some of his Plymouth Church friends, expresses the opinion he has formed on England:—«He is amazed at the great change that has taken place in English public sentiment since his last visit there a few years ago. He thinks, as far as his observation goes, that they are more democratic to-day than are the United States, and that their progress towards Republicanism is phenomenally swift. Nothing is more certain, he thinks, than that the Church will be disestablished within the next decade, and that after that the House of Lords will have to go, as a piece of old furniture for which modern England has no further use. As for the Crown, as long as the Queen lives no Englishman will listen to anything that threatens to make a breach in that direction; but after Victoria the «deluge.» American influence is also visible in many ways. For that matter, it is sometimes difficult in social and ecclesiastical affairs to realise that he is three thousand miles away from Brooklyn Heights.»

M. Michel Eugene Chevreul, a distinguished French chemist, and a Catholic whose devotion to the interests of the Church has always been earnest and practical, attained the age of 100 years, and was feted by his countrymen on Aug. 31. It will be interesting to total abstainers to learn that throughout the course of his long life M. Chevreul never tasted strong drink. His abstinence is not, indeed, due to the conviction that intoxicating liquor, even moderately used, is injurious to health, but it is the result of constitutional distaste. From his infancy upwards the very smell of strong drink would make him sick. It is probable—and he himself considers it more than a probability—that his abstemiousness has promoted his longevity.

## ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The following rules for football have been adopted by the Irish National Athletic Associations, and will be interesting to some of our young friends in this country:

1. There shall not be less than 14 or more than 21 players a side.
2. There shall be two umpires and a referee. Where the umpires disagree the referee's decision shall be final.
3. The ground shall be at least 120 yards long by 80 in breadth, and properly marked by boundary lines. Boundary lines must be at least 5 yards from fences.
4. The goal posts shall stand at each end in the centre of the goal line. They shall be 15 feet apart, with a cross bar 8 feet from the ground.
5. The captains of each team shall toss for choice of sides before commencing play, and the players shall stand in two ranks opposite each other until the ball is thrown up, each man holding the hand of one of the opposite side.
6. Pushing or tripping from behind, holding from behind, or butting with the head, shall be deemed foul, and the player so offending shall be ordered to stand aside, and may not afterwards take part in the match, nor can his side substitute another man.
7. The time of actual play shall be one hour. Sides to be changed only at half time.
8. The match shall be decided by the greater number of goals. If no goal be kicked the match

shall be deemed a draw. A goal is when the ball is kicked through the goal posts under the cross bar.

9. When the ball is kicked over the side line it shall be thrown back by a player of the opposite side to him who kicked it over. If kicked over the goal line by a player of the other side, the goal keeper whose line it crosses shall have a free kick. No player of the other side to approach nearer than 25 yards of him until the ball is kicked.

10. The umpires and referee shall have during the match full power to disqualify any player, or order him to stand aside, and discontinue play, for any act which they may consider unfair, as set out in Rule 6.

No nails or iron tips allowed on the boots. (Strips of leather fastened on the soles will prevent slipping.)

The dress for hurling and football to be knee-breeches and stockings, and boots or shoes.

It would be well if each player was provided with two jerseys, one white and the other some dark color. The colors of his club should be worn on each. Then when a match was made it could be decided the colors each side should wear.

#### FRUIT IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The Argentine Republic has a great capacity for fruit growing. In Tucuman and Corrientes the orange might be grown to perfection if their cultivation was attended to. The Tucuman orange is a fine fruit, and would command a ready sale in Buenos Aires and Rosario. In the mountains of Cordoba the apple grows very well, but we rarely see any in our markets. Peaches ought to be as abundant and as good as in New Jersey, yet they are dear and inferior. Grapes should be so plentiful that every child should breakfast with a bunch and a hunch of bread; but both bread and grapes are expensive. Paraguay is the country that has taken advantage of the growing hunger for fruit, and her forests of orange trees are supplying our markets while Tucuman and Corrientes do not make an effort to compete. We hope however that the Club Industrial will not take this as a hint to ask for a prohibitive duty on Paraguayan oranges to protect 'native industry.' They are quite capable of it.

But it must be said we are improving. Fifteen years ago the only fruits in our markets were water and musk melons. The Italians have done, and are doing, much to satisfy our craving for all kinds of fruit.—*The Rosario Observer.*

#### A CLOUD OF BUTTERFLIES.

One of the most beautiful sights in the world is the annual migration of butterflies across the Isthmus of Panama. Where they come from or whither they go no one knows, and though many distinguished naturalists have attempted to solve the problem it is still as strange a mystery as it was to the first European traveler who observed it. Towards the end of June a few scattered specimens are discovered flitting out to sea, and as the days go by the numbers increase until, about the 14th or 15th of July, the sky is almost obscured by myriads of these frail insects. Viewed from a distance, or through a telescope, the spectacle is indescribably wonderful. As the sun shines on the millions of swiftly-fluttering wings the result is a glittering and pulsating haze of golden green. When the wind drives them to the earth they can be caught in handfuls. Swallows and flycatchers single out the largest and chase them often for miles. On being examined, the butterfly is found to be of the beautiful *Urania Leilus* species. Its wings are of velvety black and bronze and golden green. Occasionally it is seen to settle on branches of trees and flowers before leaving land altogether. But in spite of the most active exertions of naturalists, the origin and destination of the insects are absolutely unknown.

## 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 only

WHOLESALE DEPOSIT  
**191-MAIPU-191**  
**CASSELLS, KING, AND CO.**  
fr9-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 Miércoles... " Jupiter  
Los Jueves... " Olimpo  
Los Sabados... " Saturno  
Los Domingos... " Silex

PARA EL SALTO Y ESCALAS A LAS 10 A.M.  
Balizas interiores  
Los Martes... Vapor Saturno  
Los Miércoles... " Silex  
Los Jueves... " Cosmos  
Los Sabados... " Jupiter  
Los Domingos... " Olimpo  
SALIDAS PARA BAHIA BLANCA Y PATAGONES

Salida el 12 de cada mes el vapor nacional  
**MÉRCURIO**  
De la Boca del Riachuelo a las 12 del día  
Recibe carga, encomiendas y pasajeros  
**CARRERA DEL PARANA**  
Hasta SANTA FE  
Haciendo 3 viajes directos semanales con los vapores

**PINGO Y VILLA DEL SALTO**  
SALIDAS: Martes, Jueves y Sabados  
Para San Pedro, Las Hermanas, Rosario, Diamante, Parana, y Santa 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 Meteorito salen a las 12 por San Fernando y 2.45 por Campana. La carga se recibe a vispera de la salida en las Estaciones Retiro.

**CARRERA COSTA SUD**  
Para Bahia Blanca y Patagones, gran rebaja de Precios, vapor nacional Mercurio saldra de la Boca el 12 de cada mes—La agencia se encarga del embarque y des embarque de carga, asi como despachos de Aduana.  
Comunicacion con el Teléfono Gower-Bell y Pan telefono.

**PEDRO RISSO, Agente**  
Reconquista y Cuyo

### LA VELOCE NAVIGAZIONE ITALIANA

Linea postale commerciale colli America Meridionale

El rapido vapor Italiano  
**NAPOLI**  
Salda de la Boca el 5 Octubre  
PARA  
**MONTEVIDEO, SAN VICENTE, GENOVA Y NAPOLES**

El rapido Vapor Italiano  
**TIBET**  
Salda de la Boca 25 de Octubre  
PARA  
**MARSILLA, GENOVA, Y NAPOLES.**

Gran rebaja de precios se dan boletos de Genova y Napoles al intimo precio de \$45 papel.

Por mas informes ocurrir a  
**P. CHRISTOPHERSEN**  
En Buenos Aires—Piedad 98  
En Montevideo—Piedras 144  
m4-pm

### 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.				No-t.				ESTACIONES		No-t.				Exp.			
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	Sal. 7.00	7.10	7.20	7.30	7.40	7.50	8.00	8.10	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20				
Belgrano	Sal. 7.10	7.20	7.30	7.40	7.50	8.00	8.10	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30				
Parque 3 de Febr.	Sal. 7.20	7.30	7.40	7.50	8.00	8.10	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40				
Belgrano	Sal. 7.30	7.40	7.50	8.00	8.10	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50				
San Martin	Lieg. 7.40	7.50	8.00	8.10	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00				
San Nicolas	Lieg. 7.50	8.00	8.10	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10				
Bancalari	Lieg. 8.00	8.10	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20				
Paderno	Lieg. 8.10	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30				
Benavidez	Lieg. 8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40				
Escobar	Lieg. 8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50				
Rio Lujan	Lieg. 8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00				
Campana	Lieg. 8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10				
Zarate	Id. Sal. 9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20				
Lima	Id. Sal. 9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30				
Baradero	Lieg. 9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40				
San Carlos	Lieg. 9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50				
Tala	Id. Sal. 9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50	12.00				
Baradero	Lieg. 9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10				
San Carlos	Lieg. 10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.20				
Tala	Id. Sal. 10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.20	12.30				
San Pedro	Lieg. 10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.20	12.30	12.40				
San Juan	Lieg. 10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.20	12.30	12.40	12.50				
El Paraiso	Lieg. 10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.20	12.30	12.40	12.50	13.00				
Campana	Lieg. 10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.20	12.30	12.40	12.50	13.00	13.10				
San Carlos	Lieg. 11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.20	12.30	12.40	12.50	13.00	13.10	13.20				
San Nicolas	Lieg. 11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.20	12.30	12.40	12.50	13.00	13.10	13.20	13.30				
San Juan	Lieg. 11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.20	12.30	12.40	12.50	13.00	13.10	13.20	13.30	13.40				
San Carlos	Lieg. 11.30	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.20	12.30	12.40	12.50	13.00	13.10	13.20	13.30	13.40	13.50				
San Pedro	Lieg. 11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.20	12.30	12.40	12.50	13.00	13.10	13.20	13.30	13.40	13.50	14.00				
Campana	Lieg. 11.50	12.00	12.10	12.20	12.30	12.40	12.50	13.00	13.10	13.20	13.30	13.40	13.50	14.00	14.10				
San Carlos	Lieg. 12.00	12.10	12.20	12.30	12.40	12.50	13.00	13.10	13.20	13.30	13.40	13.50	14.00	14.10	14.20				
San Nicolas	Lieg. 12.10	12.20	12.30	12.40	12.50	13.00	13.10	13.20	13.30	13.40	13.50	14.00	14.10	14.20	14.30				
San Juan	Lieg. 12.20	12.30	12.40	12.50	13.00	13.10	13.20	13.30	13.40	13.50	14.00	14.10	14.20	14.30	14.40				
San Carlos	Lieg. 12.30	12.40	12.50	13.00	13.10	13.20	13.30	13.40	13.50	14.00	14.10	14.20	14.30	14.40	14.50				
San Pedro	Lieg. 12.40	12.50	13.00	13.10	13.20	13.30	13.40	13.50	14.00	14.10	14.20	14.30	14.40	14.50	15.00				
Campana	Lieg. 12.50	13.00	13.10	13.20	13.30	13.40	13.50	14.00	14.10	14.20	14.30	14.40	14.50	15.00	15.10				
San Carlos	Lieg. 13.00	13.10	13.20	13.30	13.40	13.50	14.00	14.10	14.20	14.30	14.40	14.50	15.00	15.10	15.20				
San Nicolas	Lieg. 13.10	13.20	13.30	13.40	13.50	14.00	14.10	14.20	14.30	14.40	14.50	15.00	15.10	15.20	15.30				
San Juan	Lieg. 13.20	13.30	13.40	13.50	14.00	14.10	14.20	14.30	14.40	14.50	15.00	15.10	15.20	15.30	15.40				
San Carlos	Lieg. 13.30	13.40	13.50	14.00	14.10	14.20	14.30	14.40	14.50	15.00	15.10	15.20	15.30	15.40	15.50				
San Pedro	Lieg. 13.40	13.50	14.00	14.10	14.20	14.30	14.40	14.50	15.00	15.10	15.20	15.30	15.40	15.50	16.00				
Campana	Lieg. 13.50	14.00	14.10	14.20	14.30	14.40	14.50	15.00	15.10	15.20	15.30	15.40	15.50	16.00	16.10				
San Carlos	Lieg. 14.00	14.10	14.20	14.30	14.40	14.50	15.00	15.10	15.20	15.30	15.40	15.50	16.00	16.10	16.20				
San Nicolas	Lieg. 14.10	14.20	14.30	14.40	14.50	15.00	15.10	15.20	15.30	15.40	15.50	16.00	16.10	16.20	16.30				
San Juan	Lieg. 14.20	14.30	14.40	14.50	15.00	15.10	15.20	15.30	15.40	15.50	16.00	16.10	16.20	16.30	16.40				
San Carlos	Lieg. 14.30	14.40	14.50	15.00	15.10	15.20	15.30	15.40	15.50	16.00	16.10	16.20	16.30	16.40	16.50				
San Pedro	Lieg. 14.40	14.50	15.00	15.10	15.20	15.30	15.40	15.50	16.00	16.10	16.20	16.30	16.40	16.50	17.00				
Campana	Lieg. 14.50	15.00	15.10	15.20	15.30	15.40	15.50	16.00	16.10	16.20	16.30	16.40	16.50	17.00	17.10				
San Carlos	Lieg. 15.00	15.10	15.20	15.30	15.40	15.50	16.00	16.10	16.20	16.30	16.40	16.50	17.00	17.10	17.20				
San Nicolas	Lieg. 15.10	15.20	15.30	15.40	15.50	16.00	16.10	16.20	16.30	16.40	16.50	17.00	17.10	17.20	17.30				
San Juan	Lieg. 15.20	15.30	15.40	15.50	16.00	16.10	16.20	16.30	16.40	16.50	17.00	17.10	17.20	17.30	17.40				
San Carlos	Lieg. 15.30	15.40	15.50	16.00	16.10	16.20	16.30	16.40	16.50	17.00	17.10	17.20	17.30	17.40	17.50				
San Pedro	Lieg. 15.40	15.50	16.00	16.10	16.20	16.30	16.40	16.50	17.00	17.10	17.20	17.30	17.40	17.50	18.00				
Campana	Lieg. 15.50	16.00	16.10	16.20	16.30	16.40	16.50	17.00	17.10	17.20	17.30	17.40	17.50	18.00	18.10				
San Carlos	Lieg. 16.00	16.10	16.20	16.30	16.40	16.50	17.00	17.10	17.20	17.30	17.40	17.50	18.00	18.10	18.20				
San Nicolas	Lieg. 16.10	16.20	16.30	16.40	16.50	17.00	17.10	17.20	17.30	17.40	17.50	18.00	18.10	18.20	18.30				
San Juan	Lieg. 16.20	16.30	16.40	16.50	17.00	17.10	17.20	17.30	17.40	17.50	18.00	18.10	18.20	18.30	18.40				
San Carlos	Lieg. 16.30	16.40	16.50	17.00	17.10	17.20	17.30	17.40	17.50	18.00	18.10	18.20	18.30	18.40	18.50				
San Pedro	Lieg. 16.40	16.50	17.00	17.10	17.20	17.30	17.40	17.50	18.00	18.10	18.20	18.30	18.40	18.50	19.00				
Campana	Lieg. 16.50	17.00	17.10	17.20	17.30	17.40	17.50	18.00	18.10	18.20	18.30	18.40	18.50	19.00	19.10				
San Carlos	Lieg. 17.00	17.10	17.20	17.30	17.40	17.50	18.00	18.10	18.20	18.30	18.40	18.50	19.00	19.10	19.20				
San Nicolas	Lieg. 17.10	17.20	17.30	17.40	17.50	18.00	18.10	18.20	18.30	18.40	18.50	19.00	19.10	19.20	19.30				
San Juan	Lieg. 17.20	17.30	17.40	17.50	18.00	18.10	18.20	18.30	18.40	18.50	19.00	19.10	19.20	19.30	19.40				
San Carlos	Lieg. 17.30	17.40	17.50	18.00	18.10	18.20	18.30	18.40	18.50	19.00	19.10	19.20	19.30	19.40	19.50				
San Pedro	Lieg. 17.40	17.50	18.00	18.10	18.20	18.30	18.40	18.50	19.00	19.10	19.20	19.30	19.40	19.50	20.00				
Campana	Lieg. 17.50	18.00	18.10	18.20	18.30	18.40	18.50	19.00	19.10	19.20	19.30	19.40	19.50	20.00	20.10				
San Carlos	Lieg. 18.00	18.10	18.20	18.30	18.40	18.50	19.00	19.10	19.20	19.30	19.40	19.50	20.00	20.10	20.20				
San Nicolas	Lieg. 18.10	18.20	18.30	18.40	18.50	19.00	19.10	19.20	19.30	19.40	19.50	20.00	20.10	20.20	20.30				
San Juan	Lieg. 18.20	18.30	18.40	18.50	19.00	19.10	19.20	19.30	19.40	19.50	20.00	20.10	20.20	20.30	20.40				
San Carlos	Lieg. 18.30	18.40	18.50	19.00	19.10	19.20	19.30	19.40	19.50	20.00	20.10	20.20	20.30	20.40	20.50				
San Pedro	Lieg. 18.40	18.50	19.00	19.10	19.20	19.30	19.40	19.50	20.00	20.10	20.20	20.30	20.40	20.50	21.00				
Campana	Lieg. 18.50	19.00	19.10	19.20	19.30	19.40	19.50	20.00	20.10	20.20	20.30	20.40	20.50	21.00	21.10				
San Carlos	Lieg. 19.00	19.10	19.20	19.30	19.40	19.50	20.00	20.10	20.20	20.30	20.40	20.50	21.00	21.10	21.20				
San Nicolas	Lieg. 19.10	19.20	19.30	19.40	19.50	20.00	20.10	20.20	20.30	20.40	20.50	21.00	21.10	21.20	21.30				
San Juan	Lieg. 19.20	19.30	19.40	19.50	20.00	20.10	20.20	20.30	20.40	20.50	21.00	21.10	21.20	21.30	21.40				
San Carlos	Lieg.																		

## 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  
**SAMUEL BOOTE**  
193-CALLE CUYO-193  
Any style of Picture Frame Made to Order  
FINE ENGRAVINGS AND OLEOGRAPHS  
OIL AND WATER COLORS  
Photographic Views taken of ESTANCIAS, QUINTAS, ETC.  
j1pm

**EUROPEAN PERIODICALS DEWEY & CO.**

179-PIEDAD-179  
NEAR THE CORNER OF FLORIDA

largest stock in South America in English, Irish and Scotch

Newspapers AND Periodicals

A constant supply of all the most interesting Weeklies and Monthlies on sale by single copies. Subscriptions received for all European and American publications.  
j1pm

**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.**  
491 MAIPU, BENOS AIRES  
a27m27

**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

**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

**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

**L. GARRAHAN Y HNO., CONSIGNATARIOS**

DE FRUTOS DEL PAIS. ESCRITORIO: 180-SAN MARTIN-180

**ALFREDO J. DECK**  
SUCEOR DE D. DIEGO ANDERSON  
FABRICA DE ATAHEDES Y SERVICIO FUNEBRE DE TODAS CLASES  
141-GENERAL LAVALLE-143  
Telefono Gower-Bell No. 471  
jy34-pm

**PUBLIC SURVEYOR**

**FEDERICO C. DE MEYRELLES**  
with a long practise and the best references, offers his personal services to the general, assuring careful and active work.  
Besides, no payment will be demanded before all be duly unshed and judicially approved. English spoken. Office, Artes 626.  
a40 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  
iu19pm

**PATRICK HAM**  
WOOL & PRODUCE BROKER

176-SAN MARTIN-176  
m26pm

**BRIDGER & FARRAN**

GENERAL CAMP BROKERS & PRODUCE CONSIGNEES

175-RECONQUISTA-175  
m10-pm

**Dr. Klappenbach**

LAWYER  
25 DE MAYO 223.  
Business attended to in La Plata.  
41 m-pm

**PATRICK HAM**  
WOOL & PRODUCE BROKER

HAS MOVED HIS OFFICE TO  
176-SAN MARTIN-176  
s26o29

**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

**JOHN O'HALL & CO.,**  
Tea Merchants

22-RECONQUISTA-32

GRAN ESTABLECIMIENTO

Fotográfico de

**BRADLEY Y FERRETTOI**

266-Calle Florida-266

BUENOS AIRES  
j2pm

**A. S. Witcomb**

FOTOGRAFO  
208 Florida  
j2pm

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 8, 1886.

Our esteemed young friend Mr. John Finnegan, who for some time has been employed with Messrs. Clark and Co. in Junin, has been appointed to the position of chief of deposits and stores of the same company in Palermo. This is a step in promotion which Mr. Finnegan has well merited, and we are happy to congratulate him thereon.

We regret to hear that General Sarmiento is seriously unwell. He is attended by Dr. Gill. The 'viejo luchador' has afforded us a good deal of amusement, and has our best wishes for his speedy recovery.

General Mitre and Minister Wilde have been exchanging complimentary letters this week. The Minister informed the General that orders had been given to pay 10,000 dollars from the public treasury to aid in the publication of his new work the 'History of San Martin,' and the general accepted the gift 'in homage to the honorable memory of the great Argentine Captain.' Sr. Mitre treats Wilde with sentiments of the highest consideration, and Wilde professes a particular affection for the General. We have no objection to this epistolary high-faluting, but we cannot see the lofty patriotism involved in the grant of 10,000 dollars. Surely a work written by so distinguished a writer as General Mitre, and having for its object so great a hero as San Martin, ought to pay well the labor and expense of publication,

independently of any Government aid. If such works and such men are not self-supporting what will become of the lesser lights, and how can any publications appear on which the powers that be will not cast a benignant smile?

The news about the gold fields in Cape Virgin is not at all encouraging. All reports say that there is some of the precious dross scattered about, but so few and far between are the shiny particles that it is scarcely worth while to pick them up. Like a grain of wheat in a bushel of chaff you will be all day looking for it, and when you have it it will scarcely pay the expenses and labor.

The heathenish competition between the mythological steamers on the rivers will end some day in the captains sitting on the safety-valves as they do, or used to do, on the Mississippi. The forces of the two rival companies are now even. The Platense has in line of battle the 'Venus,' 'Minerva,' 'Apollo,' 'Eolus' and 'Rivadavia' (why drag this good and great man into such shady company as that which frequented Olympus?), while the Fluviales has the 'Saturno,' 'Olimpo,' 'Cosmos,' 'Silex' and 'Jupiter.' The struggle promises to become so fierce that the public will be paid instead of paying for traveling on the rivers.—Standard.

Mr. Fitzgerald, the president of the Chicago Convention, is one of the thousands who have found it impossible to gain a livelihood in their native country, but have become wealthy citizens in a foreign land. Mr. Fitzgerald was a laborer in Ireland. He is now a banker and railway contractor. Surely there could not be a greater condemnation of the system which the Paper-Unionists try to uphold in Ireland than the fact that men who cannot secure a bare subsistence in their native land can win fame and fortune for themselves on a foreign shore.

THE PROCESSION ON SUNDAY.

It is the firm belief of every true Catholic that the Jubilee proclaimed by our Holy Father Leo XIII., in this year of grace will be productive of incalculable blessings to the Christian world. True believers will be confirmed in their faith; the indifferent hearing the invitation: «Now is the accepted time,» will answer the heavenly call, and the clouds which darkened their vision will disappear. The wicked will be converted from the ways of sin, and like true penitents, will come and lay their sorrows at the foot of the Cross. But if the proclamation of the Jubilee should have no other effect in the city of Buenos Aires but to bring about the demonstration of true piety which was witnessed last Sunday, that alone would have been sufficient to crown the pious work with glory and to elicit thanks to the Father of all good from many a Christian heart. At early morn thousands of the faithful assembled in the Cathedral and many others were standing outside ready to fall into line in that army of Christian men and women who were about to besiege heaven by their pious solicitations and penitential works.

For ah! the surest way to God is up the lonely stream of tears That flow when bending 'neath his rod And fill the tide of earthly years. On laughter's billows hearts are tossed On waves of tears no heart is lost.

It was a solemn and imposing sight to witness the crowds of old and young people who joined in the procession as it issued from the Cathedral and moved slowly along to the Church of Santo Domingo. The day was especially dedicated to Our Lady of the Rosary, and it was fit that those who were approaching the throne of the Most High should beg the intercession of the mother of penitents—the *mater dolorosa*—in the rosary, that beautiful form of prayer in which old

and young, gentle and simple, can alike participate. The Archbishop and clergy of the city were there, and so were the members of different religious orders and confraternities of both sexes. Many Catholic schools and colleges sent their contingents, and crowds of people of every age and condition, and of every nationality represented in Buenos Aires. The head of the procession left the Cathedral at 8 a.m. and reached Santo Domingo at about 10 a.m. The weather was all that could be desired, and the soft mellow rays of a Spring sunshine lent an indescribable charm to the scene, its half sombre, half cheerful, hues harmonizing admirably with the solemnity of the occasion, and reminding many of that morning of life ere the moral horizon had been darkened with sin or sorrow. The spectacle of Sunday was a most edifying one, and there is no doubt that it was pleasing to the God of Mercy who «wishes not the death of the sinner, but rather that he be converted and live.»

THE PREMIUM ON GOLD.

Last week we stated that the sudden fall in the premium on gold is most ruinous to the producers at this season of the year. We give below a translation of a portion of a leading article in *La Prensa* of yesterday, by which it will be seen that its ideas on the subject fully agree with our own.

«The sudden change in the gold market is justly causing a feeling of uneasiness in the public mind, and men in authority would do well to pay special attention to this subject. It is imperative on them at this particular time when produce is being brought into the market. The producers have lived during the year with the premium at forty and fifty per cent, and with many obligations contracted at this rate. Is it fair now that they should be obliged to sell their produce when gold is at ten per cent? Certainly not; with gold at twenty-five or thirty per cent they might well dispose of their yearly produce, but anything lower is a grievance. The loss suffered by 'curso forzoso' was somewhat compensated for by the impulse it gave to our export trade. Last year the producers in Argentina would have been ruined were it not for the depreciation of the paper money, but to-day it just happens at the very time when the paper money is most valuable that the farmers are preparing to sell. They had to struggle against all the evils of a low currency during the year and when the harvest comes they are taken at a disadvantage. The state of things is most satisfactory for the foreign purchaser who changed his gold at a high premium and now purchases when gold is nearly at par. What will be the rate of gold when the harvest is gathered in and exported? It is hard to say. But let us suppose that gold should go up after two or three months, which is not at all impossible, to twenty or thirty per cent, then a blow would be struck at our national produce. To carry on business with a premium of fifty per cent, to sell with a premium of ten, and to recommence labor for the new year with a premium of twenty or thirty, is to bring disaster on our national industry and to enable the foreign purchaser to make a splendid profit. Want of confidence is one of the principal causes of the rise in the premium and the consequence is that the man who has bank notes turns them into gold, and this process goes on until gold becomes scarce and the premium rises. The country has lately received a large supply of gold which having been cast on the Bolsa produces the reduction of the premium. But that gold is not the price of our produce, but rather the outcome of speculation, and received for the pledging of our national credit. We may make use of it, but we are not the owners, and it may be carried out of the country when we least expect it. Any sudden crisis or political change in Europe would

be felt here and would deprive us of large resources. It should therefore be the interest of Government to protect beyond all others our national produce, which is the only solid basis on which we can advance. It is a sad mistake to bring about the present artificial fall in gold, which can only benefit the Bolsa speculators. Government should see to it that the owners of sheep and cattle and the chacareros may sell their produce at a fair price.»

THE OPENING OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Sunday last was signalised by another important event, the opening of forty public schools in this city. The expense of building them amounts to considerably over two millions of national dollars. The ceremony of opening commenced at the splendid new school in the Calle Callao. President Roca was there accompanied by the President-elect, Dr. Juarez Celman, the Ministers, the Judges, the Mayor, and many other notabilities. About 200 school-girls sang the National Anthem. Dr. Benjamin Zorilla, President of the Board of Education, made a splendid speech, in which he recapitulated the work done by Government on behalf of public education. President Roca also spoke. He said:

«The Argentine Republic has made great strides in respect of education, and its moral and material progress can be measured by the extent and degree of its education. In popular education we hold the second place on the American continent, the United States being first, and we are not inferior to many important nations of Europe. Doubtless we have much yet to accomplish before we overtake the Great Republic—18 children at school for every hundred inhabitants—but we have done enough to understand the benefits of education and to enable us to struggle against the remnants of barbarism we still possess in a large proportion of the population without any instruction whatever. The patriotism of the future should take the shape of raising, by means of the school, the intellectual level of this mass of people, who are a danger and drag on all improvement.»

OPENING OF THE PACIFIC LINE.

The following decree has been published in the daily papers:—

«Buenos Aires, October 1st, 1886.

Whereas the inhabitants of San Luis, Cordoba, Mendoza, and San Juan have presented a petition to the Executive for the opening of the Orellanos-Villa Mercedes (San Luis) section of the Pacific Railway, in consideration of the report drawn up by the Engineers' Department; in conformity with the judgment of the Attorney-General of the Nation, and with the petition filed by the representatives of the company.

The President of the Republic.

DECREES:

Art. 1.—The Buenos Aires and Pacific Railway Company shall open to public service on the 8th inst. the Orellanos-Villa Mercedes (San Luis) section; subject to the regulations for national railways, the guarantee accorded coming into force on and from that date.

Art. 2.—A fine of 2000 national dollars to be levied for every week's delay, if within 6 months the works indicated by the Engineers' Department on the 1st Sept. be not completed, and in accordance with the approved plans.

Art. 3.—On the expiration of these 6 months, in the event of the non-completion of the complementary works before that date, the Engineers' Department shall proceed to inspect the line, and, if not terminated, to levy a fine.

Art. 4.—Let this be published, &c.

ROCA.  
Francisco J. Ortiz.

## THE RACES AT PALERMO.

The races of last Sunday were one of the most successful and well attended meetings that have been held at Palermo since the Jockey Club was first started. The attendance of ladies was very fair considering the absurd prejudice existing in this country against the appearance of the fair sex at races and popular games. It was no doubt owing to the excellent arrangements that not a single accident of any sort is recorded. If we omit the fact (and that is deplorable enough) that the races are held on Sunday, there was not a single circumstance to mar the pleasures of the day. There was no man drunk or any quarrel to vary the sport. Every body and every thing was in his or its proper place. Almost every one took part in the betting and the gentlemen in the booths were busily engaged all day, and no doubt secured a splendid percentage. As the daily papers gave full particulars of the different events until commentary is well nigh exhausted, I shall not dwell long on minutiae but simply give the results in brief. Bious's Averno, Casey's Isabel and Stud Belgrano's Atlantida contested the first prize of 700 m/n, and the first was clearly the favorite. Averno and Isabel led for an entire round, and there was no hope for Atlantida when, to the surprise of all, on facing the goal she pulled up and beat the foremost opponent by half a length. The second race for 800 m/n was competed for by Casey's Signet, Stud Belgrano's Pegaso and Trejo's Belvoir, and was virtually a walk over for Signet. Then came the grand national prize for 10,000 m/n, for which 33 horses were entered, but only 14 of them showed fight when the bell rang; these were Ca Ira, May Blossom, Dragon, Brilliant, Hawkeye, Eduarda, Orkeke, Bulrush, Stiletto, Noe, Cyclone, Schottische, Bandaline, Valentino and Belgrano. Brilliant was perhaps the greatest favorite, and he was backed up by a powerful horse of the same stud, Hawkeye. Over 1400 tickets were taken on Mr. Casey's Noe who was backed by Isabel, Stiletto, the winner, had many admirers among the more experienced in horsemanship. Nearly all the runners were of the same color, light bay or chestnut. The start for so many horses was very satisfactory, and for a long distance all kept closely together. In the doubt and uncertainty there was breathless silence and attention, but the excitement was great when as they approached the stand Brilliant and Dragon, followed closely by Noe and Valentino, were recognised. Another square and the tug of war was between Stiletto and Dragon, and the backers of the former were wild with joy when he arrived first, beating the second champion by half a length. Stiletto is descended from winners of the Derby. The owners, D. Santiago Luro and D. Eliseo Ramirez, were congratulated on all sides, and in a champagne lunch, of which many partook under the grand stand, their health was enthusiastically drunk. The fourth race between Shadow, Tottle, Camilla, Miss Fritz, Cineraria and Emiliana was won, after a tight tug, by Cineraria, belonging to Stud Buenos Aires. The fifth race, between Stud Buenos Aires's Kettledrum, Casey's Coronel and three others that made but a poor figure, was won easily by Coronel, and Casey's Signet carried off the last prize from some excellent runners, such as Sweetheart, Fabrice, Primavera, and Waxy. It will thus be seen that though Messrs. Casey failed to secure the big prize they came in for a fair share of the day's fortunes and carried off three of the minor prizes, amounting in all to 2300 m/n.

X. Y.

## MONTEVIDEAN NEWS.

The official newspapers here have it that Santos will not drop the reins of Government. Nevertheless, it is certain that Santos's health is not improved. He is suffering much since a portion of a bullet was extracted from his

throat. The doctors ordered Santos to drink milk, and Santos detests milk beyond all other kinds of diet.

The employes of the mad-house have not been paid and they have all been turned out of doors.

Many more dogs have gone mad and they are biting all the bipeds they can meet.

It is certain that Santos cannot speak. He must commit to writing anything he wishes to say.

Telegrams report that the gun-boat 'General Rivera' has been wrecked off Punta de Jesus Maria.

The 'Auracania' has arrived from Liverpool.

## NEWS FROM CHILE.

The 'Galicia' has brought mails from Chili up to the 17th of September.

The new President, Balmaceda, has won a good opinion of the public by the way in which he has commenced his administration. He commissioned Señor Lillo to form a Government and gave him full power to choose whomsoever pleased him.

Balmaceda received numerous congratulations on the day of his taking office, among others, from Dr. Casanovra, the Archbishop-elect of Santiago, and from Dr. Orrego, the Bishop of La Serena, whose pupil the President formerly was.

A banquet was offered to the president by the Liberal party, but he deeming it necessary to tranquillise the public feeling and restore public confidence among all parties, wisely declined the proffered honor.

In Peru, the patriots are agitating to find means of ransoming the cities of Tacna and Arica from the Chileans. When the treaty of peace was made it was agreed that these cities should remain in possession of Chili for ten years, after which time the inhabitants should decide by a plebiscite to which of the two countries they should permanently belong. Now the Peruvians propose that every citizen should contribute so as to pay off the indemnity.

## GENERAL ITEMS.

Last Sunday Don Maximo Paz was proclaimed the popular candidate for the governorship of this province in the city of San Nicolas de los Arroyos by a large assemblage of citizens. The same gentleman was proclaimed on the same day in the town of Salto by 350 citizens.

Of the 1656 patients bitten by mad animals who up to the present have been treated by M. Pasteur only 11 have died, and 8 of these were bitten by wolves.

Dr. Luis Varela has presented to the University of Buenos Aires a donation of 5000 m/n to establish an annual exhibition prize for the best essay on penal law.

The opera company at the Colon Theatre gave their last performance for the season on yesterday evening.

The Italian steamers 'Adria' and 'Europa' are soon expected with a large number of immigrants.

It is proposed by some benevolent gentlemen to start a joint-stock steam laundry company in this city. The capital will be \$100,000 each share being 100. The company will guarantee good work and punctuality, and they will also dust carpets and make themselves generally useful.

Whilst Mr. Edward Tormey was standing at the corner of Piedad and Florida during the fire which took place in the Calle Piedad on Sunday, he was robbed of a gold watch worth 220 dollars.

The first number of Mr. Hector Varela's paper, *El Porteño*, appeared this week. As was to be expected, it bears the impress of the brilliant editor's genius, and is thoroughly racy of the soil.

The German steamer 'Setos' will leave Montevideo on the 14th inst. for the West Coast, calling at the Falklands—a favorable opportunity for parties wishing to visit the new gold fields or the Falklands.

J. Guillermo Lehmann is going to Europe to engage a large number of agricultural families for his colonies in Santa Fé.

A fire was discovered on Sunday night at 8.45 in Piedad 141, used as a store for empty boxes by Messrs. Santos and Perez. The 'bomberos' were soon on the spot but it was a quarter of an hour before the hose could be fixed, and the fire spread meantime to Nos. 139 and 143, known as the 'Oxford.' The fire was extinguished at about 10.30, but Messrs. Santos and Perez lost about \$5000, and Mr. Duncan of the 'Oxford,' who was only partially insured has suffered some loss. Several of the firemen were injured. The premises are those bought by M. Laborde the other day for a site for his new hotel.

The death is announced at Chascomus of Mrs. Elena Gowland de Dowdall. She was the sister of Mr. Thomas Gowland, the first English auctioneer in Buenos Aires, and aunt of Mr. William Gowland, who is in the same business.

Passengers arrived in Buenos Aires by the 'Neva':

Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Gunning 4 children and nurse, Miss Higgins, C. P. Hayward, C. A. Page, F. J. Mason, E. W. R. Gardner, A. P. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Stoddard, C. W. Houghton, M. Mans, A. M. Lane, M. H. Whish, C. Emmott, R. Cardini, J. Geary, Miss Kate Geary, Miss Kate Hanley, Miss Amina Salmon, J. Buchanan, E. Cohu, Mrs. Sophie Grinfeld, H. J. Goldschmidt, E. Noguiera, Mrs. Jeanne Lemmonier and two daughters, Thomas Bell.

The principal, or rather the only occupation of the national Senate appears to be the giving away of grants and pensions.

The new artesian well which is being sunk at La Plata for supplying the city with water has reached a depth of more than 1000 metres and is progressing favorably.

The line from Orellanos to San Luis, 323 kilometers in length, will be opened to-day. Mr. Clark has invited a large number of friends to attend the ceremony.

Sr. Groussac is about to resign his post of director of the library and Sr. Meroa, the President's secretary, will be appointed in his place.

The Municipal Intendant and the president of the National Bank have signed the memorandum of the purchase by the bank of the Colon Theatre for \$950,000.

The Senate sanctioned the sale to Lieutenant-colonel Uriburu of the lands which he has stocked in the Chaco. The proposal of Messrs. Lexamia and Co. to establish a manufactory for the elaboration of animal and vegetable matters was approved. The Senate then adjourned.

It is reported that Dr. Gavier, ex-governor of Cordoba, will be first president of the National Mortgage Bank.

The Tigre Packing Company, who have been for three years exporting peaches grown at Calzetta's island, are doing a good trade and are now enlarging their premises.

Races are announced to take place in Lujan on the 7th of November next under the auspices of the Jockey Club. The following is the programme:

First race, Carlos Keen prize, 2160 metres, open to every criollo horse that has not already been in the Jockey Club races, entrance \$25, prize \$100. Second race, Pergamino prize, handicap, half round 1800 metres for all potrillos that have lost in races organised by the commission, entrance \$25, prize \$100. Third race, Tallador prize, handicap, one and a half rounds, 3240 metres, for all horses, entrance \$25, prize \$100. Fourth race, Rivalidad prize, handicap 1000 metres, for all criollo horses, entrance \$50, prize \$200. Fifth race, Esperanza prize, handicap, one round or 2160 metres, for all horses, entrance \$25, prize \$100. Letters will be received in a sealed envelope enclosing the amount of entrance fee and specifying at the same time the name of the horse, the color of

the hair and the mark. Interested parties must sign their names to the letters, which will be opened in their presence on Saturday the 30th of October at 8 p.m. at Don Juan Rey's hotel, where all letters must be addressed. No horse which was not previously proposed can be entered after the letters are opened. Unless there are three horses entered there will be no race. The races will be run in accordance with the rules of the Jockey Club.

Dr. Del Viso, the Argentine Minister in Italy, has arrived at Montevideo.

The 'Gefe Politico' of Fraile Muerto, Cordoba, has telegraphed that the mortality of cattle may be estimated at 150,000 head.

Mr. John Clark invited a large number of friends to accompany him on a trip along the Pacific line to Villa Mercedes on Tuesday.

The famous cacique Pincen was this week brought from his prison in Martin Garcia and set at liberty. He fought many a bloody battle against the civilised man and his name is still remembered with terror in Rojas, Junin, Arreifes and other districts which the savage laid waste. In a battle fought in Malal in 1878 against the troops of the line under Gen. Villegas, he was overcome in a personal encounter by Corporal Galvan and has ever since remained a prisoner. He now expresses his intention to settle down in San Carlos, where some members of his family reside, but it is to be feared that his savage instincts are not yet thoroughly subdued, and that one day he will be again found at the head of his 'lanzas' carrying terror and death among quiet and industrious people.

The decree ordering the Pacific Railway Company to open the section between Orellanos and Mercedes, San Luis, was published on Saturday. Tomorrow is the date named in the decree for opening the line. This is grand news for a great part of the Interior.

In the beginning of the new year the steamer 'Almirante Brown' will be sent to Europe to undergo repairs, and one of the passengers on board of her will be General Roca.

There was a rain fall for a few hours in the city on Monday. In the south the rain was succeeded by hard frosts.

The Great Southern Railway changed its time-table on the 1st of October. The train which left at 7.20 a.m. for Azul, Dolores, Maipu, Mar del Plata, Juarez and Tres Arroyos will leave at 6.20 a.m. The return train will remain as usual. The train for Bahia Blanca will also leave at the same hours, returning earlier so as to arrive at the Plaza Constitucion at 8.30 a.m. The first train for La Plata will leave the Plaza Constitucion at 6 a.m. instead of 6.55 a.m.

The ecclesiastics proposed to fill the vacant see of Cordoba are the Provincial of the Dominican Order, the Very Rev. Father Reginaldo Toro; the Very Rev. Fr. Alvarez, Dean of Parana; and the Very Rev. Father Abraham Arganaraz, Visitor of the Order of St. Francis.

Mayor Ram of Rosario, has been conducting a very successful crusade against the gambling dens that were thriving like bay trees in different parts of this city and reading them a lesson which we hope will prove salutary. When he finishes this we hope he will be induced to follow up with a no less thorough one against the other dens of vice, which like plague spots mar the reputation of what were otherwise some of our principal streets, and create an evil odor where no such things should exist.—Reporter.

Dr. Galvez, Governor of Santa Fé, is unwell.

On the mixed train that reached Tucuman on Tuesday, last week, there travelled a Frenchman named Jean Milhe, 33 years of age, who was very drunk. When the conductor went to ask him for his ticket Milhe struck him and broke the lamp that he carried. Shortly after this the train stopped at a bye station,

and the drunken man was forcibly ejected and left in the open camp. When the next passenger train stopped at the same place the dead body of Milhe was found on the track with the head crushed to pieces. It is supposed that he lay down on the track when he was turned out of the car on the mixed train, and that the cargo train which followed shortly afterwards went over him and killed him. This occurred between the Bella Vista and San Felipe stations.—Reporter.

In Friday's session of the Chamber of Deputies of the province the report of the committee on the budget was taken into consideration. Sr. Lanusse, the reporting member of the committee, said that according to the calculations of the E.P. the revenue for 1887 would be \$7,489,666 the principal items being stamped paper \$800,000, licenses \$600,000, direct tax \$1,000,000, arrears of previous years \$200,000, bridges and contingencies \$80,000, saladeros \$50,000, law of 30th October 1872 \$310,000, Western Railway \$600,000, judicial deposits \$150,000, interest on port loan not used \$250,000, sales and leases of land in La Plata \$500,000, sales of expropriated lands \$1,100,000. In 1885 the ordinary revenue of the province realised only \$3,370,909, although it was estimated at \$5,769,486, and yet within a year it was expected that from the same sources we should obtain nearly 7½ millions. The committee, after a very careful study of every item of the budget, had come to the conclusion that according to the estimates of the E.P. the ordinary expenses of the administration would amount to \$7,399,976 in 1877, and would have to be covered with an ordinary revenue of \$3,524,000 and with an extraordinary revenue of \$3,965,000.

There is now no doubt about the boulevard being commenced. Alvear has given notice for tenders to be made for the demolition of Sr. Ortega's house in the Plaza de Mayo and the removal of rubbish, etc.

Reports in the beginning of the week from Tres Arroyos say that no rain has fallen there for several months and that cattle are in a sad state on account of the 'seca.' In one estancia, that of Don Valerio Rodriguez, some 25,000 horned cattle have died.

Dr. Yereguay, Bishop of Montevideo, has gone on a trip to Salta. When passing Buenos Aires he landed and paid a short visit to Dr. Aneiros.

The property known as the Catalinas deposits, which was burned a short time back, is to be sold at auction on the 19th inst., divided into 10 lots; the valuation is 30 m/n per square vara.

It is expected that on the 18th inst. the National Hypothecary Bank will be opened for public service.

From a report of the census officers of Montevideo, just published, it appears that there are in the department 66,038 inhabitants, of whom 33,884 are foreigners, 22,139 Spaniards, 7,385 Frenchmen, and 1,058 Englishmen. The American foreigners number 1,640. The entire population of the department is 174,024. The entire population in 1879 was 134,000 inhabitants. More than one-fourth part of the population reside in the capital.

Since the promulgation of the new law establishing a National Hypothecary Bank the Provincial Hypothecary Bank is forbidden to take mortgage on any property in this city.

Another steamer, the 'Venus,' has arrived here for the Venus Company, she was built in Dumbarton by Wm. Denny and Bros., and is of 2100 horse-power.

Mr. G. T. Philips has proposed to the Government the erection of a large windmill in the 3 de Febrero park, to supply the lakes with water at a cost of 13,500 m/n.

The great pianist Listz died very wealthy. He left it all to his daughter, Wagner's widow, and his grandson Olivier, son of the French statesman who was

Minister of Napoleon III. when the Franco-German war broke out.

It is estimated that Sarah Bernhardt made 100,000 dols. profits in Rio Janeiro and this city.

The firm of Messrs. Grodhan of Genoa are making arrangements with the Veloce company to give cheap excursion trips from Italy to the River Plate.

## TELEGRAMS.

Paris, Oct. 1.

The Duc d'Aumale has left his splendid property at Chantilly, castle and park, as a bequest to the French Institute of Fine Arts.

Vienna, Oct. 1.

Cholera appears to be decreasing in Buda Pesth. The sanitary cordon around the city is nevertheless vigorously maintained.

General Kaulbars, the diplomatic representative of Russia in Sofia, sent a note to the Bulgarian Government requiring a categorical reply to his request for a postponement of the elections. The Bulgarian Government replied by refusing the request. General Kaulbars has, in consequence, left Sofia, after declaring that the elections if effected will be regarded by Russia as absolutely void.

It appears that General Kaulbars will not leave Bulgaria but will visit the principal towns for the purpose, no doubt, of trying to influence the elections.

Madrid, Oct. 2.

The court-martial on General Villacampa and 13 of the leaders of the recent military mutiny has condemned them all to death.

On Monday a meeting will be held for the purpose of petitioning the Government to pardon all who were implicated in the mutiny.

Banners were displayed to-day at the bull-fight bearing these inscriptions: 'Long live King Alfonso,' 'Pardon for the prisoners.'

Sr. Salmeron and other members of the Republican party have visited Sr. Sagasta and asked him to treat the rebels with leniency.

The Pope has consented to intervene on behalf of the General, who declares that he did not originate the mutiny.

Telegrams from Tarbes, France, announce that the Duke of Seville, eluding the Mahon garrison, has published in that city a manifesto advocating the disestablishment of the monarchy and the formation of a Spanish republic.

The whole of the press is in favor of commuting the capital sentence passed on the leaders in the recent mutiny.

The Bishops and the clergy are also using their influence for the same purpose.

The Queen Regent has consented to commute the sentence of death passed on the prisoners.

Rio, Oct. 4.

The sessions of the Chamber have been extended.

Exchange on London is quoted at 22d for bank paper at 90 days, sovereigns are selling at 10,880 reis.

Valparaiso, Oct. 3.

The new Government inspires confidence.

It is announced that the Bolivian Government has acknowledged the debt of one million soles.

Sarah Bernhardt met with an enthusiastic reception at Talcahuano.

Exchange has risen to 24½ d.

Rosario, Oct. 4.

The Federal Judge has prohibited the captain of the 'Hildegarde' from leaving until he has given security for 3000 dollars in an action brought by a merchant of this city.

## LATEST TELEGRAMS.

London, Oct. 7.

Last night the Queen's Fusiliers of the garrison at Aldershot mutinied, as some of them were about to be sent for service in Africa. A bloody battle took place, and they only succeeded in subduing the Irish (!!!) after many soldiers and police had been wounded.

All the Spanish Ministers have sent in their resignation,

# THE ENGLISH BANK

OF THE  
RIVER PLATE.  
(LIMITED)

RECONQUISTA 71 á 77;  
BUENOS AIRES.

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, 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 Banks' 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.

## Allocated—

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 ade"  
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 1/2 per ann.  
Discount according to arrangement.

T. H. JONES,  
Manager.

Buenos Aires, 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., principales, postes, medios  
postes, livianos, and estacones.

Also palms and canes, patent steel and  
iron Ryland and other patent wires, gal-  
vanized sheets, rock salt, Portland ce-  
ment, white pine, spruce, pitch-pine,  
rails for corals.

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

335, Calle Pedro Mendoza.

st pm

# WENK BROS.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS

ENGRAVERS.

AND  
SILVERSMITHS.

Workshops on the Premises

for Manufacturing and Repairing.

ENGRAVINGS ON METAL

AND STONES.



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

PRICES MODERATE.

26—CALLE RIVADAVIA—26

# BANCO NACIONAL

98—RECONQUISTA—98

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

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

## ABONA

Sobre depositos en cuenta corriente 3 o/o  
a plazo de 60 dias..... 5 o/o  
y arriba..... 5 o/o

" " cuyo saldo pasa de  
\$1 300,000..... 1 o/o  
en caja de Ahorros  
despues de 80 dias

Desde \$5 hasta á  
1000..... 6 o/o  
Desde \$1001 en ad-  
elante..... 5 o/o

" " en oro á 60 dias..... 2 o/o  
en oro á 90 dias..... 3 o/o

## COBRA

Por descuento de Pagares de co-  
mercio y de Letras de pago in-  
tegro ó cuya amortizacion no  
baje, en ningun caso, de 25 o/o  
trimestral..... 7 o/o

Por descuento de Letras con am-  
ortizacion menos de 25 o/o..... 8 o/o  
Por adelantos en cuenta corriente 9 o/o

Buenos Aires, Agosto 1 de 1885

M. A. MAXWELL

Secretario

# BANCO CONSTRUCTOR

DE  
LA PLATA

Oficina en Buenos Aires calle San  
Martin, núm. 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 o/o  
Desde \$m/n 1001 en adelante..... 6 o/o

En cuenta corriente o á la vista..... 4 o/o  
A plazo fijo de 30 dias..... 5 o/o  
Id id id 60 id..... 6 o/o  
Id id id 90 id..... 7 o/o

A otros plazos..... convencional

## SE COBRA

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

HORAS DE OFICINA:

De la 10 a.m. á 4 p.m. Los Sabados  
de 10 a.m. á 2 p.m. para la caja de Ahorros.

CARLOS M. SCHWEITZER

Director Principal

66 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. Hemmiker & Hogge  
ROSARIO BRANCH  
192—CALLE CORDOBA—192  
9-11m

# LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND R. P. STEAMERS.

## Lamport & Holt Line

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

Departures from Buenos Aires:—

New York.  
(via Rio Janeiro)

RUBENS ROYCE OCT. 22

Antwerp and London.  
(via Rio Janeiro and Southampton)

BUFFON\* LYONS OCT. 8

Loading in the River Parana.

Carrying the Belgian Mails.

GALILEO\* YANLEY OCT. 22

Carrying the Belgian Mails

Antwerp and Liverpool

DRYDEN GRAHAM OCT. 25

Loading in the River Parana.

Liverpool.

(Direct)

STRABO DOBSON OCT. 8

SPENSER TAYLOR OCT. 15

Loading in the River Parana.

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

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

Specie and Parcels received at the  
brokers' office till noon on the days of  
sailing.

N.B.—Insurances effected if required

T. S. BOADLE, Agent,

215—Reconquista—215

Agents at Montevideo—

C. R. HORNE & Co.

" " Rosario—

H. S. FERGUSON.

" " San Nicolas—

SERVANDO E. GOMEZ.

" " San Pedro—

H. LETICHE.

" " Bahia Blanca—

E. P. GOODHALL.

y7 perm.



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, records, saddles, boots, oil-

skins, etc.

Suitable for camp use.

Cheap!! Cheap!! Cheap.

NOTICE.

Commercial Travellers, Estancieros,

and others visiting Buenos Aires, can be

accommodated with furnished rooms,

board, etc. Terms moderate. At—

Miss KILLION'S,

328-Calle Lavalle, Buenos Aires,

N.B.—Particular attention paid to em-

igrants.

se 2—pm

# 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  
extranjera, pues se localizan los capitales en este pais donde producen mayor  
renta, con menos gasto.

ES UNA INSTITUCION PATRIOTICA:  
Porque contribuye á detener en el pais los capitales que antes se llevaban á  
Europa ó 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 á los  
asociados por nuevos lazos de eleccion y de interes, y salva de la indigencia  
á las viudas y huérfanos.

Con una insignificante cuota anual, un padre de familia asegura un capital  
importante en caso de su muerte ó bien para su ancianidad, ó para sus hijo  
en determinada edad.

JUNTA DE VIGILANCIA DIRECTORIO

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

Suplentes—Patricio Ham, Marco Avellaneda, Eduardo Murphy, Fco. Noceti

INSPECTOR GENERAL—HECTOR S. SOTO

OFICINAS—De 10 a.m. á 5 p.m.

Casilla de Correo 482—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 INGLES

C. R. SIMONS & CO.

189—FLORIDA—189

THE SINGER 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

TIETJEN AND CO. ROSARIO

EL PLATA

L. COXOLA'S

STORE OF PARAGUAYAN

ARTICLES

SPECIALITIES of Paraguay such

as YERBAS, MATES, PRE-

SERVES, Cigars, Nanduti Fabrics,

Indian Arrows, etc., etc.

186—SUIPACHA—186

ind31

COLEGIO LITERARIO.

249, BOLIVAR.

Incorporado al Colegio Nacional

Directors

W. G. FRECKER, Oxford,

W HUTCHISON. pm

# ENGLISH

DRAPERY & CLOTHING

ESTABLISHMENT

ALBERT GEBBIE

## SPRING.

Hark! the hours are softly calling,  
 Bid the Spring arise  
 To listen to the rain drops falling  
 From the cloudy skies.  
 To listen to Earth's weary voices,  
 Louder every day.  
 Bidding her no longer linger  
 On her charmed way;  
 But hasten to her task of beauty  
 Scarcely yet begun;  
 By the first bright day of Summer  
 It should be all done.  
 'She has yet to loose the fountain  
 From its iron chain;  
 And to make the barren mountain  
 Green and bright again;  
 She must clear the snow that lingers  
 Round the stulks away,  
 And let the snow drop's trembling  
 Whiteness  
 See the light of day.  
 She must watch, and warm, and cherish  
 Every blade of green,  
 Till the tender grass appearing  
 From the earth is seen;  
 She must bring the golden crocus  
 From her golden store;  
 She must spread broad showers of daisies  
 Each day more and more.  
 In each hedge-row she must hasten  
 Cowslips sweet to set;  
 Primroses in rich profusion,  
 With light dew-drops wet,  
 And under every leaf, in shadow  
 Hide a violet!  
 Every tree within the forest  
 Must be decked anew;  
 And the tender buds of promise  
 Should be peeping through,  
 Folded deep, and almost hidden,  
 Leaf by leaf aside,  
 What will make the Summer's  
 glory,  
 And the Autumn's pride.  
 She must weave the loveliest carpet  
 Checked sun and shade,  
 Every wood must have such path-  
 ways,  
 Laid in every glade;  
 She must hang laburnum branches  
 On each arched bough—  
 And the white and purple lilac  
 Should be waving now;  
 She must breathe, and cold winds  
 vanish  
 At her breath away;  
 And then lead the air around her  
 With the scent of May!  
 Listen, then, O Spring! no longer  
 On thy charmed way;  
 Have pity on thy prisoned flowers  
 Wearying for the day,  
 Listen to the rain-drops falling  
 From the cloudy skies;  
 Listen to the hours calling,  
 Bidding thee arise!

—Adelaide A. Procter.

## GERMAN UNIVERSITIES.

COMPARISON OF ANCIENT GREEK  
AND MODERN GERMAN  
COLLEGES.

[FROM AN ARTICLE BY  
 REV. P. A. SHEEHAN IN THE 'KRISHI  
 ECCLESIASTICAL RECORD.']

There are 22 universities in Germany (that is, in the Empire, namely, 13 in Prussia, the Duchies, and the annexed provinces—Berlin, Bonn, Braunsberg, Breslau, Friburg, Grieswald, Halle, Heidelberg, Kiel, Königsberg, Marburg, Münster, and Rostock: one in Saxony—Leipzig; one in the duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha—Jena; one in the grand duchy of Hesse-Glessen; three in Bavaria—Munich, Würzburg, Erlangen; one in Württemberg—Tübingen; one in Hanover—Göttingen; one in Alsace-Strasbourg), as uniform in teaching, and as easy in discipline, as the most rigid dogmatist on the one hand, or the broadest Epicurean on the other, could desire. They are scattered through the Empire and its provinces as if by accident, sometimes buried in mighty cities like Berlin, sometimes like Göttingen creating quiet towns by sleepy rivers. In the more modern universities like Munich and Berlin, the patrons of science among the regal and ducal families have built palaces as the homes of the learned. In the more ancient the university building is an old convert, as at Leipzig, or a dismantled fortress, forming the centre of a splendid architectural pile, as at Tübingen. The teaching of the smallest as well as of the largest university embraces the four great faculties of theology, jurisprudence, medicine and philosophy. The theological faculty is sometimes exclusively Protestant, as at Berlin, Göttingen, and Halle, at which latter place one of the strongest assaults ever made on Christianity was led by the rationalist Wolff; sometimes Catholic exclusively, as at Breslau, Münster, and Würzburg; sometimes Catholic and Protestant, each, of course, with its own professors, as at Tübingen, where there are 374 Protestant and 179 Catholic students of theology.

And a student is at perfect liberty to pass from university to university, from one famous professor to another according to the bent of his own inclinations and the attractions of the great intellects which direct thought in these schools of the highest science. There, with the humming of the busy world around them, if his university happens to be located in a city, or, if in a country town, in a silence as deep as that which falls upon Charleuse when the evening antiphon has been sung, and the echoes of the last footsteps have died along the twilight corridors, the student, with his mind already stored with the facts of science and history and the principles of art, is enabled to collate, combine and generalise in that high faculty of philosophy, which is the term of all education. And how easy and elastic is the discipline of those German universities, and how charmingly Bohemian is the life the students lead! A slice of ham and a glass of beer for breakfast—an adjournment to the hall where the students leap over desks and benches to their places with the inevitable notebook in their hands, the solitary blackboard and piece of chalk for the professor, who enters with the students, places his cap with theirs, and commences his hour's lecture without comment or preface and without the slightest attempt at style, telling the hardest facts and explaining the highest problems in the plainest manner that the German tongue will allow, then an adjournment to the restaurant, where professor and students sit around the same table, and the thread of the lecture is taken up, and in a perfectly informal manner the difficulties of Arabic, or cuneiform inscriptions, or absolute idealism are explained; or a quiet stroll by the banks of the river, and confidential revelations of the arcana of science and philosophy, when the professor has gathered around him some of his favorite pupils, who may yet, perhaps, he thinks, stand on the high table-lands of science with the masters at whose feet he himself sat and studied.

I suppose no two races were ever more dissimilar in habits, taste, and temperament than the ancient Greeks and the modern Germans. The capricious, artistic, wayward sons of Athens were the exact antitheses of the dreamy, yet plodding and practical Germans. Yet the genius of both lands has struck out a university system which in its scope and object, and even in the details of working, are very much alike. The Athenian *ephebi* were the prototypes of the modern German students. Living either in private residences or together in colleges, they attended at will the lectures of the philosophers, who attracted admiring crowds at the Lyceum, or in the academy, or in the porch; and these halls of learning, as well as the hospitality of Athens, were thrown open not only to the children of the city but to dusky strangers from Egypt, the cradle of all philosophy, to students from the distant shores of the Aegean, and above all to the great Semitic race which, even then, with its sacred books held a foremost place in the world of culture, for its professors were inspired and its philosophy divine. (Vide Cardinal Newman's *Idea of a University*, Discourse 'Christianity and Letters.') And in Athens, as in the Germany of to-day, the professorial system obtained. Zeno in his porch, Plato in his little garden near the sacred Eleusinian way, Aristotle in the Lyceum or in his residence by the banks of Ilyssus, seems to us the far-off images of Kant and Hegel and Fichte, or the more modern professors as they move freely among the students who look to them for guidance, and teach the highest synthesis of all science by the banks of rivers as famed as Ilyssus, or under the shadows of mountains, peopled with the phantoms of poetic dreamers, and as sacred to German genius as Olympus or Parnassus to the Greeks. It is to men, and not to books that these two great nations, separated by 15 centuries

of time, commit the intellectual training of their youth. Schools are founded bearing the names of great professors or the philosophical systems they established, and each student attaches himself at will to that school or that professor to whom he feels himself particularly attracted. The professor dictates, the students listen and write, for the note-book is the armory of the northern German student, as it was of the Athenian, who, however, more aristocratic and luxurious in disposition, took his slave to the lecture as amanuensis. No pedagogic system of question and answer! A thirst for knowledge, the student hangs on the lips of his professor, and it is only after the lecture is finished that he can approach his master, and lay his difficulties before him. Hence, too, there is no programme in our sense of the word. Twice a year the Senate of the University appoints the subjects to be treated, and the hours for lecture. In the Maxima Aula, or corridor of the University, the professors put up their notices, written and signed by themselves. The students must select the lectures they wish to attend. They give their names to the questor, and pay the master's fees. They call on him once more to get their books signed, and are then free to be studious or idle, careless or assiduous, as they please. The University course terminates with the examination for a doctor's degree. The title is indispensable for those who are about to practise medicine, or those who aspire to a professorship. Otherwise it is purely a title of honor; but such an honor as to make men during the eight half-years of the University course study and toil in a manner which makes the students of other countries the merest amateurs by comparison. He who possesses that title in Germany stands enrolled in the only aristocracy which that democratic nation acknowledges—the aristocracy of talent. Learned men form an estate by themselves. They represent the intelligence of the Empire, and as such are returned to Parliament. There are no less than 80 doctors in the German Reichstag.

FATHER DE RAVIGNAN, S.J.,  
ON  
PRAYER.

Believe me, my dear friends, believe an experience ripened by thirty years in the sacred ministry, I do here affirm that all deceptions, all spiritual deficiencies, all miseries, all falls, all faults, and even the most serious wanderings out of the right path, all proceed from this single source—a want of constancy in prayer. Live the life of prayer, learn to bring everything, to change everything into prayer—pains and trials and temptations of all kinds.

Pray in the calm, pray in the storm;  
 Pray on awaking, and pray during the daytime;  
 Going and coming, pray;  
 Tired out and distracted, pray;  
 Whatsoever your repugnance may be, pray;  
 Pray, that you may learn to pray.  
 «Teach us, O Lord, how to pray»—St. Luke xi. 1.  
 «BUT I cannot pray.» That is a heresy. Yes, you can always pray. If you feel a disgust, nay, a horror of prayer, pray on; pray in spite of yourself, against yourself. Beg for the courage in prayer which our agonising Saviour merited for you by his pangs in Gethsemani and upon Calvary. Pray, for prayer is the strength which saves, the courage which perseveres, the mystic bridge, cast over the abyss, which joins the soul to God.

«And being in an agony, he prayed the longer.»—St. Luke xxii. 43.

## YANKEE ADVENTURE.

An American paper says: «Now there's nothing left but the Niagara Falls—and perhaps the Washington Monument. All the other difficulties have been overcome. The mystery of the Niagara rapids was dispelled by

Graham and his barrel and by others who followed him. Then Steve Brodie, the newsboy, jumped from Brooklyn Bridge in safety. And now William J. Kendall, ex-policeman of Boston, 6 ft. 2 in. in height, and 195 lb. in weight, swims the rapids of Niagara in a cork life-preserver, dives or is sucked into the dreadful whirlpool, and is vomited out of it like a dead man and then swims through the awful swirl to avoid 'another and a larger suck-hole' as he says, and safely comes to land, breathless and spent but uninjured in the main. Bring on more of the things that can't be done. The dime museums are hungry for features, and Kendall's feat has knocked the fellows in the barrel clean out of the market.

CATHOLIC NEWSPAPERS  
IN THE  
UNITED STATES.

The Catholic periodicals of the United States in the English language consist of one quarterly review, about seven monthly magazines, and about thirty weekly papers. They are the *American Catholic Quarterly Review* published in Philadelphia, the *Catholic World*, the *Pastor*, New York, *Donohoe's Magazine*, Boston, *Arc Maria*, Notre Dame, Ind., *Messenger of the Sacred Heart* Philadelphia, Pa., *Pilgrim of Our Lady of Martyrs* Auriesville, N.Y., and the following weeklies: *Catholic Review*, *Freeman's Journal*, *Catholic Herald* New York, *Brooklyn Examiner* Brooklyn, *Catholic Union Times* Buffalo, *Catholic Telegraph* Albany, *Pilot Boston*, *Connecticut Catholic* Hartford, *Catholic Visitor* Providence, *Catholic Standard* Philadelphia, *Catholic Pittsburg*, *Lake Shore Visitor* Erie, *Catholic Mirror* Baltimore, *Catholic Visitor* Richmond, *Catholic Telegraph* Cincinnati, *Catholic Universe* Cleveland, *Catholic Columbian* Columbus, *Michigan Catholic* Detroit, *Western Catholic* Chicago, *Church Progress* Marshall, Ill., *Catholic Citizen* Milwaukee, *Northwestern Chronicle* St. Paul, *Ann. Messenger* Davenport, *Catholic Advocate* Louisville, *Western Watchman* St. Louis, *Morning Star* New Orleans, *Texas Monitor* Galveston, *Colorado Catholic* Denver, *Catholic Monitor* San Francisco, *Catholic Sentinel* Portland, Ore. It will be observed that these papers are pretty fairly distributed over the settled portions of the Republic; excluding, however, the region south of the Potomac and east of the Mississippi, which has but three papers, one each at Richmond, Louisville, and New Orleans—just along the outskirts, one might say, of the genuine old Slave States.

## MARRIAGE AND WEALTH.

We really have faith in early marriages. Get married, young man, just as soon after your maturity as you find yourself capable of supporting a wife modestly and frugally. Never wait till you become rich; for, oh, the sad change that may come over the freshness of the young heart before that time. And then there are the habits, opinions, associations, all of which becoming a fixed portion of your nature may make you a wiser man, perhaps, but will diminish just so much the unspeakable beatitude of wedded love to a young spirit. No; never wait till you get rich; for there is something earthly in the pursuit of wealth; there is something so full of the schemes and artifices of the day that the romance of love is crushed out. The sentiment is gone, past all recovery. Marriage is still the same; but, alas, we have changed with time and custom; and though we may still enjoy it we cannot find in it that chivalric disinterestedness, that absorbing sense of unalloyed happiness, which belongs only to the union of two young hearts unsoiled by contact with the world. Yes; get married young woman; never pause because he is not handsome. He may be good and that is much better. Few handsome men are good for much, except to break wives' hearts

with jealousy and fail in business because too much tempted to attend to it assiduously. Never refuse him because he is not wealthy. It is far more independent for you to reflect that you have assisted to earn your affluence when it comes, and that it cannot be said that your husband purchased you with his means and, consequently, has no especial right to consider you as entitled to any more than your exactly legal share of his possessions. It is far wiser to wed a true man than a mere pocket-book—for one is full of love and the other of illusory promises. Let Cupid be your counsellor, young woman, and not cupid-ity!

## DOMESTIC

Marlon Harlann (in Brooklyn *Daily Times*) replying to a correspondent who asks 'how to keep off the dreaded mosquito, and what is the best remedy for his bite should he succeed in presenting his bill?' says: 'screens in doors and windows, a canopy net over the bed, and a thorough search before retiring at night of walls and corners are the only effectual preventatives. Oil of pennyroyal rubbed on the skin keeps them somewhat at bay, as do spirits of camphor and cologne. Among the best remedies for the bite are camphor, ammonia, soda wet with water, and Castile soap lathered well on the stung soap.

A washing fluid worth trying.—A contributor to the 'Household Department' of the *Detroit Free Press* says:

'Take one pound of soda, either kind, one pound of unslaked lime, and 5 cents worth of borax. Put them in a gallon of water and boil twenty minutes. Let stand till cool, then drain off and put it in a stone jar and cork well. Soak your soiled clothes over night, then wring them out, rub on plenty of soap, and in one boiler of clothes well covered with water add half a cup of the fluid, or a spoonful to every bucketful. Boil half an hour, thicker than wash them thoroughly through one suds. Rubse well through two waters, and your clothes will look better than by the old way of washing them twice before boiling.' This recipe is valuable, and every poor tired woman should try it.

How to clean lamps.—Another contributor says:

'Every morning before lamps are set away, take the chimneys and blow on and into and then wipe briskly with paper till dry and clear, and they will look as well as if washed each time. I also make even the wicks and turn them down, so that the oil will not gather on the outside of the lamps. Put in oil if needed and a piece of red flannel, which not only looks pretty but receives a large portion of the sediment which would otherwise cling to the wick, put paper sacks over the chimneys to keep off dust, and set away until evening. If this is done every morning the lamps will keep in order with much less trouble than to wash them every few days. Occasionally I boil the burners in strong vinegar and salt, which will keep them bright.

## WIT AND HUMOUR.

'Anarchy,' said an orator to the Socialists whom he was endeavoring to placate, 'is all well enough in itself, but it must not be carried to excess.'

What is the difference between the Prince of Wales and a jet of water? One is heir to the throne and the other is thrown to the air.

'My pa,' said a small boy, 'is a preacher and is sure to go to heaven.' 'Huh!' said the other small boy, 'that aint nothin'. My pa is a doctor and can kill your old pa.'

Raw Recruit (on guard): 'Who goes there?' Old Veteran: 'Friend!' Raw Recruit: 'Advance, friend, with the counter-signe.' Old Veteran: 'Aughrim!' Raw Recruit: 'Thanks, old man, I'd forgotten it myself.'

Boycotted.—'And she jilted you, did she?' inquired Rufus of Adolphus. 'Me dear boy,'

replied Adolphus, hastily, 'never use that dreadful word again. Call it a boycott, me deah boy—call it a boycott.'

A lawyer wrote 'rascal' on the hat of a brother lawyer, who, on discovering it, entered complaint in open court against the offender, who, he said, had not only taken his hat, but had also written his own name on it.

'Captain,' said a cheeky youth, 'is there any danger of disturbing the magnetic currents if I examine that compass too closely?' And the stern mariner, loving his little joke, promptly responded: 'No, sir; brass has no effect on them.'

It was his first dinner at which he found a programme printed in French, and, after examining the bill of fare intently from top to bottom, he called to the waiter, and, pointing to the word 'menu' at the top, said, 'Fetch me a dish of that for a starter.'

A special occasion—I see that you are in mourning again. Have you had another death in the family? said a gentleman to an Austin widow. 'Not that I know of. The last death in my family was that of my husband about a month ago.' 'But last week you were dressed in bright colors.' 'Yes, but that was a special occasion. I was going on an excursion with some gentlemen. Now that is over I have resumed my habiliments of woe,' and here the poor creature broke down and sobbed convulsively.

A young man had been arrested for kissing a pretty girl, and she was on the witness stand. 'You say,' said the attorney, for the defendant, 'that the young man kissed you against your will?' 'Yes, he did, and he did it a dozen times, too.' 'Well, now, is it not true that you also kissed him during the affray?' Objected to: objection over-ruled. 'Now answer my question,' continued the attorney, 'did you not kiss the defendant also?' 'Yes,' replied the witness, indignantly, 'I did. But it was in self defence.' Case dismissed.

## AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFECTING

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

## TESTIMONIAL.

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

JOHN BROWN,  
 Estancia Floresta,  
 Estacion Altamirano F.C.S.  
 July 19, 1894.

## COMMERCIAL.

Gold .....	October 7.	115.00
Series A .....		96
Series E .....		80.60
Series F .....		75.30
Series G .....		80
Cedulas L .....		92.50
National Bank Shares .....		258
Banco Constructor .....		215

The market committee having determined to do business in future according to the decimal system only, farmers will have some difficulty in becoming accustomed to it. Though the new national currency is now in vogue for nearly two years many have not yet learned the mysteries of the process, but prefer to do business according to the antiquated paper dollar system. They were offered currency of which they understood little, and now they are offered weights and measures of which they understand less. Instead of wool being sold at so many papers per arroba as formerly, or so many national dollars and cents per arroba as recently, purchases will in future be made at so many national dollars per 10 kilogrammes. In order to revert to the old style it will be necessary to convert national to old paper dollars and kilos to lbs. Knowing the proportion which the kilo bears to the lb. and the national to the paper dollar the process is very simple, and involves only a sum in the rule of three. Any school-boy should be able to do it, but to expedite matters a table has been published by Mr. Durand, on referring to which the prices in either scale may readily be known by the price of the other. Thus, for example, a man is offered 3.89 m/n per 10 kilos for his wool. On looking at the table under the corresponding division he will see that 3.89 m/n per 10 kilos is equivalent to 108 % per arroba. Suppose he is offered 34 cents per kilo for sheepskins, on referring to the table he will see that this amount is equivalent to 31 reales per lb. etc., etc. Every man of business should buy one of Mr. Durand's little table-books, and every boy should learn to make the calculations speedily from the old to the new system and vice versa.

Circulars from Rosario have been received announcing that owing to the death of Mr. Duguid, the firm of Duguid, Eggington, and Co. is dissolved, the business henceforth will be conducted by the surviving partner, Mr. Eggington.

It was rumored on the stock market that news has come of the launching of the provincial loan that was negotiated in the Berlin market.

The regulations of the new society named Fomento Agrícola Comercial del Rio de la Plata has appeared. The president of the society is Dr. Bernardo de Irigoyen. The capital is to be 20 millions m/n, divided into 4 series as follow: Series A of 80,000 shares of \$50 each, series B 40,000 shares of \$100 each, series C 25,000 shares of \$200 each, and series D 7000 shares of \$1000 each. The object of the institution is to promote agriculture and the export of produce in general.

The firm of Bergmann and Co. of this city have dissolved partnership. Mr. Bergmann retires, and Mr. Oswald, who is one of the most popular, energetic, and most thoroughly business going men of this city, remains at the head of the business, and the firm takes the name of Oswald and Co. Mr. Bergmann will henceforth be head of the Paris house of the same firm.

The Buenos Aires Custom-house receipts on the 30th of September were \$71,836.60 m/n, making a total for the month of \$2,715,445 m/n, or a total since the 1st of January of \$21,267,496.69.

The Montevideo Custom-house produced during September \$1500,000.

The Rosario Custom-house produced in September \$403,411 m/n.

There are 8300 banks in the United States and not one State bank. How much we are ahead of that benighted country. Of these 8300 only 2800 are national banks, that is banks of emission

under control of Federal laws, 1300 are under State laws, 3400 are private banks, and 600 are savings banks.—*The Herald*.

Telegrams from London announce that the Cordoba loan contracted in this city with Messrs. Samuel B. Hale has been settled.

We hear that the directors of the French Bank are negotiating to purchase the old Bolsa building.

It is reported that a society of English capitalists has offered to purchase from the Government all the land taken in by the Madero port for \$4,000,000, which has not been accepted: the Government asks \$8,000,000.

The Lamport and Holt steamer 'Hogarth' from Liverpool has arrived here.

The 'Neva' arrived with mails from Europe on Tuesday.

Twenty shares of the Spanish Bank have been sold at a profit of 20 per cent on the quotas paid up to date, seller A. Coelho, buyer Planas Brothers.

Auctioneer A. R. Fernandez sold in La Plata 37 small houses at an average of 1700 m/n.

Auctioneer F. Wright has sold two manzanas of land in Calles Independencia, Europa, Estados Unidos, and Genova, district of San José de Flores, at the rate of 08 cents per vara.

Messrs. V. Hoyo and Co. sold 200 squares of camp in Zarate distant one league from the town and belonging to the testamentaria of Vidal for the sum of 32,500 m/n, buyer J. B. Corti.

Don N. Calvo Morris sold a camp measuring 200 squares in the partido of Vecino at 70 m/n per square, buyer E. Duran de Sosa.

Don José Lastra has purchased in Bragado from S. Bartoletti 1500 sheep at \$1.65 each.

2 lots of wool, one from Lujan in bad condition, were sold last week at 90 and 91 per arroba, the lots were very small and defective.

One lot of new wool in the Plaza Once at 4.50 nats per 10 kilos, equal to 125 % old currency, the wool was from San Antonio de Areco. The fine new lot from Mr. Olivera's estancia was not sold, highest offer 4 nats per 10 kilos, but the morning was so wet that it was most unfavorable for wool business.

Mr. Ignacio Ballesteros has purchased from D. L. M. Garcia 5000 head of cattle for the establishment La Blanca de Aguara in Lincoln, the price paid is 8 and 9 m/n per head.

Messrs. A. Bullrich and Co. have sold to General Bosch for his cabana El Laura in Marcos Paz a splendid lot of Durham cows and heifers imported from England at prices varying from 1000 to 3000 m/n.

The following commercial telegrams have been received:

Havre, Oct. 1.  
Salted ox hides (light) 59.50; heavy do. 59.50. Bones 12.50. Boneash 11.50. Salted horsehides 55. Beef tallow 62. Linseed 26. River Plate wheat 20. Maize 11.

Oct. 4.  
The stock of River Plate wool is very small, but prices are firmly maintained.

Buenos Aires (special for Havre) 33 per cent yield, is quoted at fcs. 1.70-1.75 per kilo. River Plate beef tallow fcs. 30-31 per 50 kilos. Dry matadero ox hides 14-15 kilos fcs. 1.00-1.12 per 50 kilos. Salted horse hides fcs. 53-56 per 50 kilos.

Salted matadero ox hides of Montevideo of 28-29 kilos fcs. 61 to 62-63 per 50 kilos despatched. Small transactions have been made at easy prices. Stock of all classes of hides 81-83000.

The export of sugar for Buenos Aires during the last fortnight were about 5500 barrels.

Liverpool, Oct. 1.

Salted ox hides (light) 5 1/2 d; heavy do 5 1/4 d. Beef tallow 24s; mutton do 25s. Bones at £5 5s.-£5 7s. 6d.; Bone-ash £4 17s. 6d. Salted horsehides 11s. River Plate wheat 6s. 2d. Maize 4s. 1d. Linseed 37s.

'Antwerp, Oct. 4.  
Buenos Aires wool of 30 o/o yield, are quoted to-day as follows:

Long wool fcs. 1.7 1/2 - 1.75 per kilo; middling fcs. 1.62 1/2 - 1.65;

second 1.57 1/2 - 1.60. Stock of R. Plate wools about 5000 bales. Dry matadero cow hides of 20-21 kilos at fcs. 1.16-1.18 per 50 kilos. Salted cow hides of 20-25 kilos fcs. 62-65 per 50 kilos. Stock of hides of all classes about 118,000 bales.

Exchange on London at 3 months' at fcs. 25.23-34 per £ sterling.

## CORRALES DEL SUR

PRECIOS:  
Apartes generales 24 25 30 y 45. Segundos apartes 16 17 y 20. Flaca chancheria 8 10 y 12. Terneros mamonos 8 10 12 y 14. Cueros de novillo 5 5.50 y 6. Cueros de vaca 3.50 4 y 4.50. Capones 2 2.20 2.50. Matanza de vacas 559. Id de terneros 55.

## THE PLAZAS.

## ONCE.

Wool.  
Superior .....  
Good .....  
Borruga .....  
Regular .....  
Bellies .....

Hides.  
Good camp ..... 7 m/n.  
Middling ..... 6.80 m/n  
Horse Hides ..... 470  
Cow Hides ..... 3.75 m/n  
Horse Hair ..... 5.25 m/n  
Nonatos ..... 3.10 m/n  
Calfskins ..... 3.85 m/n

Sheepskins  
Matadero ..... per kilo 371  
Pelados per doz ..... 22 rls.  
Corderitos rag ..... 0.73 m/n

Wheat.  
Coast ..... 6.00 m/n.  
Salado ..... 6.30 m/n  
Barley .....

Maize  
White, shelled ..... 2.32 m/n  
Yellow, in grain ..... 2.02 m/n  
Flour ..... 4.18 m/n

## CONSTITUCION.

Wool.  
Superior .....  
Good .....  
Bellies .....  
Borruga .....

Hides  
Good camp .....  
Sheepskins superior ..... 3.15  
Matadero ..... 31 rls.  
Corderitos ..... 0.75 m/n  
Hair ..... 5.70 m/n  
Horse hides ..... 53 cts.  
Cow Hides ..... 4.20 m/n  
Maize, white shelled .....

## PRICES CURRENT

October 7.

WOOLS  
Sup fine mestiza light ..... 5 00 5 50  
Good mestiza light ..... 3 64 5 00  
Regular mestiza light ..... 3 72 4 13  
Inferior and dirty ..... 3 30 3 72  
Superior borrega light ..... 3 80 3 80  
Up do ..... 8 80 4 00  
Good rivers ..... 3 50 3 55

HIDES  
Salted ox of Buenos Aires Nominal  
Do cow do do  
Do ox rivers do  
Do cow do do  
Do horse Buenos Aires. 21 1/2 rls fcs  
Do do rivers 18 to 19 rls  
Do ox matadero 33 rls fcs gld  
Do cow do Nominal  
Dry ox do 42 rls  
Do cow do 44 rls  
Do do class B A. 47 rls fcs gld  
Do for Marcellis and Genoa heavy do  
Do from Cordoba do  
Do from Corrientes do  
Do from Entre Rios do  
Do calf skins do  
Do nonatos L C

SHEEPSKINS  
Matadero ..... 12 44 cts  
Camp superior good ..... 12 14  
Do desecho ..... 12 14  
Do estacion ..... 12 14

LAMBSKINS  
New good ..... 0 41 0 80

DEERSKINS  
According to class .....

NUTRIA SKINS  
Of this province ..... 0 41 0 80

HAIR  
Horse south ..... 6 50 7 00  
North ..... 5 50 6 00

WHEAT  
Coast B A ..... 6 30 6 60  
Salado do ..... 5 60 6 30  
Juarez do ..... 5 60 6 30  
Olavarría ..... 5 80 6 40  
Rosario sup ..... 6 00 6 80  
Entre Rios and Diamante 7 20 8 50

MAIZE  
Shelled Morocho ..... 2 25 2 15  
Shelled yellow ..... 2 20 2 35  
On cob a/c to class ..... 2 20 2 45

FLOUR  
Cylinder O ..... 1 30 1 35  
Special ..... 1 30 1 35  
Rosario cylinder C ..... 2 35  
Do do B ..... 1 25  
Santa Fé do O ..... 1 00 1 24  
Do special ..... 1 10

BARLEY  
According to quality ..... 2 40 3 50

WINE  
Port ..... per case 12 22 36  
Sherry ..... do 12 20 24  
Medoc ..... do 7 50  
Burgundy ..... do 2 80  
Poultet Canet ..... do 12 60

RAISINS  
San Juan and Mendoza ..... 2 30 5 00  
Malaga ..... 3 25 4 50  
Cordoba a nd Mendoza ..... 0 15 0 20

RICE  
Bremen ..... 1 45 1 50  
Indian ..... 1 25 1 50

STARCH  
Native class ..... 1 50 1 60  
American ..... 2 15 2 20

SUGAR  
Refined ..... 2 95 3 18  
Native ..... 1 30 2 80

TALLOW  
Beef ..... 10 rls fcs old  
Do rivers ..... 10 d  
Mutton ..... 10 d

TEAS  
Taishan Congou ..... 0 75 cts.  
Souchoing mark H 104 ..... 0 85  
Patria ..... 0 85

TURPENTINE  
Turpentine ..... 1 25 1 30

SEEDS  
Alfalfa ..... per arroba 3 50 3 70  
Chilian do ..... 2 50  
Superior of this province 4 50

SHEEP DIP  
Hoja de Cro Drysdale per kilo ..... 0 65  
Fluido Little Runciman per gallon ..... 1 80  
Fluido Greosote Fianza y Cia .....  
Fluido Auzon .....

POSTS  
Posts ..... 0 80 0 90  
Half posts ..... 0 65 0 70  
Estocones ..... 0 32 0 35

WIRE  
1st class patent iron per qq ..... 2 90 3  
2nd class iron per qq ..... 2 60 2 70  
English steel do ..... 3 20 3 30  
German do do ..... 2 90 3 10

## BIRTH.

On October 1st, at 122 Calle Mejico, the wife of H. F. Hunt, of a daughter.

## DEATHS.

On Sept. 30th, at Tatay, Carmen de Areco, of inflammation of the lungs, Patrick Joseph, eldest and beloved son of the late Timothy Rabbitt, aged 20 years and 9 months, deeply regretted by his sorrowing mother and a large circle of friends.  
May he rest in peace.  
On the 5th October, at Suipacha, Michael Dalton, a native of Tuam, county Galway, Ireland. Deceased leaves a wife and 5 children to deplore his loss.  
R.I.P.

## NOTICE

M. R. Oswald Powell is requested to communicate with or make known his address to Mr. Daniel McCarthy of Carmen de Areco, who has received an important letter from his brother the Rev. Austin Powell. s13 o25

## TEACHER WANTED

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

## TO RENT

A PARLOUR & BEDROOM, well furnished, with balcony to the street, suitable for two or three persons, also another large bedroom.  
Within two squares from the Plaza Victoria. Apply  
Calle MORENO 115  
(Altos)  
o5n5

## TO BE LET

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

## DR. WM. J. GALBRAITH

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

Familia que no consuma  
**HESPERIDINA**  
debe consultar con aquella  
que siempre tiene a mano  
UNA BOTELLA

de este sano tónico-bicor,  
y se convencerá de que  
ES UNA NECESIDAD CASERA  
el años de éxito lo prueba.

M. S. BAGLEY y Ca.

## VICENTE HOYO Y CIA.

En el pueblo

LOMAS DE ZAMORA

de una linda manzana de

TERRENO

dividida en lotes, a 6 cuadras al sudoeste de la estación y 3 de la plaza e iglesia del pueblo, lindando con la casa quinta del Dr. Nuñez, terreno alto y bien situado, gran quenzon, venta terminante, por cualquier precio, sin retirar lote, con escrituras gratis! magnífica ocasión, en el pueblo más lindo del sud, a 20 minutos de la gran capital de la Republica. 10 trenes diarios.  
Llamamos la atención de los vecinos de ese pueblo y de todos aquellos que deseen tener un lote de terreno para poder edificar una casa de recreo, en el más lindo pueblo al sud y colocado entre dos grandes capitales a fin de que aprovechen esta oportunidad. Por cualquier precio, escrituras gratis. Fíjarse bien.

EL DOMINGO 17 DE OCTUBRE

a la 1 en punto

venderemos en público remate en el mismo pueblo y local donde está situada esta manzana de terreno que tendrá ese día colgadas nuestras banderas de remate; siendo la venta en lotes, sin condición, por cualquier precio y escrituras gratis, lo que proporcionará una linda ocasión para adquirir un espléndido terreno con muy poco dinero.  
Por planos y detalles a nuestro escritorio.

o7o17

## Adolfo BULLRICH Y CA.

RESUMEN DE REMATES A EFECTUARSE

OCTUBRE

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.

Por planos y detalles a nuestro escritorio.

Sole Agent—  
J. A. BENNET & CO.  
195 Florida  
s9tfo

## 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  
s9tfo

## 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-tf

## HERM. ALTGELT Y CIA.

CONSIGNATARIOS DE CEREALES

76-RECONQUISTA-76

BUENOS AIRES  
m11-pm

## TOBACCO EXTRACT FOR SHEEPWASH

Our Extract contains 7 o/p 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

## JEROBOAM, JEROBOAM, JEROBOAM.

THE ROYAL BLEND WHISKEY

PROPRIETORS:

A. G. THOMPSON & CO.

Glasgow.

Unicos Agentes en la Republica Argentina:

SNELL & CO.,

203-RIVADAVIA-203



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

s7tfo

## ROUGH ON CORNS

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

s9tfo

## 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

s9tfo