

# THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

VOLUME XII, No. 40.

BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1886.

PRICE 20 cts.

## PARRY & CO.

**TE FINO**  
IMPORTACION DIRECTA DE  
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GARANTIDO SIEMPRE IGUAL

- 1 Patria, Portefa, Criolla
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  - 3 Cerveza negra, marca Chanchito
  - 4 Cerveza blanca, marca Nato
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  - 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
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  - 16 Extra fine Mild Hollands, Monada
  - 17 Heering's Cherry Cordial
  - 18 Bass' Light Ale, 40 litre casks
  - 19 Salsa Inglesa, Lea and Perrins
  - 20 Chanchito hams and Bacon, Adamson
  - 21 Cadbury's Chocolate and Creams
  - 22 Keiller's Jams, and Caramels
  - 23 Erps' Homeopathic Cocoa
  - 24 Rimmel's Genuine Brown Windsor
  - 25 Huntley and Palmer's Biscuits
  - 26 Conservas Crosse and Blackwell
  - 27 Colman's Mustard, Corn flour
  - 28 Azure Blue and White Rice Starch
  - 29 English Candles, Monada
  - 30 Gelatine Nelson, Vinegar Pott
  - 31 Bumsted's Royal Table Salt
  - 32 Rae's Oil, guaranteed Pure Olive
  - 33 Paysandu Tongues, Corned Beef
  - 34 Arsenical Dip (certain cure for scab)
- au28pm

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BEWARE OF CLUMSY IMITATIONS  
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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

**NEW  
SPRING  
AND  
SUMMER  
GOODS**

**MACCALLUM & CO.**  
20-PERU-20

Are now showing their New Assortment  
of Spring and Summer Goods, which  
on account of the great fall in gold are  
offered at very Low Prices. Parties  
from the camp visiting Buenos Aires  
are requested to inspect our prices and  
variety.

**MACCALLUM AND CO.**  
IMPORTERS AND RETAILERS

**20-PERU-20**  
Between Victoria and Rivadavia  
ot2pm

## THE SURVEY OF NEW RAILWAYS.

Congress has just passed the  
following bill:

Art. 1. The Government shall  
instruct the Engineers' Depart-  
ment from time to time to draw  
up from time to time the plans of  
the following lines:

1st. Extension of Central Nor-  
te via Jujuy between Cabeza  
del Buey and Santa Rosa,  
and the southern extremity  
of the Lerma Valley, pass-  
ing through the town of  
Salto.

2nd. From Chumbicha to Ti-  
nogasta and Fuerte de An-  
dalgalá, running through  
Punta del Negro or through  
the Quebrada de la Sebila.

3rd. From Mendoza to San Ra-  
fael, passing through San  
Vicente, Lujan, Tupungato  
and San Carlos.

4th. From San Juan to Jachal,  
and from the Albarodon to  
Caucete.

5th. From the town of Cata-  
marca to the junction with  
the Central Norte, passing  
through the Totoral.

6th. From the town of Rioja  
to the junction with Dean Fu-  
nnes-Chilecito branch line,  
between Santa Rosa and  
Cholo.

Art. 2. The Government is au-  
thorised to expend a sum not ex-  
ceeding \$5000 for the survey of  
the Villa de Lerma branch line;  
\$20,000 for that of the Chumbi-  
cha-Tinogasta and Fuerte de An-  
dalgalá railway; \$25,000 for that  
of the Mendoza and San Rafael  
line; \$25,000 for that of the San  
Juan, Jachal, Albarodon and Cau-  
cete line; \$15,000 for that of  
the Catamarca and Central Norte  
junction line; \$6000 for that  
of the Rioja and Chilecito junc-  
tion line.

Art. 3. The above expenses  
to be covered by the national  
revenue.

Art. 4. Let the Government  
be notified of the provisions of  
this act.

## MONTEVIDEAN NEWS.

The first conference has taken  
place between Ponte Ribero and  
the Minister of Foreign Affairs on  
the question of the debt of this  
Republic to Brazil.

The Rowing Club is organizing  
a grand regatta for the beginning  
of November. All the members  
of the Buenos Aires clubs will be  
invited to attend.

Santos is in a bad condition.  
The jaw is cleft in three places,  
and he is obliged to use an ap-  
paratus of gold or gutta-percha  
in order to open the mouth or  
speak, which he can only do with  
great difficulty. He cannot mas-  
ticate his food, and so must be  
fed with liquids. He has a piece  
of lead under the tongue which  
was perforated by the explosive  
ball. To prevent inflammation  
of the tongue he keeps a small  
piece of ice constantly in the  
mouth. The swelling of the  
wounds has not disappeared and  
there is a copious suppuration.  
The President has grown very  
thin, and it is generally believed  
that the color of his features is  
not natural but put on in order  
to save appearances, and to put  
a stop to the many ominous com-  
ments that are daily made on ac-  
count of his sufferings. Santos,  
who had always a violent temper,  
has become quite intolerable to  
all around, and he occasionally  
gives way to fits of rage and  
fury. It is feared that at the ap-  
proach of the hot weather he will  
become worse. Up to the present  
they have been feeding the Gen-  
eral with milk, and he has an in-  
vincible repugnance to milk.

## SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN MAILS.

London, Sept. 6.

An international conference  
for the conclusion of a conven-  
tion for the protection of literary  
property was opened at Berne in  
September.

It is said that 251,000 dollars  
have been expended in pictures  
and other ways for the embel-  
lishment of seven liquor saloons  
in New York.

The new shaft of the Channel  
tunnel works has been sunk to a  
depth sufficient to admit of the  
18-inch boring being proceeded  
with. This boring, which is for  
experimental purposes, it is pro-  
posed to sink to a depth of 600  
feet below the sea level.

Miss Louise Imogene Guiney,  
Boston's youngest poet, is the  
daughter of Colonel Guiney,  
an Irishman who distinguished  
himself in the late war. She is  
25, wears eye-glasses, and has  
the reputation of being an ath-  
lete in petticoats.

An anonymous vernacular pro-  
clamation is being circulated in  
the Punjab, calling on the na-  
tives to combine to throw off the  
yoke of the hated Feringhee, and  
declaring that the Maharajah  
Dhuleep Singh had joined the  
Russians who are marching on  
India.

The Chicago *Daily News* says  
that Mr. Michael Davitt is being  
followed through Michigan by a  
stenographer in the pay of the  
British Government, who is tak-  
ing down the speeches deliver-  
ed. The journal remarks, how-  
ever, that Mr. Davitt's speeches  
have been temperate.

German musical papers place  
the number of Listz's known  
compositions at 647. Of these  
63 are orchestral works, 33 being  
transcriptions for the orchestra  
of other compositions, 517 are for  
the pianoforte, 300 being trans-  
criptions, 20 are compositions  
for the organ, and 39 vocal.

It was known for some weeks  
at Pola on the Dalmatian coast,  
that a large polypus (octopus  
vulgaris) infested the neighbor-  
ing waters, so that bathers had  
to be very careful. Some fisher-  
men succeeded in capturing the  
monster in the Gulf of Medolino;  
he weighed 300 kilograms, or  
nearly 600 lb.

A fearful calamity occurred at  
Foxhole, Swansea. A water-  
spout burst over Kilvey moun-  
tain and rushed down on the  
houses beneath, causing great  
damage. About eight thousand  
tons of earth and rock descended  
upon the houses, bearing all be-  
fore it, and leaving the houses  
full of dirt up to the ceilings.  
About one hundred people are  
homeless, but temporary lodg-  
ings have been found for the  
sufferers.

Delegates from 109 trades  
unions were present at the open-  
ing meeting of the Trades Union  
Congress at Hull. Mr. Mawds-  
ley, the retiring president, in his  
address to congress, discussed  
the continued lack of employ-  
ment. He did not think the  
wealth of the country, compared  
to its population, had declined,  
but had formed the opinion that  
wages would be better distrib-  
uted if working hours were short-  
er and there were more people  
employed.

Measures were taken for mak-  
ing the annual Crofters' Confer-  
ence, held at Bonar Bridge, a  
representative gathering of the  
Celtic race. The Cornish branch  
was represented by Messrs. Bor-  
lase and Conybeare, M.P's, the  
Welsh Celts by Professor Jones of  
Bala College, and Irishmen by  
Mr. Sexton and two other Par-  
nellite members of Parliament.

In addition to resolutions affirm-  
ing the desirability of Home Rule  
for Scotland, and dealing with  
land tenure reform, it was pro-  
posed to take advantage of the  
opportunity for inaugurating a  
Celtic League which shall em-  
brace all sections of the race.

Mr. Parnell presided at a com-  
plimentary banquet given at the  
Charing Cross Hotel to Mr. Jus-  
tin McCarthy by the Irish Parlia-  
mentary party on the occasion of  
his departure for America; 57  
members of the party were pres-  
ent. Mr. Parnell said the Irish  
question, with the co-operation  
of Mr. Gladstone, would be solv-  
ed, for it was a simple one. It  
lay in the recognition of the Irish  
nationality and the right of Ire-  
land to be a nation. He refused  
to admit that Ireland a nation  
was, as some said, a sort of trea-  
sonable expression. The Al-  
mighty made them Irishmen and  
their country Ireland, and it  
would task the genius of Salis-  
bury and Churchill to make them  
anything else. At the same time  
he anticipated a speedy solution  
of the question.

## THE IRISH PARLIAMENTARY FUND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS, &c.

	\$ m/n
Previously acknowledged	176.37
Collected by Mr. Thomas Young, San Pedro:	
Thomas Young	5
John Young	2
Christopher M. Young	2
James F. Cummins	2
Andrew Nally	2
Thomas Nally	2
George Quinn	2
John Casey	2
Edward Kennedy	2
Edward Eustace	1
Patrick Eustace	1
Christopher Brady	1
Michael O'Reardon	1
Michael Austin	1
James McDonnell	1
Joseph Reed	1
	\$28.00
Total	\$204.37

## TELEGRAMS.

London, Oct. 8.

A telegram from Suakim states  
that the friendly natives attacked  
Tama early in the morning and  
captured it, two hundred rebels  
were killed and many taken pris-  
oners.

The disturbances in Delhi con-  
tinue. Business is suspended.

The Marquis of Hartington de-  
clines the report that he had prom-  
ised to support a new Irish bill  
which was said to have been pre-  
pared by Mr. Chamberlain and  
to contain all the clauses of Mr.  
Gladstone's bill, except those re-  
lating to the establishment of the  
Irish Parliament.

A telegram from Vienna states  
that during the meeting that took  
place at Rustchuk a telegram  
from Prince Alexander arrived  
saying that if he was re-elected  
he would accept the throne of  
Bulgaria.

The principal papers in the  
city assail France's hostility to  
England's projects with regard to  
Egypt.

Paris, Oct. 10.

It is stated that the Emperor of  
Germany is seriously ill.

The *Journal des Debats*, in re-  
ferring to the speech of Lord Ran-  
dolph Churchill at Dartford, says  
that Russia will care little for the  
discontent of Austria or the pla-  
tonic protests of England so long  
as she can rely upon the consent  
or the indifference of Germany to  
her policy in the Balkans.

*La France* says that General  
Kaulbars, not content with ma-

king Russia hated in Bulgaria,  
has also succeeded in making her  
ridiculous.

It is rumored in political cir-  
cles that there is an understand-  
ing between Russia, France and  
Turkey to prevent England an-  
nexing Egypt.

Commenting on the question of  
neutralising Egypt the *Repub-  
lique Francaise* states that it  
will be the cause of war if En-  
gland annexes the latter coun-  
try.

Madrid, Oct. 8.

Sr. Sagasta has accepted the  
task of forming a new cabinet. It  
is believed that it will contain  
more liberal elements than the  
late cabinet.

Galeote, the priest who killed  
the Bishop of Madrid, on being  
brought before the court tried to  
read a long statement of his  
grievances against the Bishop,  
but the court refused to let him  
read it and ordered that the doc-  
ument should be retained by the  
Judge. The defense is that Gale-  
ote was insane at the time of  
committing the act.

The Queen Regent has signed  
a decree freeing the slaves in Cu-  
ba from the remaining term of  
their servitude.

The Cabinet has been reorgan-  
ised as follows:

Praxides Sagasta, Prime Minis-  
ter, without portfolio.

S. Moret y Prendergast, Minis-  
ter of State.

F. de Leon y Castillo, Minister  
of Government.

R. Puig Cerver, Minister of Fi-  
nance.

M. A. Martinez, Minister of  
Grace and Justice.

L. Gen. J. M. del Castillo, Min-  
ister of War.

V. Adml. R. R. de Arias, Min-  
ister of Marine.

Victor Balaguer, Minister of  
Foreign Affairs.

C. Navarro Rodrigo, Minister of  
Public Works.

The trial of Galeote has con-  
cluded, and the court has found  
the prisoner guilty and that he  
was not mad. He has been con-  
demned to the full punishment  
for his offense.

Galeote has been sentenced to  
death.

Vienna, Oct. 8.

The Prime Minister has denied  
in the Chamber of Deputies that  
there has been any interruption  
of the good relations between  
Germany and Austria.

The state of affairs in Bulgaria  
is unchanged. The Regency has  
declined answering the latest  
Russian notes and appears re-  
solved to convoke the Sobranjo  
for the 25th inst. in accordance  
with the primary decrees.

Of the 86 electoral districts 80  
have been in favor of the Gov-  
ernment. Rustchuk gave 1040  
votes to the Government and 39  
to the Opposition.

The Russian agent has sent  
three notes to the Government  
and the foreign Consuls. In the  
first he says that he will main-  
tain diplomatic relations with the  
Government in accordance with  
the instructions of Gen. Kaul-  
bars, but he condemns the Bul-  
garian circular as it might lead  
to a rupture. In the second he  
declares the elections to be null  
and void. In the third he pro-  
tests officially against the attack  
on the Russian agency and on  
those who had taken refuge  
there.

According to telegrams from  
Schumla General Kaulbars has  
been very badly received there  
has been the object of hostile  
manifestations on the part of the  
populace.

Excitement prevails.  
Russia's military preparations  
in Bessarabia are increasing, but  
it is not thought that there is any  
probability of a Russian occupa-  
tion of Bulgaria.

According to a telegram in the  
*Tagblatt* the Russian Minister of  
War has ordered the comman-  
ders of four divisions of infantry  
in the districts of Pskov, Duna-  
burg, Minsk and Orlov to call in  
all the soldiers on leave, and to  
hold the troops ready for an ad-  
vance within five days to the  
frontiers of Austria and Rouma-  
nia.

Rome, Oct. 8.

The Pope has sent a circular to  
the Nuncios abroad complaining  
of the anti-clerical agitation that  
exists in Italy.

Sophia, Oct. 8.

General Kaulbars was received  
coldly at Tirnova. At a meeting  
of 1000 inhabitants a protest was  
made against Russian interven-  
tion. The General sent a circular  
to the Bulgarian officers re-  
quiring them to attend on him to  
be made acquainted with the  
Czar's message, but they replied  
that the General must communi-  
cate with the Bulgarian Govern-  
ment.

At Rustchuk he was received  
by the Russian Consul but the  
people held aloof. Even the  
prefect of the city had gone away  
to avoid meeting him.

The General complains that the  
British and Italian Consuls in  
Bulgaria are exciting the people  
against Russia.

The Bulgarian elections have  
taken place without any serious  
disturbances. In general the re-  
sult is favorable to the Regency.  
The Russian Consul has declared  
officially that the elections are  
illegal.

St. John's,

Newfoundland, Oct. 11.  
The 'Anchor' has arrived in  
tow of another steamer. She  
had broken her shaft. The crew  
and passengers are all well.

Santiago de Chili, Oct. 11.

A large meeting has been held  
in Lima at which it was resolved  
to ask the Government to fulfil  
the law of 1875 by expelling the  
Jesuits. A petition to this effect  
was presented by Sres. Canevaro  
and Ingunza. Another meeting  
will be held, at which ladies will  
be present, to oppose the ex-  
pulsion.

The Peruvian Senate has ap-  
proved the law declaring void all  
military and naval promotions  
from 1879 to 1885.

Tenders are to be invited for  
the construction of the railway  
from Ilo to Moquegua, the con-  
tractor to have all the existing  
material.

The Peruvian Ministry has re-  
signed. The new Cabinet con-  
sists of Francisco Rodriguez,  
Minister of Government; Fran-  
cisco Garcia Calderon, Foreign  
Affairs; Manuel Candiano, Fi-  
nance; Mariano Balcarce, Jus-  
tice; Manuel Velarde, War.

Sarah Bernhardt's debut was a  
splendid success.

Delhi, Oct. 8.

At the beginning of this month  
a Mohammedan was found assas-  
sinated in the Royal Gardens.  
This has caused an intense en-  
mity between the Mohammedans  
and Hindoos, and it is feared  
that it will lead to a conflict be-  
tween them.

Caya Hueso.

It is announced from Havana  
that the strike of the cigar ma-  
kers will probably take serious  
proportions. It is extending to  
many places in the interior and  
20,000 men are already out of  
work. All the civic guard is un-  
der arms.

San Diego, California, Oct. 8.  
Early this morning a violent  
shock of earthquake was felt  
here. The oscillation was from  
east to west.

Very little damage was done.

Charleston, Oct. 9.

Slight shocks have been felt  
here since midnight.

## 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.

PROVINCE OF SANTA FE.  
ROSARIO.

[OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

October 8, 1886.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

The feast of our patroness, the Queen of the most holy Rosary, was celebrated with due solemnity in this city on Sunday, when High Mass was celebrated at the church, followed by an eloquent sermon by the Rev. Father Bazan, O.S.F., of the monastery at San Lorenzo, and the exposition of the Blessed Sacrament, which was visited during the day by hundreds of faithful worshippers. It is such a rare thing in this city to hear a good sermon or a sermon of any kind, that the very novelty of the thing attracts numbers of persons whose religious feelings would never take them to a place of worship. This is to be regretted all the more when it is considered, that almost every influence outside of the church is against religion, and that the possession even of one definite religious principle is enough to brand a man here as a 'fanatic,' an 'Ultramontane,' a 'Jesuit,' and other things that the thoughtless 'wrest' as St. Peter says some do the Scriptures 'to their own destruction.'

Speaking of these things, reminds me that we have heard nothing officially of the Jubilee in these parts. At Santa Fe there have been opportunities given for the people to gain the privileges proclaimed through the same, and special sermons on the subject; in this city I doubt whether ten per cent of the people are aware that such a boon is available.

Capt. Manton has returned from Europe, where he has succeeded in selling the rights of the telephone company of which he and Mr. Straube were the representatives to a wealthy English company that will doubtless endeavor to extend their connections in every sense of the word. The company 'Teléfonos Unidos' is the company *par excellence* in Rosario, and it has already more than 800 subscribers and an income sufficient to number it among the good paying concerns of the city.

The new Chief of Police, Major Rams, is gaining golden opinions among the people by the zeal and activity with which he has entered upon his important duties. The police force has already been purged of a number of worthless characters whose frequent breaches of the peace, and violations of the law brought discredit upon the service, and we are beginning to see the good fruits of his intelligence on every hand. One of the greatest triumphs ever recorded here has been the discovery and arrest of a number of Custom House porters who for several months have been robbing the cases of goods committed to their care. There is hardly an important firm in the place that has not suffered, to some extent, by these depredations. The way in which the thieves were brought to justice was as follows:—All of them, numbering about 200 men, were arrested without a moment's warning and sent to the police

barracks, where they were not allowed to speak a word till they had been separately examined concerning the robberies. By this means important discoveries were made, and several thousand dollars' worth of goods were recovered from the houses of some five or six of the men. Of course the affair betrays great carelessness on the part of the Custom-house authorities, but it is hoped that the lesson read to the criminals, who will in all probability be made soldiers or sergeants of the line, will not readily be forgotten.

The good ladies of the Sociedad de Beneficencia opened a bazaar on Sunday in aid of the local hospital, which depends almost entirely on their charitable exertions for support. We are pleased to be able to say that it opened under the most flattering auspices, and with every prospect of success. These good ladies deserve much more than a passing notice for their disinterested services in the cause of Christ, and when I have time and you can afford me space I will write a ream or two all to their honor.

The mortality among the cattle owing to the late snow-storm has been more terrible than what any one could conjecture. Scores of thousands of dead cattle strew the country in every direction, and many thousands have been lost to the very hide, it being impossible to procure hands for the skinning. The Municipality, the Council of Hygiene, and the Provincial Government have put their heads together to see what may be done to prevent these thousands of putrifying carcasses from poisoning the air and breeding an epidemic, as I would not be surprised to see them do. The probabilities are, however, that the skeletons of the victims will be well bleached ere any decisive measure be adopted on the subject, and we must therefore hope that Providence may deal kindly with us and wait the foul odors in some other direction. It is rather too much to expect the decomposition of the dead animals to delay its work until one of the luminous decisions of the above-named powers be arrived at.

The death of Madame Galvez, the justly esteemed wife of Governor Galvez of Santa Fe, caused profound sorrow in all circles in this city. The deceased lady was a noble type of the Argentine matron, possessing at once the heart of a Sister of Charity and the lofty virtues of a true wife and mother. Her death is justly regarded as a public bereavement, and by none, after her stricken family, more so than by the poor whose necessities were the object of her constant solicitude. May she rest in peace, and may her many virtues, whilst proving a rich legacy of consolation to her husband and children, be imitated by those in whose society she was always a moving spirit and an angel of mercy. I regret to add that Governor Galvez has been very ill since his bereavement, and that H.E. has been compelled to retire from public life for a few months, which he purposes spending at his estancia in the company of his children.

The Santa Fe Legislature has thrown out the project submitted by Dr. Centeno granting the rights of citizens to foreigners. In the meantime those who desire to become citizens may enjoy those rights, and it is only to be regretted that more do not avail themselves of the privilege.

The plan for the definite demarcation of the limits between this province and that of Santiago del Estero proposed by Governor Galvez and Dr. Ruiz de los Llanos has been approved of by the Santa Fe Legislature.

Very satisfactory advices reach us from the colonies, where there has been an abundance of rain. It is expected that the crops will be considerably smaller than was anticipated before the 'seca' set in, but the grain will be of good quality, and the good prices that are paid will fully compensate for losses in other directions.

The inauguration of the railway to Colastiné, for which great

preparations are in progress, has been fixed to take place on the 15th inst.

New buildings are going up like the work of magic in every street, and still rents keep up and the most exorbitant prices are asked for land. The two lines of tramways are likewise branching out all over the city and considerably enhancing the value of property in various ways. Five cent fares are charged, and a good business is being done by both companies.

Owing, doubtless, in some measure to the mortality of cattle in the country, but certainly in a great measure to the heavy taxes levied by the Municipality and the stupid monopolies granted for the establishment of markets and meat stalls, the price of meat has gone up to famine figures, and one may now choose between mutton and turkey without running the risk of spending more in one case than in the other. And it is not that turkeys are cheap, but that mutton and beef are horribly dear. I hear that from \$50 to \$60 m/n per head are paid for alfalfa fed cattle for the markets. Vegetables and other provisions are dear in proportion, and on the whole Rosario is one of the most expensive places to live in that I ever knew. Potatoes that would be ashamed to open their eyes in Ireland are sold wholesale, for planting, at \$1 m/n per arrobe, and I can say that if their offspring bear any likeness to their progenitors they will hardly be worth digging up.

Hoping to have something more cheerful to tell you in my next,

I am, dear sir,  
Yours faithfully,

VENADO TUERTO.

Sept. 25, 1886.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

We have had a snowstorm which lasted from sunrise till midnight on the 20th inst. Although there was a foot of snow on the ground by noon, the storm was not a cold one. From the accounts that reach me relative to the mortality caused by it to animal life in this district, it has not killed many cows, mares, or sheep. Of course, those that were 'pestered' from one cause or another succumbed. The losses I put as follow: 12 per cent cows, 5 per cent sheep, and 3 per cent mares. Those here who did not have their camps wired-in have lost half of their cattle, and up to this have had no tidings of their whereabouts. Fifty to eighty cents have been paid for skinning cattle.

Ploughing is going ahead since the storm, as the rain that fell a few days previously had not softened the ground sufficiently for the plough. I counted seventeen ploughs at work in the course of half an hour's constitutional promenade about the district this morning.

The soil here is excellent for agriculture. Oh, for a hundred of the boys of my county, who have been knocking an annual rent of £3 per acre out of mountain, bog and moorland, to turn its fruitfulness to an El Dorado. A few ploughs, be their motive power a horse, steam or compressed air, would be of great value here when the train comes to link Venado to Rosario (thirty miles distant), where I have seen ships freighted by means of a single plank, the one end resting on the 'barranca' and the other at the ship's hold, and down which the 'bags of grain were slid by the strength of a single hand.

On the 19th ult., in the church of Venado Tuerto, and by the Parish Priest, were married Mr. Thomas Droughan of Loreto to Miss Bridget Rourke, second eldest daughter of Mr. Patrick Rourke of Venado Tuerto. The happy pair, after the knot having been tied, and followed by a long line of coaches drove to the residence of the bride, where Mr. and Mrs. Rourke's sunny welcome and hospitable board cheered every living thing within the precincts of their domain. 'Twas truly dazzling, the

galaxy of beautiful young ladies and the phalanx of able chaps that made the marriage festival merry.

This is the first marriage of Irish people in this town.

I remain, dear Sir,  
Yours faithfully,  
Ballyheigue.THE STORM IN PAVON  
AND THE  
SCAB LAW.Pavon,  
October 1, 1886.To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

Just a few words on the storm which raged here on the 20th ult. and the losses experienced.

I think numbers of animals pacing slowly and measurably along before a severe tempest, some of them dropping down never to rise, is as sad a spectacle as any funeral procession. Up to 3 p.m. I saw very few animals hors-de-combat; at that hour I detected snow falling, and the cold became intense and the wind grew in force. To such an extent did it rage till about 8 o'clock, that a flock of sheep I attempted to shut in a monte, helped by a good peon and an admirably trained dog, failed in getting to face the wind. I got another flock into shelter in a cattle corral, from which nothing could drive them, forcibly proving the necessity of some kind of shelter for animals in this country.

At 8 p.m. the rain ceased but the cold increased, and no amount of covering sufficed to keep the Greenland cold that raged that night from seizing your marrow. I saw a native lifted off his horse completely exhausted from exposure. I witnessed a Russian Finn shake and his teeth chatter more than they ever did, as he assured me, in his native land.

The cold of that night killed hundreds of thousands of cattle. I can accurately calculate the losses within a radius of four leagues of my place at 30,000 head. I could give you the names of the various owners; but some do not care that their losses should be paraded, while others of the confraternity would be contented at gaining the compassion of your readers. When I tell you the snow here was scarcely perceptible you will be able to form your own idea of the losses where it snowed a yard deep. The storm must have been ruinous in the outside camps. Cattle took shelter in the streets of Melincue. In some parts the people have been left completely afoot, as their horses either went away or died. You may put down the losses above mentioned at sixty instead of thirty thousand, and as the greater part of those that succumbed were in calf. Sheep suffered but little, the losses in flocks of two thousand did not reach a hundred.

By-the-by, so the scab law has passed, well, so be it: I hope the Rural Society will find the sheepfarmers down there like sore-backed nags, and that when they go to inspect their wounds they will get viciously kicked. A fair question, and one that needs fair answering: Will any one of the numerous advertisers of sheep dips take the responsibility of keeping our flocks free from scab? If a single one of the many adopt the system of 'no cure no pay' let him state his terms. But, let him keep in view that he will have to guarantee that overworking on bad camps will not injure sheep or lambs.

Hoping to be absolved from the infamy of wishing you exposed to the inclemency of the storm, I still lament that you were not abroad after a flock of sheep—as you would, I am sure, add to your laurels by a glowing description of the tempest.

I am, dear sir,  
Yours very truly,  
Bientôt.THE POPE  
ON  
CHRISTIAN MARRIAGE.

From the full text of the very important Encyclical Letter of his Holiness to the Hungarian Bishops, we take the following

passages, which are of such general interest and importance as to be applicable to other countries, and will be read, we are sure, with interest.

As to what concerns conjugal society, strive, venerable brethren, to engrave deeply in hearts the Catholic doctrine on the sanctity, unity, and perpetuity of marriage; strive to often recall to people's minds that Christian marriages are, by their nature, subject to the ecclesiastical power alone. Remind them, also, of what the Church thinks and teaches on what is called 'Civil Marriage,' and in what spirit Catholics ought to obey the law on this point. Remind them that Catholics are not permitted, and that for the gravest reasons, to contract marriages which would unite them to Christians strangers to the profession of Catholicism, and that those who dare to do so, without the favorable authority of the Church sin against God and against the Church itself. And as this point is of such high importance, as you perceive, let all those on whom the duty is incumbent be very mindful that on no account they depart from the precepts on this subject, and so much the more because in nothing else as in this is obedience to the Church more allied by certain necessary ties to the public good. In effect domestic society contains and strengthens the principles and, so to speak, the best elements of social life. Wherefore on it greatly depends the tranquil and prosperous condition of nations. Now, this domestic society is such as marriages by their good or bad results make it, and marriages cannot lead to any good unless they are regulated by God and the Church. Deprived of those conditions marriages, reduced to the servitude of capricious passions, concluded against the will of God, deprived for that very reason of the heavenly graces that are necessary to it, wanting also in that religious communion which is most important for men, can only produce very bitter fruits, to the complete ruin of families and nations; wherefore we must regard as having deserved well, not only of religion, but also of their country, those Catholics who, two years ago, when the legislative assemblies of Hungary were debating the question whether they should sanction marriages between Christians and Jews, unanimously rejected that proposition and obtained the confirmation of the old law on marriages.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL  
AND THE SCOTTISH PROTESTANT ALLIANCE.

The following correspondence has passed between the Directors of the Scottish Protestant Alliance and the Chancellor of the Exchequer respecting the appointment of a Roman Catholic as Home Secretary:—

«Scottish Protestant Alliance,  
81, St. George's Place,  
Glasgow, Sept. 7.

«My Lord,—I have the honour to inform you that, at a meeting in Glasgow, yesterday, of the Directors of the Scottish Protestant Alliance, the recent appointment of a Roman Catholic to the Cabinet office of Home Secretary was considered, when the following resolution was unanimously adopted: 'That, as the Papacy claims universal supremacy over all Sovereigns and their subjects, as Roman Catholics can no longer render an undivided allegiance to Protestant Princes, and as the avowed aim of the Papacy is to reduce Britain to subjection to the Vatican, this meeting protests against the elevation of Roman Catholics to positions of power and trust in the British Empire.'

«I have the honour to be, my lord, your lordship's most obedient and humble servant,  
James Kerr.

«To the Right Hon. Lord Randolph Churchill, &c.»  
«Treasury Chambers,  
Whitehall, S.W., Sept. 9th.

«Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter enclosing a copy of resolution passed

by the Directors of the Scottish Protestant Alliance, and, in reply, to remark that I observe with astonishment and regret that, in this age of enlightenment and general toleration, persons professing to be educated and intelligent can arrive at conclusions so senseless and irrational as those which are set forth in the aforesaid resolution.

«I am, sir,  
Yours faithfully,  
Randolph S. Churchill.

NOTES FROM IRELAND.

Dublin, Sept. 9.

Mr. Wm. O'Brien and Mr. Redmond, delegates to the Chicago Convention, returned to Dublin and received an ovation. They were met by a large number of bands and people with torches. Speeches were delivered from the windows of the Imperial Hotel.

In an interview with a correspondent of the *Cork Herald* Mr. William O'Brien bore testimony to the great power and influence of the Irish in America. He said:

'Native Americans now realise for the first time that the Irish have a country of their own, and one that plays a great part in the theatre of European politics. Apart from that altogether the number of Irish in America is rapidly increasing by natural growth as well as emigration. They are spreading far and wide through the cities and the farm lands, and I am glad to say that the class of emigrants now yearly being added to the Irish element, educated and intelligent as it is, has enormously enhanced the position of Irish politics in America. Those who left Ireland of late years quickly got hold of the knack of becoming first-rate Americans without losing one title of the qualities of good Irishmen, and in a great many cases they became more devoted to the interests of their native country. On the other hand, the native Yankee population is alarmingly on the decrease, and through large portions of the United States it seems to be by no means a far-fetched anticipation that another generation will find the Irish element most potent in the whole of the American continent.'

Of the Chicago Convention Mr. O'Brien says:

'It was both physically and intellectually one of the finest representative gatherings I ever beheld. It represented Irish-American sympathy in all its intensity, and it was absolutely and entirely of one mind in the determination to sustain Mr. Parnell steadily and unflinchingly.'

The facts narrated by Mr. Harrington at a meeting of the League with respect to the proposed seizure of the crops of the Achill Islanders ought to warn the Government what description of work they will be asked to undertake during the winter if they enlist their forces under the banner of the landlords. The Achill Islanders pay £1,800 a year in rent to a proselytising society to be spent in insulting their own faith and bribing the more wretched of them to sell their children to 'Birds' Nests.' This year they would have died wholesale in their cabins if public charity had not come to their rescue. By public alms they were enabled to subsist and to put in little crops of potatoes which are now ripe. But the moment the crop is ready for digging, the proselytising folk come down with a shower of notices that, unless the wretched islanders, who owe their lives to charity, pay up their £1,800 a year, the proselytisers will grasp their little harvest and leave them once more to the mercy of the winds of heaven to find subsistence. This is not a grotesque and hideous dream. It is grim every-day reality in Ireland in the full afternoon of the nineteenth century.

General Buller is still on the prowl for moonlighters and all other game of that sort, but up to the present no reliable information can be obtained as to the means he employs for hunting down the 'varmint' beyond the



fact that he is seen flitting about from day to day, paying hurried visits to police stations, inspecting the men, chatting to the district inspectors, presumably on the lawlessness of the district, but of the voluminous notes or the wise comments which the General is supposed to make for the information of his employers but little is known. In fact, the redoubted warrior's mission is rapidly becoming a huge farce. Imagine the trustworthy and reliable information to be obtained from such a pure and undefiled source as Sam Hussey, who in his capacity as land agent has done more to aggravate matters in Kerry than any other twenty men of the same type in the country. We are informed by the level-headed Dublin correspondent of the *Times* that for the furtherance of his mission the General will employ a gunboat. Verily, this is the *reductio ad absurdum*.

At the fortnightly meeting of the National League, Mr. Wm. O'Brien presiding, Mr. T. Harrington, M.P. announced that the subscriptions received since the last meeting amounted to £3119 13s 6d (applause), which included a sum of £3000 from the National League of America (applause). The sum of £400 had also been received from the National League of Australia (applause).

## FOREIGN NOTES.

Dr. Cresswell Hewett, of Lincoln's Inn Fields, is said to have discovered the synthetic or artificial mode of making quinine, by which the price of that drug will be reduced to something like 3d. per ounce. The *Morning Post* says the importance of this discovery (which was made some weeks ago through the accidental breaking of a medicine bottle) is rendered greater by the fact that while hitherto we have been depending for our quinine on the cultivation of the cinchona tree, from whose bark only about 2 per cent of good quinine can be extracted, 98 per cent being valueless, the drug can now be manufactured without limit by a very simple process from an article which can always be got in abundance in any part of the world. A few days ago Dr. Hewett submitted a sample of his preparation to Messrs. Howard and Sons, quinine manufacturers, Stratford, who have expressed surprise at the result of their analysis, the sample being equal to the best quinine in the market. The discoverer is about to communicate with the Government, who annually spend in India alone about £60,000 in the cultivation of the cinchona tree.—*South American Journal*.

The following paragraph has appeared in a recent number of the *London Times*:

"According to information sent to the Geographical Society of Gottingen, Professor Brackebusch, a German holding the chair of Geology in the Argentine University of Cordoba, has acquired for the German Empire all the south-western part of Patagonia as another Imperial colony. Professor Brackebusch is well known as an industrious explorer of that portion of the South American continent, and in 1885 he published at Gottingen the *Kreuz Zeitung* does well to mark it with a point of interrogation, for the reason that most maps have hitherto put down all Patagonia as belonging to the Argentine Republic, and that in any case Chili would have a prior claim to the district in question said to have been acquired by Professor Brackebusch for Germany, which is described as lying eastward of the 74th degree of west longitude and southward of the 48th degree of south latitude. The region is said to be well fitted for the growing of tobacco.

Dr. Brackebusch, who is alleged to have taken possession of a part of our territory on behalf of Germany, is Professor of Geology in the University of Cordoba, and consequently an employee of the Argentine Government.

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m26pm

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m10-pm

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76-RECONQUISTA-76

BUENOS AIRES

m11-pm

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No. 336 CALLE FLORIDA

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## THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1886.

The Archbishop, the Dean, and Canon Balan paid an official visit, on Wednesday, to the newly-appointed President of the Republic. They were received with much ceremony in the grand saloon at the Government House. They afterwards passed to salute the Minister of Worship, Dr. Filemon Possé. The Dean and Canon Balan afterwards drove to the private residence of the late President Brigadier General Roca, by whom they were received with the utmost cordiality, being old friends. We have every reason to hope that the religious question will now assume a new phase and that amicable relations with the Holy See will soon be established.

In politics, as in any other matter, every man has a perfect right to alter his opinion when he finds himself to be wrong. His change, however, cannot be justified when it is brought about by unworthy motives. He who simply looks for the sunny side of the house and whose politics are based solely on selfishness must necessarily be a chameleon. It has surprised and pained us to hear that among our friends who have entered the arena of provincial politics there are to be found some who, after adhering to one party to-day, have no difficulty in passing over to the opposite party to-morrow. This is what we call in Ireland "turn-coat." We frankly confess that we have great difficulty in the belief of the existence of a "turn-coat" amongst us—we do not, we cannot believe it.

Some Spaniards are thinking of raising a monument to the fallen priest Romero Gimenez, who was killed in a duel by Paul y Angulo. Better let the memory of the unfortunate man be buried in oblivion. To perpetuate his figure in bronze or marble is to perpetuate his sad life and his sadder end. Men cannot look on a monument to Gimenez without recollecting that, whatever his talents may have been, he was a vow-breaker and an apostate. He trampled under foot the cross which he swore to uphold, and he died by the bullet of his own countryman.

We beg to call the attention of our readers to Mr. McNeave's advertisement, which appears in another column. Mr. McNeave has spent a life-time in the scientific treatment of sheep in Australia, and he is familiar with all the diseases which make havoc among our flocks in Buenos Aires.

Millions of sheep have died this year, because their disease being unknown they were not properly treated. Owners of flocks would do well therefore to secure Mr. McNeave's aid when their sheep are in danger of perishing. Some estancieros have already tried him, and bear the highest testimony to the success of his diagnosis.

The following passage in Juarez Celman's speech, referring to the State Banks, caused quite a sensation in this city, and as some suppose has had a considerable influence on the gold market:

"Respecting the existence in this city of two State Banks, I shall candidly express my opinion. The nation has full right to financial government within the limits of its own territory, and this prerogative is of peculiar necessity in the capital city of the Republic, where the Bank of the Province of Buenos Aires cannot be allowed to work as a State Bank directed by separate regulations. Such a state of things cannot continue without causing financial embarrassment and rendering the situation extremely difficult and engendering pernicious influence, I think, therefore, some means must be found to solve the question patriotically, without injuring the law-interests of the nation."

It is reported that President Juarez Celman sent for the presidents of the National and Provincial Banks, and requested them to take measures to prevent the rise in gold.

We hold over to next week an interesting letter from an esteemed correspondent in Salto.

## INSTALLATION OF JUAREZ CELMAN.

The ceremony of installing the new President into office took place on Tuesday at the House of Congress. Cavalry, infantry and artillery were mustered in the Plaza Victoria, and when the clock struck 12 in the tower of the Cabildo, salvoes were fired off and there was a display of rockets and fireworks. Congress had assembled under the presidency of Sr. Madero, and the side boxes were occupied by the diplomatic corps and other important personages. As there was a great rush for seats the police had some difficulty in keeping order. Dr. Juarez Celman and Dr. Pellegrini approached the chairman's table and took the usual oath—the exact words of which are:

"I, Michael Juarez Celman, swear by our Lord God and the holy gospels to discharge with loyalty and patriotism the duty of President of the nation, and to observe, and cause others to observe, faithfully the Constitution of the Argentine nation. If I should not do so, may God and the nation demand an account of me."

The terms of the oath taken by the Vice-President were exactly the same.

Dr. Juarez then made a long speech to the Senators and Deputies present, in which he promised to do all in his power for the benefit of the country according to the laws and the Constitution, to develop internal trade, to unify the foreign and home debts, to reduce the banking establishments to system, to promote education and immigration, and to perpetuate the peaceful era inaugurated by his predecessor. Dr. Juarez then returned to the Pink House, where he was received by General Roca, who on handing over the staff of office made the following speech:

"Mr. President, In the midst of peace and prosperity, at a moment when the country is free from fear, within and without, and without having once staked the fate of the nation on the issue of a battle during my government, I now hand you the reins of power. Under the influence of this period of peace, the largest yet enjoyed by us, since the independence of our country was declared, we have succeeded in strengthening the principle of authority; in favor-

ably arranging the boundary questions with Chile and Brazil, in furthering the pending arrangements with Bolivia; in rescuing the Republic from the monetary chaos in which it had fallen; in endowing the country with two powerful institutions, in founding, limiting, and organizing large tracts of natural territory, where the savage Indians before held sway; in subjecting and even civilizing these Indians, in multiplying our telegraph lines, extending our railway communication, in undertaking every kind of public works calculated to improve the provinces; in doubling our immigration and trade; in raising the National revenue from 21 millions in 1881 to certainly 50 millions for 1887; in diffusing knowledge by our State Schools; in organizing the army and navy and keeping them faithful to their glorious banner; and lastly, in maintaining safe and unswerving in all difficulties and conflict, the *imperium*, the sovereignty of the nation.

In one word, sir, I place the Government of the country in your hands, at a moment when the country is richer, more powerful, vaster endowed with more credit and higher prospects than when I took over the reins of power from my illustrious predecessor. To arrive at the elevated post to which I was elected, and which you now fill under better auspices, I was obliged to cross a battle-field covered with the blood and bodies of Argentines. If I have committed blunders, or been unjust, or led away by errors, I am confident that my fellow citizens will judge my conduct with leniency, since all my acts can be traced to but one motive: the welfare of my country, its glory, its greatness. In a new country with complex institutions of Government, the duties of the National Executive are difficult, and all the more difficult because these institutions are the last discoveries of political science.

I beseech Divine Providence to give you energy to overcome these difficulties, to shower light on your decisions.

To you citizen, Michael Juarez Celman, constitutional President of the Republic, I now give this symbolic wand and scarf, which impose so many duties and such heavy responsibility. Accept with them the expression of my most profound respect towards the authority with which the country now invests you."

To which President Juarez Celman made the following reply:

"General Roca,

As a citizen, I shall always consider it the highest honor to have contributed, although in a comparatively limited sphere, from the beginning to the end of your government, which will long be remembered as one of the most faithful, most progressive, and well regulated governments that the Argentine Republic has had. As a ruler, I shall have satisfied the aspirations of the nation, and my own when, on terminating the period of my administration thus auspiciously inaugurated, I shall find myself as you do now, authorized by the verdict of public opinion, to repeat to my successor words similar to those which you have just pronounced on handing over the insignia of office—words in which, without intending it, you have really made the best apology for your government. I reckon on the rectitude of my intentions, on the attachment of my fellow citizens and the public authorities of my country, and on the decided cooperation of General Roca, who has never refused his services to his country, being always ready to defend her liberties, her institutions, her honor."

After this General Roca departed from the Pink House, accompanied by a large circle of friends, and on passing through the streets on foot flowers were scattered on him from the windows and balconies. On reaching his house in the Calle Suipacha he made a short speech, and he was presented with a golden tablet with an inscription by Dr. Torres, in behalf of the Municipality. Dr. Juarez also returned to his house on foot, and the troops defiled in excellent order through the Calle Florida.



## THE NEW PRESIDENT.

The ceremony of handing over the staff of office by President Roca to his successor on Tuesday, was not an event that created much enthusiasm. There were no popular demonstrations, no hosannahs of joy for the coming of the new deliverer, nor copious showers of tears for the departure of the old. Nevertheless, the occasion was one for pleasant sensations. President Roca's reign was not without its drawbacks, and no man is so sanguine as to expect that his successor's term of administration will be all sunshine and no clouds or storms; but what made the ceremony really remarkable was the fact of its being carried out in the midst of an Augustian peace. The temple of Janus was virtually shut which, hitherto, with one single exception, had been always open at election times. The army was there, but it was not to shed the blood of their brethren or to defend any revolutionary principle, but to uphold the laws and the Constitution and to honor the first magistrate of the State. This is creditable to those in power, but it is also an honor to the opposition, who have shown by their forbearance and their submission to the law that they are not only patriots in name, but in reality. We have ourselves been among the severest critics of the administration of General Roca, and we have loyally combated by the sword of the word the candidature of Juarez Celman, but we cannot deny even making allowance for abuses, that the majority of votes have been cast for the latter gentleman. The whole country seems to be of the same opinion, if we may judge by the general peace and harmony which hail the new President on the arrival to power.

Of one thing everybody is convinced, that the days of revolutions in the Argentine Republic are passed. The Argentine is not a fossil or a stationary being. He advances with the times, and like men of other nationalities, education is fast dissipating from his mind the cobwebs of ignorance and prejudice, and he is persuaded that it is not good for himself or his country to carry on a fratricidal strife at the instigation of a few ambitious «caudillos.» The march of progress has brought the different parts of the Republic into close proximity with one another. Troops of soldiers can now be transferred in a day or two to the most distant parts of the Republic, to Patagonia or Jujuy, and the disjointed members of social and political body are being daily closely and firmly welded. Juarez Celman has, therefore, become ruler of a country differing in intelligence, power, and the harmonious unity of parts from that of any of his predecessors. Happy will he be if, like an able pilot, he can take advantage of the situation and steer his country's bark before the wind that fills her sails. In his speech, on Tuesday, he said that he would be satisfied if, at the end of his term of office, he could repeat the words spoken in his presence there and then by General Roca. But he has it in his power to say that and a great deal more. He has it in his power to heal the wounds caused by the division of parties. He has it in his power to protect the Church, which is that of the great majority of his countrymen, and thus earn their blessing and gratitude. He has it in his power to promote education, not a bastard education which would teach the child only to seek selfish ends and a merely material advantage, but a real Liberal education, in which the claims of religion and morality are not sacrificed or neglected. He has it in his power to secure the palladium of Liberty, the franchise for every citizen, so that magistrates and representatives shall be elected only by the popular voice and civil disturbance become impossible. He has it in his power to do all these mighty works. Let him only desire it and it is done. Then we may truly say that his

name will be immortal in his country's history. If not, the words of the installation oath will be fulfilled and God and the nation will demand an account of him.

## A GOOD BEGINNING.

President Juarez Celman has made a good beginning in removing Dr. Wilde from the portfolio of Worship and Public Instruction. His tenure of that office was an eye-sore and a scandal, and there is not a doubt that a great part of the odium brought on the administration of President Roca was caused by the fanatical, we had almost said ferocious, anti-Christian spirit of Dr. Wilde. During his entire term of office he never missed an opportunity of combating the religion which he swore on the Gospel to defend. It is no secret that General Roca was favorably disposed towards the Catholic religion from the beginning, but a marked change was perceived in his dealings with the Church from the day that Wilde took office. It was by the influence of this latter individual that the law virtually prohibiting the teaching of religion in public schools was passed, and that the Papal Nuncio was expelled from Buenos Aires. We do not deny Dr. Wilde's ability as a man of the world. He has undoubted talents which in some other sphere of life may be useful to his fellowmen, but his ideas of religion and morality are such as to fit him for the office of Grand Vizier to the Sultan of Turkey rather than that of Minister of Worship in a Christian country. Many were hoping that at the formation of the new Government the Pagan Doctor would be relegated to private life, but though their hopes are disappointed he is at least removed to a position where he will be less frequently called on to display his atheistical theories, where in fact he will be less capable of doing mischief, and the country has reason to congratulate itself thereon.

## THE DEPARTURE OF FATHER FORAN.

Father Foran, one of the popular Irish Chaplains in the province of Buenos Aires, leaves by the French steamer 'Bearn' for Europe on Monday, intending to take his place once more in his old diocese of Hexham and Newcastle, where hundreds of friends are ready to welcome him back. Eleven years ago he left his diocese in England, where he was loved and esteemed, and he went out on the foreign mission, where he expected to meet only obloquy, reproach, and hardships to which he had never been accustomed. He had heard of the spiritual wants of the people of the Falkland Islands, and he felt a call from Heaven to go and supply that want. When he reached the Falklands he experienced the difference between the good Catholics whom he had left at home and the untutored inhabitants of those wild regions. He could find nobody to speak to him, to associate with him, or even to supply him with the necessities of life. Many of the natives were Catholics, but they had entirely forgotten the tenets and practise of their religion, and regarded Father Foran as an intruder amongst them. He was not, however, daunted by these difficulties. By gentleness, patience, and the practise of the Gospel he soon gained the goodwill of the inhabitants, and gradually drew a congregation around him in whose hearts he again sowed the seeds of Christianity. In the year 1881 he obtained permission to spend a portion of the year in the province of Buenos Aires, and since then he has paid a yearly visit to his mission in Stanley, returning to this country about the month of April. During his stay amongst us he has been officiating in the district of Pávon and San Nicolás, where he has promoted every good work and inculcated every Christian virtue. The Salesian Fathers having undertaken the charge of the mission in the Falklands, Father Foran con-

siders the duty for which he came to South America accomplished, and though still a young man he now returns to spend the remainder of his days in his former diocese, and he carries with him the blessings of the thousands who received ministrations at his hands. His loss will be sorely felt by the good people of Pávon and San Nicolás, for although Father Flannery will occasionally visit them, and like Father Foran would sacrifice everything for their sakes, it will be physically impossible for him to attend to all. In bidding Father Foran good-bye, we feel that we are parting from a true friend and a most exemplary Christian minister, and should he ever again feel disposed to leave England, we can assure him that there is no part of the globe where he will receive a warmer welcome or be more kindly received than amongst the Irish people of the River Plate, who will ever remember him with reverence, affection, and gratitude.

## SWINDLER NOLAN ALIAS NALON IN BUENOS AIRES.

We have received from Philadelphia a letter in reference to a swindler who is, or was, a short while ago residing in this city. On arriving here he pretended to be in poverty and sought a situation. On account of the pious demeanor which he assumed and his somewhat respectable appearance, several gentlemen took an interest in him, and he and the woman who accompanies him soon got employment. We have received the portrait of the fugitive from Philadelphia, and it corresponds exactly with the individual who goes under the name of Nalon in this city.

We have also received a copy of the Philadelphia Times, giving an account of Nolan's peculations and escape.

We only regret that for the want of an extradition treaty between this country and the United States Nolan cannot be brought to justice while here. He still walks in feigned humility through the streets of Buenos Aires, and like a hypocritical demon is frequently to be seen at the Passionist Church, yet we do not recommend any man to lynch him or to nail his ears to the pump, for however much he may exult in his infamous triumph, the wretched man cannot escape punishment. He cannot escape the cries of the poor ever ringing in his ears, and reminding him that he has stolen the bread from them and their children. He cannot escape the worm of his conscience that gnaws at his heart. He cannot escape the malediction that infallibly pursues hypocrisy and sacrilege.

His hair is dark, and he wears a full beard and generally carries spectacles. He is square-shouldered, of rather slight build, and middle size. The subdued cast of his countenance would lead one to believe that he is a great saint or a great hypocrite. The following letter will convince our readers that he must be classed in the latter category:

353 North Front-st.,  
Philadelphia, Pa.

Aug. 24th, 1886.

To the Editor of the Southern Cross.

Buenos Aires,  
South America,  
DEAR SIR,

I take the liberty of communicating with you upon a matter which may be of the greatest importance both to yourself individually and also to the good people of your vicinity. It is something that I consider it my duty as a Christian to make known, for being 'forewarned is to be armed.'

There is now in your city or vicinity a man by the name of John J. Nolan, with him are a woman and a little girl, and it is concerning these parties that I am writing to you. Some years previous to May 1885 this man Nolan came from Ireland and located himself in this city. Being a man of pleasing address, and having a very good education, he was not long in making acquaintance; having assumed an air of great piety he was not long in

gaining the esteem and full confidence of the clergy and laity. No one knew anything of his past history or career, as he appeared to be a perfect gentleman, but beneath this exterior was hidden the most dishonest, immoral, and hypocritical character that ever cursed any community.

In our parish was organized a Building and Loan Association. It was composed almost entirely of Catholics, and amongst its members were many poor, hard-working men and servant girls, who had put their all into it in the hope of some day having a little home to call their own. In this society Nolan saw his opportunity; so, becoming a member, he soon won the confidence of the stockholders and was made secretary of the society. Then commenced a course of systematic thieving, by which Nolan stole about \$33,000. No one for a moment doubted the honesty and sincerity of this man. We saw him attending holy Mass every morning and receiving the sacraments weekly, and thought no better man existed among us. But, alas! how little did we dream that he was using these pious means to hide his diabolical villainy. At last he saw that very soon his crookedness would come to light, and gathering all the funds he could lay hands on he left this city. It was not long then when his true character came to light, and we saw how we had been duped. Little by little did we learn of his immoralities and licentious doings, that were never dreamed of before. Other benevolent and beneficial societies, of which he was either treasurer or secretary, began to look up their condition, and found that he had practised the same on them.

After leaving this city he went to New York, where he left a letter with a priest, who said that he had gone to Ireland. Detectives were put on his track, and found that he had not gone to Ireland but to Brazil, and finally they located him in your city. As there is no extradition treaty between your country and ours he could not be brought back. I have learned that most of your people are Catholics and possessed of considerable wealth, and it is on that account that I have written as a warning to you and them. As it is more than likely that Nolan will try to work the same systems of fraud and dishonesty on them that he practised on the poor, simple-minded Catholics of this city. If Nolan is now in your midst he will most likely make the acquaintance of the clergy and prominent citizens, as that is the manner in which he acted when he came among us.

I remain, Dear sir,  
Yours respectfully,  
Thomas Callahan.

N.B.—I forgot to mention that Nolan, after leaving here, travelled under the name of 'Joseph Nalon,' and it is likely that is the name he now bears.

T. C.

## THE IRISH CONVENT AND ORPHANAGE.

Buenos Aires,  
Oct. 14th, 1886.

To the Editor of the Southern Cross.

DEAR SIR,  
It was not 'Campman's' letter I expected to see in your issue of last week, though it introduced some very cogent hints to the trustees of the above-named institution, and I regret that others in the camp lack the courage to express their opinions on a subject that so directly interests them, which, if done impartially, might enable the trustees to see their way better how to dispose and carry out their project.

What I did expect was a correction by others than myself, of the report of our first meeting, which seems to me misleading.

Your readers, by that report, would be led to believe that Messrs. Duggan, Casey, and Carroll were appointed to consider and report on the expediency of selling that property.

The fact is, the meeting after patiently considering the project, unanimously decided on

selling the convent part, said to be one-third of the whole, and the above-named gentlemen were appointed to wait on the Rev. Mother and convey to her this resolution, to find out and give her the approximate value and any other particulars necessary to enable her to place the business as clearly as possible before the head house in Europe, offering them a preference should they choose to become purchasers. This was the business to be reported on and considered afterwards by the committee.

I consider the trustees are in duty bound to give correct accounts and reports (if any) of our deliberations and management to the owners of this property which we hold as trustees.

Of whom I have the honor to be  
A Member.

## GENERAL ITEMS.

The following are the members of the new Ministry:

Dr. Wilde, Minister of the Interior.

Norberto Quirno Costa, Foreign Affairs.

Dr. W. Pacheco, Finance.

Dr. Filemon Posse, Justice, Education, and Worship.

Lavalle, War and Marine (temporarily), Racedo when he can.

There were eighty-four priests at usual annual retreat which took place last week. There are as many more expected at the next retreat, which will take place next month.

A high life marriage will be celebrated this evening. The happy man is Dr. Salvador Socas, member of the Convention for the reform of the Constitution, and Señorita Irene Jorge of Entre Rios, niece of the President of the Supreme Court, the Hon. Dr. Damianovich. The Dean will perform the ceremony at the residence of the Judge. We offer to the happy couple our congratulations and best wishes.

A banquet was given in honor of Dr. Costa last Sunday in Mercedes. General Mitre and other notable men were present at the banquet and made speeches.

On Monday and Tuesday nights the Plaza Victoria was brilliantly illuminated.

A young Italian named Dunda, just come from Europe, was robbed of 200 m/n which he had in a trunk in the Hotel Sonambula, Calle Defensa. It is suspected that the robber is one of the waiters in the establishment who has disappeared.

On Friday night two policemen, Fidel Quintana, and Castellanos, had to arrest Donato Alvarez at the corner of Calles Libertad and Belgrano, Barracas al Sud, but when they called upon him to surrender he pulled out a revolver and fired six shots at Quintana, who fell mortally wounded. Alvarez was then arrested by Castellanos after a fight.

Almost every week similar occurrences to this take place in this city, and the only consequence is that the murderer undergoes a slight punishment or none at all, and that the family of the poor murdered policeman who died in the performance of a noble duty are left in poverty and neglect.

In Friday's session the Chamber of Deputies rejected the report of the committee on the budget only 4 members voting in favor of it. The Chamber then adopted by a large majority a resolution proposed by Deputy Pizarro that the existing budget should be adopted as the basis of the budget for 1887.

Dr. Amancio Alcorta sent in his resignation last week of his position of rector of the National College, which he has held for the last three years. The Ministers thought proper not to accept Dr. Alcorta's resignation.

Mr. Lehmann, the well-known Swiss colonist of Esperanza, committed suicide on Sunday in a fit of insanity. His mind was afflicted for some time past, and his family were about to take him to Europe for the benefit of his health. Mr. Lehman founded some twenty of the Santa Fe colonies.

Dr. Del Viso has arrived with his family on board the 'Perseo,' and disembarked on Wednesday.

Dr. Drago has acquitted Cornelio Andrade, ex-collector of revenue at Tandil, from the charge of embezzling the public money.

At the Politeama Theatre the opera «Fatiniza» was sung on Sunday and again on Tuesday before a very large audience. La Preziosi sung and performed her rather difficult role to great satisfaction, but she was in the opinion of some surpassed by Mdle. Nortal, who acted the part of «Lydia» to perfection.

On Saturday afternoon Sr. Marcos Juarez and some friends were standing on the platform of the La Plata station waiting to leave by the 2 o'clock train when a young man, Geronimo Helena, formerly the chief of the traffic office of the Central Northern Railway, suddenly approached Sr. Juarez and gave him two blows in the face with a walking stick. Sr. Garzon, who was with Sr. Juarez, was drawing out a revolver, but was prevented from using it by those standing near him. Others surrounded Helena and prevented him from repeating the attack, and at this moment the whistle of the engine was sounded and Sr. Juarez and his friends had to get into the train, which started immediately. Helena believes that he owes his dismissal to Sr. Juarez, and had resolved to attack that gentleman whenever he might meet him. He has been fined \$8 for the assault.

The society known as «El Centro Gallego» gave a literary and musical entertainment on Tuesday in honor of Christopher Columbus. Several Spanish pieces were recited and selections from operas sung, and the proceedings terminated with a speech from Hector Varela.

The horse of a cavalry soldier fell in the Plaza Victoria on Tuesday, and the rider's right leg was broken.

Alvear is now carrying out his extraordinary boulevard project, and the owners of property offer him little or no resistance.

The city was crowded with strangers this week, persons having come from the different provinces to be present at the «coronation.»

The Archbishop has sent a note to Dr. Wilde in which he protests against the assertion of some of the parishioners of San Cristobal that the late P.P. Father Arenas died from the effects of ill treatment. His Grace says that Father Arenas after applying for protection to the Civil Courts afterwards withdrew the civil demand, acknowledging that he was mistaken. As the parishioners and the authorities resolved to bury the remains of the deceased clergyman in the porch of the church, the Archbishop reminds Dr. Wilde that neither the Government nor the Municipality are the owners of the church, the site for which was given to Archbishop Escalada by the late Sr. Garreton. On account of the usurpation of rights, his Grace lays the church under an interdict for eight days. Dr. Wilde, in reply to the Archbishop's note, contents himself with the assertion that everything relating to burials in the city belongs to the Municipality.

2200 passengers disembarked on Tuesday from the steamers 'Perseo,' 'Ville de Montevideo,' 'Bearn' and 'Galileo.'

Father Arenas, who was P.P. of San Cristobal, and whose removal and deprivation of jurisdiction by order of the Archbishop were very near originating a serious difficulty between Church and State, died on Friday of heart disease. On the petition of some of his parishioners the expenses of his funeral were defrayed by the Government.



## TWELVE MONTHS' MIND

On the 23rd October a solemn Requiem Mass will be celebrated in Rojas, at 10 o'clock, for the repose of the soul of the late Mrs. Thomas Kearney, jr., of Junin.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

o14021







## SOME QUADRUPEDS OF SOUTH AMERICA.

[FROM THE  
ABBE DON J. I. MOLINA'S  
"HISTORY OF CHILI,"  
PUBLISHED IN THE YEAR 1787.]

Of the horny-footed animals, or those that have hoofs, whether single or divided, Chili furnishes but five species that are indigenous. The *puda*, the *vicuña*, the *chilihueque*, the *guanaco*, and the *gusmul* or *huemul*.

The *puda* (capra puda) is a species of wild goat with brown hair, of the size of a six months kid; the male is furnished with very small horns, but the female is destitute. The Spaniards call it the *roe-buck*, but very improperly, as it has no resemblance to that animal but every characteristic of the goat except the beard, and in having its horns round, smooth and diverging. On the approach of winter these animals, in very numerous flocks, come down from the Andes in order to feed in the plains of the southern provinces. Great numbers are then killed by the inhabitants for food, and caught for the purpose of domesticating them, which is easily done, as this animal is extremely mild and is much delighted in playing with children.

The *vicuña*, the *chilihueque*, and the *guanaco* may be considered as so many inferior species of the camel, to which may be added the *alpaca* and the *llama* of Peru. All these animals have a great resemblance to the camel, although they are smaller, and their forms are more elegant and better turned; like the camel they have a small head without horns, a very long neck, middle-sized ears, large and round eyes, a short muzzle, the upper lip more or less cleft, the legs longer than the size of the body appears to require, the feet divided, the tail short, the hair long and of a sufficient fineness for spinning. In their internal conformation they differ but little from the camel, and like all ruminating animals have four stomachs; the second of which contains between the two membranes that compose it a great number of cavities which appear to be intended solely for reservoirs of water.

These American camels resemble those of the old continent also in their dispositions and mode of living; like them, they are extremely docile and generally very mild. The *alpaca* and the *llama* are employed, like the camel, to carry burdens, and possess the following properties in common with that animal: they kneel in order to receive or discharge their loads, their hoofs are so firm as not to require shoeing, and their skins so thick as to render a pack saddle unnecessary, and their step is slow but sure even in the steepest mountains. The *chilihueque* was formerly employed by the Chilians as the paco is by the Peruvians, but the introduction of the use of mules, which have now become very numerous, has entirely superseded that of the *chilihueque*. All these animals pass a great part of the night in ruminating, and whenever they wish to sleep fold their legs under their belly and support themselves upon the breast.

Though these quadrupeds are analogous to the camel they have likewise some peculiar characteristics which distinguish them from that animal. Destined by nature to live among ice and snow, their bodies are covered with a thick fat between the skin and the flesh; like them, too, they abound in blood, which is the more necessary to them as they require a greater degree of warmth than those animals which inhabit the plains: the fat preventing the evaporation of the heat, and thereby keeping up that temperature of the blood without which they would not be able to endure the severity of the cold. The lower jaw, like that of the camel, is furnished with six incisors, two canine teeth, and several grinders, but the upper is wholly destitute of incisors and canine teeth, a character which appears to me sufficiently marked to constitute a separate genus. Besides this distinction, their ears are smaller and more elegant than those of the camel, the nose is smooth, the neck straighter and better proportioned, the back more level (except the *guanaco*'s, which is a little arched), the tail handsomer and supplied with a greater quantity of hair, the legs are better shaped and fitted for running, and the hair on their bodies is longer, softer, and more like wool. Placed by the side of one of these animals the camel would appear like a monster. Their natural cry resembles the neighing of a horse. To defend themselves they employ their saliva, which they throw upon those who molest them. It is asserted, but this appears to be without foundation, that this saliva is naturally caustic and produces blisters upon the skin. The female has two dugs, which are always well filled with milk; her period of gestation is five to six months, and she produces but one young at a birth. These three kinds of animals mutually avoid each other, nor have they ever been known to copulate. To what age they live I am unable precisely to determine, though I believe them shorter lived than the camel; the period generally assigned them by the Chilians is thirty years.

[To be continued.]

## JEWS IN PARISIAN SOCIETY.

The Paris correspondent of the *Home Journal* writes:

The invasion of Parisian society by the Jews is one of the remarkable phenomena of the day. There are two classes of Jews in Paris, the French Jews and the exotic Jews. The former have become French by long habitation; the latter have settled in Paris, for the most part, during the past fifteen years. The chief families of French Jews are the Rothschilds, the Foulds, the Sterns, the Bischoffshims, the Cohens d'Anvers, the Koonigswarters, the Goldschmidts. The exotic Jews who have arrived recently from Frankfurt, Munich, Constantinople, Odessa and the Levant are named Seby-Stern, Kann, Camonds, Erlanger, Gunzbourgh, Ephrussi, Hirsch; their accent is generally German, and their fortunes are of recent growth, and are constantly risked in vast operations on the Stock Exchange. The wives of these new Israelites are almost all foreigners—Levantine, Greek, Turk, Smyrniote, Americans even. For instance, the Baroness Emile Erlanger was Miss Slidell, of New Orleans, and Baroness Hirsch, of the Rue Tilsitt, was Miss Alice Pillie, likewise of New Orleans, where her grandfather followed the trade of a hatter. The sister of the Baroness Hirsch is now Marquise de Chasseloup Laubat. The beautiful Mme. Bischoffshim is also an American, daughter of the late Reuben Withers. To this portion of the new society the titles of the Faubourg Saint German have drifted very rapidly during the past seven years. The conquest of the Faubourg is now complete; the Jews are in the heart of the citadel; their wealth and their perseverance have carried the day. The French go to their receptions and the Jewesses go everywhere. They have the best boxes at the Opera and at the Comedie Française; they give the finest fêtes in Paris; they drive the finest horses; they have racing stables; they hunt the stag in the ex-royal forests of Fontainebleau and Saint-Germain; they are received by the Orleans princes; they are the friends of the descendants of Napoleon. At the Wednesday receptions of the Princesse Mathilde, five years ago, there was not a single Jew, whereas now the Jews form the majority.

This statement is rigorously exact. The Jewish element is becoming rapidly predominant in Parisian society, and the daughters of Israel seem to have the choice of the coronets of the noble Faubourg. Thus, Mlle. Marguerite de Rothschild has become Duchess de Gramont; Mlle. Louise Goldschmidt is Comtesse de Sartigas, Mlle. Macha Ephrussi is Comtesse de Persin, to cite only three recent marriages.

## WHAT A WOMAN CAN DO.

She can say "No" and stick to it for all time. She can also say "No" in such a low, soft voice that it means "Yes." She can sharpen a lead pencil, if you give her plenty of time and plenty of pencils. She can dance all night in a pair of shoes two sizes too small for her, and enjoy every minute of the time. She can pass a display window of a draper's shop without stopping—if she is running to catch a train. She can walk half the night with a noisy baby in her arms without once expressing the desire to murder the infant.

She can appreciate a kiss from her husband seventy-five years after the marriage ceremony has taken place. She can suffer abuse and neglect for years, which one touch of kindness or consideration will drive from her recollection. She can go to church, and afterward tell you what every woman in the congregation had on, and in some rare instances can give a faint idea of what the text was.

She can—but what's the use? A woman can do everything or anything, and do it well. She can do more in a minute than a man can in an hour, and do it better. She can make the alleged lords of creation bow down to her own sweet will, and they will never know it. Yes, a woman can do everything with but one exception; she cannot climb a tree.

## A BABY'S TROUBLE.

The editor of *Babyhood* gives us the following ideas:

We say that the promiscuous kissing of children in general is to be deprecated. The mildest sort of harm resulting from compulsory kissing is the nauseating of the child. Many persons in their zeal to kiss a child do not stop to consider whether they are themselves pleasant persons to kiss; they assume it. The poor child often has a most unsavory experience—we need not go into details—and all this in the name of affection. A child too young to express its dislike in words is often not only heartily kissed but violently hugged and tossed, and not seldom inverted in the enthusiasm of the visitor; and it is a stout baby whose breath is not taken away, and whose stomach stands it all. There are, however, more distinct and serious troubles that may arise from the custom of kissing children. The contagious disorders of mouth and throat can be communicated in this way, and probably often are. They certainly are in adults. The breath of persons suffering from whooping-cough, measles, and scarlatina is universally dreaded; but, except in the first-named, owing to the isolation of the patients, these diseases are probably rarely spread in this way. The danger, we believe, is especially great in connection with the various kinds of sore throat. All that we said in a previous number regarding the isolation of all doubtful cases of throat diseases will apply with especial emphasis in this connection. No one with a sore throat, however slight, should kiss a child. A hundred times it will do no harm, perhaps, and the next time it may do irreparable injury. In the practice of many physicians these things are well understood. When little ones rush at the welcome visitor, each with his kiss ready for delivery it is self-denial not to accept it; but usually a word of explanation relieves the child of any sense of slight. It is easy enough to express our tenderness by some caress which cannot harm.

## USEFUL RECEIPTS.

Devilled Eggs.—Boil six eggs hard and throw them into cold water. Divide into halves cut crosswise, take out the yolks and rub to a paste with a generous teaspoonful of butter. Season with pepper, salt and a suspicion of mustard. Mould into balls the size and shape of the abstracted yolks, put back into the hollowed whites, fit the halves neatly together and roll each egg up in tissue paper, as you would

a bon-bon, twisting the paper at the ends. If you wish to make the *entree* ornamental, fringe the squares of paper before enveloping the eggs. They are yet more savory if you have some minced giblets (boiled and cold) to mix with the yolks, and a little gravy with which to moisten the paste.

Biscuit.—To two pounds of flour and two ounces of lard well rubbed in, one teaspoonful of salt, and one pint of cold water. Work the dough until in shape, lay it on a solid place like a meat block, and pound it with the back of an axe. Fifteen minutes' pounding makes them very good, but half an hour makes them better. Break off pieces of dough and work into biscuits. Bake thoroughly about half an hour. They are very good.

Chicken Salad.—A can of boned chicken will make enough for two days. Mince coarsely, season with pepper and salt, and pack in a small bowl or cup. In another put some crisp lettuce leaves with a small lump of ice, tie a piece of cloth over the top, pour over this, and set securely in the bottom of the basket. Pour a few teaspoonfuls of Durkee's salad dressing into a wide mouthed phial and cork it. With this send thin slices of buttered bread and instruct your John to drain the lettuce at lunch time, line the bowl with the leaves, put the chicken on them and pour the dressing upon the chicken. If you give him this and three devilled eggs, a piece of sponge cake, a saucer of berries (covered), a bottle of iced coffee, crackers and cheese and plenty of bread and butter, you need not fear that, «as night approaches» he will be «either in a terrible rage or a state of exhaustion.»

Veal Cutlets and Peas.—Take a small neck of veal, divide it into cutlets, with a bone each; trim them all neatly in the same manner as mutton cutlets. Take a piece of rather lean bacon, cut it in slices one-eighth of an inch thick, and trim each slice to the size of the cutlets; sprinkle the veal cutlets with pepper and salt and fry them on both sides in butter till well done. Fry the bacon separately. Have some parsley and a very small quantity of thyme finely minced together. Arrange the cutlets and bacon alternately in a circle on a dish, sprinkle them freely with the parsley and thyme, and in the middle place the peas cooked as follows: put them with a small bunch of mint in plenty of water salted to taste, and let them boil as fast as possible, keeping the saucepan uncovered; when done, remove the mint, strain off the water effectually, and give the peas a toss or two in a saucepan with a small piece of butter.

## DOMESTIC

Do not let coffee and tea stand in tin.

Oatstraw is best for filling beds and should be changed once a year.

To restore crushed velvet hold it over the spout of a steam kettle and let it steam well, then comb up the nap.

In laying away furs for the summer, lay a tallow candle in or near them, and danger from worms will be obviated.

Apples intended for dumplings should not have the core taken out of them, as they impart a delicate flavor to the dumplings.

To wash doubtful calico, put a teaspoonful of sugar of lead into a pailful of water and soak for fifteen minutes before washing.

Mildew can be removed by mixing soft soap with powdered starch, half as much salt as starch and the juice of a lemon; lay on with a brush. Let it lie on the grass day and night until the stain is gone.

Meat should not be placed directly on ice, as the water draws out the juices. Always place it in a pan, and this may be set on the ice. The habit of putting steaks, chops, &c., on ice in wrapping paper is a bad one.

Cunning is not the best nor the worst of our qualities; it floats between virtue and vice.

The rich are more envied by those who have a little than by those who have nothing.

Be brief; for it is with words as with sunbeams, the more they are condensed the deeper they burn.

Distinctions are purely accidental. The peasant makes as good a feast for the worms as the king—trappings count for nothing in the grave.

Since not only judgments have their errands but mercies their commissions, snatch not at every favor, nor think thyself passed by if they fall upon thy neighbor.

A weak mind sinks under prosperity as well as under adversity. A strong and deep mind has two highest tides—when the moon is at the full and when there is no moon.

Never wash in warm water before going out in the cold air. Such a practice will roughen the skin. Warm water should be used only before retiring.

It is said by one who has tried it, that cayenne pepper sprinkled upon hot flannel will afford instant relief to persons troubled with neuralgia.

Right and wrong are so far apart that they never touch each other; and yet they are so close together that there is not room for a soul to pass between them. Every one must be one side or the other.

Everything in nature grows either healthy or unhealthy; and character is no exception. It is either expanding into new and more lovely forms or is toughening into deformity. It is either ripening into richness and sweetness or shrivelling into crabbed bitterness.

The general average of the human pulse, though the exceptions are numerous, may be put at birth at one hundred and forty, two years one hundred, from sixteen to nineteen eighty, at manhood seventy-six, and old age sixty.

It is said that squeaky boots may be cured by the injection of powdered French chalk through a perforation in the inner sole. The free use of the same substance between the soles when the boots are being made will effectually prevent any trouble of this nature.

A New York physician claims to have produced rabias in dogs with yellow soap, matter from the spinal cord of a healthy calf, and other substances. He regards most cases of supposed hydrophobia as hysterics, or various forms of meningitis or other brain trouble.

The evils caused by the use of beer have been narrated in a harrowing manner by the *Scientific American*, which says that beer is more dangerous than whisky. A degeneration of all organs, profuse and fatty deposits, diminished circulation, condition of deterioration, are results of beer drinking.

## WIT AND HUMOUR.

A writer in an English magazine says he once dined off young monkey, which is something like young rabbit but immeasurably superior to it. It would not be safe to leave that fellow alone with a dupe.

A Boston paper says that a wedding was recently celebrated in that city in which both bride and groom were deaf mutes. The newly-wedded pair are no doubt unspeakably happy.

'I am satisfied on every point but one,' said a gentleman to an applicant for service, 'I cannot get over your nose.' 'That's not to be wondered at, sir,' replied the applicant, 'for the bridge is broken.'

Mrs. Brown, in Calle Florida: Why do they call a man who carries an advertising board a sandwich? Brown, philosophically: Because, my dear, on a dollar a day he can't make both ends meet.

A local paper in Virginia chronicles that mosquitoes were very thick this spring. We never saw a very thick mosquito nor do we fear one of that sort. The sting's the thing wherewith he jabs while hovering on the wing.

Aggrieved father, who has caught his son helping himself to wine: You bad boy, when I was your age I never drank of my father's wine. Image of his

father: Perhaps not, but you have drunk many a bottle of my father's wine.

There appears to be no escape for the weary. A music publishing house announces a list of piano music to 'take to the seashore or mountains,' just as if the people did not take to the woods for the purpose of getting away from the pianos for a season.

New and fresh—Reporter looking for items: Anything new and fresh this morning in the railroad line? Railroad official thoughtfully: H'm—let me see—yes, that paint you are leaning against is new and fresh, it was only put on this morning.

'You favor the study of the dead languages, then, Professor Vocate?' 'Indeed I do, I insist upon it.' 'And why, pray?' 'Why? because we are all going to be dead some day, and it is best that we should acquire the language while we have an opportunity.'

In a criminal court.—To the witness: Did you see the accused fire his revolver? 'Yes, I saw him shoot.' 'How far were you from him?' 'When he fired the first time I was about ten feet away.' 'And when he fired the second time?' 'The second time—well, about a hundred yards.'

Mrs. Verger is much given to go gadding. She is everlastingly on the streets, while Colonel Verger is much given to staying at home and smoking his pipe. 'I believe you love your nasty old pipe better than you do me,' she remarked indignantly. 'I believe I do. My pipe doesn't go out as often as you do.'

She had had a hard trial with him during his life, but had meekly borne her lot. Now the end had come and he was passing away. As she bent over him he landed up and said faintly, 'I'm going,' and he went. 'He's gone,' she said, wiping her eyes, poor fellow, it's the first time I ever knew him to keep his word.

## AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFECTING NUMEROUS CLASSES.

THE disease commences with a slight tingling 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 constiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly coloured, with a deposit after standing? Does food soon ferment after eating, accompanied by flatulency or a belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dreadful diseases progress. If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended after a time by expectoration. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered with a cold, sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys become more and more diseased, rheumatic pain appears, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing against this latter agonizing disorder. The origin of this malady is indigestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipency. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will affect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite is restored, 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 sons also taking the medicines as he is suffering from the same complaint. I may say that on no account would I remain without this remedy and I will be glad to receive a box of the same.

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



## COMMERCIAL.

October 14.	
Gold .....	118.80
Series A .....	80 00
Series E .....	74 00
Series F .....	80 00
Cedulas 1 .....	93.50
Series J .....	89.10
National Bank Shares .....	225
Banco Constructor .....	220

Good news for the farmers. Gold, which had fallen to 109 fifteen days ago, rose on Wednesday to 122. Several millions were bought at this price. Some will ask how long will it continue. *¿Quien sabe?*

Several small lots of wool have come to market, none of special quality. Mr. P. Ham offered a lot of good wool from La Chozza for which he was asking 5 m/n. Mr. E. Kenny sold a lot from Mercedes (Mr. Tyrrell, jr.) in unusually bad condition for 3-90 per 10 kilos, equal to 108% per arroba. Mr. Garrahan offered another lot belonging to Thomas O'Reilly, Mercedes, not sold. Other lots sold averaged from 3.30 to 4.50 per 10 kilos, or from 92 to 140 per arroba. Good wool brings at the present rate of exchange from 100 to 120 per arroba. As yet the market is not well opened, and prices are on the whole uncertain.

The Lobos Fair will be opened to-morrow (Saturday). Among the exhibitors we notice the names of Mr. J. Moore and Mr. Robert Murphy, J.P. of the district.

Mr. Sewell returned from Curumulan on Wednesday, and reports sheep in very good condition and cattle thin, but no danger of loss as yet. Great losses have been experienced all around Curumulan, in Guaminí, Carhue, Ruan, Arroyo Grande, Pringles, etc.

The sale of a large lot of new wool, 1000 arrobes, in the South Market, at the splendid price of \$4.35 m/n per 10 kilos is reported. This is equal to \$5 m/n per arroba. The wool is from hard grass camps. Another sale in the same plaza at \$5.40 per 10 kilos. This is equal to \$152% old currency.

Mr. Casey sold some wool from Chacabuco at 4 m/n per 10 kilos, equal to 112% per arroba. He also sold 5000 cow hides at prices varying from 3.86 to 4.30 per 10 kilos.

The E.P. has appointed the following gentlemen to form the directory of the new National Mortgage Bank: Messrs. Tristan Malbran, José A. Terry, Bruno Quintana, Rufino Varela, Ramon Blanco, Ignacio Sanchez, José Fernandez and Francisco Bustamante. The president is to be the ex-Governor of Cordoba, Mr. Gregorio I. Gavier.

A contemporary announces that Terrasson's freezing establishment in Zarate, the Drabble factory, the Sansinena factory in the Boca, and the new freezing factory at Zarate are preparing to ship 200,000 frozen sheep each per year.

Advices from Tucuman report large and important business transactions in sugar. Most of the planters have already sold all they have in hand. It is worthy of note that all the large lots have been brought up by the same firm, which, should it continue as it has begun, bids fair to get the whole of the year's crop into its hands.—Reporter.

The Directors of the Provincial Railways have purchased the square of land in the Once de Setiembre, belonging to the testamentaria of Bletscher, for the sum of \$124,000 m/n, where a new station is to be built.

Some parties said on 'Change that Congress will, before it rises, pass a law prohibiting any bank of emission in the capital and territories save the National Bank. That the Provincial Bank will move to La Plata and that it will not be required to convert, but will with the other provincial banks get an extension of 'curso forzoso,' and there seems to be good foundation for the report.—Standard.

Wools have been bought in Paysandu at 34 and 36 reals. The saladeros there are preparing for work, and everything freshens a very active season.

Some of the Lamport and Holt's steamers are to be supplied with freezing apparatus.

The Lamport and Holt's steamer «Galileo» arrived from Southampton with dates to the 16th of September, and 30 1st class, 11 3rd class passengers, and 1380 tons of cargo.

The steamer «Wexford» left left port on Friday, for London, with 17,000 frozen carcasses from Messrs. Drabble's freezing factory in Campana.

The French steamer «Bearn» arrived on the 10th from Marseilles and Genoa with 700 passengers.

The French steamer «Ville de Montevideo» arrived at Montevideo on the 10th from Havre with 120 passengers, 670 tons of cargo, and 2000 bords of wine; for Rosario 500 tons of cargo, 1600 barrels of sugar and 800 bords wine.

Mr. F. G. Neves sold the property Calle Juncal No. 26 (old British Cemetery), measuring 17% by 73 varas, for the sum of \$28,000 m/n. Buyer José M. Martinez. The upset price was \$12,777 m/n.

Mr. Juan Badaracco has purchased from Mr. Manuel Esteves 10 squares of land in Barracas al Sud for \$450,000 m/n.

A chacra, measuring 255 sq. in the partido de San Justo and on the River Mantanzas has been sold for \$55,000 m/n.

Mr. José T. Herrera has bought the well-known estancia «Sauce», 10 leagues of land in the partido de Dolores, at the rate of \$31,000 m/n per league, including fences and enclosures.

Mr. Nelson has purchased a piece of land in Zarate belonging to the estancia «Las Palmas», which he intends to use for the new freezing establishment, for which he has paid the sum of \$300 m/n per square.

Don Maximo Llera of Mercedes sold to Mr. John Coghlan, of the same partido, 1800 sheep at \$45% each. Mr. Llera has also rented some camp to Mr. Coghlan.

Messrs. Hume Brothers have purchased in Cordoba, department of San Justo, 7% leagues of land belonging to Furst and Bustamante for the sum of \$100,000 m/n.

The following commercial telegrams have been received:

London, Oct. 8.  
National Bonds (1881).... 100%  
Do. (1884)..... 86  
Province of Buenos Aires (1870)..... 99  
Do. (1882)..... 94%  
Treasury Bills, 90/o..... 92%  
Hard Dollars, 60/o..... 80%  
British Consols 30/o..... 101  
Silver bars at 44% d. per oz.  
Bank rate of discount 3% o/o.  
Ex. of Paris on London fcs.25.31.

The colonial wool auctions will open on the 23rd. 100,000 bales will be offered.

Liverpool, Oct. 8.  
The Cotton Market is firm, and the shipments to the River Plate during the last month were over the average.

The stock of produce is 6000 salted ox hides, 8000 salted horse hides, and 6000 pipes of beef tallow.

In Antwerp, 16000 salted ox hides, 5000 pipes beef and 1000 pipes mutton tallow.

In Havre, 88000 salted ox hides, 10,000 salted horse hides, 800 pipes beef and 200 pipes mutton tallow.

In New York, 53000 dry hides. Salted ox hides (light) 5% d.; heavy do 5% d. Beef tallow 25s; mutton do 26s. Bones at £5 5s.-£5 7s. 6d.; Bone-ash £3 17s. 6d. Salted horse hides 11s. River Plate wheat 6s. 2d. Maize 4s. 1d. Linseed 37s. 3d.

«Bordeaux, Oct. 8.  
Yesterday and to-day auctions of River Plate sheepskins have been held. Prices show a rise of 7 centimes per kilo, but represents a fall on private sales held before the auction. About 3% parts of that offered (3000 bales) have been sold.

Sheepskins are quoted to-day as follows:

Large, fcs.159-162 per 100 kilos; half wool, fcs.135-137; borrega, fcs.120-123. Stock 1500 bales. Dry ox hides mixed with desechos fcs 80-85 per 50 kilos. Horse-hair south, good mixed fcs.125-130

per 50 kilos. Wheat: United States, which regulates the market, generally quoted fcs.2 over that of the River Plate; fcs. 14.50-15 per kilos.

Special wine cargo for the R. Plate fcs.10-5-12 per ton of 4 bordalesas. Exports during the fortnight about 5000 bords.

«Barcelona, Oct. 8.  
Special tinto wines for the R. Plate are quoted to-day in Valencia at fcs. 44-45 per pipe on board.

From 15th-30th ult. the shipments of vino tinto for B. Aires amounted to about 2750 pipes.

«Rio Janeiro, Oct. 12.  
River Plate jerked beef 320-420 reis per kilo. Stock of R. Plate and Rio Grande 1,900,000 kilos.

Flour \$15.000. Hay 65. Bran 3.000. Tallow 340. Potro oil 330. Maize 4.400.

Exchange on London 22d.; Sovereigns at \$11.800.

Price in Bahia 360-440 reis; stock about 2,200,000. Price in Pernambuco 320-380 reis; stock about 2,500,000 ks.

CORRALES DEL SUD

PRECIOS:

Especial mestizos, 45 á 50 carne y sebo.

Apartes generales, muy buenos, 25 24 23 20 y 18.

Primeros apartes, bueno, 18 16 15 14 12 hasta 10.

Segundos apartes 10 8 y 2.

Flaco para chancheria, 6 7 y 8.

Cueros de vaca 4 y 4.50.

Cueros de novillo, 4.50 5 5.50 y 6.

Terneros muy abundantes, 2.23.

Terneros chicos mamones 2 5 6 y 8.

Grandes para inv. arnar, 14.00.

Capones 1.80 2 y 2.50.

Matanza de vacas 559.

Id de terneros 55.

THE PLAZAS.

ONCE.

Wool.

Superior .....

Good .....

Borrega .....

Regular .....

Bellies .....

Hides.

Good camp .....

Middling .....

Horse Hides .....

Cow Hides .....

Horse Hair .....

Nonatos .....

Calfskins .....

Sheepskins

Matadero .....

Pelados per doz .....

Corderitos reg .....

Wheat.

Coast .....

Salado .....

Barley .....

Maize

White, shelled .....

Yellow, in grain .....

Flour .....

CONSTITUCION.

Wool.

Superior .....

Good .....

Bellies .....

Borrega .....

Hides

Good camp .....

Sheepskins superior .....

Matadero .....

Corderitos .....

Hair .....

Horse hides .....

Cow Hides .....

Maize, white shelled .....

PRICES CURRENT

October 7.

WOOLS

Sup fine mestiza light .....

Good mestiza light .....

Regular mestiza light .....

Inferior and dirty .....

Superior borrega light .....

Good do .....

Up rivers .....

HIDES

Salted ox of Buenos Aires

Do cow .....

Do cow do .....

Do cow do .....

Do horse Buenos Aires .....

Do do rivers .....

Do ox matadero .....

Do cow do .....

Do cow do .....

Do do class B A .....

Do for Marseilles and

Genoa heavy .....

Do from Cordoba .....

Do from Corrientes .....

Do from Entre Rios .....

Do calf skins .....

Do nonatos .....

HORNS

Ox .....

Cow .....

SHEEPSKINS

Matadero .....

Camp superior good .....

Do desecho .....

Do estacion .....

LAMBSKINS

New good .....

DEERSKINS

According to class .....

NUTRIA SKINS

Of this province .....

HAIR

Horse south .....

North .....

WHEAT

Coast B A .....

Salado do .....

Juarez do .....

Olavarría .....

Rosario sup .....

Entre Rios and Diamante

MAIZE

Shelled Morcho .....

Shelled yellow .....

On cob a/c to class .....

FLOUR

Cylinder O .....

Special .....

Rosario cylinder C .....

Do do B .....

Santa Fé do O .....

Do special .....

BARLEY

According to quality .....

RAISINS

San Juan and Mendoza .....

Malaga .....

Cordoba a nd Mendoza .....

RICE

Bremen .....

Indian .....

STARCH

Native class .....

American .....

SUGAR

Refined .....

Native .....

TALLOW

Beef .....

Do rivers .....

Mutton .....

TURPENTINE

Turpentine .....

SEEDS

Alfalfa .....

Chilian .....

Superior of this province

SHEEP DIP

Hoja de Cro Drysdale per

kilo .....

Fluido Little Runceiman

per gallon .....

Fluido Creosote Fidanza y

Cia .....

Fluido Anzon .....

POSTS

Posts .....

Half posts .....

Estocones .....

WIRE

1st class patent iron per

qq .....

2nd class iron per qq .....

English steel do .....

German do do .....

BIRTHS.

On October 7th, at Calle Piedad 1075,

the wife of Mr. L. Garrahan of a son.

At 412 Salta, on October 11th, the

wife of H. Oldknow Jones, of Crediton,

North Devon, of a son.

DEATHS.

On Sept. 9th, in the partido of Mer-

cedes, after a short illness, Michael

Dunne, in the 40th year of his age; na-

tive of the county Longford. Besides a

large circle of friends, he leaves a wife

and six children to mourn his loss.

May his soul rest in peace.

On Sept. 28th, at Salta, Michael Dal-

ton, aged 45 years; native of county

Westmeath, Ireland. R.I.P.

NOTICE

Mr. Oswald Powell is requested to

communicate with or make known his

address to Mr. Daniel McCarthy of

Carmen de Areco, who has received an

important letter from his brother the

Rev. Austin Powell. s13 o25

TEACHER WANTED

TEACHER wanted for a family in the

camp. Apply, stating salary

expected, to