

# THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

VOLUME XII, No. 41.

BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1886.

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NOTES FROM IRELAND.

Dublin, Sept. 20.

From all parts of the country  
we receive reports giving a de-  
pressing account of the weather  
and its effect upon the corn uncut  
and in stock. What might have  
proved an excellent harvest un-  
der favorable circumstances has  
now been ruined beyond any  
hope of recovery. The corn not  
ready for the sickle is lodged  
and rotten, and any that was left  
in stock awaiting an opportunity  
to save is completely destroyed.  
The outlook is truly dishearten-  
ing, but it may at least open the  
eyes of a reluctant Government  
to settle the land question speed-  
ily and on terms more favorable  
than were ever before offered.

The clergy of the Deanery of  
Bandon in conference, the Very  
Rev. Canon McSwiney, P.P.,  
V.F., presiding, passed unani-  
mously the following resolution  
proposed by the Very Rev. Canon  
Foley, P.P., Kilmurray, seconded  
by the Rev. Timothy Holland,  
P.P., Innishannon:

"Resolved, that in view of the  
wretched condition of the crops  
in our several parishes, much of  
which has been already destroyed  
and the rest greatly damaged by  
the continuous rains of the  
past four or five weeks, and feel-  
ing it to be our duty to our peo-  
ple and the public to make this  
sad state of affairs known in time,  
we hereby declare that there is  
imminent danger of a severe cri-  
sis pressing on the country and  
we respectfully beg leave to  
draw to it the attention of the  
Government, whose benevolent  
declarations are calculated to  
inspire confidence; and also that  
of Mr. Parnell and the Irish re-  
presentatives, hoping that by a  
timely, intelligent, and united  
effort the various disastrous con-  
sequences of so alarming a com-  
bination of misfortunes may be  
avoided or mitigated."

It was also resolved that copies  
of the above resolution be for-  
warded by the very rev. chair-  
man to the Rt. Hon. Lord Ran-  
dolph Churchill and Mr. C. S. Par-  
nell, M.P.

The appointments in Maynooth  
College, are beyond the region of  
doubt and are as follow:  
The Rev. D. O'Loan to Junior  
Deanship, the Rev. T. Gilmore to  
the Chair of Ecclesiastical His-  
tory, the Rev. F. Hogan to the  
Chair of Modern Languages, and  
the Rev. D. Coghlan to the Chair  
of 2nd year's Theology.

At Castleblayney an estate was  
put up for sale by order of the  
Master of the Rolls and was  
knocked down to the tenants for  
£1125. The same estate was  
purchased some twenty years  
ago for £2225, and the rent at  
present is higher than it was  
then.

The latest sensation in Dublin is  
the great failure in the corn trade  
of Megaw Brothers, with liabili-  
ties to the extent of £84,000, and  
possible assets, estimated liber-  
ally, at £75,000. The deficit  
might, of course, be easily sup-  
plied, but there are allegations  
of foul play to the extent of £30,-

000 in connection with the prop-  
erty of a company of which the  
head of the firm was managing  
director. For the past few days  
there have been all sorts of rum-  
ors afloat pointing to a public  
prosecution and the voluntary  
liquidation of the company—the  
North Dublin Warehouse—of  
which some of our leading citi-  
zens are directors and a great  
number of them shareholders.  
The Megaws were highly thought  
of in business circles as import-  
ers of foreign grains. A brother  
of the two who constituted the  
firm resides in Belfast, where he  
is a magistrate and president of  
the Chamber of Commerce; and  
there is another brother in trade  
in London. One of the firm  
which has succumbed won some  
distinction a couple of years ago  
by the venom of the language  
with which during a discussion  
on Home Rule in the Presbyteri-  
an body (of which the two broth-  
ers were much-honored mem-  
bers), he denounced Mr. Parnell  
as a 'strolling impostor.' For  
this gross breach Mr. Megaw  
was promptly and pitilessly re-  
minded of some incidents in his  
early commercial career, and  
hence the present disaster has  
not excited any sympathy for  
him in the ranks of the Nation-  
alists.

We are not yet done with the  
consequences of the evictions  
carried out at Woodford on the  
Marquis of Clanricarde's prop-  
erty. Mr. Joyce. For having re-  
sisted the execution of the eject-  
ments several persons were ar-  
rested and sent to Galway jail  
pending their trial at the next  
assizes. Hence a great popular  
demonstration took place in the  
'City of the Tribes,' where about  
3000 persons, accompanied by  
bands, marched to the county  
jail, and having cheered vocif-  
erously for the prisoners and  
groaned as vigorously for Lord  
Clanricarde and his agent, ad-  
joined to Eyre-square, in  
which stands a statue of the  
late Lord Dunklin, brother of  
the present Marquis. Here an  
impromptu indignation meeting  
was held and strong speeches  
delivered, in the course of which  
cries were raised to pull down  
the statue; this demand, how-  
ever, was not acted on.

Father Fahy, of Ballinakie,  
Woodford, who having refused  
to give sureties of the peace after  
his connection with the Wood-  
ford eviction was sentenced to  
six months' imprisonment, ar-  
rived at Galway escorted by po-  
lice. He was met at the rail-  
way station by about 4000 peo-  
ple, who rescued him from the  
police. The rev. gentleman en-  
treated the people to hand him  
over to the custody of the author-  
ities, and it was only after great  
persuasion that they consented  
to do so. Instead, however, of  
handing him over to the police  
they escorted him to the gaol,  
which he entered after having  
thanked the crowd for their good  
sense in taking his advice.

The debate on Mr. Parnell's  
Tenants Relief bill was one of  
the most animated that ever took  
place in the House of Commons.  
The attendance of honorable  
members was unusually large,  
and the galleries were crowded.  
Mr. Parnell opened the debate  
by explaining the constitution of  
his bill.

He said that it consisted of  
three provisions only. It pro-  
vided that any tenant of a statu-  
tory tenancy who had had his  
rent fixed judicially might apply  
to the Land Commission to abate  
his rent, and that the Commis-  
sion might abate it on condition  
that two requirements were sat-  
isfied. These were that the ten-  
ant should show to the satisfac-  
tion of the Court that he had

paid half the rent payable in re-  
spect of 1886 and half the antece-  
dent arrears, and that he was  
unable to pay the remainder  
of the rent and arrears without de-  
privation of the means necessary  
for the cultivation of his holding.  
If the Court on these require-  
ments being satisfied made an  
abatement, that abatement would  
apply to the ordinary rent pay-  
able in 1886, the antecedent ar-  
rears, and the rent accruing due  
in 1887. The bill also provided  
for the admission at once of  
leaseholders to the benefits of  
the rent-fixing clauses of the  
Land Act, and, lastly, it suspend-  
ed eviction proceedings for the  
recovery of rent on payment of  
one half the rent and the arrears  
due.

The hon. member cited the  
prices of various articles of agri-  
cultural produce to show the  
extent of the fall, and drew from  
them the conclusion that since  
1884 the average fall had been  
above 20 per cent. On the other  
hand, the reduction of rents all  
over Ireland had only averaged  
9.5 below the poor law valua-  
tion. Returns showed that the  
landlords had recommenced the  
system of evictions, the average  
of the current quarter being  
higher than at any correspond-  
ing period for 30 years. From  
his knowledge of the situation,  
he recommended his bill as on  
the whole well calculated to pull  
matters through in Ireland in the  
interval that would elapse before  
the House turned its attention to  
the settlement of the Irish ques-  
tion, and if Parliament adopted  
it they would be richly rewarded  
by the results, and the landlords  
themselves would be greatly  
benefitted.

Mr. Gladstone on rising was  
received with loud cheers by the  
Parnellites. He said that the  
bill was justified by the result of  
the investigation into the con-  
dition of Irish tenants. Several  
members of the Government  
spoke against the bill, and on a  
division it was thrown out by a  
majority of 297 to 202. The last  
speech in the debate was made  
by Mr. John Dillon, and his  
closing words are full of signifi-  
cance and worthy of being re-  
corded here.

He told the House 'that he had  
brought forward this bill in con-  
junction with his leader, the hon.  
member for Cork, in honesty and  
good faith, and if this House de-  
nied them the justice they asked  
he should go back to Ireland and  
tell the tenants they had nothing  
to trust to but their own exer-  
tions, and as long as he had life  
and liberty, as long as the Gov-  
ernment left him that liberty, he  
would tell the people of Ireland  
to continue in that course of per-  
sistent and determined resist-  
ance by which they had wrung  
every single concession which  
had been granted in the past,  
and by which in the future, if  
they only showed perseverance  
enough and bravery enough,  
they would win in spite of the  
Irish landlords—ay, in spite of  
the House of Commons—the right  
to live free men in their own  
land.'

Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet has  
had an amazing success. The pub-  
lishers, Messrs. Murray and Co.,  
have been enabled to place a  
cheque for a thousand guineas  
in Mr. Gladstone's hands. Twen-  
ty thousand copies are under  
order for America, a large pro-  
portion of which are already on  
the way. Besides, it is being  
largely exported to Paris, Berlin,  
and Vienna, and in the latter city  
particularly it has excited much  
attention.

Mr. Justin McCarthy's open-  
ing lecture on his American  
tour was given in the Academy of  
Music, New York, on October 4.

He will remain east until after  
the holidays, when he will make  
a tour of the west. Mr. McCar-  
thy's engagements are made  
through the Redpath Lyceum Bu-  
reau of Boston and Chicago.

Among the saloon passengers  
of the steamer «Umbria»  
by the New York, were Mr. Henry  
Irving and Miss Ellen Terry.  
Both were in good health and  
expressed themselves pleased  
with their trip to America.

MONTEVIDEAN NEWS.

There were reports this week  
that a body of men from the Ar-  
gentine Republic landed in Uru-  
guay for the purpose of com-  
mencing a revolution against  
Santos.

Emilio Lecot, editor of *La  
Tribuna Popular*, was assaulted  
by persons unknown in the  
street. The commissary came  
to enquire the particulars, but  
Lecot said he would have no-  
thing to do with the farce of a legal  
investigation under San-  
tos.

Santos, Tajés, and Abreu,  
who have been scowling and  
looking crooked at one another,  
have met by accident and em-  
braced most cordially. What a  
spectacle worthy of imitation!

TELEGRAMS.

London, Oct. 15.

All the southern and eastern  
coasts of England and Ireland  
are completely inundated. A  
great number of ships have gone  
aground.

The leading papers of this city  
study the probabilities of a gen-  
eral European war, and make  
calculations as to the result of a  
conflagration of this kind.

The agents of the Inman line  
of steamers have decided to sell  
their company.

Weter Wreth and Sons have  
bought the company for £2,-  
500,000.

The *Chronique* states that an  
American has lent the Bulgarian  
Government two million dollars  
without any guarantee.

The transport 'Lynch' has gone  
ashore near Sheerness and all  
attempts to get her off have  
proved fruitless. A strong gale  
is blowing and the ship is in dan-  
ger.

The *Morning Post* says that  
although there is no definite  
arrangement between England,  
Austria, Germany and Italy, yet  
all these powers are resolved to  
oppose a Russian aggression in  
Bulgaria. Switzerland also has  
manifested her opposition.

The Vienna correspondent of  
the *Daily Telegraph* says that  
150,000 men will be concentra-  
ted in Russian Poland.

Eighty-five Bulgarian officers  
have been arrested in Odessa.

The gale on the south and west  
coasts has caused a great many  
shipwrecks and loss of life.  
Ten bodies have been washed  
ashore on the coast of Glamor-  
ganshire.

Paris, Oct. 17.

The *Temps* denies that France  
is seeking for war, and says that  
the army rather represents the  
democracy which prefers peace  
to war. It is added that it is de-  
sirable to improve the relations  
between England and France.

The *Journal des Debats* accuses  
the press of contributing to the  
aggravation between France and  
Germany and ridicules the idea  
of France provoking that power  
to war.

A Conservative paper says that  
President Grevy has resolved to  
annul the decree for the expul-  
sion of the Duc d'Aumale.

The Minister of Marine, Admi-  
ral Aube, has made a demand for  
26 million dols. for the construc-  
tion of refuge harbors.

Also he desire to have them  
finished within the term of four  
years.

Berlin, Oct. 15.

It has been resolved that the  
whole army shall be armed with  
repeating rifles, all the Govern-  
ment arsenals will work day and  
night on the conversion of the  
Mausier rifles now in use.

The war fever is increasing in  
France. The Boulanger party  
are publishing two new news-  
papers which advocate an offen-  
sive policy in vindication of  
France's military prestige.

The *North German Gazette* says  
that Russia must not rely upon  
Germany offering any opposition  
to England in Bulgaria.

The *Post* says that the Minister  
of war has ordered 2000 railway  
carriages to be made as soon as  
possible, and asks the meaning  
of this order.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 15.

The press is unanimous in its  
favor of resolute action in Bul-  
garia.

Vienna, Oct. 20.

During the last 24 hours 47  
fresh cases of cholera morbus  
were reported from Buda Pesth,  
19 fatal.

Rome, Oct. 20.

The Pope is preparing to hold  
a council with the intention to  
formulate the necessity of re-  
establishing the temporal power  
of the Holy See, without which  
the spiritual influence must be  
ineffectual.

The Vatican has again asked  
the advice and assistance of the  
French Government to put a stop  
to the massacre of Christians in  
Tonkin.

Havana, Oct. 17.

The strike of the cigar makers  
is at an end, they have obtained  
nearly all the concessions which  
they demanded.

Chicago, Oct. 18.

There is a great strike among  
the laborers; the export houses  
have several hundreds of men  
under arms to guard their prop-  
erty against attack.

An express train from Bodega  
bringing 300 men from Pinkerton  
was stoned.

The guards were armed, and  
one fired at the mob.  
Serious disturbances.

Charleston, Oct. 15.

A slight shock of earthquake  
was felt this morning.

Galveston, Oct. 15.

The Sabine pass was destroyed  
during the inundations caused  
by the last storm. Many lives  
were lost.

San Francisco, Oct. 16.

The cholera still rages violent-  
ly in Corea, especially in the  
capital, from which the people  
are flying and leaving their dead  
unburied.

New York, Oct. 16.

The recent tempest caused  
great loss of life and destruction  
of property, 85 persons were  
drowned at Johnson's Bay in  
Louisiana, the colony was com-  
pletely destroyed, the Sabine  
pass no longer exists. It is evi-  
dent that the inundation was  
caused by a tidal wave. The brig  
'Hercules' of Cambridge, loaded  
with timber, was carried a mile  
inland. The loss in cattle is es-  
timated at 20,000 dols. The Sab-  
ine railway has been destroyed.  
At Port Eads 26 lives were lost.

Santiago de Chili, Oct. 19.

News has been received from  
Peru that President Cáceres,  
considering the vote of censure  
passed on the Ministry as an at-  
tack on his power, prepared to  
counteract it by a *coup d'état*.  
For this purpose he got the offi-  
cers of the army to sign papers  
repudiating the acts of Congress,  
and the troops were ready to put  
down all resistance to the disso-  
lution of Congress.

SHORT'S BAR

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IN  
BUENOS AIRES

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NOTES FROM SALTO.

Salto,  
October 4th, 1886.To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

The time is now at hand when the noise of the shears may be heard commingling together with the beautiful strains so fondly admired by the natives when they join in chorus in detailing the properties of their horses or companions. They are now to be seen going in groups, each group of course having a fixed place that they usually attend to shearing. There are a great number expecting to commence shearing on the 4th inst. should the hands, or the weather permit.

Some people are offering from 3 to 4 nats. per 100. Shearers are holding out for high prices this year, they assert that flock owners can afford to pay high wages in consequence of the high price for wool.

The remaining detail is the one sad and often repeated story about losses, the one that is dearest and uppermost in the minds of most people in the camp districts regarding their prospects for the present and conjectures for the future, with an occasional expression of their sympathy for the dear old land that is yet chained to the wheel of the tyrant.

As regards the sheepfarming interests, to say the least, it is not very promising or encouraging, as the produce of this year's clip shall fall very short of past years, we might venture to say without fear of contradiction by one-third. This decrease in the produce of this year's wool can easily be accounted for in consequence of the great mortality in our herds occasioned by the long continued frosts and drought. It is evident that most of our flocks have passed a very trying year so far on the worst of camps; even camps that were noted in the past to be the very best have suffered equally with others that were never remarkable for their productive qualities in the best of seasons.

All practical sheepfarmers know when flocks suffer from want for some months there is a falling off in the condition of the animals, as well as in the produce and quality of the wool.

The early part of the season was entirely against making any progress in the sheepfarming business, particularly as the months of March, April, and May came dry and with blighting winds, thereby completely cutting the tender trefoils and grasses, and thus causing a scarcity throughout the winter months that continues up to the present. In fact, some of the oldest residents say they never remember to have seen camps before on the 1st of October so bare. Therefore, from bad camps in the lambing season 20 per cent have died, and what may have survived till later on have now almost dwindled away. It is certain that ewes that have reared lambs for two or three months on dry and withered pastures were quite exhausted, and after a time did not long survive their lambs. Taking 10 per cent of the lambs to have per-

ished in this way and 20 per cent more of the principal up to the present, we have a loss of 40 per cent in flocks. Most flock owners were holding out a hope in vain that if August and September should come fine without frost, they could improve their condition by what is called the second lambing, that takes place in these months; but, alas, all their hopes and expectations were knocked to pieces and the reverse turned to be the reality, for the drought and frost remained unabated in severity till most have passed away.

The losses spoken of from some districts are to be deplored, especially in these times when all necessities to maintain life are so dear; this fact and high rents will be the cause of leaving the poor sheepfarmer without the proper means to keep himself and family in sustenance. This depression is caused in two ways, one by the visitation of a bad season, the other is brought about by competition for land and the payment of impossible rents, which cannot be paid in the best of seasons much less in a bad one such as the present.

The time has now arrived for landowners who have rented land to show their generosity towards their 'arrendatarios' by giving a substantial reduction in the rents at a time when most people had to pay a double rent from the very fact of their having to move and rent other places to keep their stock from dying. It is true that some people who had land to let in this way for a time outstepped all bounds and considerations in the exorbitant prices demanded.

The one consoling thought the poor sheepfarmers have this year to meet the wear and tear is the high prices obtained for wool. Most of the wools of Salto and Pergamino were sold early in the months of July and August. The prices were consequently low. There is a large quantity of wool contracted at from 80 to 110 %. Very little was then sold at the latter price. There was a march stolen unawares by the speculative buyers upon most of our Salto friends, notwithstanding Mr. Casey's timely circular and your regular posted accounts in the columns of the *Southern Cross*. We hear of some now refusing \$5.50 m/n, and holding out for \$6.50 m/n, in Salto these wools are nothing superior to what was contracted for at 80 %, nor have they obtained better prices in the past.

The storm of the 19th ult. caused no losses in sheep, though they were thin but free from scab. Many are of opinion that it was severer than the snow storm of 1880. There are big losses in cattle. We hear of the whole «haciendas de vacunas» on some large estancias perishing which numbered some thousands; this occurred both in Pergamino and Salto.

I remain, dear Sir,  
Yours faithfully,

J. D.

CAPILLA DEL SEÑOR.

Oct. 15th, 1886.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

As there is a likelihood of the lottery business becoming again the order of the day, and as one of the people's stewards is the most solicitous that it should again, like a jackal, prey upon the industrious and the poor, I would like to second your efforts by bending my bow for a shot at its resuscitated head.

It is a sad plight for the Argentine Republic that the rulers of its chief city, which is becoming boastful of its increasing importance among other capitals, should be men whose methods of transacting business are those that bring about the demoralization of the people. When such an abuse calls for a remedy how feeble are the efforts of the native press to hold up the lottery ghost for public execration! It is by crying down such flagrant acts against social order that a counter-poise can be raised against the evils that flow from the usurpation of a people's right, in which singular position the city fathers of Buenos Aires

find themselves to-day. I say singular in the gramatical sense of the word, for no other city in all America is deprived of a voice in the election of its councillors. What a kind regard they must have for the people with whose welfare they are entrusted when they encourage that people to risk their hard-won earnings in a game of chance. Instead of being the first to banish from their city and from among their people the temptations that lead to corruption, they are the foremost in spreading the seeds of idleness and misery. All classes of persons buy lottery tickets, people in good circumstances will not miss what they spend in them; rich people rather like the game as it gives them the chance of becoming richer with no inconvenience in life, but what about the thousands of poor purchasers of tickets who very often are deprived of the necessities they require in their homes on account of the pigheaded statesmanship of such men as Mr. Alvear. Of course, it can be said that no one is forced to invest in lottery tickets, but the inducement is there, and whilst it lasts the Republic will be constantly increasing its supply of such beings as Whang. The loss sustained by the people in the continual purchase of tickets is not the only blighting offshoot of the lottery; it is also the cause of urging those who lose to other games in the hope of repairing their losses. Of course, all this is very simple and well known, and the men who govern us are quite aware of the fact. But apart from the authorities our upper-class Argentines look with as much favor on lottery gambling as they would on the petition that takes a double-dyed murderer from the gallows. And when the influence of this class cannot be brought to bear on the authorities to reform abuses, but rather, by its indifference, except when some of its party is to be honored, to bias their minds towards oppressing the people by such laws as those of lotteries, octroi, &c., it would appear time that some higher personage than Mr. Alvear should look after the people's welfare. 'Tis a fact, his control does not reach beyond the city, but the evil influence of some of his actions therein can be felt outside.

It is monstrous that the country should be again overstrewn with the «billetes» de Alvear for the sake of perpetuating his name with what may yet be very appropriately styled the «boulevard de la loteria.» No better method could be devised to make a population less dependant on its own resources for advancement than the sweet inducement to become rich at a bounce by the strife to possess the lucky number. They have not copied this lottery trick from their great American model, the United States. There no such wholesale gambling would be tolerated, but here we have our Lord Mayor as banker calling on the inhabitants to try their luck once more. It would seem that at every effort made by the car of Progress to advance new brakes are put on by our rulers, who, by-and-by, shall be heard attributing to themselves the cause of the nation's prosperity. The car has been going at a rather quick pace, and in their exertions to keep up with it they fear to lose that graceful lassitude which they inherited from old Spain, for, it appears, young America has not yet succeeded in shaking the inertia of the Spaniard from the blood of our Argentine; but our Argentine would rather infuse some of it into the veins of the foreigner and bid him pull up and await his turn to «tocar suerte.»

I remain, dear sir,  
Yours respectfully,

Capillero.

THE  
IRISH CONVENTION IN  
CHICAGO.THE HALL  
AND ITS DECORATIONS.

The Central Music-hall, both outside and inside, presented an appearance appropriate to the occasion. Irish and American

banners waved from the flag-staffs on the top of the building during the two days of the Convention. Within, the walls were decorated by flags and scrolls innumerable, bearing notices and legends which told of Ireland's hopes and resolves. To the right of the platform

«Cead Mille Failthe» in huge letters gave Irish-America's welcome to the delegates from Ireland. Beneath was the following reminder of Irish determination that British-made famine shall never again be permitted to desolate Ireland's homes:

«The Celts remember '47 with a vengeance. Suffer no more starvation in Ireland. Her famines are artificial. It is sacrilege to call it the will of God. It is not his will that those he planted on Irish soil should die of starvation while the food that soil yields is being exported to support alien absentee landlords. If the alternative again presents itself the Irish will die like men heroically fighting for the food God intended for them—not like serfs starved to death and shovelled unshrined and uncoffined into unconsecrated pits.»—Patrick Ford.

At the back of the platform «God Save Ireland» was conspicuous in bold letters, and below it were the following quotations:

«It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that a government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth.»—Abraham Lincoln.

«I am amazed at the deadness of English opinion to the blackguardism and baseness that befoul the history of the Union.»—W. E. Gladstone.

«I hope the friends of Ireland will renew their energy, increase their industry, and never yield their purpose until Ireland is free.»—Sam. J. Randall.

«The march of Irish liberty is delayed, not defeated.»—Patrick Ford.

On the left of the platform were the following pronouncements:

«The Catholics and the Presbyterians of Ireland will live and do just as the Presbyterians and Catholics of the United States live and do. They will accord perfect liberty of conscience each to the other, and will mutually be governed by the greatest of Christian virtues, which is charity.»—James G. Blaine.

«That is the great foundation idea of America, and is now being applied in Ireland, a cause to which you are to give your sympathy and support—the right of man to govern himself and to abolish laws that are inimical to his welfare. In hope that principle was asserted at Bunker Hill and in glorious triumph it was proclaimed at Yorktown.»—The late Vice-President Hendricks.

All around the walls significant phrases met the eye at every point, such as:

«The breath of Irish liberty, like the word of the holy man, will not die with the prophet but survive him.»—Henry Grattan.

«The union of Great Britain with Ireland is the union of the shark with its prey.»—Lord Byron.

«The spirit of nationality rooted in Ireland's heart is as immovable as the altar of the Druid pillowed in her soil.»—Meagher.

«Irish evictions are sentences of death.»—W. E. Gladstone.

«The sword of famine is less merciful than the bayonet of a soldier.»—Meagher.

«England makes Ireland pay for the knife with which Castle-reagh cut his throat.»—Daniel O'Connell.

«The patient dint and powder shock can blast an empire like a rock.»—Thomas Davies.

«Always keep hammering at the Union.»—Henry Grattan.

«England has sown her laws as dragon's teeth. They will spring up as armed men.»—Henry Burgh.

«Europe, not England, is the mother country of America.»

«A red-coat may shoot an Irish rebel, but he cannot shoot an idea.»—Wendell Phillips.

«God save Ireland.»

«Davitt, the father of the League, is welcome to our hearts and our homes.»

«Cead Mille Failthe to Ireland's Embassadors, O'Brien, Redmond, and Deasy.»

«The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church.»

«Should coercion be attempted, Ireland will be ready to meet it undaunted.»—William O'Brien. And the scattered Gaels will not be idle.

«Every nation has a right to choose its own rulers.»—Lord John Russell.

«'99, '48, '67.»

«Who fears to speak of '98?»

«England's difficulty is Ireland's opportunity.»—Daniel O'Connell.

«The time is not far distant when the voice of mankind will be raised against this English villainy, for it is inconsistent with the God of nature that one people should be ground down in order that another may roll in luxury.»—P. K. Walsh.

«The man dies but his memory lives.»—Emmett.

«Home Rule or else—»

«Burn everything that comes from England but the coal.»—Dean Swift.

«Liberty is a thing to be fought for with knives and swords and hatchets.»—London Times.

«If the Irish unite with us we shall rob them. We would have robbed Scotland if she had anything to be robbed of.»—Dr. Samuel Johnson.

«We are for Irish liberty, peaceably if we can, otherwise if we must.»—Patrick Egan.

«No one can place bounds to the national aspirations of a people.»—C. S. Parnell.

Placed on the platform near the chairman's desk was a huge floral harp, with a streamer attached, bearing the words:

«In honor of Charles Stewart Parnell, Ireland's Chief, gift of Agnes McCarthy Moore.»

THE CHURCH  
IN  
SPANISH AMERICA.

A GLANCE AT COLOMBIA.

Very few people understand the politics of South America; very few understand the secret influences that are governing Europe and America. It is customary to point the finger of scorn at the South American republics, not because they are badly governed, for the rulers are mostly Freemasons, and of the class that are governing them, but because the people are Catholic. The policy of the secret workers is that of their co-workers in Europe. In this denunciation Catholics join as heartily and as justly as their enemies, although the scorn is pointed at their religion.

In the United States of Colombia the Constitution just adopted takes the place of one of the worst ever adopted even in South America. The first article of the repudiated rule was a rejection of all religion, and the assumption that there was necessarily an antagonism between the religion of the people and the civil government.

HOW THINGS WERE.

In 1870 the supremacy of the State became absolute; every department of education was subject to the civil power, and to secure the complete triumph of infidelity, teachers were imported from Germany to take charge of the normal schools and the higher branches of education to the exclusion of equally competent Colombians. These outrages on the consciences of Catholics led to the uprising of 1876. The people had endured much, but they could not entrust the religious and moral training of their children to infidels and Lutherans. The rebellion failed, but Bishops, priests, and nuns were banished, and many of the last, though natives of Colombia, are still living on charity in foreign countries, mostly in Spain, their only offense being that they devoted their lives to the service of God and the instruction of the children in the principles of religion. This was defeating the purpose of the Freemasons who wished to have them thoroughly impregnated with the spirit of infidelity and socialism.

Some of the ablest of the Radical party became convinced that it was necessary to change this course in order to arrest the tendency, becoming stronger every day, to end in anarchy and insubordination. The more honest among them organized an independent party, at the head of which was the actual President, Nuñez.

The arrival of the Ablegate gave new courage to the Conservative leaders, stimulated the inactive, and aroused the indifferent. The organization of two great reforms was proposed: the foundation of a Catholic University, to be supplemented by the organization of religious schools in every parish; and the establishment of the Propaganda, for the civilisation and instruction of the Indians in some parts of the national territory. The Liberals, when in power, absolutely refused any encouragement for the civilisation of the Indians; their sole ambition was to make infidels of the Catholics. Letters were addressed to all the Bishops and to the Presidents of the different States asking their co-operation. To all, courteous replies were returned, and to some assurances of earnest co-operation. The result of these efforts was to arouse the religious feelings of the people and harmonise political interests. The Conservatives supported in the elections of 1884 Nuñez, the candidate of the Independents, and elected him by large majorities in six of the nine States. Solon Wilches, by fraud and force, carried the State of Santander, of which he was President, against Nuñez, and Panama for various reasons, went with the Radicals. The attempted revolution, lately suppressed, was the result. In this, as on all similar occasions, the principle of the Radical was: «We don't want to lose by ballots what we've gained by bullets.» The course of the rebels in Panama and other places is well known, but their natures are not so well understood.

During all this time the people had been living under a Constitution which denied the principles they held most dear and persecuted the religion which was the common heritage of the people. In the meantime the basis of a new Constitution was sent to the people and approved. It begins by acknowledging God as the supreme source of all authority.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

The following articles, taken from the full text in *La Nacion* of Bogota, have special interest at this time:

«35. The Roman Catholic and Apostolic religion is that of the nation; the public authorities will protect it and cause it to be respected as an essential element of public order.»

«36. No one will be interfered with for his religious opinions, nor in the practise of whatever form of worship he may profess, save in guarding the respect due to Christian morals and the laws of the State: nor will any be required to practise what may be contrary to their consciences.»

«37. All acts performed as acts of public worship will be subject to the common law.»

«38. Public education will be organized and directed in accordance with the religion of the people of the Republic.»

«Primary instruction, supported at the public expense, will be entirely free, and will not be compulsory.»

«39. The Press is free in time of peace, but is responsible before the law for any attack on personal character, social order, or public tranquility.»

«40. Correspondence intrusted to the mail and telegraph are inviolable, &c.»

«Private correspondence is governed by the general regulations of the Postal Union.»

«41. The authorities will supervise all industries and professions in their relation to public morals, the security of individuals, and the public health.»

«42. All gambling and games declared to be illegal shall be prosecuted under the law.»

«50. The Catholic Church in Colombia can freely administer all its affairs and perform all acts»

of a spiritual nature and ecclesiastical jurisdiction without the authority of the civil power, and in each diocese the legitimate Prelates can exercise such civil functions as the Constitution authorizes.

51. The functions of the ecclesiastical state are incompatible with the discharge of civil duties. Catholic priests can, however, be employed as teachers and as the dispensers of public charities.

52. All edifices destined for Catholic worship, all seminaries, episcopal and parochial residences, are exempt from taxation and assessments of any kind.

53. The Government can make arrangements with the Holy See for the regulation of questions now pending, and can define and establish the relations to exist between the civil and the ecclesiastical authorities.

The following extracts from a private letter by Dr. Don Juan A. Zuleta, late a resident of New York, and now professor in the University of Medellin, will show the happy results of recent changes:

'We have just celebrated the feast of Corpus Christi. I had the pleasure of seeing on that day every student of the University, about 300, receive Holy Communion. What a long time since such an event took place before! The procession went around the principal plaza, in which were erected four beautiful altars, one at each corner. The President of the State carried the banner, and all the officials followed. His Lordship el Señor Bishop Herrera, a man of benignant countenance and commanding presence, carried the Blessed Sacrament. If our triumph extended no farther than the liberty to educate the youth, and to worship God according to our consciences, what a blessing!

'The State Government enjoys perfect tranquility, and the Republic is making rapid progress in repairing the disorders of the past. Some do not like the new Constitution, they say it is too centralizing; but this is because we have been accustomed to license and turbulence.

'President Nuñez is now in Carthagená, and will not go to the United States. He will return to sign the Constitution in Bogotá.

T. P. C.

in the N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

ITALIAN EMIGRATION.

Last year (1885) 83,786 Italian emigrants left the ports of Italy, of whom 52,688 were men, 15,456 women, and 15,462 children.

Of these 57,880 went to Montevideo and Buenos Aires; 12,493 to Rio Janeiro, 13,493 to New York and New Orleans, and 351 to Valparaiso and Lima. Of these 70,700 sailed from Genoa; the rest from Naples, Palermo, and Messina. Besides these who sailed directly from the ports of Italy, full 20,000 were taken by emigration societies to Havre, Liverpool and Angers, from whence they sailed to the United States and South America.

What this emigration is likely to develop is hard to say, but the following figures show its steady increase:

Table with 2 columns: YEAR, EMIGRANTS. Rows: 1881 (27,217), 1882 (58,290), 1883 (62,704), 1884 (60,489), 1885 (83,786).

The above are those who sailed direct from Italian ports, independent of those who sailed from France and England. They are significant figures and bespeak what has come to Italy under its new rulers. A happy people do not emigrate.

A one-legged Welshman, named Jones, was bantering a Scotchman, when the latter asked him: 'How did you come to lose your leg?' 'Well,' said Jones, 'on examining my pedigree and looking up my descent, I found that there was some Scotch blood in me, and becoming convinced that it had settled in that left leg, I had it cut off at once.' 'Eh, mon,' said Sandy, 'it would have been a better thing had it settled in your head.'

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Table with columns: ESTACIONES, A.M., P.M., P.M.P.M. Rows include P. CONSTITUCION, Barracas al Norte, Barracas al Sud, Lanús, Banfield, Lomas, Temperley, LA PLATA, Adrogué, Burzaco, San Vicente, Altamirano, Chascomús, Dolores, MAIPU, MAR DEL PLATA, Ayacucho, Tandil, Jureces, TRES ARROYOS, Salado, Las Flores, Azul, Olavarría, La Gama, Arroyo Corto, BAHIA BLANCA.

REGRESOS

Table with columns: ESTACIONES, A.M., P.M., P.M.P.M. Rows include BAHIA BLANCA, Arroyo Corto, La Gama, Olavarría, Azul, Las Flores, Salado, TRES ARROYOS, Jureces, Tandil, Ayacucho, MAR DEL PLATA, MAIPU, Dolores, Chascomús, Altamirano, San Vicente, Burzaco, Adrogué, LA PLATA, Temperley, Lomas, Banfield, Lanús, Barracas al Sud, Barracas al Norte, P. CONSTITUCION.

Los pasajeros del tren que por el Azul, Mar del Plata, Jureces y Tres Arroyos almorzarán en Las Flores y Chascomús—Los pasajeros del tren de regreso de Tres Arroyos y Jureces almorzarán en Ayacucho—Los pasajeros del tren Mixto de Buenos Aires a Bahía Blanca, podrán comer en Altamirano y almorzar en La Gama; los del tren de regreso almorzarán en Alfalfa y comerán en Azul.

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

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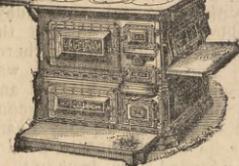
Los pasajeros para las Estaciones entre Burzaco y Barracas al Norte, por el tren que viene del Azul y de Mar del Plata, Jureces y Tres Arroyos, tendrán que bajarse en Burzaco, para esperar tren local.

Los Lunes y Jueves el tren correrá de Buenos Aires a Tres Arroyos, y los Martes y Viernes de Tres Arroyos a Buenos Aires, directamente sin cortar viaje en Jureces.

Los Domingos, Martes, Miércoles, Viernes y Sabados correrá como tren local entre Jureces y Tres Arroyos.

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

Plaza Constitución, Setiembre de 1886. SAM ABBOTT Gerente



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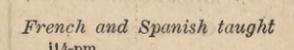
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## THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1886.

As Father Foran has retired from this mission the districts of San Nicolas and Ramallo will be attended as formerly by Father Flannery. It is probable that Father Flannery will be accompanied, some time in December, on a missionary tour through Arrecifes, San Pedro, San Nicolas, and Pavon. It was only at the Dean's earnest request that Father Flannery consented to compromise himself to visit the districts of San Nicolas and Ramallo; but his character is not a selfish one, and whenever or wherever a good work is to be done, there he is to be found, laboring with a zealous earnestness for which he has always been remarkable. We know that the additional work now laid upon his shoulders is a heavy one, but until some new arrangement is made he will cheerfully do all in his power to attend to the spiritual wants of his countrymen in those outlying districts.

The Hon. Mr. Hanna, the active and popular American Minister of this city, has received a letter from Mr. Joseph West, who writes from the United States, that 200 men are to charter a steamship on the last day in October to come to this country. It is to be hoped that our Government will receive them in a truly liberal spirit and give our brave Yankee friends an opportunity of settling down comfortably. It would be a small mark of the gratitude which the Argentine Republic owes to the United States and would cement still more closely the union existing between both Republics.

The Rural Society have asked the authorities to allow the Barend sheep-shears to be introduced into the country at a reduced rate of duty, as they are convinced that the practical results obtained, that said shears will be of the greatest importance to the sheepfarmers' interests &c. We have heard from estancieros who have tried these shears that they are a great failure; but, independently of that, and supposing that the Barend shears are the best in the world, we see no reason why they should be awarded a special fiscal privilege. If the shears

are good they will soon succeed against the competition of less useful articles. If, on the contrary, as we believe, they are inferior to the common shears, why then the petition of the society is a flagrant injustice. We hope the ministers to whom the petition is directed will throw it into the waste-basket. A real honest invention would be satisfied with a fair field and no favor.

A banquet was given on board the steamer «Venus» of the Platense Company on Thursday week. Mr. Galloway and Mr. Denny, who represented the constructors, made speeches. Mr. Galloway said that a sister ship to the «Venus» had already sailed from Scotland, and some other vessels for the Platense Company are being completed. Mr. Galloway proposed the health of Queen Victoria and President Juarez Celman. Mr. Denny said that the Platense Company was originally French, but contained in its composition both French and British shareholders; now it was mainly British with some French shareholders. Two of the ablest directors were French. Mr. Tulloch is the general manager, but the office was offered to Mr. Christophersen, who declined to accept it. Mr. Denny spoke in flattering terms of the progress made in this country, and said that there were some things which England might learn from Argentina, for example, «that principle of federation which might solve our Irish and colonial difficulties.» Mr. Christophersen also made an excellent speech.

Dr. Wilde seems disposed not to lose in his new office of Minister of the Interior the reputation he acquired in the old. He has commenced by removing three officials against whom no other crime is alleged than that they were decided partisans of Dr. Irigoyen's candidature. Their names are Dr. Manuel Blancas, Dr. Saenz, and D. Dalmeiro Balaguer. Some other officials sent in their resignation before Wilde had an opportunity of satisfying his feelings against them. It is said that General Roca tried to moderate Wilde's vindictive spirit, and that it is owing to his interference that the entire body of officials of the department of the Interior were not cast on the road-side. Many have also been deprived of their situations in the Post-office from political motives. We said last week that Juarez Celman did well, though he might have done better, in removing Wilde from the portfolio of Worship and Instruction. We are sorry to say that our encomium must stop here. In allowing Wilde to exercise his petty and unmanly revenge for political opinions he is a participator in his crime and must naturally share in the contempt and opprobrium which such an action deserves.

The Municipal Council of the city are always leading a cat and dog life with Sr. Alvear, and they were taking measures to prevent him from carrying out his grand boulevard scheme, when the mighty Jupiter from whom their existence as councillors is derived stepped in and warned them that they were using their tether a little too freely. In an after-dinner speech, on Sunday, President Juarez said that the boulevard should go on, whereupon Don Torcuato, who was present, threw up his hat and cheered lustily, and the «concejales» as soon as they heard the echo of their master's voice like whipped curs drew in their caudal extremities and retired to their kennels to await an opportunity to lick the feet of the whipper-in. One does not know which to admire more the audacity of Alvear or the crawling servility of the «concejales.»

We beg to call the attention of our readers to the advertisements of Messrs. Figueroa and Nuttall, which appear in another column; 3 1/2 leagues of camp in Nueve de Julio, and 40 leagues in the Paraguayan Chaco, to be sold by auction.

## LET THE POOR MAN LIVE.

Whilst taking a deep interest in the struggle which our countrymen are carrying on against feudal oppression at home, and extending our earnest sympathies to those who are fighting for the possession of their homesteads in old Ireland, we cannot be entirely indifferent to the condition of the settlers in this country who are also the victims of an ill-defined agrarian system. However much we may try to mince matters and to gloss over the troubles that occasionally crop up, we cannot deny that the Argentine Republic as well as Ireland has its land question, and the day will come when the Legislature will be called on to settle it. We have here some of the worst vices of Irish landlordism, and if they have not yet brought about the same results in an equal degree as in Ireland, it is because the wide extent of the Argentine territory is a security against close competition for land, and the poor laborer can still find a home where he and his family may take refuge when the avarice and extortion of the owner forces the occupant to go in quest of fresh fields and pastures new. The law of the Provincial Government limiting the purchaser of land to the possession of a certain number of leagues has practically become a dead letter, and speculators buy up hundreds of leagues of territory which they may populate or leave a desert waste just as they choose. The several laws passed ostensibly in favor of the settlers have been forgotten, or at least no means are taken to enable the poor man to avail himself of their provisions. Only last year a law was passed by the National Government guaranteeing the possession of 160 squares of land gratuitously to each settler who would comply with certain conditions. That in itself was an excellent measure, but it was not by any means sufficient to pass such a law. The Government should take care that the colonist be able to take advantage of the law. They should measure out the lands; they should point out which lands were fitted for agriculture and which for pasture; they should build roads and afford every means of communication to the new settlement. There are a thousand other things which a protecting Government should do and which this Government has not done. Therefore our vast plains are unoccupied, therefore men who should be working at the plough are leading a free and easy vagabond life in Buenos Aires without much care for the present or hope for the future. Therefore the narrow strip of fine grass land in this province is overcrowded; therefore sheep and cattle are dying by thousands because the lands are overstocked.

What is the condition of the sheepfarmer to-day? It is a most deplorable one. The losses suffered this year will reduce thousands to poverty. We publish in another column a letter from an intelligent sheepfarmer in Salto, who calculates the losses of sheep in that partido at 40 per cent of the flocks. And if such is the case in Salto, which has always been a comparatively prosperous sheepfarming district, what, he asks, must have been the losses in other partidos where the grasses are scarcely fit for the support of the sheep? We ourselves know of many hardworking, industrious men who, after several years of toil and hardship are reduced to so low a condition that they have not wherewith to purchase the comforts of life for themselves and families. And in spite of this and face of the prevailing misery, landlords are demanding high rents—higher in some cases than are paid to day in the best grazing lands in England or Ireland! How long is this to last? We know not; but we know that the landlords of the province of Buenos Aires are not consulting for their own interests or those of humanity by driving the poor tenant to despair. Of course we appeal most particularly to our

own rich countrymen. We have heard it repeated, and we have indignantly refuted the calumny, that they have been more than others instrumental in raising the rents in the Argentine Republic. They have probably by their industry contributed indirectly to that result, showing by the immense fortunes which they made what the real value of land was, just as a clever merchant when he succeeds at any particular trade will by his example induce others to follow in his line of business, and it is just as reasonable to tax the German merchants of having raised the rents of city property in Buenos Aires as to accuse the successful Irish sheepfarmers of raising the rents in the camp. We therefore scout with contempt the idea that Irishmen have been more grasping than other nationalities in similar circumstances. But we expect something more from Irishmen. We expect them to be more generous than other nationalities, and for the following reasons: In the first place, they or their parents have all felt the rod of the tyrant, and they should be thankful to a bountiful Providence that rescued them from that state of bondage. In the second place, they all came to this country poor and almost penniless; they got from others a chance of rising in the world, and they should act on the golden rule, «Do unto others as you have been done by.» In the third place, they are all practical Christians and know well the terrible denunciation of the Sacred Scripture—that the oppressor of the poor shall never enter the Kingdom of God. Finally, at a time when our countrymen are fighting a most tremendous battle against the landocracy in Ireland it would be a reproach and a shame to us if any of our number should try to establish in this free land that accursed system of grinding oppression which has depopulated our own fair country. In conclusion, we see no reason why a different system of ethics should be followed in the Argentine Republic from that which is followed in Ireland. Justice is the same all over the world, and the man who exacts from the tenant more than the land has yielded after supporting the laborer and his family is regarded in Ireland as a dishonest man. We think the same rule will hold good in every country in the world.

PROVINCE OF SANTA FE.  
ROSARIO.

[OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

Oct. 16, 1886.  
To the Editor of the Southern Cross.

DEAR SIR,  
Though in my private opinion the subject is waxing somewhat threadbare, I suppose it would hardly be in form to neglect saying something about the celebration of the 12th inst. on the occasion of Dr. Juarez Celman's accession to power.

The day was kept by all the banks, public offices, etc., as a holiday. About a dozen flags were hung out of the balconies at the police head-quarters, and all the papers written in Spanish, every one of which is a worshipper of the powers that be, devoted columns to the laudation of the man who would fain excuse his temerity in standing in the shoes of Rivadavia and Mitre by declaring that any thing or any body is good enough now to act as President of the Argentine Republic. I take it, Mr. Editor, and you will kindly pardon the digression, that the unanimous voice of a nation of free and intelligent men ought to be the embodiment of everything wise and good, for is he not the living mouthpiece of the Constitution, and does he not solemnly swear to faithfully perform duties which demand wisdom and experience and patriotism of the highest order?

Notwithstanding the energy and activity of our new Chief of Police, Major Rams, it appears that our full harvest of crime has not yet been gathered. Only the other day a sergeant of police was treacherously murdered by a

wretch he had taken into custody, who suddenly and without any provocation turned upon him and stabbed him to the heart. Now it appears that this same man was a fugitive from San Nicolas, where he has long been wanted for a lengthy series of robberies, stabbings, and other peccadillos such as serve to make the camp vagrant notorious, and to furnish material for such pernicious stories as 'Juan Moreira,' etc. The probabilities are that he will be sent to prison for a year or two to play 'truco' and compare experiences with the other cut-throats that crowd the prison yard, and probably to plan some great joint-stock murder and robbery company to be started whenever the proclamation of some new President shall throw open the prison gates.

Mr. C. Treacher, formerly the manager of the London and River Plate Bank in this city, and now a broker and general commission agent, has been appointed representative here of the Previsora Life Insurance Company. This is an excellent appointment, and I have no doubt but it will tend very greatly to extend the business of that great company in this province.

The hot summer weather has fairly set in, and I can assure you that it is very hot, and not only hot but likewise dusty and terribly tiresome owing to the neglected state of most of our streets, which makes walking thrice as difficult as it would be on well-made or any kind of roads that were worthy of the name.

Business in produce continues unusually slack for this season of the year, and this tends in a great measure to affect other business also. Advices from the country, however, and from the neighboring provinces report abundant rain, and the general prospects are very satisfactory in every way.

It has been decided to form a Polo Club in this city, and already a number of gentlemen have pledged themselves to its support. A preliminary meeting was held the other evening at the residence of Mr. Boardman and a provisional committee was appointed, Dr. Freund being returned as president and Mr. C. Jewell as secretary and treasurer. The club already numbers 15 members, and many more will doubtless join as soon as its existence is more generally known. The Water-works Company have generously promised the club the use of a suitable piece of ground free of rent.

Great credit is due to the Judge of the Criminal Court at Santa Fé for his conscientious discharge of duty, notwithstanding the contrary influences of every description which were brought to bear upon him, in the case of Colonel Urono, ex-Gefe Politico of Corondá, who, availing himself of the great power wielded by persons of his position, was guilty of almost every crime in the calendar, and for a long time succeeded in baffling justice and in laughing at the law and at the just complaints of his numerous victims. At last, however, he has been safely lodged in prison, and though it may be presumed that his imprisonment will not be very grievous, at all events it cannot be said that the judge has failed to perform his duty nor that the majesty of the law was wantonly outraged. By those who remember how these things used to be managed in every part of this country, any show of fidelity in the discharge of public duty when persons of property and of influential connections are concerned must be made the motive for sincere satisfaction.

When the guilty Colonel went to surrender to justice he was accompanied by Sr. Iriando, Sr. Rosas (the Governor's brother-in-law), and Dr. Blanco. This, however, did not prevent his going to prison, and it is to be hoped for the credit of the country that he may be dealt with according to his crimes.

Very great preparations are in progress at Santa Fé for the celebration of the centenary of General Lopez, which occurs on the 21st of November prox. The fêtes will be of a civic and religious character, and no expense

will be spared to invest them with every possible splendor.

Mr. Ross's Anglo-Argentine tramway was opened to the Graneros on Sunday, and quite a number of persons availed themselves of this opportunity to run out and get a mouthful of a little fresher air than is to be breathed in the busy, dusty city. Mr. Ross is the most energetic 'empresario' in the country, and he well deserves the great success that has crowned his public-spirited efforts in the tramway business.

A grand concert of sacred and secular music will be given on the evening of Friday the 22nd inst. at St. Bartholomew's English school-room in this city. The proceeds will be given to the school building fund, and I have no doubt that a handsome sum will be realised.

The inauguration of the railway to Colastiné took place last week at Santa Fé in the presence of hundreds of the citizens. Minister Iriando, representing the Government, made the customary oration, and the affair was made the occasion of a general jollification.

Mr. German Burmeister has sold his property known as 'Los Graneros General Roca,' in the flourishing Jesus Maria colony, to Sr. Landeta for the sum of \$50,500 m/n. Real estate in every part of the province is going up wonderfully, and fortunes are being made over it by those who have money to invest and who know not only when to buy, but when to sell. I cannot see how property can help coming down before long, and I am pretty certain that when it begins it will be a case of *salvase quien pueda*. And I say this notwithstanding the extraordinary development of trade and increase of population that are noted. These are certainly very large and flattering to our vanity, but they are far from warranting the extraordinary rise in the prices of land and houses.

The Santa Fé Government will send a special commissioner to England to make the arrangements for the construction of the new railways.

The Telephone Companies have established a night service which it is expected will prove a great boon to their subscribers, enabling them to make use of the line at any time of the night.

A gunpowder manufactory has been established under very promising auspices at the Jesus Maria colony.

Sr. Fortescue of this city has just imported a quantity of valuable machinery for his soap manufactory, which is to be greatly enlarged and removed to a site on the banks of the Paraná, and not far from the matadero. When fitted up as its proprietor intends that it shall be, this will be one of the most important establishments of its kind in this country.

I regret to have to tell you of the burning of the Nova Scotian barque 'Hotspur' that occurred in this port last week. The 'Hotspur' was loading hay and already had some 400 bales of it on board when the fire broke out, presumably through spontaneous combustion, and it was found necessary to sink the vessel in order to save her from total destruction. The captain, Mr. Davis, was on shore at the time when the fire broke out, but he was soon on the scene, and everything that was possible was done to save the vessel and her cargo. I can safely say, in this connection, that no blame can possibly attach to any of the people on board.

The Aguirre Zarzuela Company, that has been enjoying a very successful run in Rosario, left this week for Montevideo, and we expect it to be succeeded by Stagno and the operatic company from your city. The weather just now is so uninviting that hardly any one, less than Stagno could hope to draw an audience.

Messrs. J. J. C. Daniel, Musgrove Forde, Mills, Merryman, Mills, Bernard, Dickson, O'Donnell, Miles, Bradney, Trail, Robson, and Francis will probably represent the province of Santa Fé in the cricket match arranged to take place at Palermo on the 11th and

12th of next month. Though all jolly good fellows, I fear Santa Fé will make a poor show as far as prowess on the field is concerned, and if the Buenos Aires men are in anything like condition they may be sure of a glorious victory.

A match will be played here, however, between the Rosario town and camp men on the 1st of November, and then I shall be able to see whether my estimate of our town's men is correct or not. 'Condition' is a hard thing to estimate by appearances, it not unfrequently happening that the very whiteness of gills that one is disposed to take for debility, only indicates high training and a due abstinence from cock-tails and other customary eye-openers, and is, therefore, a sign of strength rather than of weakness.

I was exceedingly sorry to miss seeing the good Father Foran the other day when he paid us his farewell visit, but he arrived at Mr. Keenan's Hotel in the evening and left again early the next morning. I take this opportunity, however, to wish him a safe and pleasant voyage home, and every future happiness. I may take this occasion to say that a visit now and then by any English-speaking priest would be highly appreciated by many in this city.

I am, dear sir,  
Yours faithfully,  
W.

## GENERAL ITEMS.

Colonel Cuenca has issued the following order to the police of this city:

The orders for giving military instruction to the police are annulled, and the commissaries are to see that the men are taught their duties as policemen according to the manuals and regulations in force, and are to endeavor by example and practical demonstration to make them understand the proper manner of proceeding in the ordinary cases which occur, and to impress upon them that their mission is essentially to secure safety and order to the public.

In the recent storm 30,000 head of cattle perished in Junin.

The losses of sheep in San Pedro this year were very large. Few if any have an increase in their flocks, and some farmers have lost half their sheep.

There will be a bachelors' ball in this city on the 28th inst. The promoters of the ball are Irish Porteños.

The races at Palermo, on Sunday, were again largely attended. The Belgrano prize was won by Bulrush, Emiliana being 2nd and Tottie third. Signet was made a hot favorite for the San Martin prize, and Sweetheart was next in favor, but the despised Blason won the race, Signet having to be satisfied with the second place; Kettledrum was third. The sport produced \$20.60. The Palermo prize, of \$4000 over a course of 3500 metres, was contested by Surplice, Escocés, Beausoleil, Tournament, Belvoir, Salvato, Coronel, and Wellington. Surplice took the lead for his stable companion Escocés and maintained it for a round and a half. When half way round, the second time, Coronel and Salvato came to the front with Escocés immediately behind, but at the corner Escocés took the lead and retained it to the end, Surplice being 2nd, and Coronel 3rd. Signet won the San Isidro prize easily against Pegaso and Sweetheart. The San Fernando prize was a match between Portenito and Eduarda, the former being the winner.

There was a welcome shower of rain on Monday morning which laid the dust and cooled the air in the city.

It rained again on Wednesday evening, and the rain was general throughout the camp.

In the Chilian portion of Tierra del Fuego, Punta Arenas, it has been discovered that the sands of the River Santa Maria contain a quantity of gold, chiefly in the Bay between Cape Mamus and Begueron. Fifty people are engaged in washing these sands with excellent results. A young

Argentine who obtained from the Chilian Government various concessions has gone to Chili to engage miners. A letter received on Monday states that gold exists in abundance, and large and costly apparatus for washing these sands will not be necessary.

There will be hore-racing in La Plata on the 1st November, and all the crack runners will be there. The highest prize is \$6000 m/n.

Mr. Pullerton of La Plata has sent a petition to the Hon. Mr. Hanna to have a vice-consul of the United States appointed for that city.

General Roca has been appointed honorary president of a Pacista Club in La Plata.

Building in this city is progressing at a rate never witnessed before. In every square old houses are being thrown down and new ones erected in their place, and in all the suburbs new sites are being occupied and, as if by magic wand, turned into commodious residences.

Mr. Robert A. Wilkinson has proposed to the Minister of the Interior to construct a railway which will put in communication the towns situated in the north-west of the province of Buenos Aires and Santa-Fé with the Capital of the Republic. The line will start from a station on the Pacific line between this city and Mercedes, passing through the towns of Giles, Carmen de Areco, Salto, Rojas and Villa Colon, and joining on to the line of which Messrs. Prebble and Ware are the concessionaries.

On Sunday, while a number of children were receiving their first communion in the Chapel of Las Victorias, the veil of one of the little girls came in contact with a torch which she had in her hand and it was set on fire. This caused a great alarm, and the people who were in the chapel rushed precipitately out. An old lady was thrown down and trampled on. One of her eyes was knocked out and her face was dreadfully mutilated. There was no further accident worthy of note. The little girl whose veil took fire was not injured.

A very successful vocal concert was given in the salon 'Unione Operai Italiani,' in the Calle Cuyo, on Monday evening. It was conducted by the well-known teachers of music and song, Mr. and Mrs. Milliotti, who were assisted by their pupils, Mrs. Filibrown, Miss M. Ballestrini, and Messrs. Paoli, Macias, and Professor Verle. The concert included several select pieces from the most popular operas and sacred music. Among which, we may mention 'Ave Maria,' by Milliotti; 'Il Mose,' by Rossini; 'Solitario Bosco Sombroso,' by Cherubini; 'Tremate Empi,' by Beethoven; 'Dorilla,' by Porpora; 'Ricordare' from the Requiem Mass of Verdi, and 'Il Carnivale de Venecia,' by Benedict. This last difficult musical feat was excellently rendered by Mrs. Milliotti, and the lady was frequently called on the stage to receive the applause which she so well merited. Mrs. Filibrown and Miss Ballestrini also received a large mead of applause, and the three ladies were presented with numerous bouquets of flowers. The concert closed with Mozart's 'Cosé fan tutte,' in which the several ladies and gentlemen who had sung during the concert took part. The attendance was very fair, but not so large as such a beautiful artistic display merited, and the next time that a similar concert is organized we are certain that the 'Operai Italiani' salon will not be able to contain half the number of people who will assemble to hear it.

A great Post-office robbery was brought to light this week. For some time complaints had been made that letters thrown into the box at the corner of Cangallo and Suipacha did not reach their destination. On Sunday night, the person in charge of the box set a watch upon the roof of the house and very soon a man who wore a postman's cap opened the box and proceeded to remove the letters. On being questioned he produced his postman's certificate, but as he was not the

official who usually despatched letters from that quarter he was detained. On being conveyed to the police-office he said his name was Juan Barreira, and he confessed that he was not authorised to remove the letters—that he only took them to rob them of the stamps. Search was afterwards made in Barreira's house and about 5000 letters and some valuable documents which he had stolen were found therein! Barreira's wife confessed that he brought to the house from 100 to 200 letters daily, and this robbery has been going on for a considerable time without the authorities making the slightest effort to put a stop to it. Barreira was in the employ of the Post-office in 1885, and was dismissed without punishment for robbery. After the investigation he was locked up, and one hour afterwards it was found that he had escaped as the door of the cell in which he was enclosed was accidentally left open. He was, however, re-arrested in the Calle Mexico.

A poor Italian who had won \$6,400 m/n in a lottery ticket in La Plata came to this city and, having received the money lost it all by the old worn-out trick of a confidential man entrusting him with an enormous fortune, which fortune turns out a fraud, and the winner of the lottery gives his real money as a guarantee for the payment. This is about the thousandth time within the past few years that Italians have been cheated by this most stupid of all methods. It is known among the native papers as 'El legado del tio,' from the fact that the swindler invariably pretends that he had been left a legacy by an uncle of which he did not did not well know how to dispose.

Fifty colonists of the Chubut colony have applied to Governor Fontana for the necessary authorisation to start farms in the valleys of that territory at the foot of the Andes. The Minister of the Interior has already issued a decree in this regard and has ordered a surveyor to measure 25,000 hectares of land to the west of the colony up the western part of the Chubut valley. The Minister of the Interior has also sent instructions to the Department of Engineers to send down Mr. Fauverty to measure one million hectares of land to the south of Chubut colony.

The owners of the property between Calles Solis and Zaballos having offered to give up gratis what is required and to pay the expenses of the alterations provided they might retain the remaining portions of their property, the proposal was accepted by the Intendant. Another owner between Tacuari and Piedras makes a similar proposal, and names \$80,000 as the sum which he will pay for the alterations. Only a few owners are now resisting expropriation.

A large number of excursionists from the city visited Tigre and Carapachay island on Sunday. Calzetta was busily engaged all day in entertaining his numerous guests.

Scarcely was the 'incident' which arose between Colonel Bosch and General Mansilla, last week, peaceably arranged, when another cropped up owing to the publication which appeared in the *Sud America*, at which Mansilla took offence. The editor, Lelanue, was called out, but though he assumed to himself all the responsibility of having published the article, he declared that he was not the author of it, the article in question having been written by Señor Gill, the secretary of the newspaper.

Congress has sanctioned Mr. Clark's proposal for the construction of a railway from Monte Caseros to Posadas and Corrientes. The two lines must be finished within a year after the commencement of the works, and \$100,000 must be deposited as security for the performance of the contract.

News arrives from Santa-Fé that a man named John Hogan, a blacksmith, was drowned in a river. It is supposed that he was trying to wash his hands in the river, and being weak from the result of an accident which happened a few days before, he

overbalanced himself and fell in. His body was recovered five days afterwards. His native place is supposed to be Queenstown, and he was 28 or 30 years of age.

On Sunday, the 24th inst., there will be a public manifestation in Suipacha in support of the candidature of Don Maximo Paz.

In view of the resolution to carry on the boulevard it has been decided that the Municipality shall occupy the Old National Bank building, and the Central Police Department will be established in the house which belongs to Don Ambrose Lezica, Calle Bolivar 73.

The *Standard* says: 'Dr. Plaza, ex-Minister of Hacienda, is sojourning in Ireland, and is trying to organize a large emigration of Irishmen to the Plate. We hope he will succeed, but have our doubts.'

A colleague announces that the Armstrong property, stretching from close to Melincué to Venado Tuerto, and to the north running almost to Villa Casilda, is all to be put under a large agricultural colony, on the same organization as the Santa-Fé colonies. The area covers some 20 leagues of land, which will be bisected by a railway.

The death of Mr. Machain, a well-known Paraguayan merchant, is reported.

Owing to the fact that two sailors died simultaneously on board the iron-clad 'Andes' a report was spread that there was cholera on board, which proved to be untrue.

Several Belgian families have come in the French steamer 'Porteña,' invited by their friends and relatives to the colony Arteaga in Santa Fé.

The firm known as Burgos and Co. have dissolved partnership, and Messrs. Morsaline and Co. remain, in charge of assets and liabilities.

Father McNerney requests us to announce that he will be in Suipacha on Sunday, the 31st inst., and in Lobos on the 2nd Sunday in November.

Great preparations are being made to carry on the works of the Transandine line from Mendoza to Santa Rosa de Los Andes. The company to carry on the works has been formed in London with a capital of £700,000.

The National Hypothecary Bank has taken the Old Bolsa building for its offices. Don Rufino Varela, lately elected one of the directors, has presented his resignation.

So long as General Lavalle acts as Minister of War, General Donovan will be in command of the 1st Division.

Cholera has almost entirely disappeared from Italy.

The alterations of the Old Provincial Government House will be completed by the end of this month and the Post-office will be removed there early in November.

The 'Admiral Barroso,' with Prince Augustus of Saxe on board, is expected at Montevideo this week.

Colonel Bosch has sent in his resignation of the post of Chief of Police of the city. President Roca in accepting his resignation bears testimony to the zeal, energy, and fidelity with which Colonel Bosch discharged his very onerous duties. Col. Cuenca succeeds him.

## LATEST TELEGRAMS.

London, Oct. 21.

Russia and Turkey have come to an agreement on the Bulgarian question. Russia wishes the Turks to take possession of Bulgaria. Turkish troops are concentrating on the Bulgarian frontier. England is seeking an alliance with Austria to counteract the designs of Russia.

The French newspaper *La Revanche* attacks Boulanger, and says it is time for France to reconquer Alsace and Lorraine.

Frightful cholera in Japan.

The natives in Rangoon attacked their masters, and defeated a body of British troops.

M. Waddington, the French Ambassador in London, protests against the British occupation of Egypt. Turkey backs up France. Germany says that the English must clear out of Egypt.

THE ENGLISH BANK

RIVER PLATE (LIMITED) RECONQUISTA 71 & 77; BUENOS AYRES.

Corner of Calle Puerto and Cordoba, ROSARIO. MONTEVIDEO.

117-Calle Misiones-117 AND PYSAAUNDU.

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

Commercial and other Current Accounts opened.

Deposits received at sight and for Fixed periods.

Bills Discounted, Negotiated, or Collected.

Advances made, upon Approved Securities.

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

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

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

Montevideo, Rio Janeiro, and other places in Brazil.

Transfers of Funds to or from this Country and the Continent can be effected by telegram or otherwise, through the medium of the Bank's Chief Office at No. 8 Old Jewry, London E.O.

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

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

Allowed—Credit Balances in Current Account and Deposits at Call..... 3 1/2 per ann.

Deposits at 30 days notice..... 5 do Do for 60 days fixed..... 6 do Do for 90 days fixed..... 6 do Do for 6 months fixed..... 6 1/2 do

Deposits in "oro se ado" In current account..... 2 1/2 per ann. Fixed deposits 60 days..... 3 do 90 do..... 4 do

Charged—Overdrafts in Current Account Gold or Paper..... 10 1/2 per ann. Discount according to arrangement.

T. H. JONES, Manager. Buenos Ayres, January 2, 1886.

ENGLISH TIMBER-YARD. John E. Turner & Co.,

335—Calle Mendoza—335 BOCA.

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

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

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

335, Calle Pedro Mendoza. st pm

WENK BROS., WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS ENGRAVERS.

AND SILVERSMITHS. Workshops on the Premises for Manufacturing and Repairing.

ENGRAVINGS ON METAL AND STONES.

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

PRICES MODERATE. 26—CALLE RIVADAVIA—26

BANCO NACIONAL 93—RECONQUISTA—93

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

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

ABONA Sobre depositos en cuenta corriente 3 1/2 o a plazo de 60 dias y arriba..... 5 1/2 o cuyo saldo pasa de \$100,000..... 1 1/2

en caja de Ahorros despues de 80 dias Desde \$5 hasta \$1000..... 6 1/2

Desde \$1001 en adelante..... 5 1/2

en oro a 60 dias..... 2 1/2

en oro a 90 dias..... 3 1/2

COBRA Por descuento de Pagares de comercio y de Letras de pago integro o cuya amortizacion no baje, en ningun caso de 25 1/2 trimestral..... 7 1/2

Por descuento de Letras con amortizacion menos de 25 1/2..... 8 1/2

Por adelantos en cuenta corriente 9 1/2

Buenos Aires, Agosto 4 de 1885

M. A. MAXWELL Secretario

BANCO CONSTRUCTOR DE LA PLATA

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

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

Fondo de reserva \$2,492,83 m/n

Compra, vende, edifica y alquila propiedades. Toma y da dinero y interes.

CAJA DE AHORROS Y DEPOSITOS SE ABONA

Pos depositos en caja de ahorros despues de 30 dias desde \$m/n 1 hasta 1000..... 7 1/2

Desde \$m/n 1001 en adelante..... 6 1/2

En cuenta corriente o a la vista..... 4 1/2

A plazo fijo de 30 dias..... 5 1/2

Id id id 60 id..... 6 1/2

Id id id 90 id..... 7 1/2

A otros plazos..... convencional

SE COBRA A industriales con garantia real a plazo fijo..... 12 1/2

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

CARLOS M. SCHWEITZER Director Principal

36 pm

GODDARD'S EXPRESS AGENCY

215—RECONQUISTA—215

Parcels Delivery and General Carriers

GENERAL AGENTS

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

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

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

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

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

Steamboat and Railway Routes arranged and Passages secured.

A register of arrivals and departures kept at the Agency. Passengers are therefore invited to call and register their addresses.

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

Passengers can have their letters addressed to care of the Agency.

A Register is kept of clerks, mechanics, cattlemen, etc., out of employ, also of English, Irish, and German servants, but no one will be placed on the books unless they produce testimonials or references.

Casilla 956. Gower-Bell Telephone 721 United Telephone 426

GODDARD'S EXPRESS AGENCY 215—RECONQUISTA—215 BUENOS AIRES.

Agents in Southampton Messrs. Henniker & Hogge

ROSARIO BRANCH 192—CALLE CORDOBA—192

30-1m

30-1m

30-1m

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND R. P. STEAMERS.

Lampport & Holt Line

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

Departures from Buenos Aires:—

Liverpool. (Direct)

SPENSER TAYLOR OCT. 22 Loading in the River Parana.

New York. (via Rio Janeiro)

HOGARTH EDDES OCT. 20 Loading in the River Parana.

ROSSE HENNING OCT. 28

Antwerp and London. (via Rio Janeiro and Southampton)

GALILEO YAXLEY OCT. 22 Carrying the Belgian Mails

MASKELYNE HAIRBY NOV. 8 Carrying the Belgian Mails.

Antwerp and Liverpool

DRYDEN GRAHAM NOV. 1 Loading in the River Parana.

SIDDONS BROWN NOV. 10 Loading in the River Parana.

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

Prepaid Passages issued to those wishing to bring out friends.

Cargo and Passengers for New York will be taken by the steamers which connect with the New York boat from Rio.

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

N.B.—Insurances effected if required

T. S. BOADLE, Agent, 245—Reconquista—245

Agents at Montevideo—C. E. HORNE & Co.

" " Rosario—H. S. FERGUSON.

" " San Nicolas—SERVANDO E. GOMEZ.

" " San Pedro—H. LETICHE.

" " Bahia Blanca—E. P. GOODHALL.

y7 perm.

Wm. A. Isard, SURGEON DENTIST.

224—CANGALLO—224

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

PRICES MODERATE. 224—CANGALLO—224 y28.

TO CAMP MEN. MAKE A NOTE OF IT, and don't forget to pay a visit

A LAS 3 BOLAS 30—CALLE CUYO—30

Large assortment of Second-hand clothing, recados, saddies, boots, oilskins, etc.

Suitable for camp use.

Cheap!! Cheap! Cheap.

NOTICE.

Commercial Travellers, Estancieros, and others visiting Buenos Aires, can be accommodated with furnished rooms, board, etc. Terms moderate. At—

Miss KILLION'S, 328—Calle Lavalle, Buenos Aires, N.B.—Particular attention paid to emigrants. se 8—pm

EL PLATA

L. COXOLA'S STORE OF PARAGUAYAN ARTICLES

SPECIALITIES of Paraguay such as YERBAS, MATES, PRESERVES, Olgars, Nanduti Fabrics, Indian Arrows, etc., etc.

186—SUIPACHA—186 4md31

LA PREVISORA

COMPANIA NACIONAL DE SEGUROS SOBRE LA VIDA

29—CALLE PIEDAD—29

FRENTE A LA BOLSA DE COMERCIO

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

Desde el primero de Octubre quedara abierta en las oficinas de La Previsora la suscripcion a su segunda emision de acciones, bajo las condiciones escritas en la hoja adjunta. El éxito extraordinario obtenido por nuestra Compañia, durante el primer año de su ejercicio, ha puesto, puede decirse, fuera de la circulacion, las acciones de la primera emision. Mas, como el propósito del Directorio no es perseguir un fin estrechamente mercantil, sino extender, en cuanto de él dependa, el círculo de los coparticipes, dilatando así los horizontes de una institucion esencialmente humanitaria, sin dejar por esto de ser fecunda como pocas en resultados positivos, no hemos vacilado un momento en realizar el pensamiento de la segunda emision, que, a la vez, general anunciada, reúne algunas particularidades a las que el Directorio atribuye mucha importancia. Entre estas, figura principalmente, la de obtener en cada centro importante de poblacion un grupo de accionistas que, por su calidad de tales, puedan constituir una Junta de referencias, que sea una fuente legitima y competente de informacion para todos aquellos que penetrados de los beneficios de la institucion del seguro sobre la vida, quisieran acogerse a ella, asegurándose en La Previsora. Pero para ello y para que esa Junta sea verdaderamente eficaz y poder sacar tambien de la segunda emision de acciones todas las otras ventajas tenidas en vista, el Directorio quisiera ante todo procurar mantener el alto nivel en que han colocado a La Previsora la notoria honrabilidad y representacion social de sus actuales accionistas. Con este fin dirige esta circular a aquellas personas mas caracterizadas de todos los gremios que no figurasen en el número de los primeros accionistas. Econtrándose Vd. en este caso, nos apresuramos a avisarle la apertura condiciones de nuestra nueva suscripcion de acciones, en la firme persuasion de que, impuesto Vd. de la índole y fines de La Previsora, así como de sus resultados, no podrá resistir a esta especial invitacion que nos permitimos dirigirla con el objeto de contarle entre los suscritores de la emision referida.

Saludamos a Vd. atentamente

D. Emilio Chayla, Vice-Presidente | D. José P. de Guerrero, Presidente

D. Tomas Duggan, Tesorero | D. Apolinario Casabal, Secretario

Dr. Luis Ortiz Basualdo, | Dr. Erasto Rodriguez Orey

D. Emilio V. Bunge | Honorio Martel

INSPECTOR GENERAL—HECTOR S. SOTO

OFICINAS—De 10 a.m. a 5 p.m. Casilla de Correo 982—Teléfono No. 4142—Panteléfono No. 404 ju 19—p.

EARTHENWARE CHINA GLASS ELECTRO PLATE

HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN UTENSILS

A Select Stock of the above Goods AT THE

BAZAR INGLES C. R. SIMONS & CO.

189—FLORIDA—189

SINGER EVER UNRIVALLED

NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT THIS TRADE MARK

THE greatest achievement in mechanical Sewing Machine skill of the age is the NEW SINGER OSCILLATING SHUTTLE MACHINE

THE MOST SILENT—THE SWIFTEST—THE MOST PERFECT STITCHER—AND WILL OUTWEAR ALL OTHERS COMBINED

To intending purchasers we say call and see them. Sole Agents and Importers—OSBORNE AND CO.—CHACACUCO—65 sep 4—pm

TOBACCO EXTRACT

SOUTH DOWN SHEEP WASH VIRGINIA & KENTUCKY NICOTINA

For Curing SCAB in Sheep The only and cheapest remedy approved and adopted by all sheepfarmers in the River Plate

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

Sole Agent: appointed by the Italian Government's Company

AUG. C. LINCK AND CO. 104—SAN MARTIN—104 TIETJEN AND CO. ROSARIO

EL PLATA

L. COXOLA'S STORE OF PARAGUAYAN ARTICLES

SPECIALITIES of Paraguay such as YERBAS, MATES, PRESERVES, Olgars, Nanduti Fabrics, Indian Arrows, etc., etc.

186—SUIPACHA—186 4md31

COLEGIO LITERARIO.

249, BOLIVAR. Incorporado al Colegio Nacional

Directors W. G. FRECKER, Oxford, W HUTCHISON. pm

ALFREDO DAY Y CIA.

Introducidos por mayor de todas clases de VINOS, COÑACS, LICORES, CERVEZA, ETC.

77-DEFENSA-77 m6 pm

CARLOS A. DAVIS, CONTADOR PÚBLICO

LA PLATA, CALLE 57, Entre la 8 y 9.

BUENOS AIRES—CANGALLO 55.

ENGLISH DRAPERY & CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT

ALBERT GEBBIE

DEFENSA, Nos. 47, 49 & 53

One square from PLAZA VICTORIA

I have always in stock goods suitable for camp use, such as Woolen Blankets, Jullis, Wincles, strong and serviceable Dress Goods, Corduroy and Mole skin, Flannels, Crimean and large Cotton Shirts, Woolen and Cotton Shirting, a large assortment of Hosiery, Stays, etc.

All articles kept of good quality. Also an assortment of useful Crockery.

AGENTS FOR

Linck's Extract of Tobacco

Sold on Importer's terms.

J & E. ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY,

celebrated for nearly a century past, is of the very best English manufacture. For its purity and great excellence it has obtained Nine Prize Medals, including London, Vienna, Philadelphia, and GUY OLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

TWO SILVER MEDALS AND "FIRST ORDER OF MERIT," MELBOURNE, 1881.

ATKINSON'S CHOICE PERFUMES FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

WHITE ROSE, FRANGIPANE, YLANGYLANG, STYRACHTIS, OPOPANAX, JOCKEY CLUB, ESS BOUQUET, TREVOL, WAGNOLIA, JASMIN, WOOD ROSE, GOLD MEDAL, SUGAR, and all other odours, of the finest quality only.

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

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

ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE TOILET SOAP, a new and indispensable Toilet accompaniment, and most refreshing Perfume for the Handkerchief.

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

Price List Free on Application.

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

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

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

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

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

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

OLD WOUNDS, SORES AND ULCERS

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

GOUT, RHEUMATISM

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

The Pills and Ointment are manufactured only at

78 NEW OXFORD STREET, LONDON,

and sold by all Vendors of Medicines throughout the Civilised World, with directions for use in almost every language.

Purchasers should look to the label on the Pots and Boxes, if the address is not 78 New Oxford Street, London, they are spurious. au 26—pm

ALFREDO DAY Y CIA.

Introducidos por mayor de todas clases de VINOS, COÑACS, LICORES, CERVEZA, ETC.

77-DEFENSA-77 m6 pm

CARLOS A. DAVIS, CONTADOR PÚBLICO

LA PLATA, CALLE 57, Entre la 8 y 9.

BUENOS AIRES—CANGALLO 55.

SOME QUADRUPEDS OF SOUTH AMERICA.

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

[CONTINUED.]

I consider these animals as intermediate species which unite the goat, sheep, stag and the camel; and from the following descriptions it will be seen that my opinion is not unfounded.

The vicuña (camellus vicuña) is, according to M. Buffon, only the paco in its original state of liberty; but in this, as well as in many other particulars which concern South America, that great naturalist has been misinformed. The paco, or the alpaca, and the vicuña are two animals of the same genus but of very different species. It is certain that they never interbreed, although they live upon the same mountains, and the wild paco as well as the tame is very common in Peru. The vicuña is nearly the same as the tame goat; it resembles it particularly in the shape of its back, rump, and tail, but differs from it in having a much longer neck, which is frequently twenty inches in length, in its head which is round and without horns, in its ears which are small and straight, in its muzzle which is short and without a beard, and in its legs which are twice the height of those of the goat. It is covered with a very fine wool of the color of dried roses, which will take any dye, and is used in the country in the manufacture of a variety of cloths. This wool is known in Europe and very highly valued. The paco is most robust and of thicker make than the vicuña: its muzzle is longer, and its wool is also longer and not so fine. The Peruvians keep numerous flocks of pacos, whose wool they employ in the manufacture of several kinds of cloth which have the brilliancy of silk. But the paco is not found in Chili either in a domestic or savage state.

The vicuñas appear to be more particularly attached to that part of the Andes which appertains to the provinces of Copiapo and Coquimbo, where they are found in the greatest numbers, and inhabit the highest and more inaccessible ridges of mountains perpetually covered with ice and snow. This cold climate seems to be best adapted to their nature, for all those which the inhabitants have tried to raise in the plains have been attacked by a species of mange which has soon destroyed them; and it is most probably owing to this cause that the methods which have been hitherto used to transport this animal to Europe have failed of success. The vicuñas are always in flocks, and like the goats are seen feeding on the tops of rocks. As soon as they perceive a man they run off, taking their young with them. The hunters, when they go in pursuit of them, endeavor to surround the mountains on which they are found, and by pressing them closer and closer they at length collect the whole within a small compass, when they encircle the spot with a rope to which they tie a great number of pieces of cloth. The vicuñas, who are very timid, dare not pass this cord, and easily fall into the hands of their pursuers, who usually kill the whole of them. As the wool of these animals is the chief inducement for hunting them, instead of killing it would, perhaps, be more prudent merely to shear them, an operation which might be repeatedly performed. Their numbers, however, notwithstanding these massacres do not appear to be diminished, which induces me to believe that they have more young at a birth than is usually supposed. The inhabitants have never yet been able to domesticate this useful animal, but I do not doubt it will be effected when the national industry which is beginning to assert itself attains a greater degree of activity. The vicuña is excellent game, and its flesh is preferred to veal; it is used as a specific in cases of ophthalmy,

by external application. The bezoar which is found in its stomach is in high repute with those persons who have confidence in such things.

The chilihueque (camellus Araucanus) was originally called hueque, but the Araucanians, with whom this animal lived in a domestic state, in order to distinguish it from the European sheep, which had become very common since the arrival of the Spaniards, gave it the name of chilihueque or rehueque, which signifies the sheep of Chili. This name is well applied to it, for excepting the length of its neck and legs it has considerable resemblance to the sheep. The head of the chilihueque is very much like that of the sheep, its ears are also oval and flaccid, the eyes large and black, the nose long and bunched, the lips thick and hanging, the tail of a similar form but shorter, and the whole body covered with a very long and soft wool. The length of the chilihueque from the upper lip to the root of the tail is about six feet, and its height measured from behind nearly four feet. The individuals of this species vary in color, there are some of them which are white, others brown, black, and grey.

The ancient Chilians made use of these animals as beasts of burden, and were accustomed to lead them by a rope fastened to a hole made in the rim of the ear, from whence have arisen the errors of several geographical writers, who have asserted that the sheep which had been carried to Chili had so far increased in size that they were loaded and employed as mules in the transportation of merchandise. Some writers pretend that before the arrival of the Spaniards the Chilians employed the hueque in the cultivation of their lands and for drawing a kind of cart which they called quetahue. This agrees with the account of Admiral Spilberg, who says that the inhabitants of Mocha made use of them when he landed there. The chilihueques are highly valued by the Araucanians, who though they are fond of their flesh never kill them except upon festivals or on some solemn sacrifice. Before the conquest they employed the wool of this animal to make their clothes, but since sheep have multiplied so much they make use of the wool of the chilihueque only for the most valuable cloth.

What M. de Buffon and the celebrated Linnaeus have said respecting the paco and the vicuña being of the same species they have likewise asserted of the guanaco and the llama. Both these naturalists have taken the llama for the domesticated guanaco, but I have good reasons for being of a different opinion. Besides the natural aversion which subsists between these two animals and which prevents them from mingling, they also offer some very striking differences which can never be attributed to the change of situation alone. The llama has a straight back, all its legs nearly of an equal length, and an excrescence on the breast which is nearly always moistened with a yellowish oily exudation. The guanaco, on the contrary, has a bunched or rather an arched back, the hind legs are so long that when it is pursued it never attempts to ascend the mountains like the llama, the paco, and the vicuña, but descends them leaping, like the buck and the deer; a course well suited to the peculiar conformation of its legs.

[To be continued.]

THE STEAMER «VENUS.»

This new steamer of the La Platense Company, intended for the line from Uruguay to Montevideo, is superior in luxury and accommodation to all the other steamers of that company. The «Venus» and her machinery were constructed in the shipyards of Messrs. Denny and Co. of Dumbarton. Her lines are unusually elegant for a paddle-wheel steamer; she is built entirely of steel, has engines of 2100 horse-power, and her carrying capacity is 1750 tons registered. She has accommoda-

tion for 252 first-class passengers and 82 second-class. There are four saloons, arranged and decorated with much taste; the dining saloon is on the upper deck. The steamer is lighted with 300 Edison electric lights, those in the saloon being arranged as candelabra, so that in case of failure of electric force candles could be immediately substituted for the lamps. This, however, is not likely to happen, as there are two engines and two dynamos quite independent of each other. The drawing room is under the dining saloon, and contains a Brinsmead piano; all the chairs, sofas, etc., are covered with Utrecht velvet. There is also a small saloon near the stern intended exclusively for ladies. Some of the deck cabins are so arranged that they can communicate with each other and thus be made suitable for families. Above the deck cabins is a large clear space for promenading, extending nearly the whole length of the vessel, and provided with benches and chairs.

There are also bath-rooms, ice houses, a bakery, a hairdresser's saloon, and in fact every convenience and luxury that can be desired in a steamer. The «Venus» is provided with hydraulic apparatus, constructed by Brown Brothers and Co. of Edinburgh, for loading and discharging the vessel, for steering, and for raising the anchors, &c.—*The Herald.*

FOREIGN NOTES.

A recent article in *Labourer's* journal, *Truth*, says: «In the Argentine Republic there is unlimited grazing ground. In the last six years the number of sheep has increased from 60 millions to 110 millions. They can be sold with a large profit to the grazier at a 1/4d per lb. It is estimated that the shippers can bring this meat to us at a 1/4d per lb for carriage, the grazier estimates that the meat can be frozen at a 1/4d per lb, and already (sic) they are putting up freezing plant. The freezing plant rendered necessary here could be met by a charge of 1/4d per lb, total, 2d per lb. The meat should be retailed here at 3d per lb.»

The Government of Victoria has recently proposed to increase by 5 per cent the heavy import duty of 15 per cent already imposed upon woolen goods. It is asserted that under present conditions the manufacture of woolen goods does not pay the Victorian mill owners, but the proposal to still further protect them met with some opposition, especially on the part of the clothing trade, the representatives of which urged that if the duty on woolen goods were considerably increased their trade would be adversely affected.

WHY THEY MARRIED.

An American paper lately sent out post cards to the married men in a small town in New York, with the inquiry, «Why did you marry?» A few of the responses are given:

That's what I have been trying for eleven years to find out. Married to get even with her mother, but never have. Because I was too lazy to work. Because Sarah told me that five other young men had proposed to her. The old man thought that eight years' courtin' was almost long enough. I was lonesome and melancholy, and wanted someone to make me lively. N.B.: She makes me very lively. I was tired of buying ice cream and candies and going to theatres and church, and wanted a rest. Have saved money. Please don't stir me up. Because I thought she was one among a thousand; now I sometimes think she is a thousand among one. I think it was because I was cross-eyed; now I am afflicted with two pairs of cross eyes daily. Because I had not the experience I have now. The governor was going to give me his foot, so I took the daughter's hand. I thought it would be cheaper than a breach of promise suit. That's the same fool question that my friends and neighbours ask me. Because I

had more money than I knew what to do with; now I have more to do than money with. I wanted a companion of the opposite sex. P.S.: She is still opposite. Don't mention it. Had difficulty in opening the door at night, and wanted somebody to let me in. I was embarrassed, and gave my wife the benefit of my name, so that I could take the benefit of her name signed to a check. Because it is just my luck. I didn't intend to go to do it. I yearned for company. We now have it all the time. Have exhausted all the figures in the arithmetic to figure out an answer to your question; between multiplication and division in the family, and distraction, in addition, the answer is hard to arrive at. I married to get the best wife in the world. Because I asked her if she'd have me. She said she would. I think she's got me.

REGULAR EATING.

Half of all ordinary diseases would be banished from civilised life, and dyspepsia become almost unknown, if everybody would eat but twice a day at regular times, and not an atom between meals, the intervals being not less than five hours, that being the time require to digest a full meal and pass it out of the stomach. If a person eats between meals, the progress of digestion of the food already in the stomach is arrested, until the last which has been eaten is brought into the condition of the former meal, just as if water is boiling, and ice is put in, the whole ceases to boil until the ice has been melted and brought to the boiling point, and then the whole boils together.

But it is a law of nature that all food begins to decay, to rot, after exposure to heat and moisture for a certain time. If a meal is eaten, and in two hours another, the whole remains undigested for seven hours, before which time the rotting process commences, and the man has his stomach full of carrion—the very idea of which is horribly disgusting; but that such is the case the unendurable odor of the belchings demonstrates.

As, then, all the food in the stomach is in a rotting condition in a state of fermentive decay, it becomes unfit for the purposes of nutrition, and for making good, pure blood. Small wonder is it that dyspeptics have such a variety of symptoms and aches and complaints in every part of the system, for there is not one drop of pure blood in the whole body; hence the nerves, which feed on this impure and imperfect blood, are not properly nourished, and, as a consequence, become diseased. They complain, they are hungry—and, like a hungry man, are peevish, fretful, restless. We call it nervousness, and no one ever knew a dyspeptic who was not restless, fretful, fidgety, and essentially disagreeable, fitful, and uncertain.

The stomach is made up of a number of muscles, all of which are brought into requisition in the process of digestion. But no muscle can work always. The busy heart is in a state of perfect repose for one-third of its time. The hands and feet must have rest; and so with the muscles of the stomach; they only can rest when there is no work for them to do—no food in the stomach to digest. Even at five hours' interval, and eating thrice a day, they are kept constantly at work from breakfast until the last meal is disposed of, usually ten o'clock at night. But multitudes eat heartily within an hour of bedtime; and thus while the other portions of the body are at rest, the stomach is kept laboring until almost daylight, and made to begin again at breakfast time. No wonder is it that the stomach is worn out—has lost its power of action. Many girls become dyspeptic before they are out of their teens, in consequence of being about the house and nibbling at everything they lay their eyes on that is good to eat, and thousands of men become dyspeptic by drinking liquors and wines during the day, particularly the poisonous liquors that are sold in the Argentine Republic

DOMESTIC

So long as cooking and sewing are considered the paramount duties of a wife and mother, so long will the highest welfare of a nation be impossible. If the main business of the poor woman be drudgery and that of the rich woman frivolity, the life work of both will remain for ever unfulfilled.

Every one, however humble, has a mission to do, or say, or think something which has never been done, or said, or thought; therefore, let each one while gratefully accepting the help and profiting by the wisdom of others, cultivate his own individuality, live in his own independent life, and fulfill his own possibilities.

There are souls in the world who have the gift of finding joy everywhere and of leaving it behind them when they go. Joy gushes from under their fingers like jets of light. Their influence is an inevitable gladdening of the heart. It seems as if a theme. They give light without meaning to shine. Those bright hearts have a great work to do for God.

There is a glare about success which is apt to dazzle men's eyes. When we see a man rising in the world a foolish high opinion is formed of his merits. It is said: What a wonderful man this must be to rise so rapidly! forgetting that straw, dust, and feathers—things without value or weight—rise the soonest and easiest. It is not always the good and great man who rises rapidly into wealth and notice.

Enjoyment.—It is a mistake to suppose that enjoyment is something necessarily apart from our work, or what we call duty. The serious and resigned tone which is commonly assumed in speaking of duty tends to separate from it all thoughts of gladness and delight; whereas there are few enjoyments so keen and satisfactory as those connected with successful work and superior performance. The word «duty» is so comprehensive that it covers all of life—its play as well as its work, its leisure as well as its industry; and in the ideal life duty and enjoyment will ever be found hand in hand.

Experimenting on the conductivity of different stuffs, M. Kreiger found that doubling satin, cotton, and linen diminished the loss of heat only from 8 to 6 per cent, while doubling buckskin, flannel, and cloth, more or less thick, diminished to 10, 20, and even 30 per cent. These results show clearly that resistance to the passage of heat depends less upon the conductivity of the fibres than upon the thickness, the volume, and the texture of the fibres. In further evidence he noted the cooling of the cylinder covered with wadding. When the wadding was strongly compressed the loss of heat was increased to 40 per cent. For this reason a wadded dressing gown and a vest of thick flannel are warmer at first than after they have been worn awhile. Pressure brings the filaments closer together and renders the material more permeable to heat.

WIT AND HUMOUR.

An exchange says that the Chinese way of removing dandruff with sandpaper is the most effectual. Perhaps it is; but the North American Indian has a plan which, though quite abrupt, is said to be reasonably sure.

Young man: Is it true, doctor, that smoking cigarettes tends to soften the brain? Physician: There is a belief to that effect, but with all our boasted modern scientific appliances it can never be verified. Young man: Why, doctor? Physician: Because nobody with brains ever smokes them.

A—I tell you what; you should hear the opera in our town; our tenor attains to such a fabulously high pitch that he can be heard in the top gallery. B—Tut, tut, but that is nothing. Our second bass has such a deep voice that he has to start singing thirty-two beats beforehand to enable the tone to reach the surface at the right moment.

A pioneer in the far West had been following an Indian all day long, and had shot at the red-skin until his ammunition was all gone. When his last bullet had been fired, the Indian sprang out of the bushes at him, tomahawk upraised. «Sewhilkins, Mr. Injun,» said the white man, dropping on his knees, «you wouldn't kill a widower with nine small children.»

The late Dr. Thomas, an eccentric physician, being called upon to visit a sick man, asked him as he entered the room how he did. «Oh, doctor,» replied the man in a plaintive tone, «I am dead. The doctor immediately left the room and reported that the man was dead. The report was believed and circulated; but as soon as the mistake was discovered, the doctor was asked why he had propagated a false report. He replied that he had it from the best authority, for he had it from the man's own mouth.»

«Oh, ho!» exclaimed a suburban passenger to his milkman, «got a box of chalk under your arm, have you? Bought it in the city and taking it down to the dairy, eh? Now, will you be kind enough to tell me what you are going to do with it? «Certainly, sir, certainly,» replied the milkman. «Your wife tells my driver to «chalk it down» so often that he has run out of crayons and I am laying in a new supply. If you will come out to the farm I'll show you your account on the side of the cow barn.»

Advice to single men.—If you don't want to fall in love keep away from silks. You can no more play with girls without losing your heart than you can at roulette without losing your money. As Dobbs very justly observes, the heart strings of a woman—like the tendrils of a vine—are always reaching out after more to cling to. The consequence is, that before you are going you are gone, like a one-legged stove at an auction.

AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFECTING NUMEROUS CLASS.

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

TESTIMONIAL.

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

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

COMMERCIAL.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Gold, Series A, Series E, etc.) and Price (116.00, 95.50, etc.).

The arrivals of wool are few. Superior wool is sold at 5 m/n and good wool at 100-115 old currency per arrobe, and defective at lower prices.

The fall in gold is a sad disappointment to many. We have no doubt there is a tacit understanding among the speculators that gold should be forced down at this season of the year, and when the press of the wool season is over they again raise the premium.

Our readers will remember that the standard weight used now in the sale of wool is 10 kilos and not the arrobe, which is discarded. In case the arrobe is not mentioned then it is always understood that the price quoted is for the 10 kilos.

We hear of the sale of 800 arrobes of wool from Zarate at 3.42 per 10 kilos. Also of sales of Lincoln and fine wools in the south at prices ranging from 4 to 5 nats per 10 kilos.

3.55 was paid for a defective Arrecifes lot, equal to 99% old style, and two other lots, both heavy and defective, were sold one at 3.90 and the other at 3.42. Dry cow hides sold at 4 nats per 10 kilos, equal to 156% por pesada.

The London papers by the mail announce the starting of a branch of the Bank of Berlin in Buenos Aires. We have already given our readers this news, which means much fresh capital for the market. Also the starting in London of a new Loan and Trust Company for the Plate, capital £100,000 sterling in £5 shares; the London papers say that the founders of this new company are obscure people.

The President of the Provincial Bank has received the following telegram from London:

«We have notice from the German Bank of Berlin that the whole of the loan has been subscribed for eight times over at 80% per cent.—Gabriel S. Martinez.»

This loan will not bring any gold to the bank at present. Advances from El Sauce report the camps in splendid condition, with plenty of grass and the best of prospects.

Congress has passed the bill for the Bustamante railway concession; the new company will be launched in London.

El Ciudadano of San Juan says that several wine merchants and owners of vineyards are about to petition Congress for an increase of duties on foreign wine.

News from London has arrived to the effect that the Buenos Aires and Pacific Railway Co. has purchased from Messrs. J. E. and M. Clark their concession and contract for the railway from this city to Mercedes in this province. An extraordinary meeting of the shareholders has been called to obtain a ratification of the agreement.

A London paper, just arrived, says:

«The traffic of the Buenos Aires and Rosario Railway still gives grand results, continuing to increase in an extraordinary ratio. For the fortnight ending the 12th inst. the receipts were £13,483 against £1984 for the corresponding period, or an increase of £8799; and the aggregate receipts to date were £171,307 or an increase of £105,298. The number of miles now open is 190 as against 92 last year, but the receipts per mile per week for the last fortnight being £35 9s 8d have exceeded by £10 0s 6d those for the same period last year. The ordinary stock of the line is only £500,000. The remarkable expansion in the traffic, together with the effect which must be produced upon the company's position by the continued fall in the gold premium at Buenos Aires, makes this enterprise one of the best in the market. Its future is simply splendid.»

Mr. Luro has proposed to establish oyster beds along the

coast, and it is likely the Government will second his patriotic endeavor.

In Lincoln we note the sale of 16000 hectares of land for \$80,000 m/n; in Saladillo 1280 sqrs. for \$28,500; and in Baradero 341 hectares 76 areas for \$24,304 m/n.

A lot of superior wool from Mr. Moore's cabaña Blanca at Azul has been sold at 5.80 m/n, equal to 6.70 per arrobe.

On Wednesday Messrs. Duggan sold three lots of wool, 200 at 5.04, 400 at 3.60, and 400 at 3.40 her 10 kilos. Mr. Lowe's wool was sold at 5 m/n.

Auctioneer Sr. del Campo sold on Tuesday 8 lots of land in Villa Casilda at prices ranging from 26 to 33 m/n per square. The buyers were Messrs. Asensio, Gallegos and Sanchez.

It is reported from Entre Rios that General Racedo has purchased the valuable estate of Messrs. Viera Bros. at Nogoya for \$80,000.

It is stated that D. Pedro L. Fúnez has bought 36 leagues of land from Dr. Irigoyen at \$13,000 m/n per league. The camps are situated in the Cañada del Trebol, in the province of Cordoba.

A small estancia in Mercedes, this province, one-fifth of a league, was sold on Thursday week, for \$34,000 m/n, which gives the high figure of \$170,000 m/n for the league of land in Mercedes.

Messrs. Hume Bros., railway contractors, have made a splendid estancia land purchase on the line of Cordoba, 7 leagues for \$100,000 m/n. A few years ago this land would not have fetched \$7,000 m/n.

A lot of Mr. Cadmus's wool from the estancia Curumulan, sold for 5.40, which is equivalent to 150% old style.

Mr. Pat Doherty of Carmen has sold some splendid capones at \$3 m/n each.

Messrs. Farran and Bridger have sold 1000 head of cattle belonging to Mrs. N. de Anchorena at \$7 m/n per head.

Mr. N. Lowe sold his wool in the Once at \$5 m/n per 10 kilos.

The following commercial telegrams have been received:

Liverpool, Oct. 15.

Salted ox hides (light) 5 7/8 d; heavy do 5 7/8 d. Beef tallow 25s; mutton do 26s 0 1/2 d. 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. 9d.

The River Plate Sheepskin Auction opened with a rise in price of over 1/4 d., with a regular attendance and good demand. Sales 200 bales.

'Antwerp, Oct. 15.

Salted ox hides (light) 60.25; heavy do. 59. Beef tallow 62; mutton do. 59.50. Linseed 26.50. River Plate wheat 17.75. Maize 11.25.

The River Plate Wool Auctions will open on the 9th of November.

Hamburg, Oct. 15. Salted horse hides at 12m. 50.

Havre, Oct. 19.

The transactions in River Plate sheepskins during the last fortnight have been small.

Buenos Aires (special for Havre) 33 per cent yield, is quoted at fcs.170-175 per kilo. Stock of all classes about 500 bales. R. Plate beef tallow fcs.31-32 per 50 kilos. Dry matadero ox hides 10 1/2 kilos fcs.112-115 per 50 kilos. Salted horse hides fcs.53-56 per 50 kilos.

'Bordeaux, Oct. 19.

Sheepskins are quoted to-day as follows:

Large, fcs.157-159 per 100 kilos; half wool, fcs.135-137; borrega, fcs.117-120. Stock 1500 bales. Dry ox hides mixed with desechos fcs.80-85 per 50 kilos. Horse-hair south, good mixed fcs.120-125 per 50 kilos. Wheat: United States, which regulates the market, generally quoted fcs.2 over that of the River Plate; fcs.14.50-15 per kilos.

Special wine cargo for the R. Plate fcs.10-5-20 per ton of 4 bordalesas. Exports during the fortnight about 3500 bords.

CORRALES DEL SUD

PRECIOS:

Especial mestizos, 43 a 45; primeros apartes 18 20 22 24 y 25. Apartes generales, 11 14 y 15. Segundos apartes 8 10 y 12.

Flaco para chancheria, 6. Terneros 2 4 y 6. Cueros de vaca 4 y 4.50. Cueros de novillo, 5 5.50 6. Capones 1.50 y 2.50. Matanza de vacas 587. Id de terneros 87.

THE PLAZAS.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Wool, Superior, Good, etc.) and Price (5.00 m/n, 3.70 4, etc.).

Table with 2 columns: Item (Hides, Good camp, Middling, etc.) and Price (7 m/n, 6.80, 170, etc.).

Table with 2 columns: Item (Sheepskins, Matadero, Pelados per doz, etc.) and Price (per kilo 37 to 30 m/n, 22 rls, 0.75 0.80, etc.).

Table with 2 columns: Item (Wheat, Coast, Salado, Barley) and Price (6.00 m/n, 6.30, etc.).

Table with 2 columns: Item (Maize, White, shelled, Yellow, in grain, Flour) and Price (2.40 m/n, 2.15, 4.18, etc.).

CONSTITUCION.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Wool, Superior, Good, Bellies, Borrega) and Price (4.50 4.80, 4.50 4.40, etc.).

Table with 2 columns: Item (Hides, Good camp, Sheepskins superior, Matadero, Corderitos, Hair, Horse hides, Cow Hides, Maize, white shelled) and Price (370 m/n, 31 rls, 0.80 m/n, etc.).

BIRTH.

At Montevideo, on the 11th October, the wife of Dr. Louis A. Fleury, of a son.



DEATHS.

Arthur Campion, second youngest son of Richard Gifford Campion of Bushy Park, Ireland, died at the latter end of the year 1885 in the province of Salta, Argentine Republic. R.I.P. Cork papers please copy.

On Saturday, October 9th, John Joseph, second youngest and dearly beloved son of John Farrell of Pergamino. R.I.P.



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. o14o21

TEACHER WANTED

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

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

TO RENT

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

NOTICE.

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

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

As by so doing they will hear something to their advantage. Testimonials already received suffice to show that Mr. McNeave's remedy (to the study of which he has devoted a life time) is the only sure and safe cure known. Excellent testimonials received from Miguel Duggan, Leonardo Pereyra, Emilio Dupontal, and several others. o11n11

Adolfo BULLRICH Y CA.

RESUMEN DE REMATES A EFECTUARSE

OCTUBRE

23—Magnificos animales de carrera, 374, 718, 5116, y 12 potrillos, en nuestra casa, Alsina 78.

24—2 lotes en Las Conechas a las 2.

24—2 lotes Rioja entre Venezuela y Mejico a las 4.

24—Propiedad Moreno 801, base ps 16,000 m/n, a las 2.

25—Belgrano 363, galeria y pinturas, a la 1.

26—Muebles del Sr. Felix Mazares, Independencia entre Bolivar y Peru, a las 12.

28—Potrillos y potrancas del Stud Las Rosas, sangre pura, a las 24.

78-ALSINA-78

REMATE POR RICARDO EASTMAN Y CIA.

BARRACAS AL SUD

Sobre las calles Gen. Mitre, Saavedra y Gen. Roca de 140 magnificos lotes de

TERRENO

Para pobres y ricos Los tunicos terrenos altos y en condiciones inmejorables para la edificacion, pues se encuentran a 3 cuadras de la plaza principal, y a 7 cuadras del Rio de Barracas, proximos a las grandes estaciones de los ferro-carriles, por el timo, en el centro mas industrial, laborioso y de mas porvenir para gente pobre y ricos, al alcance de todos.

DOMINGO 24 DEL OCTUBRE

a las 2 de la tarde venderemos por cuenta y orden de su dueño, estos magnificos 140 lotes de terreno, cuyas dimensiones varian entre si, teniendo en cuenta el gusto y conveniencias de los compradores, lindando por sus costados con los Sres. Nuñez y el Sr. Elortondo, dando frente al gran boulevard de la calle General Mitre, con tramway a la puerta y calle empedrada. Estos terrenos se venderán al más alto precio. Los compradores abonaran el 5 o/o al firmar el boleto de compra-venta. Por mas informes y planos, a nuestro es.ritorio San Martin 151. o21o24

REMATE POR FIGUEROA Y NUTTALL

DEL ESTABLECIMIENTO DE RICO CAMPO

En el partido 9 de Julio 3 1/2 leguas con poblaciones y aguadas, a 2 leguas de las Mellizas—Con hipoteca al Banco Hipotecario

BASE DE VENTA

PESOS 15,000 M/N.

Por cada legua

En nuestra casa Piedad 130

VIERNES 29 DEL CORRIENTE

a las 2 de la tarde Remataremos por orden terminante de su dueño y con la infima base de ps 15,000 m/n, el establecimiento arriba mencionado, compuesto de 34 leguas de poblaciones y aguadas, situado en el partido del 9 de Julio a 2 leguas del floreciente pueblo de las Mellizas. Este campo esta ocupado actualmente por el Sr. Juez de Paz de este pueblo, sin contrato, de modo que se puede dar posesion al comprador en el acto.

Este magnifico campo esta marcado en el plano de los nombres de Ringulet y Mierres y linda por el N.E. con los señores Gutierrez y Montovio, por el S.O. con don Julio C. Naon y otros, por el S.E. con don Juan Belloc y Leonardo Pereira, y por el N.O. con Juan Ancho rena.

Reconoce dos hipotecas al Banco Hipotecario de la serie E y F por valor de ps 33,000 m/n, que si conviene al comprador puede tomarlas a su cargo al precio de plaza.

Mas datos a las rematadores, Piedad 130. o21o29

POR LOS MISMOS

40 LEGUAS DE CAMPO EN EL

CHACO PARAGUAYO

En lotes de 5 leguas

En nuestra casa Piedad 130

VIERNES 29 DEL CORRIENTE

a las 2 1/2 p.m. venderemos en remate al mas alto precio y sin base alguna, 40 leguas de riquisimo campo en el Chaco paraguayano en lotes de 5 leguas. Estos campos son reputados de primer orden, con riquisimas y abundantes maderas, pastos de primera clase y situacion especial, terreno muy alto y lindando con la gran colonia inglesa.

Por mas datos a nuestra casa, Piedad 130. o21c29

REMATE POR ANGEL AGULLAR

EN EL PARTIDO DEL SALADILLO

DE 683 CUADRAS

CUADRAS DE CAMPO

con poblaciones muy buenas. 2 puestos montes. 2 quintas, alambradas con fiandubay, 6 hilos de alambre, torniquetes y todas las comodidades de un establecimiento echo.

DOMINGO 14 DE NOVIEMBRE

a las 2 p.m., en mi casa calle

VICTORIA 686

donde estará la bandera remataré por orden de Señor Don Felipe O'Reilly, 683 cuadras cuadradas de campo ó sea un establecimiento formado, los pastos son gramilla, negra y blanca, trebol, cardo, alfilerillo, altamisa, flor morada y parte de paja.

La forma del campo son 16 por 40 y tiene por linderos a los Sres. Federico Toledo Ortega, Stegman y Patricio Leyden, es parte de los renombrados campos de Toldos, y se encuentra situado a 5 leguas de las estaciones 'Del Carril' y 'Roque Perez' de esta sala una galera, los Martes y Jueves que llega hasta el mismo campo el que está a 7 leguas de los pueblos de Las Flores y Saladillo para adentro.

La Base para la venta será

\$ 20 M/N POR CUADRA

incluyen las poblaciones, montes, etc. NOTA—Per otros informes y ver los títulos que son perfectos

Victoria 27 ó 686 ó Bolsa de Comercio o13n12



CALIFORNIA Luncheon Saloon

107-PIEDAD-107 FREE LUNCH

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

Wines, Spirits, and Cigars of the best Brands

American Cooling Drinks, Ginger Ale, etc., India Pale Ale, Beer on Draught s7tfo

READER

Have you tried Brown's Dentifrice? If not, do so at once. It beautifies the teeth without injuring the enamel, hardens the gums and sweetens the breath.

Agency--

J. A. BENNET & CO. 195 Florida o11tf

WELLS'S HEALTH RENEWER

In all cases of nervous debility, weakness, and general ill-health Wells's Health Renewer gives the very best results. As a tonic it stands unrivalled, it regulates the digestive functions, creates an appetite, and in a very short space of time restores the patient to a good sound state of health.

Sole Agents--

J. A. BENNET & CO. 195 Florida o11tf

SEPARABLE & LEVER BUTTONS

An assortment of Studs, Sleeve and Collar Buttons, like that offered for sale by the undersigned, has never been seen in South America.

The styles are new, exceedingly elegant, and varied enough to suit the most fastidious tastes, while the quality is guaranteed to be the finest American gold plate.

The collar buttons have been made to order, long, for false collars.

Agency--

J. A. BENNET & CO. 195 Florida o11tf

DR. WM. J. GALBRAITH

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

Familia que no consuma HESPERIDINA

debe consultar con ella que siempre tiene a mano

UNA BOTELLA

de este sano tónico-líctico y se convencerá de que

ES UNA NECESIDAD CASERA

el años de esta lo prueba.

M. S. BAGLEY y Ca.

TOBACCO EXTRACT FOR SHEEPWASH



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

SOLD BY

W. SCHNEIDER WINDYCO

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BUENOS AIRES a26 n26

H.D. WOODWELL,

MANUFACTURER OF

Rubber Stamps

AND

WOOD ENGRAVER.

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

JOB PRINTING

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

140-Piedad-140

Between San Martin & Florida

BUENOS AIRES.

NEWSPAPER AGENCY

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

In view of the many complaints that are made to me by camp subscribers and others as to the irregular delivery of European and American Newspapers to which they have subscribed, I have resolved to establish at the Office of the SOUTHERN CROSS a

SUBSCRIPTION AGENCY

where I shall be happy to register the names of those who desire to receive papers for the forthcoming year. I am in correspondence with well-known and confidential Agents in Europe and North America, and I can assure a punctual and expeditious delivery to all who may favor me with their orders; but to secure a prompt dispatch it is requisite that those interested should send in their names and the titles of the papers they desire to have, together with the amount of subscription, on or before the 1st of next November.

MICHAEL DINNEEN a19-tf

EDWARD CASEY,

CONSIGNEE OF PRODUCE,

80-RECONQUISTA-80

Bills of Exchange on Ireland