

# THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

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BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1886.

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## NOTES FROM IRELAND.

Dublin, Oct. 2.

After an interval of nearly six months, during which the people watched in breathless suspense the various phases of the Parliamentary struggle the scene of the fight has again changed from the Senate to the platforms, and also, we regret to say, to the roadsides of the country. The period which intervened was one of anxious expectancy. A great measure of peace was promised—it was produced for the approval of the Commons of England, and the greatest mind and most influential voice in England were exerted to obtain for both peoples «a blessed oblivion of the past.» We all know what happened. It has become ancient history, so swiftly has the wheel of time brought the many revolving changes that have since been witnessed. The hopes of the people were cast down. Despondency gave place to that bright but short indulged dream that we were at the beginning of the end, and that all our struggles were to be consummated in success. The Irish people were precipitated from the highest pinnacle of joy and expectancy to the lowest depths of a despair which was doubly augmented by the social calamities which afflicted them at the time the blow was struck. Events after events in the political world multiplied with a startling rapidity until to-day we find ourselves face to face with a hostile Government deaf not only to our National demands but obdurate to the very cry for life and bread which the Irish people through their representatives have sent ringing to their ears. The landlords encouraged by a sympathetic admiration, are doing what everyone knows, exterminating the flower of the peasantry, and what with the times that have passed and are before us, there is, perhaps, a more gloomy prospect for the farmers and the people of Ireland to face to-day than has been equalled within the memory of many alive. This is a brief summary of the state of affairs. Under the circumstances, there are two duties incumbent on those who wish to see our cause a success — determination in every man to resist injustice and assist his brethren upon whom injustice is wreaked by every means in his power, and an equal determination to prevent crime and outrage of every description. Mr. Parnell has been charged with dictating impossible terms, with bringing in a bill which he knew could not be accepted, in order to afford him a pretext for heading a new agitation. Mr. Parnell did no such thing. He brought in a bill which would leave many tenants without any protection at all; he actually met the Tories half-way, in order that this winter in Ireland should be another «truce of God.» Now it behoves the people to show that the struggle that has begun is no mere recrudescence of agitation—that it is a bona fide protective effort into which the people are forced step by step by the landlords, and that, while not disposed to yield the evictors an inch, yet, any unpleasant occurrence to come will be the landlords' own work. If the tenants are not oppressed, well and good. But if they are, then every Nationalist will stand shoulder to shoulder with them and fight their fight as their own.

At the last meeting of the Central League, an appeal was made by the Executive for raising of special funds all over the country to help evicted tenants in their need. The necessity for such action need not be too strongly emphasized. All the money that

can possibly be subscribed will be needed, as it must be the duty of the National organization to see that every tenant who goes on the roadside is not left without help and a roof to cover him either than the workhouse. To accomplish such a task will need a strong exchequer. We expect to see a large and generous response to the appeal of the Executive. Mr. Dillon, in his speech at the meeting of the Central Branch, gave some advice to the Irish tenants which they cannot too much lay to heart. People should not at all be in a hurry to sell themselves and their children to the landlords for a big price, now that they are in the grip of the tyrants. If they do so, they will be only injuring themselves and their children. It is a time for making sacrifices, and those who sacrifice a little for the National cause in the present moment will not be neglected in their want. As Mr. Dillon wisely put it, every farmer who accepts unreasonable terms not only robs himself, but injures all the Irish tenants, to the detriment of whose claims the statistics of those big prices will be adduced in the House of Commons.

## SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN MAILS.

London, Sept. 16.

The Ulster Constitutional Club, Belfast, resolved to wind up its affairs owing to inability to meet liabilities. The club was inaugurated during Lord Iddesleigh's visit to Belfast in 1883.

There has been further rioting in Belfast, and a young man named David Moore was seriously wounded in the shoulder and breast.

Mr. Courtney Kenny, M.P. for Barnsley, has visited St. John's, Newfoundland. His speeches there have aroused in all parties and creeds hearty sympathy with Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule policy for Ireland.

On the advice of a Skibbereen bellman the Roaring Waters Bay Regatta was boycotted. This announcement the official made through the streets of the town, printed notices to the same effect were also circulated.

Mrs. Parnell, on her arrival in Dublin, was met by the Lord Mayor and Mr. T. Harrington, M.P., and driven in the Lord Mayor's carriage to Harcourt-st. Station, whence she started for Avondale.

At a recent meeting of the Cork Corporation, the Mayor presiding, Alderman Scott moved that an address of welcome be presented to the new Lord Lieutenant, Councillor Wynne seconded the motion. The city High Sheriff moved a direct negative, and this having been seconded by Councillor O'Brien was carried by a majority of twenty-five to eight.

In a letter to the *Times* Mr. Shaw Lefevre strongly condemns the imprisonment of Father Fahy and asserts that under similar circumstances in England the Home Secretary would order the release of the rev. gentleman and administer a severe snub to the magistrates who committed it.

It is said that before long India will supply us with wheat at 25s per qr., whilst mutton will go down to 3d per lb. Sheep from the Argentine Republic can be sold in England for 3d per lb. At present there are ten large steamers that do almost nothing but bring fresh meat to us from New Zealand, and there will be more steamers engaged in the trade.

The case in which Mr. Patrick McCabe Fay of the firm of McCabe

Fay and Company, is charged with having passed into the Bank of Ireland acceptances bearing forged signatures, came on for hearing at the Dublin Police Court. Mr. Fay had been out on bail, but he did not make his appearance in court, and in consequence of his absconding steps were taken to estreat his recognisances, and a warrant was issued for his arrest. He is stated to have gone to Spain.

The Rev. Father Shee gave a lecture in Liverpool in aid of the evicted tenants in Limerick. Mrs. Parnell was present and received a thrilling ovation. Father Shee said there would be no crime in Ireland during the coming winter for the Irish people were prepared to suffer at present. The Special Commissions were the only remedy promised them. These Commissions were like the animals the Jews selected to carry their sins into the desert. Before next spring he could tell Lord Salisbury and his Cabinet there would be universal insolvency among the Irish tenant-farmers, and he apprehended the farmers would clear their farms of their cattle, their houses of their chattels, and offer passive resistance to the landlords.

An enthusiastic Land League meeting was held at Kilbrittan, near Bandon, under the presidency of the Rev. Wm. Murphy. A deputation consisting of Alderman Hooper, the representative of the division, and Mr. John O'Brien, T.C., attended from Cork, and addressed the meeting. Alderman Hooper, in the course of his speech, advised the tenants during the coming winter to take a manly stand, and promised that if evictions were attempted he would be present to encourage and counsel the people.

At the last meeting of the Cork Corporation final arrangements were made for the presentation of the freedom of the city to Mr. Gladstone. The illuminated address and the beautiful basket were on the table, and the members expressed much admiration of these artistic productions, which are the work of Cork hands. It was agreed that the address should, with those from Limerick, Waterford, and Clonmel, be presented on the 4th of October.

The Board of Trade returns show that during the 8 months ended August 31 there left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe 159,286 persons of British origin, 65,298 foreigners, and 1707 persons whose nationality was not distinguished, the total thus being 226,891. As compared with the corresponding 8 months of 1885 this shows an increase of 39,003 emigrants.

After a demonstration of miners at Motherwell near Glasgow, speeches were delivered by Messrs. C. Bradlaugh, S. Mason and Donald Crawford, M.P.s. Resolutions were adopted pledging the men to form a federation and to insist upon the abolition of royalties and perpetual pensions. The men also agreed to work only eight hours a day and five days a week.

## THE IRISH ORPHANAGE.

Jubilee Alms received through the Passionist Fathers:

	\$ m/n
September 2nd.....	90.50
30th.....	51.50
November 4th.....	37.00
	179.00
Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Bracken.....	15.00
Total.....	\$194.00

Nov. 4th, 1886.

## TELEGRAMS.

London, Oct. 29

Kaulbars has again notified Bulgaria that the presence of the warships at Varna is of importance, and in case of necessity they will bombard the city.

A collision between the «Bor-dier» and the «Minerva» took place at the mouth of the Thames. The latter sank; 7 persons were drowned.

Lord Lyttor will be Lord Lyons' successor as British Ambassador in Paris.

A German diplomatist has lost £2,000,000 on the Stock Exchange.

Earl Strafford died yesterday.

On account of the news received from Africa, the War Office have ordered the garrisons in Cape Town and Port Natal to be reinforced.

A telegram from Sofia to the *Times* says that General Kaulbars assisted at a secret meeting at which it was resolved to upset the Bulgarian Government and to proclaim a ministry under the presidency of M. Zankoff, with Gen. Kaulbars as Commander-in-chief of the army.

China concedes to England complete liberty of action as the reigning authority in Burmah during six months. General White has established in Burmah nine military posts which cover an area of 120,000 square miles.

At a Socialist meeting held in Clerkenwell, it was resolved to join the Lord Mayor's procession on the 9th of November. A number of Democrats have sent a letter to the Chief Commissioner of the city police, informing him of the Socialists' intention and throwing upon him the consequences of any attempt to stop their procession.

The colonial wool auctions have been postponed till the 13th inst.

Mr. John Morley and Sir Wm. Harcourt have gone to Hawarden to ask Mr. Gladstone to enlarge the Radical programme given forth at Leeds by taking up the question of the reform of the House of Lords or the religious question.

It is announced officially that the English Government is resolved to maintain public order in Egypt, and not to permit any disturbances which might lead to another revolution.

Messrs. Rothschild have placed the new bonds of the Chilean foreign debt which are to replace all the existing bonds. The new debt bears interest at 4 1/2 per cent, and has been placed at 98.

Paris, Oct. 29.

A duel was fought between Maurice Bernhardt, Sarah's son, and M. Ranglois, M. Ranglois having insulted his mother. The latter was severely wounded.

M. Laboulaye has been named French Ambassador to St. Petersburg, and M. Cambon to Madrid.

A telegram from Vienna announces that twelve Russian war vessels have left Sebastopol for Varna.

Lisbon, Oct. 30.

The Governor of Mozambique assisted by Portuguese naval officers and an army of 16,000 Portuguese and natives, has defeated the King of Imsam's army of 30,000 men, the Governor is continuing operations against the insurgents. Reinforcements are being sent out, and the Governor of Mozambique has orders to buy slaves in the markets along the coast.

The Carlists here and in Paris are trying to get masses said for the restoration to health of Don Jaime, son of Don Carlos, and they are showing great political activity. Some of the Archbi-

shops and Bishops will not allow the masses to be celebrated. [This of course is a lie.]

Madrid, Oct. 29.

Greysensan has been caused throughout the country on account of the promotions in the army.

Berlin, Oct. 29.

Prince Bismarck has invited the British Consul-General to a trip to Varzin, probably to discuss the Egyptian question. The Consul is a good authority on the matter.

Prince Bismarck has invited the French Ambassador to visit him at Varzin.

A telegram from Sofia states that the Bulgarian Government has received from General Kaulbars an ultimatum requiring Bulgaria to recognise the Russian protectorate.

At the opening of the Bulgarian Assembly at Tirnova the council of the regency indicated the necessity of making an arrangement immediately with Russia.

Telegrams from Odessa indicate that three Russian ironclads and nine gunboats have left with sealed orders for Varna.

Antwerp, Nov. 2.

The River Plate wool auction will open on the 9th, 6000 bales will be offered.

Sofia, Nov. 1.

General Kaulbars has refused to receive the reply of the regency to his ultimatum and will leave Sofia. He threatens to bombard the Government buildings in Varna if any attempt be made to prevent the Russian troops from landing there.

M. Sambuloff opened the Assembly in the presence of all the foreign Ministers and the members of the Cabinet. Patriotic speeches were made dwelling upon the importance of maintaining the independence of Bulgaria, these speeches were much applauded. The names of the deputies having been verified the Assembly proceeded to the election of the dignitaries.

In compliance with the request of General Kaulbars all those who were engaged in the conspiracy against Prince Alexander have been released.

Buda Pesth, Nov. 3.

The cholera is diminishing, in the last 24 hours there have been only 4 new cases and 4 deaths.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 2.

The official newspapers consider the opening of the Assembly as a new anti-Russian manifestation which will endanger the negotiations of General Kaulbars with the Bulgarian Government. They say that the Bulgarian people cannot be regarded as a political factor, and that the Bulgarian army is the only power that exists, and that it might be converted into a band of armed political adventurers ready for any violence.

New York, Nov. 2.

A telegram from London announces the approaching marriage of Mr. Russell Lowell with the dowager Lady Lytton, who as well as Mr. Lowell has already been twice married.

Mr. Hewitt, the Democratic candidate, has been elected as Mayor of the city.

Cabul, Oct. 30.

Some tribes have risen against the Emir, the people are discontented because of the heavy taxes.

A pension of \$120 m/n per month was voted by the Senate to the poor poet Mendez. Hitherto this unfortunate son of the muses was mainly supported on charitable contributions. He certainly deserves a pension as well as Tennyson the laureate of England.

## SHORT'S BAR

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## A WORD FROM CAPILLA.

Capilla del Señor,  
October 23, 1886.To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

There is no ordeal in the world more adequate to prove a people's devotion to the cause they profess their sympathy for than to be asked to give a literal translation to that word 'sympathy,' which to all our minds must mean 'dollars.' We of Capilla del Señor are not unmindful of this, and, as the Sundays come and go, we add something to a little fund to be sent you for the Parnellite party or, should you think well of it, for the no less steadfast and brave tenantry, many of whom are prepared this coming winter to sacrifice their own fair living rather than see their poorer fellow tenants crushed by the 'caranchos' that have fattened on the blood of Ireland. The first serious Irish battle fought on English ground has gone against Ireland. And it is as well it has been so; for by that defeat Ireland has gained, and is constantly gaining, the powerful influence of all fair-minded men, many of whom before then were silent, or sympathised in silence, with her struggle for independence. That silence has been broken by the mightiest people on this continent, or perhaps any other; and with no uncertain voice Uncle Sam declares that Ireland should be free to manage her own affairs. This addition of strength, with the exposure of the deep class prejudice of Harrington and of the mongrel Liberalism of Chamberlain, will be a strong ally in her tussle for freedom and more than counterbalance the discomfiture of her first fall. Should we not, then, continue to aid, no matter how slightly, in the work that will bring comfort to millions of our countrymen, and give them a country that shall be free to reward the exertions of her sons in her behalf, and whose chief care shall be the welfare of her own people. That country is now the nursery of her deadly enemies; there they have enjoyed themselves for centuries under the protection of the English Government, to the deprivation of her true sons, who could never aspire to position in the land of their birth.

There are many and rich Irishmen in the Argentine Republic who have shown but scant sympathy for the struggle in which Ireland is engaged. Of course, Ireland did little for them, she did little for any of us, for she was debarred the opportunity for the advancement of her children. When her situation was next to hopeless, and when no movement united her people for the common weal, there was some excuse then for her sons in foreign lands to be indifferent to her fate. But to-day a powerful organisation exists bound to achieve her freedom, and the only hope of her enemies is to disarm that organisation of the weapon it uses, for they know that by doing so it must fall prostrate. There is a similar weapon to that with which they have planted their flag in every clime, and with which they have

caused more desolation in Ireland than with the sword, and it is only now that Irishmen are as capable of wielding it. That weapon is gold; the only friend of the aristocracy of England, and the vanishing bulwark of the landlords of Ireland. Nothing convinces an antagonist more than to beat him with his own weapons. All Irishmen in the Argentine Republic are delighted to read of the prosperity of the old country; it is a pity that they are not all equally disposed to furnish the means to insure that prosperity.

I remain, Dear sir,  
Yours respectfully,  
Capillero.

## INDUSTRIA PASTORIL.

## SECOND NOTICE.

Sr. Lamas sets down the average increase of horned cattle, sheep and horses, at 25 per cent annually, a number which we believe to be a great exaggeration. It is doubtful if even in the best years such an average is obtained; certainly not in this country, and when we take into consideration the numerous disasters and disappointments from bad weather, want of fodder and disease we may say that in the entire country the average increase does not amount to more than 10 per cent yearly.

Our author calculates the following as being the amount of meat annually disposable:

	Beef kilos	Mutton kilos
River Plate	750,000,000	264,000,000
U. States & Canada	1,300,000,000	412,000,000
Other Amer. & other countries	530,000,000	13,500,000
New Zealand & Australia & the Cape	350,000,000	250,000,000
Europe & Algiers	5,000,000,000	615,000,000

The following figures will show the average consumption of meat for each individual annually in some of the principal cities in the world:

Paris 80 kilos, New York 55, Buenos Aires 103, Montevideo 114, Rio Janeiro 50.

According to M. Lavasseur the annual consumption of beef and mutton by each individual in some of the principal countries is as follows:

England 28 kilos per unit of population, France 25, Switzerland 23, Germany 22, Russia, Sweden, and Norway 20, Belgium, Holland, and Austria 18, Spain 13, Italy 12, and Portugal 9.

Mr. Lamas comes to the conclusion that there are 60 kilos of beef and mutton annually consumed in the entire of the River Plate for each unit of population, 32 in the United States and Canada, 60 in Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape, and 18 in Europe and Algiers.

When all wants are supplied, there will be surplus of 750,000,000 kilos in the River Plate, 310,000,000 in Australia, New Zealand and the Cape, and 250,000,000 in the United States and Canada, or a grand total of 1,290,000,000 kilos.

The actual deficit of meat in Europe is 350,000,000 kilos, of this deficit 250,000,000 are supplied by the United States, 80,000,000 by Australia and New Zealand, and only 14,000,000 by the River Plate, viz.: frozen meat 6,000,000 kilos extract (each kilo being equivalent to 34 kilos of meat) 4,420,000, preserved meat 3,580,000. We have still to dispose of 946,000,000 of kilos or 946,000 tons, of which 716,000,000 remain in the River Plate, and 230,000,000 in Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape.

With regard to the method in which meat should be disposed of, it is admitted on all sides that the saladero system is a great failure. In 1877 429,000 head of cattle were killed in the saladeros in the province of Buenos Aires, and in spite of the increase in our herds the number in 1885 was reduced to 24,700. The value of exported produce derived from horned cattle has diminished from \$22,506,853 in 1874, to \$16,177,125 in 1884.

The gold price of horned cattle has fallen 50 per cent within the past five years. The meat of an

ordinary beifer only brings the seller to-day about 10 to 15 francs, whereas if the same meat were sold in Europe it might bring 200 francs. Over 700,000,000 kilos of meat ought to bring us annually 40,000,000 gold dollars, even supposing that three-fourths of the value of the meat were spent in transporting it. It is manifest that the River Plate and Australasia are the great meat-growing centres to which Europe must apply to supply her demands, and in the competition that must ensue the River Plate has a decided advantage. In the first place, because grazing land in Australia costs more than in the River Plate; in the second place, because a league of land in the River Plate can maintain 2000 head of cattle, and in Australia the same extent of land will only feed 700 or 800, and in the third place, horned cattle in Australia cost from 120 to 175 francs; in New Zealand from 200 to 250, and in the River Plate from 50 to 70. Finally, the voyage from the River Plate to Europe is only 25 days, whereas the voyage from Australia to England is 45 to 50 days.

MR. PARNELL  
APPEALS TO AMERICA.

Mr. Parnell addressed the following to Mr. Fitzgerald, the President of the Irish National League of America.

It is to be hoped his words will find an echo in the hearts of the Irish people of the River Plate as well as in those of our countrymen in North America.

«The rejection of the Tenants' Relief bill, the scarcely veiled threats of the Irish Secretary, and the alarming increase in the number of evictions, clearly indicate the commencement of a combined movement of extermination against the tenant-farmers of Ireland by the English Government and the Irish landlords. I lose no time in advising you of the imminence of a crisis and peril which has seldom been equalled even in the troubled history of Ireland. I know that it will be the highest duty and the most honorable task which can engage the attention of my countrymen in free America to do what in them lies to frustrate the attempts of those who would assassinate our nation, and to alleviate the suffering of those who unhappily must be the numerous victims of the social war which has been preached by the powerful and rich Government of England against our people. In sending us that moral and material assistance which has never been wanting, never been stunted from your side of the Atlantic, you will perform two most important and valuable functions—you will encourage the weak to resist and bear oppression, you will also lessen and alleviate those feelings of despair in the minds of the evicted which have so often and so unhappily stimulated these victims to a recourse to the wild justice of revenge. In doing so you will assist in preserving for our movement that peaceable character which has enabled it to win its most recent and almost crowning triumph, while you will strengthen it to bear oppression and encourage our people until the final goal of legislative independence has been won.

## THE TENANTS' RELIEF BILL.

Mr. Stead, the famed editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, was present taking notes when Mr. Dillon, as chairman, unfolded the views of the Party relative to the present state of affairs. Alluding to Sir Michael Hicks Beach's speech on the Tenants' Relief Bill, Mr. Dillon said:—«Through the whole course of the debate no angry word was spoken, no threat was indulged in, no warning was given by any Irish member until the Government threw down the glove and challenged the Irish people to war. We adopted a tone of the most scrupulous moderation, and avoided everything which, even in the minds of our enemies, could be considered offensive or extreme; but in spite of all that, we have the representative of the Irish Government at the end of this

debate indulging in a speech which brought back to our minds forcibly the old days of '80 and '81. It was a speech, as I say, which breathed war from beginning to end, which breathed encouragement to the landlords to proceed, and assured them that they had the whole of England at their back.» In his own forcible style, Mr. Dillon continues: «If Parliament refuses, as it has refused, to put a stop to cruel and capricious evictions, which are now going on at a most appalling rate in Ireland, to such an extent that we have calculated that 2,000 families at the present rate will be evicted during the winter quarter alone, if Parliament refuses, as it has refused, to put a stop to these cruel and capricious evictions, then I say that the Irish people must bend all their energies to the task of teaching Irish landlords that unjust evictions will be a losing game.» Finally, he warns the people from trusting too much in Lord Ashbourne's Act, and assures them that every man who accepts unreasonable terms will not only injure himself but his country, his children and every tenant farmer in Ireland.

## SALE OF KEMMIS'S STUD.

Messrs. Bullrich and Co. held an auction last week of Mr. Kemmis's blood horses from the estancia Las Rosas. The following were the principal sales:

The first animal offered was the colt Kingsclere for \$3500 to Watzenberg, Estranjero brought \$3500 to Yessi, Morvis \$2500 to Watzenberg, Pendragon for \$1500 to Emilio Casares (stud Buenos Aires), Nottingham for \$1300 to Canstal, Duncrambo for \$800 to Juan Cabri, Highlander for \$3500 to Watzenberg, Bankia for \$1200 to Acebal, Pasha for \$1500 to Emilio Casal, Seguin for \$1400 to Juan Cabri, Monsoon for \$200 to Malbran, Mars for \$800 to M. Victorica, Munster for \$200 to stud Buenos Aires.

Fillies rented for 2 years: Senape for \$1600 to S. Boucau, Galatea for \$800 to Boardman.

Fillies sold: Pearl for \$3000 to stud Buenos Aires, Angelus for \$8100 to Watzenberg for Boucau. There was great excitement at the sale of this animal, bids went up from \$1000; Harmony for \$200 to stud Buenos Aires, Fair Dove for \$900 to C. Urquiza, Miranda for \$500 to J. Correa, Silhouette for \$800 to Constat, Esmeralda for \$900 to P. Frias.

They also sold the stallion Gong, 5 years old, belonging to P. Argeriel for \$1500 to Basualdo, also a colt by Blair Adam and Favorita, belonging to Nougner, to the stud Buenos Aires; also the following animals belonging to Mr. Radcliffe, Bando-line \$1500 to Danel, Beeswing \$750 to Escobar, Shadow \$700 to Garcia, The Beau \$400 to General Donovan. Town Beau was not sold.

## REQUIESCAT IN PACE.

Among recent deaths is that of the Very Rev. Monsignor Farrell, parish priest of Blackrock & Booterstown, Ireland. The sad event took place in the parochial house after a protracted and very painful illness. When young in the Ministry the Canon was an active, energetic politician, a staunch disciple of Davis's moral force and constitutional policy, and from this he never wavered. For years he discharged—with benefit to the poor and advantage to religion—the onerous duties of the extensive and closely-peopled parish of St. Catherine, Meathstreet, and in return he was beloved by his parishioners of all classes and grades. In Catholic public affairs generally, he occupied a distinguished place, and enjoyed to the fullest the confidence of the late Cardinal Cullen and his successor, Cardinal McCabe. He has, therefore, died full of years, and full of the respect of his ecclesiastical superiors, as well as of the affectionate esteem of the many whose good fortune it is to have known him. The Monsignor was uncle to Mrs. Macken of this city, to whom we tender our sympathies on the sad event.

## CREMATION.

Our readers will be interested in a version of the full text of the recent declaration of the Congregation of the Inquisition on cremation:

Not a few Bishops and other devoted members of the Catholic body have noticed that men of suspected faith or members of the Masonic sect were making a great effort to re-establish the pagan custom of burning human corpses, and were instituting special societies to this purpose. These same devoted Catholics have been apprehensive, lest the minds of the faithful should be deceived by the arts and cavillings of these designing men, and by degrees regard and reverence should be diminished for the constant and by solemn ecclesiastical right consecrated custom of interring the bodies of the faithful; and that the faithful may have before their eyes some clear rule by which they may guard against such snares, have asked the Supreme Congregation of the Holy Roman and Universal Inquisition to declare:

1. Whether it is lawful to be enrolled in societies having the purpose of promoting the custom of burning human corpses?

2. Whether it is lawful to order that one's own corpse or the corpses of others to be burned?

The most eminent and most Reverend Cardinals, General Inquisitors in matters of faith, having seriously and maturely considered the above doubts, and obtained the voice of the Consultors, have determined to reply:

To the first: Negatively, and if it is a question of societies affiliated to the Masonic sect, the penalties decreed against it are incurred.

To the second: Negatively.

These things having been referred to Our Most Holy Lord Pope Leo XIII. his Holiness has approved and confirmed the decisions of the most eminent Fathers and ordered the same to be communicated to Ordinaries of places to the purpose that they may provide for the opportune instruction of the faithful as to the detestable custom of cremating human bodies, and may as strenuously as possible deter the flock entrusted to them from it.

Jos. Mancini.

Notary of the Holy Roman and Universal Inquisition.

A Masonic document, which we subjoin, has followed the Roman declaration.

The 'Royal Lodge of Reason' of Milan, having in view the declaration of the Sacred Roman Inquisition by which cremation is condemned:

Judging it highly honorable to Masonry that the Pontiff should attribute to the same a work of civilisation and hygiene:

Invites the Grand Orient of Italy to urge all the Lodges to institute everywhere cremation societies, and to erect crematory temples, making besides of cremation a Masonic law.

## NEWS FROM CHILI.

Dr. Francisco de Paula Taforó (whom the Pope declined to accept as Archbishop of Santiago) is stated to have purchased a piece of property in Peña Blanca on which, it is said, he proposes to erect schools and a seminary for poor students for the priesthood.

A tidal wave has caused some damage in Iquique and Arica. In the former port the passenger pier and the breakwater sustained injury. The fence of the amalgamation works, and Gilde-meister's barraca were destroyed. The loss sustained by private individuals is computed at about 15,000 dols. At the latter place the railway has been damaged, and in some places the sea reached inshore to a considerable distance.

The *Chilian Times* has the following mining items:

A find of silver has been made in the Esmeralda mine, Condoriaco, and samples of the ore have assayed 150 marks to the 'cajon,' A rich find of argentiferous ga-

lena with a high ley for silver, is reported to have been made in the Esmeralda mine, Condoriaco district, at a depth of 30 metres. The lode is said to be upwards of a metre in width. Ore is also being taken out of a new shaft, the average ley of which, from the surface downwards, has been 25 d.m. to the 'cajon.' The condition of the mines in this field is good, and some of them—the Mercedes and Sol mines, for instance—are putting out considerable quantities of ore. There is a scarcity of troops of mules, and owing to this circumstance the dressing-yards of some of the mines are full of ore waiting the means of transportation.

The principal mines of the Plata mineral fields are in bonanza. The Perseverancia mine heads the list with a lode 1 metre 20 centimetres in width. Lumps of ore assaying 2000 marks to the 'cajon' have been taken out of this mine. The Adelinda mine is putting out ore of 50 marks, and the Centinela is yielding a fair quantity of ore averaging 30 marks.

Assays of two lots of ore taken out of the Compañia mine, Empedrado Hill, to the north-east of Condoriaco, have given respectively: 52 marks of silver and 22 per cent of copper, and 75 marks of silver and 27 per cent of copper. The ores of this mine have also a fair per-centage of lead.

An experienced Californian miner who has just visited the Lumaco gold fields, reports that the ground looks very good, that there are plenty of miners at work and all doing well. He has since returned to the field, and is now prospecting.

A design for the Vicuña Mackenna monument by M. Roden, the French sculptor, has been received. The conception is said to be chaste, beautiful, and worthy of the Artist.

## FOREIGN NOTES.

The Catholic societies of Madrid are preparing to make a great pilgrimage to Rome on the occasion of the Holy Father's Jubilee. They have addressed the Catholic societies of France and Austria, suggesting that the pilgrimage may have an international character.

A notable event in current Catholic history was the National Council of the Church in Scotland, which was held at the Benedictine Abbey of Fort Augustus, beginning on August 17, and lasting ten days. Archbishop Smith, of Edinburgh, presided. There were present Archbishop Eyre, of Glasgow, and four other bishops, with their theologians, representatives of the diocesan chapters, and of the various religious orders and congregations in Scotland—Benedictines, Franciscans, Jesuits, Passionists, Oblates and Vincentians. The Church is rapidly regaining her lost possessions in Scotland, thanks in large part to the notable influx of the Irish into that country. The Council above-named is the first held in Scotland since the so-called Reformation.

The following paragraph, which we cut from the *New York Catholic Herald*, will show that the Argentine Republic is not the only country in the world where murder and crime go unpunished:

«Murder and suicide are running riot in the United States. Every day brings its own record of blood. The heart is saddened at the horrible scenes chronicled daily in the newspapers, and the question forces itself on the mind of the reader, 'Is this a civilized country?' From the Mexican to the Canadian borders crime is rife, and murder and suicide are every-day occurrences. They have occurred so frequently of late that the people are not astonished, and read the budget of horrors at the breakfast table as calmly as if it was a digestive tonic. Despite the efforts of the Church crime is accumulating and morality is at a low ebb. The laws are not thoroughly vindicated, and yearly, by technical subterfuge, scores of murderers escape the gallows. Lynch law is



A close-up photograph of the fore-edge of a book. The image shows the thickness of the pages, which appear aged and slightly discolored. The binding material, likely a dark cloth or leather, is visible along the spine edge on the left. The pages are stacked closely together, with some light-colored material visible between them.



MRS. PEARSON'S  
ENGLISH BABY LINEN  
ESTABLISHMENT  
59-CALLE CANGALLO-59  
Between San Martin and Reconquista  
pm

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

ALFREDO J. DECK  
SUCEOR DE  
D. DIEGO ANDERSON  
FABRICA DE ATAHUES Y SERVICIO  
FUNEBRE DE TODAS CLASES  
141-GENERAL LAVALLE-143  
Telefono Gower-Bell No. 471  
Jy34pm

Dr. Mackern  
SPECIALLY  
FOR DISEASES OF THE THROAT  
HORAS DE CONSULTA 12 A 3 P.M.  
208-LAVALLE-208  
Jy19pm

BRIDGER & FARRAN  
GENERAL CAMP BROKERS  
& PRODUCE CONSIGNEES  
175-RECONQUISTA-175  
m10—pm

GRAN ESTABLECIMIENTO  
Fotografico de  
BRADLEY Y FERRETTO  
266-Calle Florida-266  
BUENOS AIRES  
J2pm

EDUARDO KENNY  
CONSIGNATARIO DE FRUTOS DEL PAIS  
Wool and Produce Broker  
AND  
General Commission Agent  
126-RECONQUISTA-126  
pm

A. S. Witcomb  
FOTOGRAFO  
208 Florida  
J2pm

Dr. Klappenbach  
LAWYER  
25 DE MAYO 223.  
Business attended to in La Plata.  
11 m—pm

JOHN O'HALL & CO.,  
Tea Merchants  
22-RECONQUISTA-32

Ricardo Eastman  
BROKER & AUCTIONEER  
151-SAN MARTIN-151  
J28pm

HERM. ALTGELT Y CIA.  
CONSIGNATARIOS DE CEREALES  
76-RECONQUISTA-76  
BUENOS AIRES  
m11—pm

ANTIGUA FARMACIA CRANWELL  
ESTABLISHED 1828, DE  
MURRAY & SEEDORF  
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS  
84-CALLE RECONQUISTA-84  
BUENOS AIRES  
m1—pm

PATRICK HAM  
WOOL & PRODUCE BROKER  
176-SAN MARTIN-176  
m26pm

## Tobacco for Curing Sheep

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

TOBACCO EXTRACT  
better and cheaper than any offered  
in this market.  
Estancieros are invited to inspect  
our samples before purchasing else-  
where. Sales will be made in lots  
suit purchasers.

C. S. BOWERS & CO.  
275-CANGALLO-277  
Jy28pm

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PHOTOGRAPHIC  
WAREHOUSE

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FOR AMATEURS AND  
PROFESSIONALS  
NEGATIVE  
PRINTED  
FROM  
FINE  
ENGRAVINGS  
AND OLEOGRAPHS  
OIL AND WATER COLORS  
Photographic Views taken of  
ESTANCIAS, QUINTAS, ETC.  
J1pm

EUROPEAN  
PERIODICALS

DEWEY  
& CO.

179-PIEDAD-179  
NEAR THE CORNER OF FLORIDA.

The largest dealers in South  
America in English, Irish and  
Scotch

Newspapers  
AND  
Periodicals  
A constant supply of all the most  
interesting Weeklies and Monthlies on  
sale by single copies. Subscriptions  
received for all European and American  
publications.  
J1pm

SUMMER  
DRAPERY

We have just received the new-  
est things of the season, and are  
offering them at the lowest possi-  
ble prices.

We respectfully solicit an early call  
BRADFORD, REYNOLDS  
AND CO.  
104-CUYO-104  
d 13—3m

GUILLERMO  
GOWLAND Y CIA.  
CORREDOROS Y REMATADORES  
Reciben pedidos para el Banco Hip-  
otecario Nacional y el de la Provincia y  
se encargan de la compra y venta de  
oro y de todo papel negociable así co-  
mo del descuento de letras y pagarés;  
ocurrir a su escritorio  
BOLIVAR 7, 2º PATIO  
n3d3

Dr. O'Farrell  
LAWYER  
159-ALSINA-159  
Business attended to in La Plata  
Fees fixed beforehand should  
the client wish it.  
J10pm

THE  
"Southern Cross,"  
No. 336 CALLE FLORIDA  
(Corner of Tucuman.)

[CASILLA OF CORREO No. 393.]  
All communications and letters on  
business to be addressed to the Editor.  
TERMS.  
Cash (yearly)..... \$8.00 mpm  
Credit..... 9-50 —  
Monthly ..... 0 75 —

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1886.

There is scarcely any doubt  
that President Juarez is opposed  
to the extravagance manifested  
by the National Chamber of Depu-  
ties, and that at his instance the  
bill to increase the salary of leg-  
islators will be thrown out in the  
Senate.

Santos has formed a Govern-  
ment of his most determined op-  
ponents and this act is chanted  
in songs of praise as if it were  
the triumph of right and justice.  
We can not join in the chorus for  
we do not believe in political  
generosity emanating from the  
brain or heart of Santos, and we  
fear he has recourse to this trick  
as a *dernier ressort*. Only last  
week the tyrant gagged the Press  
and pursued his opponents like a  
tiger. Now he tramples his own  
laws under his feet, and when  
even his most vulgar sycophants  
abandon and feel ashamed of him  
he calls on his opponents to share  
in the spoils before the measure  
of his country's despair is quite  
full. Santos thus betrays his own  
party and ridicules his own prin-  
ciples. Is there any reason to  
expect that he will not betray his  
enemies and crush them when an  
opportunity offers? Santos has  
waded too deeply in crime to be  
able to set up as a friend of  
liberty to-day. God may work  
miracles, and without a miracle  
Santos will be to the end what he  
was from the beginning, and that  
is a brutal tyrant.

On All Soul's Day the number  
of people who visited the cemeter-  
ies was, as is usual on this sad  
anniversary, very large. There  
were some real mourners on  
whose faces were depicted the  
traces of grief and affliction  
for the friend or relative de-  
parted. There were many who  
went to comply with a time-hon-  
ored custom, to meditate on the  
mysteries of life and death and  
to join in the Communion of  
Souls. And, alas, there were  
many who had none of these  
pious intentions, who visited the  
cemetery to see and be seen, to  
make merry even in sight of the  
grave, forgetful that the same  
grave will one day hold all that  
is mortal of the pleasure seekers  
as well as the mourner, of the  
proud and rich and gay as well  
the humble worshipper who  
awaits the hour of his calling  
on the threshold of eternity.

We call the attention of our  
readers to Messrs. Lockhart and  
Nannery's advertisement of the  
Store recently opened by them at  
55 Calle Artes.

FALSE ALARMS.  
Great was the panic which  
reigned in the city this week  
when it was announced that one  
or two persons had died of what  
was suspected to be contagious  
disease. The Municipality were  
in a flutter; the Intendente for-  
got his boulevard craze for the  
moment. The Board of Health  
and other bodies who are con-  
stituted guardians of the people's  
lives fell into hysterical fits, and  
when they recovered sufficiently  
to be able to take counsel they  
dictated the most absurd mea-  
sures which were countermanded  
the next half hour. The news-  
papers acted the part of Iago in  
the play, and under pretence of  
calming the public feeling and  
reducing to a minimum the  
"situacion grave" drove the panic  
up to fever height and the doctors  
by their oracular looks and the  
application of scientific names of

doubtful meaning succeeded in  
establishing a splendid trade and  
made their profession a necessity,  
not for the cure of cholera, but  
the fear of cholera brought about  
by an overwhelming accumula-  
tion of red-tape and other yarns.

The fact is there is not the  
slightest proof that there has  
been any case of Asiatic cholera  
in the city, and even if there  
were, there is no cause for such  
a stupendous panic as we have  
experienced this week. A few  
persons have died from eating  
unripe fruit or other gastronomic  
excesses. The symptoms in such  
cases, as all are aware, are very  
similar to those of cholera, and  
in all towns in the world such  
cases are occurring in the sum-  
mer time. Of course, people are  
bound to take all necessary pre-  
cautions against contagion, and  
when they have done that they  
may boldly await the consequen-  
ces with their faith in a protect-  
ing Providence.

It may not be inopportune here  
to give one word of advice to our  
readers, and especially to such of  
them as are remote from town  
or who have difficulty in obtain-  
ing medical advice. You can all  
do for yourselves calmly and  
quietly what the Municipality  
and the Board of Health are  
attempting to do with so much  
fuss. You can all breathe pure  
air and drink wholesome water.  
You can all keep your houses  
clean and prevent your children  
from eating green fruit or even  
ripe fruit at an unreasonable  
time. You can all avoid the  
poisonous liquors and wines that  
are retailed in the camp; you  
can make your lives happy at  
home and provide a bath where  
the different members of the  
family may bathe in the hot sum-  
mer. You can remove the smell  
of carrion or other putrid substan-  
ces, and you can provide a few  
cheap disinfectants in case they  
may be necessary. We men-  
tion these things, not because  
there is the slightest danger of  
cholera, but in case that or any  
similar danger may arise all may  
be prepared to meet it. Those  
who observe the strict laws of  
hygiene have a great chance of  
escaping when the thoughtless  
and the slovenly will succumb.  
This is an undoubted fact, and  
parents are bound by every moral  
obligation to adhere to such do-  
mestic laws as will secure the  
health and happiness of their fa-  
milies.

THE  
BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO  
RAILWAY.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

The extension line from Rosa-  
rio to Galvez was opened on Mon-  
day. The distance is about 119  
kilometres. The line will be  
continued as far as Sunchales,  
about 120 kilometres more, and  
the iron steed will then be run-  
ning through the most fertile  
district in Santa Fe, tapping a  
large extent of cultivated land.  
The earthworks of black loam  
are already laid down as far as  
Sunchales, and the rails are be-  
ing placed at the rate of one ki-  
lometre per day. As the distance  
from Galvez to Sunchales is only  
110 kilometres, we may expect  
that the entire way will be open  
for traffic in about six months'  
time. The works are under the  
superintendence of the contrac-  
tor, Mr. Grant. A magnificent  
bridge, composed of four cylin-  
ders, has been built over the  
Carcaraña river; the highest  
point from the water is 48 feet.  
Another line is projected from  
Sunchales to San Carlos, and  
when this is completed Buenos  
Aires will be connected with  
Santa Fe by an unbroken line of  
railway. Along the new line  
from Rosario to Sunchales sheds  
have been built at every station  
and the most ingenious methods  
are contrived for the protection  
and ventilation of stored grain.  
We understand that Mr. J. Ma-  
son has also erected sheds at San  
José de la Esquina, and it is ex-  
pected that Sr. Casado's line to  
Villa Casilda will be extended to  
that place. We are informed that  
this is the richest wheat  
growing district in Santa Fe.  
The Buenos Aires and Rosario  
Railway Company have built a  
magnificent row of sheds at the

Rosario station, and a new town  
has started up in the vicinity. An  
English-speaking colony is es-  
tablished there, and houses of  
4 rooms are rented at \$75 per  
month. Mr. Keenan's fine hotel  
in the Calle Urquiza is the con-  
stant resort of numerous visitors  
and there is no place in the  
city where passengers are better  
treated.

The new port of Rosario, built  
by the Provincial Government, is  
fast advancing and is expected to  
be finished in three years. Such  
is the value of land in Rosario  
that as I have heard, \$300 have  
been offered per vara frontage  
for building sites. Mr. James  
Mason has bought 5 leagues of  
land at \$120,000, which is very  
cheap to-day, though ten years  
ago the same land was overrun  
by Indians. Mr. Greenwood has  
9000 a res under cultivation near  
Cañada de Gomez, and all farm  
work is done by the latest and  
most improved machinery.  
Everything points to the fact  
that Santa Fe is going ahead  
with giant strides, and the open-  
ing of so many railways has  
contributed not a little to the  
fact. I must say in justice to  
the manager of the Buenos Aires  
and Rosario Line that he leaves  
nothing undone to supply the  
increasing wants of the popula-  
tion. The rates are cheap, the  
employés are most courteous,  
and all that is possible is done  
for the comfort and convenience  
of passengers. I have heard  
that even the night train, which  
was opened a few months ago,  
is now doing a fair business, and  
that many passengers prefer  
to travel by this train to taking  
the boat to Campana. Mr. Clarke,  
jr., is in charge of the line from  
Rosario to Sunchales, and his  
first lieutenant is Mr. Ford, an  
Irishman.

DEATH  
OF MR. MICHAEL TYRRELL.

It is with extreme regret that  
we announce the death of Mr.  
Michael Tyrrell of Mercedes,  
which took place at his resi-  
dence on Wednesday. Deceased  
was one of the oldest, as he was  
certainly one of the most res-  
pected, members of the Irish  
colony in this country. By in-  
telligence and energy he accu-  
mulated a large fortune. His  
estancia in Mercedes was re-  
markable for its superior man-  
agement and the excellent qual-  
ity of its sheep and wool. De-  
ceased was suffering from a  
painful disease for some months,  
and though he was surrounded  
by his children and grandchild-  
ren, and assisted by the ablest  
medical attendance, their efforts  
could not stop the hand of death.  
Mr. Tyrrell was a true Irishman  
and an ardent supporter of every  
good cause. He was one of the  
pioneers of Irish immigrants who  
came here some thirty or forty  
years ago, and who with small  
means at their disposal overcame  
a thousand difficulties, and made  
their country's name synonymous  
with honor, truth, labor, and vir-  
tue, in the Argentine Republic.  
On hearing of his death we feel  
as if the old land-marks were  
fast disappearing from our view.  
The grand old men of other days  
are passing away, but the best  
wish we can entertain for the  
rising generation is that they  
will remember with love and  
reverence their predecessors,  
and learn to walk in the foot-  
steps of men like Michael Tyr-  
rell.

May he rest in peace.

DEATH  
OF MR. JAMES LEONARD.

[COMMUNICATED.]

On the 28th ult., at Salto, Mr.  
James Leonard died of heart dis-  
ease. For some time past the  
deceased had been suffering from  
that fell complaint, which brought  
on death instantaneously. He  
was in the enjoyment of good  
health for the last two years or  
so, but had been previously ad-  
monished by his medical advisers  
that from the state of health he  
was then in, he could not count  
on the second minute for his life.  
He was moulding potatoes when  
death occurred, and there ceased  
his labors on this earth, but his  
spirit, we hope and pray, was

carried to partake of the blessings  
that our Lord has prepared for  
those who walk in the path of  
righteousness, 'for their good  
work followeth them.'

Mr. Leonard was a practical  
Christian, and an exemplary  
Irishman who partook of all those  
virtues that ennoble the mind of  
man, religious and charitable,  
honorable and patriotic, he bore  
a strong love for his native land.  
He had always given practical  
proof of this, from the fact that  
he was one amongst the first who  
would be found in promoting a  
charitable or patriotic act, and  
thus always expressing his sym-  
pathy for his suffering mother-  
land.

The day following his death  
his remains were accompanied  
from his residence to Salto, a dis-  
tance of five leagues, by a large  
number of relatives and a multi-  
tude of sorrowing countrymen,  
besides most other nationalities  
who were there, to pay the last  
tribute of their respect for his  
great worth. We may say with-  
out exaggeration that he was  
amongst those in Salto who had  
least enemies and most friends,  
for he was a general favorite of  
all. We therefore tender our  
heartfelt sympathy to his wife  
and children, and trust that they  
will be consoled by the thought  
that he is enjoying the reward of  
his virtues in heaven.

J. D.

PROVINCE OF SANTA FE.  
ROSARIO.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

November 1, 1886.  
To the Editor of the *Southern*  
*Cross*.

DEAR SIR,  
The Custom-house robberies  
continue to be the theme of gen-  
eral discussion here; for the  
lack, doubtless, of some bet-  
ter bone of contention, the  
local journals which politically  
are all of the same band, have  
formed sides on the question,  
and succeed in getting rid of a  
good deal of bile over it, attribut-  
ing to each other the most un-  
worthy motives, and affording  
the general public not a bad op-  
portunity of forming an opinion  
as to the motives which are wont  
to prevail with the contemporary  
press in their discussions. Thus  
we have one paper, an apologist  
of the Custom-house, gravely re-  
minding another that has be-  
come conspicuous in its energy  
in denouncing the scandal, that  
there is no longer any occasion  
so to do since the electoral con-  
test is at an end, as if nothing  
short of an electoral contest or  
political antagonism could possi-  
bly justify the denunciation of  
crime. For my part, judging  
from the most reliable informa-  
tion I have been able to procure,  
I am inclined to think there is far  
too much of a disposition to make  
a mountain out of a mole hill on  
the part of those who have un-  
dertaken to unmask the frauds.  
There can be no doubt but a series  
of petty thefts have been car-  
ried on for some time at some of  
the deposits, not, however, at  
those of the Gas Company, but  
they have been nothing to justify  
the uproar they have occasioned  
nor the virulent attacks made in  
certain quarters against Sr. Diaz,  
the able and courteous manager  
of the Rosario Custom-house,  
who for many years has faithfully  
discharged the arduous duties  
of his post to the general satis-  
faction of the public.

In connection with this cus-  
tom-house affair there was quite  
a romantic incident this week.  
One of the porters, let me record  
the name of the happy man,  
Francisco Acosta, who was in  
custody because some of the  
stolen goods were found in his  
possession, had a sweetheart (I  
am sorry that I cannot give you  
the name of the plucky girl) who  
did not intend that the law  
should rob her of her husband.  
She accordingly addressed a peti-  
tion to the Criminal Court ask-  
ing for leave to be married to the  
man of her choice. The petition  
was granted, and on Thursday  
they were spliced in the prison,  
and the Court blending mercy  
with justice allowed the prisoner  
24 hours in which to revel in hy-  
meneal bliss.

A terrible case of suicide oc-



curred on Sunday, when a boy of 18, named Arturo Rosas, a brother-in-law of the Governor of Santa Fe and brother of the late lamented Mrs. Galvez, blew his brains out whilst laboring under what bore all the symptoms of delirium tremens. It appears that the unhappy youth, who was a clerk in the Provincial Bank in this city, had become addicted to drinking and that he kept company with women of loose morals. For maltreating one of these whilst under the influence of drink he was arrested last week, and the Chief of Police warned him that he was on the high road to be sent to work at the 'barranca' with the convicts. This appears to have preyed upon his mind, and after raving during the whole of Saturday night about the 'barranca' and the disgrace he had brought upon himself, he blew his brains out with two shots of a revolver which had imprudently been left within his reach.

Of course all comment on such a case must seem superfluous, but when it is remembered that the late lamented sister of the deceased was a Sister of Charity without the vows, that she was the moving spirit in every work of charity and of beneficence in this province, and that her death was mourned by hundreds of the poor who had come under her beneficent supervision, it stands to reason that she was what she was because of the faith that was in her and that he was what he was because of the pernicious influences by which he was surrounded.

The wreck of the Nova Scotian barque 'Hotspur' will be sold by auction on the 5th inst. for the benefit of all concerned. It will be a splendid opportunity for those who wish to invest in shipping gear of any kind.

Mr. Ross, the enterprising empresario of the Anglo-Argentine Tramway Company, has decided to extend his line from Rosario to Cañada de Gomez, running in opposition to the Central Argentine Railway. This will prove a boon to scores of people who have their residences along the line and their business in the city, and I have no doubt that it will tend to allure others out of town at least for the summer months, and to enhance the value of property at Cañada and the intermediate stations.

The public baths established by S. Arigon at Saladillo were inaugurated on Saturday, when hundreds of citizens availed themselves of the opportunity to take a run out of town. The Saladillo baths—of salt water, mind—have been most luxuriously fitted up by the new and wealthy empresario S. Arigon, and comfortable bathing, either swimming or dipping, in water as salt as that of Montevideo and otherwise invigorating, may now be had by the dusty residents of Rosario for a few cents. It is truly a great undertaking, and I am much mistaken if it does not prove a brilliant success.

The Municipality is engaged in the discussion of several projects that have been submitted to it for the draining of the city, and it is to be hoped that one of them will be adopted during the present month.

Now that the will of the late lamented Mr. Lehmann has come before the Courts heavy claims are being brought in against the estate. The fortune of the deceased was estimated at \$100,000 m/n, but it appears he had received \$500,000 m/n from the National Government for the promotion of immigration and that no satisfactory account has been rendered of the same; it likewise turns out that he did all his promotion, or by far the greater part of it, on credit, a heavy bill being due to the Lavarello Steamship Company for passages, etc. If these claims be proved, the probabilities are that the poor family of the deceased instead of being left in comfortable circumstances will remain with about half a million dollars less than nothing. May not this account for the contradictory statements concerning Lehmann's sanity, and his tragical end?

It is a most melancholy case, showing the dangers that beset

the pathway of those who would hasten to be rich. It likewise seems to display a very loose way of doing business on the part of the Government that parted with half a million dollars for so vague a purpose as the promotion of immigration, and then seems to have lost sight of the affair altogether. After this I should not be surprised to hear of M. Alejo Peyret, who is a Communist agent, branching out with another million for the promotion of colonisation.

The trial of Colonel Oroño, the ex-Gefe Politico of Cañada de Gomez, has begun, and for once we are likely to hear of the punishment of a live Colonel, and a person of influential connections that have vainly moved heaven and earth with the hope of getting him out of quad, for malpractices in the discharge of his public duties. Great credit is due on this occasion to the Judge of the Criminal Court for the zeal and fidelity with which he has faced his duty, and resisted the influences brought to bear with the view of getting him to change his mind.

Don Carlos Casado, the wealthy representative of the West Santa Fé Railway, who is at present in Madrid, has telegraphed to his agent here, Sr. Palacios, instructing him to undertake the construction of two further sections of the line immediately. The studies are to be effected as far as Iriondo, and a contract is to be made at once for 130,000 wooden sleepers, the delivery of which is to begin next June, and to continue at the rate of 10,000 per month.

Owing to the wet weather shearing has been postponed in many of the departments in this province, and there is hardly any new wool in the market. The weather continues so changeable that the probabilities are that very little wool will come in before the end of the present month.

There being nothing further of special interest to communicate for the present,

I am, dear sir,  
Yours faithfully,

W.

#### NOTES FROM SUIPACHA.

Suipacha,  
October 31, 1886.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

On Sunday last a public manifestation took place here in favor of Don Maximiliano Paz. About two hundred people assembled, and a band of music from Mercedes marched through the streets and played some lively airs. Several speeches were delivered by provincial Senators, and everything wound up with a 'carne con cuero.' It is needless to add that there was great enthusiasm in favor of the candidate.

The following committee was elected:

Presidente: Roman Baez.  
Vice Presidente 1º: Felipe S. Videla.

Vice Presidente 2º: Pedro Dolz.  
Tesorero: Pedro Murray.

Pro Tesorero: Alejandro Diehel.

Secretarios: Serapio J. Meydana, Juan de Dios Balvidarez, Manuel Silva, Eugenio Hernandez, Juan Maguire.

Governor D'Amico has done us a service by abolishing the tolls on all bridges throughout the province, and should Sr. Paz triumph I hope he will abolish the 'patentes' on carts and 'volantes.' This tax was levied to keep the roads in repair and to build bridges; but as no roads are repaired and no bridges are being built, it is inconsistent to continue taxing carts, which are indispensable to camp industries.

Your article in last week's issue, 'Let the Poor Man Live,' is much commented on, and let us hope will have a good effect by inducing the estancieros to reduce their rents. There is one paragraph in your article, however, which I beg leave to correct. You say that 'landlords are demanding in some cases higher rents than are paid to-day for the best grazing lands in England and Ireland.' The highest rent that I know of paid for pas-

ture land is in this partido, which is 190 % per square, or equivalent to about 6s 6d per English acre.

It is needless to add that more than this per acre is paid in all parts of the United Kingdom. No one will deny that sheepfarmers have suffered very heavy losses this year, but should the estancieros insist on the same rents as hitherto, what then?

In my opinion, a better system than the present is that the 'arrendatarios' should pay no rent, but in lieu of which the landowner be entitled to half the produce of the flock or flocks. I have known this system to work well in different parts of the province. It cuts both ways, and every way. It is not in favor of one more than the other. Half the produce of the flock on an average is equal to the rent, but there is this advantage: in a bad year the poor man has not to bear all the brunt of misfortune; it is shared by his landlord; whilst in a good year both reap the benefit.

It is not likely that land owners will reduce their rents, either this or any other year, for the following reasons:

1st. The demand for inside lands far exceeds the supply, and if one will not or can not pay a high rent, there are two who will.

2nd. The majority of land owners are in embarrassed circumstances, and must get high rents to meet their engagements.

3rd. Land is a speculation for some, who must get as high a rate of interest as from any other investment, say cedulas, which pay 8 o/o without risk.

All we can do is to appeal to the charity of land owners, and to impress on them that human creatures are dependent upon one another, however much we may protest to the contrary. Each one must bear a portion of his neighbor's burden, and it must conduce to the happiness of the rich man to see those around him happy and prosperous.

A few days ago a most sanguinary duel took place in Suipacha between two natives, named Facundo Ullua and Ladislao Barranco, which ended in being fatal to the last named. Whilst drinking in an Italian 'bolicho' some difference arose between them, when Ullua struck his antagonist with a knife, mounted his horse and rode off. Barranco followed him, and when just outside of the town both dismounted, placed their 'ponchos' on their arms, and fought with knives until Ullua pierced his adversary's heart with his blade. Barranco fell dead with five wounds. The homicide had but one wound in the hip, and tried to escape, but Dr. Rodriguez, the commissary, who is a brave as well as an active man, soon captured him: he is now lying in prison in Mercedes. Barranco, who was of respectable pedigree, was interred in Suipacha cemetery, his funeral being attended by a number of native estancieros. The fact of two men, advanced in years, engaging in bloody combat with knives in open daylight, confirms the belief in the character of the native so vividly depicted by Mr. Hutchinson in his book.

The Wextord author, in his 'Buenos Aires and Argentine Gleanings,' says:

'The first thing that the infantile hand of the Gaucho grasps is the knife. The first things that attract his attention as a child are the pouring out of blood and the palpitating flesh of expiring animals. He lifts his knife against a man as he would against a bullock; what would strike another as the crime of homicide does not exist in his mind, for in slaying a man he yields as much to habit as to the impulse of his barbarous nature.'

Father McNerney celebrated Mass in this town on the 31st ult. in Mr. Kenny's large store-room. The little town was full of Irishmen, who availed themselves of the Rev. Father's visit to partake of the Holy Sacraments.

The sales of wool in the camp are as follow:

Juan Daly \$4.13, Juan Maguire \$4.35, Patricio Langford \$4, Miguel Kelly \$4.60, Antonio Mones \$4.50, the seller to deliver the wool at the station; B. Killian 100 %, the buyer to shear the flock; Ambrosio Cinturion 90 %; these last two sold about a month ago.

New padlocks have been delivered to all the land owners on the Western Line, with a request to keep the gates locked so that no animals may enter the track. Travellers are apt to think that these locks belong to the land owners, and hesitate not to break them, thinking it is presumption on their part to lock the gates.

I would, therefore, suggest that in future all padlocks supplied bear the letters F.C.O. or F.C.P. in large type. People think twice before damaging the property of a company.

Subscribers to the *Freeman's Journal* now receive their papers weekly from the agent.

I should like to draw attention to the high rates of postage for letters in this country. It is monstrous to charge 8 and 16 cents for letters, nearly four times that of the English postal tariff.

In a future letter I purpose treating of the advantages of the decimal system over the old method.

For the present I will merely state that a kilogram being 1000 grams, 459 1/2 of said grams are equal to 1 lb.

I am, dear sir,  
Yours very truly,  
S. P.

#### MONTEVIDEAN NEWS.

The Ministers of Santos have sent in their resignation, and in so doing inform him that they regard the new Press law as an open violation of the constitution. Santos in reply says that he has nothing of the tyrant about him, and that he wants a real and not merely verbal liberty, and to show what a benefactor of mankind he is he states that he rose against a tyrant who was desolating the country and hurled him from his place. Most probably some other 'liberator' will say the same of Santos one of these days.

Minister Terra, in addressing Santos, said that the new Press law would weigh like a covering of lead upon the country. Santos, seeing that the public feeling was everywhere hostile to his new law proposed to the Chambers certain modifications which of course the Chambers will accept.

A great sensation was caused by the report that General Santos had invited some leaders of the opposition to form a Cabinet. This is proved to be true, Santos having sent Colonel De Leon to Dr. Ramirez, Dr. Garcia Lagos and D. Antonio Maria Marquez inviting them to hold a conference with General Santos with the view of coming to an arrangement.

Dr. Ramirez had a conference with General Santos and presented a memorandum stating his political programme, the acceptance of which he makes the condition of his taking office under Santos. The latter expressed his ardent desire to come to an arrangement. Dr. Ramirez said that in so delicate a matter the discussion of the arrangement should be in writing, so that there might be no misunderstanding on either side.

Sr. Antonio Maria Marquez, who has accepted the portfolio of Finance upon the conditions stipulated by him, has been authorised by Santos to organise the Ministry without excluding any name. It is probable that Dr. Vasquez Acevedo will be made Minister of Worship. Dr. Ramirez is Minister of Government; Dr. Juan Carlos Blanco, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Sr. Antonio M. Marquez, Minister of Finance; Dr. Aureliano Rodriguez, Minister of Justice; General Tajés remains Minister of War.

At night about 400 persons, mostly students, marched in procession from Calle 18 de Julio to the Oriental Hotel to salute Dr. Ramirez.

#### GENERAL ITEMS.

Messrs. Salas and Velez Sarsfield start to-day for San Pedro to organise a club to sustain the candidature of Maximiliano Paz. They have circular letters of introduction from General Roca, Pellegrini, and the Dean. We advise our friends if they wish to avoid increased taxation to give their energetic support to Paz.

We welcome Dr. Michael J. Petty on his return to Buenos Aires after an absence of some years, passed in Edinburgh, where he took his degree in medicine. His testimonials are most satisfactory and flattering. He will at once give the necessary examination here, and will then establish in the city. We augur for him a brilliant success in his profession.

The rain last week was general throughout the province of Buenos Aires.

The harvest in Santa-Fé promises to be excellent this year if the crops are not injured by an excess of rain.

A man died in the San Roque Hospital on Monday of what was supposed to be cholera morbus.

The tramway line from Almagro to the Chacarita is now nearly finished and the cars passed over the line on Tuesday, when a large number of people took advantage of the occasion to visit the western cemetery. Lacroze intends also to put down a row of lamps along the entire way, and when these are fixed the line will be opened for public service.

Another case of suspected cholera took place in the Calle Tucuman on Tuesday. A man named Juan Ciaccarrelli died, and Dr. Celasco reported that he died of cholera nostras or cholera morbus. There is every reason to suppose that the deceased died from the effects of eating imprudently of fruit. A policeman died in the Calle Cangallo under similar circumstances. Other suspicious cases are reported to have taken place on board some vessels at the Boca. The Board of Health are taking all sorts of precautions.

A new bank has been started in Cordoba, and the capital required has been several times subscribed.

The Buenos Aires Rowing Club held their annual regatta at the Tigre on Monday. The attendance was very large and the Northern Railway Company was busily engaged taking passengers from Buenos Aires and the intermediate stations. There were several well contested races, the details of which we need not give here, as they have been already reported by the daily papers.

On the conclusion of the races the prizes were presented by Mrs. Ford and Mrs. Blagden, and the successful competitors were heartily cheered by their comrades and the spectators.

The friends of Robt. O'Connor, deceased, have written from Ireland to enquire the particulars of his death, as they heard that he left considerable fortune, which has fallen to Government in the absence of 'herederos torzosos.' He was a hatter by trade and married in Athlone a girl named Farrell. In 1820 they started for America, and were for some time settled in Newark; thence he came down here, but it is not known where or what trade he followed. Most probably he went out to the camp and took to sheepfarming. J. Murray of Galway is nephew of the above, and consequently claims the estate.—*Standard*.

Our young countryman Mr. Patrick McDonnell has entered into partnership in the well-known and popular establishment of Mr. Gibbie in the Calle Defensa. This will give a new impetus to a business which has always been a prosperous one. The house will in future go under the title of Gibbie and Co. We congratulate Mr. Gibbie and Mr. McDonnell on so excellent an association.

The Plaza Euskara was opened for the season on Sunday and crowds went to see the new ball-players exercise their vigor and

skill. The Brothers Brau, on entering the alley, were saluted with thunders of applause. Their opponents were Melchor and Portal, hardy-looking muscular Basques of small stature. The Braus won the game by 8 marks. Another match was played on Monday by the Braus and Belloqui against Melchor, Manolo, and Portal. The former were the winners.

The Office of Public Assistance has established a permanent night service and the Municipal Intendant has given orders for all necessary measures to be adopted. Dr. Ramos Mejia called all the doctors of sections together on Tuesday and gave them instructions to exercise a strict vigilance. Doctors Susini, Arata, Penna, Gandolfo, and Revella were appointed as a committee to visit the Boca. In their report they give particulars of the cases which had been brought to their notice, and which were obviously cases of acute diarrhoea.

On Tuesday a raid was made on a gambling house situated in the Calle Talcahuano, and about a score of gamblers found at their unholy work were placed under arrest, but the owner of the house fled.

An insane Frenchman named Rigolin shot Don Leon de Girona whilst he was seated in the tramcar in the Calle Rivadavia on Sunday. Girona fell, and the mad man next fired at himself; both wounded men died shortly after. Strange to say, Girona seems to have had a presentiment of his death. A friend of his who visited him the day previous to his death found him sadly afflicted because, as he said, he felt that his end on earth was approaching.

Several merchants in La Plata have requested Mr. Hanna, American Minister in this city, to use his influence to have a vice-consul for the United States appointed in the provincial capital. Mr. Hanna has courteously replied, promising to send the petition with his strongest recommendation in favor thereof to his Government. Mr. Hanna at the same time takes occasion to bestow a high and eloquent eulogium on La Plata, and the progressive spirit that raised it.

Horseracing was held in La Plata on Monday. In the first race Isabel had no competitor. Second race won by Last Prince against Portenito and Atlantida. In the third race only 6 of the 29 horses came to the start. These were Dragon, Brilliant, Hawkeye, Ruy Blas, Stiletto and Cyclone. Brilliant was the winner. In the fourth race Coronel was first, Ne-reo second, and Medio Mundo third. In the fifth race Kettle-drum was first, Salvato second, and Souvenir third.

A match has been arranged between Sweetheart and Medio Mundo for a thousand dollars, to take place about the end of the month.

Mr. A. Paten of London proposes giving a series of concerts in the Florida Gardens this summer at which only English music will be played. We wish him every success.

Ferrari has engaged the opera house in the Calle Corrientes for his new company next year. The Colon building, as we have already announced, will in future be the house of the National Bank.

A host of Basque ball-players have arrived here from Spain and we may soon expect to see them contending at their favorite game in the Plaza Euskara.

The Pacific Railway will attach a restaurant carriage to every train to and from Villa Mercedes.

#### LATEST TELEGRAMS.

Rome.

Cholera has appeared in Genoa and Milan.

'Antwerp.

Buenos Aires wool of 30 o/o yield, are quoted to-day as follows:

Long wool fcs.1.62-1.65 per kilo; second 1.52-1.55; inferior fcs.1.47-1.50. Dry matadero cow hides of 20-25 kilos fcs.118-122 per 50 kilos. Salted novillo hides of fcs68-71 per 50 kilos.



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

## COBRA

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

Buenos Aires, Agosto 1 de 1885

M. A. MAXWELL  
Secretario

# BANCO CONSTRUCTOR

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 \$32,492 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 o/o Desde \$m/n 1001 en adelante..... 6 o/o En cuenta corriente o a la vista... 4 o/o A plazo fijo de 30 dias..... 5 o/o Id id 60 id..... 6 o/o Id id 90 id..... 7 o/o A otros plazos..... convencional

## SE COBRA

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

## HORAS DE OFICINA:

De 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  
86 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 724

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ROSARIO BRANCH

192-CALLE CORDOBA-192  
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# THE ENGLISH BANK

OF THE

## RIVER PLATE.

(LIMITED)

RECONQUISTA 71 & 77;

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CORNER OF Calle Puerto and Cordoba,

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117-Calle Misiones-117

AND PYSAANDU.

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 Banks' Chief Office at

No. 8 Old Jewry, London E.C.

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

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

## 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..... 5 do

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

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

## Deposits in "oro se ado"

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

Fixed deposits 60 days... 3 " "

90 " " 4 " "

## Charged—

Overdrafts in Current Account Gold or Paper.... 10 1/2 per ann.

Discount according to arrangement.

T. H. JONES,

Manager.

Buenos Aires, January 2, 1886.

# ENGLISH TIMBER-YARD.

John E. Turner & Co.,

335—Calle Mendoza—335

BOCA.

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

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

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

335, Calle Pedro Mendoza.

81 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 Jewelry in the latest and most elegant styles; and to fulfill any orders that may be received.

PRICES MODERATE.

26—CALLE RIVADAVIA—26

# LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND R. P. STEAMERS.

## Lampert & 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:—

New York. (via Rio Janeiro)

HOGARTH EDDIES. Oct. 20

Loading in the River Parana.

ROSSE HENNING. Nov. 5

Dunkirk (Direct)

RUBENS ROYCE. Nov. 5

Antwerp and London. (via Rio Janeiro and Southampton)

GALLEO\* YAXLEY. Oct. 22

Carrying the Belgian Mails

MASKELYNE\* HARRY. Nov. 8

Carrying the Belgian Mails.

Antwerp and Liverpool

DRYDEN GRAHAM. Nov. 3

Loading in the River Parana.

SIDDONS BROWN. Nov. 10

Loading in the River Parana.

PLEIADES\* PITTS. Nov. 22

(carrying the Belgian Mails.)

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

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" Rosario—

H. S. FERGUSON.

" San Nicolas—

SERVANDO E. GOMEZ.

" San Pedro—

H. LETICHE.

" Bahia Blanca—

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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, saddles, 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.

ae 8—pm

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A Select Stock of the above Goods

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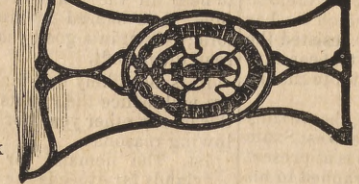
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The greatest achievement in mechanical Sewing Machine skill of the age is the NEW SINGER OSCILLATING SHUTTLE MACHINE

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-63

sep 4—pm



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SOUTH DOWN SHEEP WASH

VIRGINIA & KENTUCKY

NICOTINA

For Curing SCAB in Sheep

The only and cheapest remedy approved and adopted by all sheep-farmers in the River Plate

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

Sole Agent: appointed by the Italian Government's Company

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104—SAN MARTIN—104

TIENTEN AND CO. ROSARIO

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STORE OF PARAGUAYAN ARTICLES

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

186—SUIPACHA—186

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PROPRIETORS:

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203—RIVADAVIA—203

FURNITURE

A Good Assortment

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sep 1—pm

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

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DR. JAMES P. KELLEY.

may 1—pm

H.D. WOODWELL,

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## SOME QUADRUPEDS OF SOUTH AMERICA.

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

[CONTINUED.]

The pagi (felis puma) called by the Mexicans 'mitzi' and in Peru 'puma,' the name by which it is best known to naturalists, has by the Spaniards been denominated the lion, which it resembles in its shape and its roaring, but is wholly destitute of a mane. The hair on the upper part of its body is of a greyish ash-color, marked with yellow spots, and is longer than that of the tiger, particularly on the buttocks, but that on the belly is of a dusky white. Its length from the nose to the root of the tail is about five feet, and its height from the bottom of the foot to the shoulder twenty-six and a half inches. It has a round head shaped much like that of a cat, the ears are short and pointed, the eyes large with yellow irides and brown pupils. Its nose is broad and flat, the muzzle short, the upper lip entire and furnished with whiskers, the mouth deep, and the tongue large and rough. Its breast is broad, the paws have each five toes armed with very strong nails, and its tail is upwards of two feet in length and like that of the tiger.

The number of toes on the hinder feet would alone be a sufficient characteristic to distinguish it from the real lion, which has but four. The pagi may however, be considered as an intermediate species between the lion and the tiger. Its cry, although not so loud, differs not materially from the roaring of the African lion, but in the season of its loves becomes changed into a shrill whistle, or rather a frightful hiss like that of a serpent. The female is rather less than the male and is of a paler color; like the African lioness, she has two dugs, and brings forth two young at a time.

Such is the lion of Chili; it may, perhaps, in other parts of America, offer some shades of discrimination, as I have been informed that those of Peru have a longer and more pointed muzzle. The pagi inhabits the thickest forests and the most inaccessible mountains, from whence it makes incursions into the plains to attack domestic animals, particularly horses, whose flesh it prefers to that of any other. In its mode of seizing its prey it resembles the cat; it approaches it by drawing itself upon its belly, glides softly through the shrubs and bushes, conceals itself in the ditches, or, if it shows itself, assumes a mild and fawning appearance and, watching the favorable opportunity for seizing the animal which it has marked for its victim, at one leap fastens itself upon its back, seizes it with its left paw and teeth in such a manner as to render it impossible for it to escape, while with the right paw in a few minutes it tears it to pieces. It then sucks the blood, devours the flesh of the breast, and carries the carcass into the nearest wood, where it conceals it with leaves and boughs of trees in order to eat it at its leisure.

Notwithstanding his ferocity, the pagi never ventures to attack a man, although he is continually hunted and persecuted by the latter. He is naturally a coward, and a woman or child will make him fly and abandon his prey. He is hunted with dogs trained for the purpose, and when hard pressed by them either leaps upon a tree, seeks an asylum upon a rock or, placing himself against the trunk of some large tree, defends himself in a furious manner, killing many of his enemies, until the hunter, watching his opportunity, slips a noose around his neck. As soon as the animal finds himself taken in this manner he roars terribly, and sheds a torrent of tears. The skin serves for various purposes; good leather for boots or shoes is manufactured from it, and the fat is considered as a specific for sciatica.

The guanaco (camellus huana-cus) exceeds the chilihueque in size; and I have seen some of them that were the size of a horse. Its usual length, however, from the nose to the tail is about seven feet, and the height measured before, four feet three inches. The body is covered with very long hair, of a reddish color upon the back and whitish under the belly; its head is round, the nose pointed and black, the ears straight like those of a horse, the tail short and turned back like that of a stag. The name guanaco, by which it is commonly known, is Peruvian; it is called the 'luan' in Chili.

The guanaco appears to be less attached to a cold climate than the vicuña. In the beginning of winter these animals quit the mountains they inhabit during the summer, and appear in the valleys in large herds, usually of a hundred or two hundred. The Chilians hunt them with dogs, but they commonly take only the youngest, which are the least swift; the old ones run with astonishing rapidity, and it is difficult to overtake them with a good horse. When they are pursued they turn from time to time to look at the huntsman, neighing as loud as they can, and then set off anew with increased velocity. It sometimes happens that the Indians, who are mounted upon very swift horses, take them alive by means of a noose or sling which they throw from a distance between their legs. This noose, which the Indians call 'laqui,' is made of a strip of leather about five or six feet long, to each end of which is fastened a stone of about two pounds in weight. The huntsman, who is on horseback, holds one of these stones in his hand, and whirls the other around like a sling, as swift as possible to hurl it with more force, when he throws it at the animal he has singled out, whom he is almost certain of striking, frequently at more than three hundred paces distance. In order to take the animal alive the sling must be thrown so dexterously as only to twist itself around the feet.

The guanaco is naturally gentle and readily becomes accustomed to a domesticated state; it can be tamed to such a degree as to follow its master wherever he wishes. The meat, especially when the animal is young, is excellent and as good as veal; that of the older ones is tougher, but is very good when salted; it keeps well on long voyages, and is often put up for the use of seamen. Very good hats are made from the hair, and it may be used in the manufacture of camaleat.

The 'gueumu,' or 'huemul' (equus bisulcus) is an animal which I have classed with the horse, although it ought to form a separate genus in consequence of its hoofs being divided like those of ruminating animals. Its teeth and the manner in which they are disposed are precisely like those of the horse; but its size, hair, and color give it a greater resemblance to the ass, with which it might readily be confounded, were it not for the ears, which are short, straight, and pointed like those of the horse. It also wants the black stripe upon the back which is peculiar to that species. The huemul is farther distinguished from the ass by a handsomer head and a more elegant appearance; the neck and buttocks are also better formed. A great difference likewise prevails in its internal conformation, and its voice is more like the neighing of a horse than the braying of an ass.

This animal is more unruly than the vicuña, and far exceeds it in swiftness; it inhabits the most inaccessible parts of the Andes, which is the reason of its being so difficult to be taken. It is the same animal which Captain Ward found at the Straits of Magellan, and, in my opinion, forms the link between the ruminating and single hoofed animals.

[To be continued.]

## STACKING STRAW.

Oats or wheat straw is deficient in the albumenoids, hence not a good feed for growing animals, and always a wasteful

feed if fed alone; if fed with oil meal the ration will give profitable results, and the carbo-hydrates of the straw are put to good use in keeping up the animal heat in cold weather. Properly fed, straw has sufficient feeding value to pay thrice for the cost of saving it; yet it is safe to say that one half the straw produced in this country is wasted outright. Even the manure formed from it is lost.

Straw may be so stacked that it will keep in good condition until it is fed out during the winter. It is the common opinion that the straw stack furnishes the hardest positions about the threshing; hence the men usually take the other positions, leaving the straw stack to be mismanaged by the boys. If you wish the straw properly stacked you must see first of all that capable men are put upon the stack, and you must insist upon their doing their work well. A very common fault is to start the stack too wide. It will always spread of itself, and become so wide that it must be drawn abruptly, and the water sinks into it. Another fault is not to keep the centre highest and trampled solid. Let one man be delegated to lay the outside, and each of the other men to stack and trample down a certain section of the interior, and not to stand in a hole and throw the straw idly about them. It requires close supervision and good work to make a straw stack. And when it is made, do not allow the top to be blown off for the sake of a few 'keepers,' or the cattle to waste half of it—being allowed to run to the stack. Put a fence close around the stack, and build mangers close to the fence. Then, during the winter, cut down the stack with a knife and fill the mangers. Put the chaff in a pen and roof it, or else have it evenly distributed through the stack. Do not allow it to distribute in a mass around and under the straw carriers to spoil.

The above is written for the benefit of those who have not mow room or barracks for the straw.—*The American Agriculturist*.

## THE ROYAL GIRLS OF ENGLAND.

All children like to hear stories of princes and princesses. No fairy tale would be complete without a prince or a princess for hero or heroine, and even the real life of a princess is sure to be of interest. They are not always a good example, but like other people they have their virtues.

The children of Queen Victoria were carefully and severely educated, fed on the simplest diet, made to take a great deal of exercise, and were not allowed into society until they were seventeen or eighteen years old.

Victoria, the eldest daughter, married at eighteen the Crown Prince of Germany. It is said that she hates Bismarck, and that when she becomes Empress his power will be ended. She was a grandmother at thirty-eight. She brought up her own daughter with the same industrious severity which marked her own youth.

The Princess Alice, the second daughter, was married at nineteen to Louis, Grand Duke of Hesse, and died in 1878. The story of her life is one which realises the old saying that 'Happiness is rarely found in palaces.' She was the prettiest of the Queen's daughters.

The third daughter, Helena, was not pretty, and was married by her mother's will rather than her own to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, a man much older than herself.

Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, was older than her sisters when she married, and was quite a favorite in London society. Her marriage to a subject, the Marquis of Lorne, has led to many an awkward position for the husband, as he cannot walk over the crimson carpet laid down for royalty, and so the husband and wife are reminded a dozen times a week of the difference in their rank.

Beatrice, the youngest and ninth child of the Queen, mar-

ried Prince Henry of Battenberg, a marriage said to be very disagreeable to the rest of the family. The Princess Beatrice is said to have led a hard life, secluded and full of work.

Companion, secretary, and nurse to the Queen, she has had but little pleasure or liberty. She encouraged industry in Ireland by being married in a dress of Irish poplin, and all her linen was purchased in Ireland. One of her titles is Princess of Great Britain and Ireland.

From this brief description of the daughters of Queen Victoria, we hope that whatever is lovely, amiable or noble in their character may be imitated—their faults avoided, and the best traits of their girlhood be held as examples, so that in whatever position of life our republican girls of America are called to, they may be the peers in all things excellent of either the daughters of the Bourbon or of the Guelph.

## KING SOLOMON AND THE BLACKSMITH.

The following old story, retold, contains a good moral, showing that the highest in rank and fortune are often dependent on the humblest in society for their position, or at least for the means of obtaining it.

And it came to pass when Solomon, the son of David, had finished the Temple of Jerusalem, that he called unto him the chief architects, the head artificers, and cunning workers in silver and gold, and in wood, and in ivory, and in stone—yes, all who had aided in rearing the Temple of the Lord, and he said unto them:

'Sit ye down at my table; I have prepared a feast for all my chief workers and cunning artificers. Stretch forth your hands therefore, and eat, and drink, and be merry. Is not the laborer worthy of his hire? Is not the skilful artificer deserving of honor? Muzzle not the ox that treadeth out the corn.'

And when Solomon and the chief workmen were seated, and the fatness of the land and the oil thereof were set upon the table, there came one who knocked loudly at the door, and forced himself even into the festal chamber. Then Solomon, the King, was wroth, and said:

'What manner of man art thou?'

And the man answered and said, 'When men wish to honor me, they call me Son of the Forge; but when they desire to mock me, they call me blacksmith; and seeing that the toil of working in sweat and fire covers me with smut, the latter name, O King, is not inapt, and in truth, thy servant desires no better.'

'But,' said Solomon, 'why came you thus rudely and unbidden to the feast, where none save the chief workmen of the Temple are invited?'

'Please ye, my lord, I came rudely,' replied the man, 'because thy servant obliged me to force my way; but I came not unbidden. Was it not proclaimed that the chief workmen of the Temple were to dine with the King of Israel?'

Then he who carved the cherubim said: 'This fellow is no sculptor.'

And he who inlaid the roof with pure gold said: 'Neither is he a workman in fine metals.'

And he who raised the walls said, 'He is not a cutter of stone.'

And he who made the roof cried out, 'He is not cunning in cedar wood; neither knoweth he the mystery of uniting pieces of strange timber together.'

Then said Solomon: 'What hast thou to say, Son of the Forge, why I should not order thee to be plucked by the beard, scourged with a scourge, and stoned to death with stone?'

And when the Son of the Forge heard this he was in no sort dismayed, but advancing to the table, snatched up and swallowed a cup of wine, and said:

'O King, live for ever! The chief men of the workers in wood, gold, and stone have said that I am not one of them, and they have said truly. I am their

superior; before they lived was I created. I am their master, and they are my servants.'

And he turned him round, and he said to the chief of the carvers in stone:

'Who made the tools with which you carve?'

And he said: 'The blacksmith.'

And he said to the chief of the masons: 'Who made the chisels with which the stones of the Temple were squared?'

And he said: 'The blacksmith.'

And he said to the chief of the workers in wood: 'Who made the tools with which you hewed the trees on Lebanon and formed them into the pillars and roof of the Temple?'

And he said: 'The blacksmith.'

Then he said to the artificer in gold and in ivory: 'Who made your instruments, by which you work beautiful things for my Lord, the King?'

And he said: 'The blacksmith.'

'Enough, enough, my good fellow,' said Solomon, 'thou hast proved that I invited thee, and thou art all men's father in art. Go wash the smut of the forge from thy face, and come and sit at my right hand. The chief of my workmen are but men—thou art more.'

## THE WAY OF THE WORLD.

Laugh, and the world laughs with you;

Weep, and you weep alone;

For this brave old earth must borrow its mirth,

It has troubles enough of its own.

Sing, and the hills will answer;

Sigh, it is lost on the air;

The echoes bound to a joyful sound,

But shrink from voicing care.

Rejoice, and men will seek you;

Grieve, and they turn and go;

They want full measure of all your pleasure,

But they do not want your woe.

Be glad and your friends are many;

Be sad and you lose them all;

There are none to decline your needful wine,

But alone you must drink life's gall.

Feast, and your halls are crowded;

Fast, and the world goes by;

Succeed and give, and it helps you live,

But no man can help you die.

There is room in the halls of pleasure

For a long and a lordly train;

But one by one will must all file on

Through the narrow aisles of pain.

## TRY

## THIS ON YOUR BEST GIRL.

Jane wanted to go the circus and John wanted to go to the theatre.

'We can go to the theatre any time,' she said, 'but the circus is here for only a week and we have not always the chance of going to it.'

'Well, as you like,' said John, 'but allow me to say this—I will not be responsible for the consequences.'

'What consequences?' asked Jane, in surprise.

'These consequences,' answered John, gravely: 'Suppose one of the lions should break out of his cage while we are there, it's all over with you—'

'All over with me!'

'Certainly. The lions ain't blind, are they?'

'N—no—but what has that to do with me?'

'Just this. If you look to me to be sweet enough to eat, how will you look to a raging, roaring, hungry lion? He will think you a delicious morsel, and you are gone.'

'But, John, there will be other girls there besides me.'

'I know it, but you will be the sweetest one there.'

'Very well, John, dear; I think we'd better go the theatre.'

## WIT AND HUMOUR.

Another elopement has sprung from church choir rehearsals. The ladies can't be too careful about chauts acquaintances.

This, from a Connecticut insurance agent's office door slate for brevity: Gone to bury my wife; will be back in thirty minutes.

Madagascar has a postage stamp so large that after a native has licked it and plastered it on a letter he feels as if he had licked a man.

Weeping widow: And such a good man, sir. Busy undertaker: No doubt, no doubt, but a little wide—a little wide for the average man.

'My dear,' he said, 'what is the difference between ingenious and ingenuous?' 'The difference between you and I, my love,' she replied.

Artemus Werd when asked by telegraph on behalf of an entertainment committee: What will you take for ten nights? replied: Brandy and water.

The St. Louis Chronicle pathetically remarks that a wife should be like roast lamb—tender, sweet, nicely dressed, plenty of fixing, but without sauce.

Gentleman, holding a revolver in his hand addresses a trembling burglar: What do you want? Burglar, taking in the situation: Time to get out.

A certain rich man says of his wealth: This is what I have often sighed for, even cried for, sometimes lied for, and nearly died for: what should I let it slide for?

A Nevada hunter spent three months looking for a grizzly bear, and the man's relatives have spent three months looking for him. They think he must have found the bear.

'That's what I call hush money' remarked the daddy, when he planted down the cash for a bottle of paregoric to take home for use in the infantile portion of his family.

A stranger fell from a train just as he was stepping upon it, and was badly hurt the other evening. But the worst of it is the wearer of the train is going to sue him for damages.

Minister: I am thinking of getting a new chime for the church; what would you recommend? Parishioner, who lives next door to the sacred edifice: A pair of dumb bells.

There is a town in Australia called Random. A resident of the place being absent from it, and being asked where he lived, said he 'lived at random.' He was taken up as a vagrant.

## AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFECTING NUMEROUS CLASS.

THE disease commences with a slight derangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it 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 set 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 fullness about the right side as if the liver was enlarging? Is there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly coloured, with a deposit after standing? Does food soon ferment after eating, accompanied by flatulency or a belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dreadful 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 latter agonizing disorder. The origin of this malady is indigestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipency. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will affect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite is 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.

November 4.	
Gold .....	123.00
Series A .....	9.50
Series E .....	82.00
Series F .....	74.80
Series G .....	81.00
Cedulas I .....	95.00
Series J .....	91.00
National Bank Shares .....	253.50
Banco Constructor .....	245

The wool market continues difficult. Buyers are operating with caution, and many lots of wool have gone into deposit. The rise in gold has had little effect owing to the fluctuation and consequent doubt and uncertainty. As yet there is no glut in the market.

Sheepskins are also dull, the highest prices being 33 cents. Cow hides are in great demand, and carry high prices.

Gold rose to 23.50 on Tuesday, and it would have reached a much higher figure had not the Provincial Bank come to the rescue and thrown over three millions of dollars on the market!

Up to Monday last 497,000 kilos of wool had come to market, and except some few lots the staple was derived from sheep in bad condition. The following prices are quoted: Lincoln wool, second class, \$4.50 to 5.50; do. inferior, \$3.50 to 4; mestiza, special, \$5 to 5.80; do. inferior, \$3 to 3.50; fine mixed, superior, \$5 to 5.80; do. good, \$4 to 4.50; middling \$3.50 to 4; inferior \$3 to 3.50; borrega, special, \$4.20 to 4.40; do. superior, \$4 to 4.20; middling and good \$3.50 to 4; inferior \$2.50 to 3; black wool \$4 m/n. All these prices are quoted at 10 kilos and not the arroba.

It appears that the principal part of the wool hitherto exported this season has been shipped to Belgium.

The speculation in gold last month was the largest ever experienced in Buenos Aires. The amount liquidated up to the 31st of October was \$7,350,000.

Competent persons who have seen the specimens of wool arrived say that the general quality this year will be very good.

The quantity of corn sown in Santa-Fé and Entre Ríos is much larger this year than last, and up to the present everything promises that the harvest in these provinces will be magnificent. There is no doubt that the same may be said of Buenos Aires. Chacras are opened all along the lines. In Campana, Baradero, and San Pedro there are numerous corn fields and vegetable plots in places which never before grew anything but grass and weeds.

It is proposed to form a new bank called the «Banco Comercial de España y Río de la Plata.» The capital is to be \$5,000,000 gold, divided into 50,000 shares to bearer of \$100 each. The period of its duration is fixed at 30 years and it is to have branches in the interior and abroad. In addition to banking business, it will establish a line of steamers between the River Plate and Spanish port; it will also export live stock in specially constructed steamers, and it will deal in lands and buildings. The profits are to be divided as follows: 6 per cent to the Directors; 1 per cent to charity; 3 per cent to a contingent fund; 8 per cent to a reserve fund, and 82 per cent to the shareholders.

The Platense Ship Company has entered into negotiation with the Lloyd Argentino for the purchase of all its vessels. The shareholders of the Lloyd Company have held a private meeting and seem disposed to accept the terms offered. There are in all 15 steamers belonging to the company, 8 sailing vessels of different dimensions, 5 flat boats, 2 pontoons, and the Riachuelo docks and workshops, for which the Platense Company have offered £250,000, £200,000 to be paid on making the purchase and £50,000 in shares of the Platense Company. If the sale be made, the Lloyd Company will preserve the Argentine flag and the same employees will continue to hold their respective places. La Platense also proposes to reduce the rates of fare and transport of cargo. The workshops of the Riachuelo would be considerably

increased and a new and mighty impetus would be given to the business of the company.

The wholesale price of beef has, the *Liverpool Journal of Commerce* states, not been so low for the last 30 years. Prime carcasses of American beef were disposed of at the Birkenhead Lairages on Oct. 1st at 4½d per lb. First-class store cattle were a drug at Chester fair, and could only be disposed of at a reduction of at least 50 per cent as compared with the prices realised two years since. It is therefore expected that very heavy losses will be sustained by the exporters of American live cattle and dressed beef. Strange to say while this is the case in England the price of meat in Buenos Aires and Rosario was never so dear as at present.

The Buenos Aires Custom House receipts during October were \$2,711,916.66 m/n, making since the 1st of January \$23,792,570.22. The late Dr. Alsina's quinta near the Chacarita, measuring six squares, has been sold for \$200,000 m/n to R. Villar. This property was put at auction in the year 1878 and knocked down to some Italians for \$170,000 m/n, when the business was annulled the purchasers thinking the price too high.

Messrs. Bullrich and Co. sold, last week, by order of the Courts, 66 squares of land in Barracas al Sud, belonging to the testamentaria of L. Ramirez, as follows: 10 squares at \$590 per square, buyer Panolet; 56 squares at \$361 per square, buyer Jackson.

Mrs. Cullen, of the partido Giles, sold her wool at the estancia at \$4.50 m/n per arroba. This is equivalent to \$109 m old money, and a very excellent price.

The property Calle Florida 237, belonging to the testamentaria of Miro, has been sold for \$47,500 m/n.

CORRALES DEL SUD	
PRECIOS:	
Novillos gordos 45 40	
1º aparte 28 26 20	
2º id 18	
Flaco para chancheria, 11 á 10.	
Terneros 12 10 y 8.	
Cueros de novillo, 5.50 á 5.	
Cueros de vaca 4.50 á 4.	
Id buey 6.50 á 6.	
Matanza de vacas 548.	
Id de terneros 51.	

Provincial roads and bridges	
LaCurmalan shares of \$1000 each	20 o/po Pm
Belgrano Tramway Shares	150 do
New Bolsa do	2500 do
Gas Primitivo do	195 o/po
Gas Argentino	98 o/po
Roads and Bridges (1884)	200 o/po
Catalinas's Wharf & Deposits	253.00
National Bank Shares	253.00
Lloyd Argentino do	50 gold
Italian and River Plate Bank	229
Central Railway	205
Banco Constructor de la Plata	1160
Banco del Comercio	1001
Treasury Bills	41
National Bonds (1882)	70
Do (1883)	100
Do (1876)	88
Municipal Bonds	70
Foreign Debt, gold	94
Riachuelo Port Works	92
Southern Railway Works	Nominal
Northern do	50 do
Campana do	50 do
Propiedad Hygiene	50 do
City of B. A. Tramway	50 do
Barracas Road	147 (90 o/po paid)
National Bank Certificates	147 (90 o/po paid)

THE PLAZAS.	
ONCE.	
Wool.	Per 10 kilos
Superior .....	4.45 m/n
Good .....	3.20
Borrega .....	3.70
Regular .....	—
Bellies .....	1.80 2

Hides.	
Good camp .....	7 m/n.
Middling .....	6.80
Horse Hides .....	170
Cow Hides .....	4.40
Horse Hair .....	5.40
Nonatos .....	3.25
Calfskins .....	3.60

Sheepskins	
Matadero .....	per kilo 2.70 m/n.
Pelados por doz .....	22 ris.
Corderitos reg .....	0.75 0.80

Wheat.	
Coast .....	6.00 m/n
Salado .....	5.50
Barley .....	—

Maize	
White, shelled .....	40 kilos 2.30 m/n
Yellow, in grain .....	2.25
Flour .....	4.18

CONSTITUCION.	
Wool.	Per 10 kilos
Superior .....	4.60 m/n
Good .....	3.60
Bellies .....	2.00
Borrega .....	—

Hides	
Good camp .....	—
Sheepskins superior .....	390 m/n.
Matadero .....	—
Corderitos .....	0.75 m/n
Hair .....	6.10
Horse Hides .....	1.90
Cow Hides .....	4.35
Maize, white shelled .....	—

## MARRIAGE.

On Oct. 25th, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Father McNeave, Irish Chaplain, Mr. James J. Lawler, Zapola, to Miss Mary Anne E. Dillon, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Dillon, Las Saladas, Navarro.



## DEATHS.

Oct. 16th, at Rojas, Peter Challoner, fourth son of the late John Browne, of Liverpool, aged 38 years. R.I.P.

On Oct. 22nd, in San Pedro, of congestion of the brain, James Bent, aged 60 years; native of the County Wexford, Ireland. R.I.P.

On Oct. 31st, at the British Hospital, John Coleman, aged 54 years; native of County Westmeath, Ireland. R.I.P.

On Nov. 3rd, at Mercedes, Mr. Miguel Tyrrell, sr. R.I.P.



## REQUIEM MASS.

There will be a FUNERAL MASS on the 18th November, at 10 a.m. sharp, at San Nicolas de los Arroyos, for the repose of the soul of the late Mrs. Mackey, senior, of Pavon. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

SE PRECISA, una niña que habla ingles y español, para un matrimonio CORDOVA 375 (altos) o23n7

## 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

## Adolfo BULLRICH Y CA.

## RESUMEN DE REMATES A EFECTUARSE

NOVIEMBRE	
7-5 lotes de terreno espina a la calles Rodriguez Peña y Juncal, sin base, a las 3.	
8-Muebles, General Lavalle 137.	
10-Propiedad Cuyo 681 y 683; base \$25,000 m/n, a las 4.	
9-Casa Ayacucho 622, base ps 5000 m/n, a las 4.	
14-De una esquina Belgrano 552 y 556.	

## 78-ALSINA-78

## REMATE POR ANGEL AGUILAR

## EN EL PARTIDO DEL SALADILLO

DE 683 CUADRAS CUADRADAS DE CAMPO con poblaciones muy buenas. 2 puestos montes. 2 quintas, alambradas con mandubay, 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 órden de Señor Don Felipe O'Reilly, 683 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 «Rogue Perez» de esta sale una galera, los Mares 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

## Familia que no consuma HESPERIDINA

debe consultar con aquella que siempre tiene a mano UNA BOTELLA de este sano tónico-lícor, y se convencerá de que ES UNA NECESIDAD CASERA 21 años de éxito lo prueba.

M. S. BAGLEY y Ca.

## REMATE POR SANCHEZ Y MORENO

En la antigua casa Baltar y Quesada 51 - SAN MARTIN - 51

## GRAN REMATE 52 LEGUAS

DE MAGNIFICOS CAMPOS EN LA PROVINCIA DE CÓRDOBA

A propósito para fundar grandes establecimientos ganaderos, tierras inmejorables para la agricultura, linderos a la provincia de SANTA FE; con líneas férreas que lo cruzarán y con otros a poca distancia; campos de gran porvenir; con plazas convenientes para el pago; venta por división de condominio

BASE DE VENTA PESOS 3,300 M/N. por legua

EN NUESTRA CASA 51 - SAN MARTIN - 51

JUEVES 18 NOVIEMBRE a las 2 p.m. en punto

Venderemos a plazos y por división de condominio las 52 leguas de riquísimos campos ubicados en la provincia de Córdoba en los departamentos de Río Seco y Tulumba, linderos a la provincia de Santa Fé, cuya situación y detalle es como sigue:

Suerte núm. 4 serie A del departamento de Río Seco, de cuatro leguas cuadradas.

Suerte núm. 24 serie A departamento de Río Seco, compuesto de 4 leguas cuadradas.

Suerte núm. 34 de la misma serie y departamento, de 3 leguas y 736 cuadradas.

Suerte núm. 21 serie A del departamento de Río Seco, compuesto de 4 leguas cuadradas.

Suerte núm. 22 de la misma serie y departamento con una superficie de 4 leguas cuadradas.

Suerte núm. 25 de la misma serie y departamento con una superficie de 4 leguas cuadradas.

Suerte núm. 1 serie A departamento de Tulumba, con una superficie de 3 leguas y 706 cuadradas.

Suerte núm. 2 serie A departamento de Tulumba, de 3 leguas y 706 cuadradas.

Suerte núm. 8 serie A del mismo departamento, compuesta de 3 leguas y 324 cuadradas.

Suerte núm. 10 serie A del mismo departamento, compuesta de 4 leguas cuadradas.

Suerte núm. 11 de la misma serie y departamento, compuesta de 3 leguas y 1200 cuadradas.

Suerte núm. 7 serie B del mismo departamento, con una superficie de 4 leguas cuadradas.

Suerte núm. 15 serie A departamento de Tulumba, compuesta de 1 legua y 1423 cuadradas.

Suerte núm. 16 de la misma serie y departamento, de 2 leguas y 169 cuadradas

Las condiciones de pago son las siguientes:

Tercera parte al contado, otra tercera a seis meses y la última a un año sin interés.

La venta la efectuaremos por suertes, que las constituyen cada una de las fracciones indicadas en la detalle que está mas arriba.

Prevenimos que las tierras que ofrecemos, son de primera clase y que las condiciones de pago son inmejorables, que permito a los compradores afectarlas en el Banco Hipotecario Nacional para poder con los recursos de este, trabajar ya sea en la agricultura ó en la ganadería.

Es sabido por otro parte que el valor de las tierras en la provincia de Córdoba, aumenta rápidamente con la fundación de las nuevas líneas férreas, pues ademas de los ferro carriles ya sancionados (el Sunchales) de cuya cabecera está en esta Capital, veniran otras obras de gran importancia que harán centuplicar el valor de estas tierras.

Las personas de poco capital que se interesen en adquirir propiedades de porvenir rápido y seguro, deben tener muy presente el que les espera a estas cuya bondad esta fuera de duda, ridiendo a los interesados, para mayor garantía de lo que decimos, mandan inspeccionarlas.

Por planos y otros datos a nuestra casa, San Martin 51.

o25n18

## NOTICE.

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

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

As by so doing they will hear something to their advantage. Testimonials already received suffice to show that Mr. McNeave's remedy (to the study of which he has devoted a life time) is the only sure and safe cure known. Excellent testimonials received from Miguel Duggan, Leonardo Pereyra, Emilio Duggan, and several others. o1n1t

## SCHEINER'S ENGLISH GROCERY STORE

FORMERLY MOORES CORNER PIEDAD & RECONQUISTA

THE OLDEST AND BEST SUPPLIED STORE IN BUENOS AIRES.

ALWAYS A LARGE STOCK OF SPECIAL GOOD TEAS

READ THIS VERY IMPORTANT BY RECEIVING VERY NEARLY ALL MY GOODS DIRECTLY FROM EUROPE

COMPETITION IMPOSSIBLE! A SPLENDID STOCK FOR CHRISTMAS

SCHEINER'S ENGLISH GROCERY

45, 47, 81, 85 RECONQUISTA (Corner of Piedad) SUCURSAL

387 - PIEDAD - 389 o27pm

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387 - PIEDAD - 389 o27pm

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## CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR 1886 1887

Preliminary Notice

We have pleasure in announcing that our

## ANNUAL EXHIBITION

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

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

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

## LIBRERIA EUROPEA

L. JACOBSEN & CO.

242 Calle Florida 244

n2 tf

## ANGLO-AMERICAN

AN ESTABLISHMENT MUCH NEEDED IN BUENOS AIRES

## A GENUINE GROCERY STORE

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

## LOCKHART &amp; NANNERY 55-ARTES-55

B. Aires, Oct. 1886. Lockhart and Nannery have opened a new Grocery and General Store replete with all the latest importations. Lockhart and Nannery have the honor to request that you will kindly favor them with a visit to inspect their unrivalled assortment of Teas, Coffees, Chocolates, Sugars, Sauces, Ports and Sherries, and Claret wines, and an immense variety of other articles.

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

## 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 DINNEN

9-1f

## NOTICE

Families from the camp will find comfortable accommodation during their stay in town at

MRS. SHIELDS'S

15 - VENEZUELA 15

o20n20