

# THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

VOLUME XII, No. 44.

BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1886.

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**VENADO TUERTO.**

November, 8, 1886.  
To the Editor of the *Southern  
Cross*.

DEAR SIR,  
I am quite aware that you have  
every reason to be annoyed with  
me for not having performed  
what I had promised, and writ-  
ten long ago to the *Southern  
Cross* detailing my early impres-  
sions of this part of the coun-  
try.

My excuse is that many un-  
foreseen impediments have arisen,  
and several good reasons  
have occurred, the accumulation  
of which hindered me from the  
performance of my promise. In  
the first place: What stimulus is  
there to the imagination of a  
writer in this howling desert of  
open, wide-spread, monotonous  
camp? As well, and as true, as  
that which an African traveller  
might feel in the lonely desert of  
the Sahara. It is true that he is  
surrounded by arid sand; but  
we are surrounded by 'pasto  
puno,' and for a greater part of  
the year the color cannot be  
very dissimilar. Oh, for the pur-  
ling brooks, the smiling fields,  
and the bosky dells of our native  
land to variegate the landscape.  
The smallest bit would do to re-

concile us. However, we cannot  
expect everything, and if we want  
landscape, why, we must only  
create it, and the men of the  
Venado Tuerto, who have already  
performed so much, are quite  
capable of making a great varia-  
tion in that respect.

Yet there are some points of  
interest on which something  
might have been written. From  
the foregoing it is easy to imagine  
the general appearance of our  
camps. A wide spreading rolling  
prairie, for months back mon-  
otonous in colour and in texture.  
Mind, I only write of the  
superficial appearance, for should  
anyone examine more closely the  
germs of valuable grasses will be  
found in most parts, growing  
luxuriantly in their season under  
the shelter of the cloak of the  
tall, outside, coarse pasturage.  
But what a scene does it present  
for most months of the year in  
the late evenings and during the  
night! In appearance it has fre-  
quently recalled to my memory  
the magnificence of the now ex-  
tinguished volcano, Kilauea in Hawaii,  
so graphically described by Mark  
Twain. Immense fires at every  
point of compass, sometimes ex-  
tending over many leagues of  
ground, and varying in color and  
intensity according to the ma-  
terial on which it fed, could not  
but fill one with admiration and  
awe. It is not to be supposed  
that these fires are intentional.  
On the contrary, it is a foregone  
conclusion among all campmen  
here, that the burning of camp  
during the autumn and winter  
months can be nothing but injuri-  
ous. But if it be taken into con-  
sideration, the great height to  
which 'pasto puno' attains during  
those months, its dry and in-  
flammatory condition, something  
similar to tinder—and, indeed, it  
might serve the same purpose—  
the smoking proclivities of na-  
tives and foreigners and their  
carelessness in throwing away  
matches and cigar stumps, put-  
ting aside all malicious inten-  
tions, it is not astonishing that  
fires here should be so preva-  
lent.

The question as to the benefit  
or evil to be derived from the in-  
tentional and intelligent burning  
of camp is still a moot point  
among estancieros, and opinions  
are much divided. I find that  
sheepfarmers are almost uni-  
versally in favor of the practise  
at a proper season, as are cattle  
farmers as decidedly against it.  
Probably both are right from  
their own points of view, though  
practically the question is very  
much taken out of their hands  
by their camps being burned  
'volens, volens,' with or without  
their will.

Sheepfarmers argue, that by  
burning their camp, say in the  
month of February in time for  
the autumnal rains, they provide  
tender provender for their flocks  
during the winter months; in  
fact, should they not do so, the  
long, coarse, wire grass of the  
pampa, wilted and sapless, would  
not be of the least benefit to  
them. Besides, in process of  
time, by continuous and intelli-  
gent burning, the pasture will  
end in becoming refined.

The cattle farmers, on the other  
hand, make out a strong case.  
They declare that the best way to  
refine camp, such as this, is the  
intelligent stocking of it with  
cattle, but no burning. Cattle on  
unburnt camps can be kept in fair  
condition, except under unusual  
circumstances—such, for ex-  
ample, as the late snowstorm when  
cattle on refined, and unrefined  
lands, were equally sufferers.  
Cattle will naturally eat the ten-  
derest and sweetest grasses as  
long as they can find them, but  
failing these, they will fall back  
on the coarser and manage to live.  
In the meanwhile, by their

dropping, as they propagate the  
seeds of coarse and fine  
pasture alike. By burning  
camp the root grasses main-  
tain their ground, and even  
grow with increased luxu-  
riance on account of the manuring they  
receive from the ashes, while the  
tender grasses are destroyed from  
the face of the earth, and they  
have no chance of being repro-  
duced as their seed is burned into  
ashes. Again, it is useless for  
anyone, intentionally, to burn his  
camp, as it is pretty sure to be  
burnt for him.

Venado Tuerto seems to be be-  
coming a place of note, in con-  
sequence of numerous lines of  
railway which are being pro-  
jected, and of which it seems to  
be the central point of intersec-  
tion. Yet, hitherto it does not  
seem to have become proud or  
elated. It still maintains its  
calm tranquility. A couple of  
months ago it was overtaken by  
a small hurricane of fiery en-  
gineers of the Gallic persuasion,  
which, after raising a slight dust,  
disappeared without leaving a  
vestige. Later still, the ponder-  
ous tread of the British lion, by  
its representative engineers tried  
to make it shake off its insen-  
sibility; but to no purpose,—the  
attempt was in vain.

The night of the installation of  
the new President an individual  
went round the plaza, followed  
by three boys, and let off a bunch  
of Chinese crackers. The exhi-  
bition was superb; who after  
that would not be a Republican?  
I am afraid to say how many  
square leagues of land (not  
many, I believe, under 200)  
are within the jurisdiction of  
this partido, nor how many fami-  
lies, yet for our own protection  
we have one warrior paid by  
Government, and I believe our  
respected Juez, Don Alejandro  
Estrugamon, pays for another  
out of his own pocket. Yet dur-  
ing my residence here we have  
not had a single crime, except  
some of the most venial descrip-  
tion.

Cattle are in fair condition,  
sheep as a rule have passed the  
winter successfully, and late  
lambs cannot be surpassed in  
any part of the Republic. Many  
died in midwinter, and what re-  
mained do not give a high per-  
centage, but in condition they  
are very good. Think of that,  
ye inside farmers, who with only  
half your capital remaining are  
paying from  $\frac{1}{2}$  15,000 to 20,000 a  
year, and compare your rent with  
that of the farmers here, who,  
for the most part, pay—NOTHING!

I am, dear sir,  
Yours faithfully,  
Curiosus.

P.S.—Shearing, as much as  
there is of it, is in full operation,  
the wool is good in staple and  
light, but not so clean as it  
should be; the late hurricane  
(by-the-bye, the strongest I have  
experienced for many years) has  
a great share in the blame for  
that result. Peons are extremely  
scarce; in fact, during no season  
of the year need a willing man  
be without work. More of this  
anon.

LETTER  
FROM FATHER MCNERNEY.

Mercedes,  
November 9, 1886.  
To the Editor of the *Southern  
Cross*.

DEAR SIR,  
You will oblige me by men-  
tioning in your valuable paper  
that, as I have to return to see  
Mr. Patrick Ward at the end of  
this week, I am forced to defer  
my visit to Lobos, but hope to be  
in that town on Friday, the 19th  
inst.

Unfortunately I delayed my  
visit to Mr. Ward's too long, as

after seven weeks' suffering  
from a supposed sprain I found  
that the shin bone had been frac-  
tured, and a portion of the bone  
working on the ankle joint, I  
had a clue to the pain I experi-  
enced in walking, and to the  
continued swelling about the  
ankle.

In the skilful hands of Mr.  
Ward the fractured bone shot  
into its place with a sharp click,  
and a small bandage applied to  
the injured part with marvellous  
dexterity and quickness gave me  
at once the support of a crutch.

As I left the house of my coun-  
trymen, relieved and grateful, I  
bethought me of the 'Jack of all  
trades,' and the words of Cardi-  
nal Newman recurred to my  
memory with an intensity of  
meaning: 'It is easier to excel  
in one thing than in two.'

I am, dear sir,  
Yours very truly,  
John Mc Nerney.

NOTES FROM IRELAND.

Dublin, Oct. 9.  
It costs less to become a mem-  
ber of Parliament in Ireland than  
elsewhere. From a statement of  
electoral expenses just issued we  
learn that the candidate returned  
at the lowest cost per vote of any  
in the United Kingdom was Mr.  
Parnell, whose average was 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.  
Next in order came Dr. Commins  
of South Roscommon, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d; Mr.  
John Redmond of North Wex-  
ford, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d; and Mr. James J.  
O'Kelly of North Roscommon,  
7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. The averages in England  
are vastly higher, ranging at  
5s 4d for counties and 3s 3d for  
boroughs. In some instances the  
figures ran up to 6s 1d per vote.

Mr. Wm. Shaw, ex-leader of  
the 'nominal Home Rulers,'  
figured in the Bankruptcy Court  
the other day as a rather remark-  
able debtor. His liabilities to  
the defunct Munster Bank were  
stated to amount to the enor-  
mous sum of £88,997, and his  
assets to £200—out of which a  
dividend of about  $\frac{1}{4}$ d in the £ on  
the former sum would be avail-  
able. This is a startling denoue-  
ment of his career, and a curious  
commentary on the mighty fi-  
nancial and other abilities with  
which Mr. Shaw was credited  
when he led the 'nominal'  
gang. What a curiosity the per-  
son would be now who would  
hold the opinion that Mr. Par-  
nell was too 'precipitate' in oust-  
ing the genius of common sense  
from the leadership of the Irish  
party. Yet on the division for  
the post of chairman to the party  
after the general election of 1880  
Mr. Parnell only defeated Shaw  
by 3 votes. It makes one trem-  
ble to think what the consequen-  
ces might have been had the fateful  
ballot resulted otherwise.—  
Nation.

Lord Clanricarde has had his  
whistle, and he will have to pay  
for the article pretty smartly. It  
is stated that out of the total of  
something like £10,000 which the  
late proceedings in and around  
Woodford cost, about £6000 is  
the proportion which the most  
noble bloodsucker will have to  
pay as his share. In rigid just-  
ice he ought to be compelled to  
pay every penny. But, however,  
the cost of the balance is to be  
met, it is a glorious satisfaction  
to know that not a penny of rent  
did the exterminator get as a  
result of the wicked and wanton  
campaign. A few more  
stands like that made by the  
plucky men and women of  
Woodford, and the landlord  
game is, like that of 'Home's  
Moabitish daughters,' accord-  
ing to Mr. Luby of Lakeview,  
'up.' Government may do a  
good many things for the land-  
lords' sakes, but few Govern-  
ments could long face Parlia-

ment with demands for thous-  
ands upon thousands of pounds  
to meet the expenses of expedi-  
tions wherein the financial re-  
sults are nil.—United Ireland.

Mr. Gladstone, addressing the  
deputation which waited on  
him to present the freedom of  
Cork, Limerick, Waterford and  
Cinnel, and an address from the  
women of Ireland, denied that  
the proposal contained in the  
Home Rule Bill involved renun-  
ciation of principles in regard to  
Irish land embodied in previous  
legislative enactments. It had  
been due to those enactments  
that the whole character of the  
Irish controversy had been altered.  
Referring to his increasing  
years, Mr. Gladstone said it was  
his hope of conducting in some  
small measure to the settlement  
of this question which kept him  
where he was. He was there to  
remain simply or withdraw for  
the good of this question. He  
maintained that the interest of  
England was as much involved in  
granting Home Rule to Ireland  
as was that of the sister isle her-  
self. On the lowest ground of  
economy it was necessary, but  
beyond this the character of Eng-  
land required it, and however  
disagreeable it might be to many  
Englishmen to have the question  
opened up, in order that England  
might know, and finally be con-  
vinced, that there was a stain  
upon her character in respect to  
her relations with Ireland which  
must be removed. He contro-  
verted the statement that the  
proposals contained in the Home  
Rule Bill amounted to separation.  
He reserved his judgment upon  
the measures to be brought for-  
ward by the Conservative Govern-  
ment, and also from the wonder-  
ful encyclopedia of promises  
which appeared to have been  
delivered by a gentleman whom  
they knew much better by his  
promises than by his perform-  
ances.

The Commission of Inquiry in-  
to the Belfast riots resumed its  
sittings. Town Inspector Carr,  
Constabulary, attributed the be-  
ginning of the riots to a trump-  
ery dispute between a Protestant  
and a Catholic laborer at the  
Mayor's Shipbuilding Yard, fol-  
lowed by an unprovoked attack  
by shipwrights as a body on the  
dock navvies. The shipbuilders  
were mostly Protestants, and  
they not only attacked the Catho-  
lics but the police who sought  
only to keep the peace. Mr.  
Cullen, Assistant Inspector-Gen-  
eral, stated that up to a certain  
stage the Catholics behaved with  
great moderation. The Orange-  
men, on the contrary, resented  
the interference by the police in  
their attacks on the Catholics. It  
was a popular error to suppose  
the majority of extra police  
drafted into the town were main-  
ly south and west of Ireland men.  
They were mostly northern men,  
and the majority were Protes-  
tants. The inquiry was again ad-  
journed.

Mr. Parnell has made arrange-  
ments to spend the winter in the  
south of France. His mother and  
sister will accompany him, and  
they will set out in a week or ten  
days, spending some time in  
Paris on their way. They will  
not return until the opening of  
Parliament, and if there is time  
they will probably visit Italy and  
Rome.

TELEGRAMS.  
London, Nov. 7.  
The Board of Trade returns  
show that in October the imports  
diminished by £620,000 and the  
imports and exports together by  
£450,000 as compared with 1885.  
It is said in Russian circles  
that movements similar to that  
of Borgas have taken place in  
other towns in Roumelia.

Genoa, Nov. 7.  
The steamers leaving since the  
6th will carry unclean bills of  
health; the existence of cholera  
in this locality has been proved  
officially.

Rio Janeiro, Nov. 9.  
The ports of the empire are  
rigorously closed against vessels  
from the River Plate.

Rosario, Nov. 8.  
24 new cases of cholera and 6  
deaths occurred on the 7th. To-  
day there have been 16 cases and  
2 or 3 deaths.

The guards were on duty dur-  
ing the Lord Mayor's procession.  
Barricades were raised to guard  
all the public buildings in course  
of construction. At the West  
End the shops also were protect-  
ed by barricades.

When the procession was  
passing through Trafalgar-sq.  
an enormous crowd rushed into  
the square and established itself  
around Nelson's monument. Sev-  
eral men clambered up on the  
pedestal and waved red flags.  
Some known Socialist leaders  
succeeded in forming groups  
around them. The police did not  
interfere with the mob, which  
was ripe for mischief, but pre-  
vented it from leaving the square.  
Paris, Nov. 9.

La Republique Francaise says  
that out of regard for the rela-  
tions between France and Eng-  
land, Mr. Waddington, the French  
Ambassador in England, has ex-  
pressed his opinion to Lord Sal-  
isbury that England ought to  
take the initiative in fixing a  
date for the evacuation of Egypt.

M. de Freycinet had previously  
sounded the European Govern-  
ments as their opinions on this  
proposition. In due course Tur-  
key and Russia replied by cordi-  
ally approving it, Germany and  
Austria did not reply, and Italy  
expressed her disapproval of the  
French policy.

Berlin, Nov. 6.  
It is reported that Prince Bis-  
marck has declared that Russia  
will not endeavor to occupy Bul-  
garia, and that there is no dan-  
ger of war because both the Czar  
and the Emperor of Austria are  
desirous of making a pacific ar-  
rangement.

Sofia, Nov. 8.  
M. Guesckoff, the Minister of  
Finance, has resigned.  
General Kaulbars has caused a  
circular to be distributed in  
which the Czar thanks those  
Bulgarians who had expressed  
their wish to follow the Czar's ad-  
vice.

Prince Ferdinand of Hohenzol-  
lern has been declared successor  
of the King of Roumania.

Borgas, Nov. 8.  
The revolt has been suppress-  
ed, the rebels fled on the ap-  
proach of the local troops. The  
authority of the Government has  
been restored.

The state of siege has been  
proclaimed all over Bulgaria.

Tirnova, Nov. 6.  
On Wednesday the Russian  
captain Nabokoff, one of the  
leaders of the recent revolution,  
attacked the prefecture of Bor-  
gas at the head of a band of Mon-  
tenegrins, captured the prefect  
and other officers and proclaimed  
the Russian protectorate. The  
Government has sent troops to  
suppress the movement. An offi-  
cer who escaped says that the  
people will aid the troops. Na-  
bokoff's band started from the  
Russian Consulate, five of Zan-  
koff's friends were amongst them.

There is a Russian man-of-war  
at Borgas.

An amnesty has been granted  
to the regiments which aided in  
the deposition of Prince Alexan-  
der. General Kaulbars only asked  
for the release of the officers.

Several deputies have tele-  
graphed to Mr. Gladstone asking  
him to interpose with the Czar in  
favor of Bulgaria.

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PROVINCE OF SANTA FE.  
ROSARIO.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,  
SANTA-FE.

The most exciting news of the week is from Rosario, where a genuine cholera scare is in full blast, the consequences of which may be of the most serious nature. It began on Friday last, when there were about a dozen suspicious, including five fatal cases of illness, in which the victims died in a few hours with symptoms, at all events, very similar to those of cholera. It was subsequently ascertained, however, that these had tarried long at the ice-cream saloon the night previous and that all had acted imprudently in some way or other. I regret to say that one of those who died was an Englishman, Mr. Williams, a native of Liverpool and the father of a large family. He was employed at the Gas Works and had been over-fatigued and suffering greatly from the excessive heat for several days previous to his sudden death.

The Municipality has taken all kinds of precautions to guard against the spread of the disease, and I have no doubt but much good will be done in this way. The evil, however, seems to be in the air, and it should be the occasion of no surprise if we have a few cases here and there, during the whole summer. You will remember that I wrote to you a few weeks ago of the thousands of dead cattle that strewed the camp all over this province after the late snow storm. Very well, these carcasses, in a state of putrefaction, make travelling outside of the city anything but delightful, and there can be no doubt about their having poisoned the air, and been instrumental in occasioning the sudden deaths we have to lament. The rain on Saturday, which lasted all day, effectually giving the lie to the first line of the Spanish proverb:

No hay Sabado sin sol,  
Ni niña sin amor,  
Ni vieja sin dolor

did wonders in clearing the atmosphere, and on Sunday we were constrained to give our winter underclothing another airing.

The Santa-Fé Legislature has prohibited lotteries throughout this province, and the sale of tickets belonging to other lotteries. It is hard to say how long this moral fit will last, but I suppose it will be over by New Year's Day, and that lotteries will be resumed as they are in other places where their abolition does not spring from any source deeper than mere sentimentality. Were licensed immorality of every description done away with it might be possible to believe in the genuineness of the professions that accompany such laudable deeds, but when gambling of any kind, together with much that is worse than gambling, is allowed for a consideration, it is hard, if not absolutely impossible to account satisfactorily for the abolition of lotteries. The following statement of the wheat, &c., planted at the colonies of this province,

this year, will doubtless be of interest to your numerous readers in the country:

At Pilar there have been planted 225 concessions of wheat and 75 of linseed, and 100 squares of alfalfa. The seed used for these plantations included 2200 fanegas of wheat and 480 of linseed. At Franck 75 concessions of wheat, 40 of linseed, and 5 of alfalfa have been planted. At Lehmann, 160 of wheat, 32 of linseed, and 2 of alfalfa. At Equisquiza 34 concessions (of 9 fanegas per concession) of wheat, 10 of linseed, and 1 of alfalfa. At Ataliva 100 concessions of wheat, 11 of linseed, and 3 of alfalfa have been planted. I have great pleasure in telling you that the wheat fields are all in the most flourishing condition, and that the grain will be heavier, of better quality, and far more abundant than it was last year.

Dr. Zavalla is now, I am happy to say, very much better, and able to drive out occasionally.

Two new banks are projected at Rosario. One will be a building bank modelled after that most prosperous institution the 'Banco Constructor' of La Plata, and the other will be styled the 'Banco Comercial del Rosario.' If properly managed, as I have reason to believe they will be, these institutions will tend to fill long felt wants in this city; and they will save merchants from suffering, as they are doing, through the over prudence of the State Banks.

I told you in my last of the arrest and committal for trial of the notorious Colonel Oroño, and expressed the hope that for once justice would be done in such a case. Alas for frail humanity! The Colonel's influence has proved too much for the Court after all, and though not one of the series of heinous charges preferred against him has been refuted, he has been liberated on a nominal bail and given the town of Cordoba as a prison. Here, at all events, we have an instance in which

Stone walls do not a prison make, and it is now too much to suppose that they ever will do so as far as the Colonel is concerned.

CORDOBA.

Not a little alarm prevails here in consequence of the cholera scare at Rosario. The Municipality and Board of Health are actively engaged in the adoption of precautionary measures.

Dr. Brackenbush, a learned member of the Academy of Natural Sciences in this city, has started for the mining districts of La Huerta and Marayes, in the province of San Juan. Great things for the enrichment of local geology and geography are expected to result from his journey, which is altogether one of study, undertaken and to be carried out in the cause of those sciences of which the learned doctor is the devoted servant.

This city is rapidly being transformed from being but little more than a snug and peaceable religious retreat, like the great convents of Iona and Armoric, of which Count Montalembert writes so eloquently in his 'Monks of the West,' into a great centre of activity and commerce. Certainly, like all progress and civilisation which teach the aborigines to drink whisky and play poker as well as to sing psalms and wear gloves, the iron horse will bring to Cordoba much that is deplorable and that might well have been dispensed with; but there can, on the other hand, be no question as to the benefits that it will bring also. These are already rapidly becoming apparent in the increase of business, the enhanced value of real estate, the establishment of new colonies and of industries that are destined to contribute powerfully to the increased wealth and felicity of the people.

It rained heavily here on the 5th, and it is generally believed to have done likewise throughout the province.

SAN JUAN.

A dastardly crime was attempted on the evening of the 4th inst. in the Plaza 25 de Mayo. Don M. A. Maurin was engaged writing in his office on the second floor of Sr. Cortinez's house there, when

he was startled by the sharp crack of a rifle, and a Remington ball flew past his head and found its billet in the back of his desk, which it shivered to smithereens. Considering that the affair took place at 3 in the morning, and that the shot was evidently fired through the garden rails, from which Sr. Maurin and almost everything in his office could be clearly seen, it is presumed that whoever fired it must have done so with the intention of killing Mr. Maurin. The police arrived shortly afterwards, but did not succeed in discovering anything.

Sr. Millani has arrived from Buenos Aires with the object of visiting the coal mines of Hualcamayo, that are supposed to contain very valuable deposits. Great things are expected to result from the working of these mines, and Sr. Millani's report concerning them is looked forward to with the keenest interest. It appears very certain that the mineral wealth of this province is not half known yet, and there is scarcely any limit as to what may be anticipated as the result of the various scientific explorations that are being undertaken with the view of making them more generally known.

I am, dear sir,  
Yours very truly,  
Pacificus.

### HOW IRELAND CONSUMED HER OWN BEEF AND MUTTON BEFORE THE UNION.

As those who would deny to Irishmen the right of self-government are in the habit of quoting the increase in the cattle export as a proof of Irish prosperity, we should ever bear in mind that to export food from a starving people is to deprive them of sustenance and to intensify their poverty. The exportation of food is an indication of a country's prosperity only where the food exported is the surplus not required by the native population for their support. This is how the argument to be drawn from the exportation of cattle was treated in a document read by O'Connell at his trial:

'The defenders of the Union ordinarily lay much stress on the increased export of cattle, sheep, and provisions since that measure. This export, however, is from a starving people; and being so, the argument as to its great value to Ireland is not one to waste much time in considering. A curious fact has come out with reference to this subject. A return appeared in all the Dublin papers last November, of the number of sheep and horned cattle at the great fair of Ballinasloe, every year from 1799 to 1842. The following extract from it we put in the same table, with figures, from a Parliamentary return of 1843, and the Irish Railway Report, showing the export of the articles mentioned in two of the years included. We have no return of the export last year:

	Sheep	Export of do.	Horned cattle	Export of do.
1799:	77,900	800	9,900	14,000
1835:	26,400	125,000	8,500	98,000
1842:	76,800		14,300	

'The question naturally arises—what became of the 77,000 surplus sheep in the first year as well as the sheep at other fairs? They were eaten at home.

'As oxen 14,000 went away in 1799, and 98,030 in 1825; yet if we test the product of all Ireland in the former year, by the most sufficient criterion of the amount at Ballinasloe fair, we shall find that Ireland then had more for sale than in 1835, and consumed the greater part of the surplus over her export—exporting the remainder in the more valuable form of provisions.

'The Parliamentary documents quoted before enable us to show what the export of provisions was in the year 1792, and in 1835:

Year	Export of Cattle	Beef & Pork
1799	14,000	4,000
1835	98,000	76,000

'There has been since the Union a decrease of the more valuable export, viz., provisions, valuable because of the labor employed at home in their manufacture; and an increase of the less valuable, viz., the live animals—less valuable to a country as an article of export by reason of the small quantity of employment which is given in the preparing of it.

'As the diminution of the number of barrels of beef and pork will not by any means account for the great increase of the live export, while the whole number of cattle produced in Ireland in 1835 was, at any rate, not greater than in 1792, it follows that much of the excess of live export in 1835 must have been by deduction from the number previously consumed at home, and therefore that the home consumption in the latter year was considerably less than in the year before the Union, notwithstanding the cent per cent increase of population.

### THE JESUITS AND THE POPE.

FROM THE  
ROMAN CORRESPONDENT OF THE  
Boston Pilot.

Rome, Sept. 5.

Since the fatal night of July 21 1773, when Pope Clement XIV. rose from his bed and by moonlight, on the window-sill of his room, with the greatest repugnance and with a trembling hand affixed his signature to the Brief: *Dominus ac Redemptor noster Rea pacificus*, suppressing the Order and the very name of the Society of Jesus until July 13, 1886, when Leo XIII. restored to them the full privileges they formerly possessed, this Order has been more or less hampered with the consequences of their suppression. Previously, Clement XIV. had been a strong friend of the Society, but yielding principally to the threats of Spain and Portugal he consented to this unfortunate sacrifice. His successors had gradually restored the Society to several of the privileges it had heretofore enjoyed, but it remained to Leo XIII. to replace the Order in its integrity, as it was previous to 1773. This noble and generous act of the Pontiff has aroused opposition in Italy. The Minister of Worship, Signor Tajani, intends to show that the Italian Government will oppose his Holiness in his recent act. Several members of the Society reside in the Piazza delle Cipolle in Florence. Near there is the church of St. Gaetano, on which the Government pretends to have a royal patronage; and it seems that the parish priest of that church is the proprietor of the house in which the Jesuits live. Tajani has given an order that the Jesuits shall clear out of that house within three days, otherwise force will be employed to dislodge them. The priest of St. Gaetano responds by showing his contract with the Jesuits and insists upon his right to let the house to whom he pleases. Tajani, with an audacity worthy of a modern Italian Minister, replies that if the house is not cleared of Jesuits the priest's salary will be stopped until it is. Thus the question stands at present.

In the meanwhile the anti-Jesuit Minister has sent a confidential message to the Prefects and Royal Procurators throughout the country asking for detailed information concerning the Jesuits in the various provinces. He wants to know how many there are in each province, how and where they assemble, what houses they visit, what works they direct, especially in regard to education, what are their relations with the local Catholic press, where they have established their novitiates and how many novices they have, and such like. Ministerial journals say that as the laws of the State do not suffice to prevent the assembly of several citizens in one dwelling-house, is it not time that new laws regulating or limiting the right of association should be passed? This is Tajani's answer to the letter issued by Leo XIII.; but it is not likely that the aspiring Minister will be

able to drag the Italian Parliament into the passing of new measures which, aimed at the Jesuits, would also strike at individual freedom throughout the country.

The German Government, while not yet accepting the return of the Jesuits to that country, will receive the Benedictines, and this authorisation will be extended to the other congregations, the Jesuits included.

### SCIENTIFIC MALEVOLENCE IN IRELAND.

Mr. Dennehy, one of the Nationalist members of the Dublin City Council, in a speech at a meeting of the Council held to consider a proposal of one of the loyalist members that an address of welcome should be presented to the new Viceroy Castlereagh, gave the following picture of Irish prosperity under British rule:—

There is not a country on the face of God's earth, no matter where you go, through Asia Minor, through America or the Colonies, that has declined in such a way and decayed to the same extent that Ireland has during the past forty years (hear, hear). Our country has been depopulated, our towns have decayed, our industries of various kinds have been annihilated, while if there had been the same beneficent action of the Government here as there was in every other civilised country of the world we would be this moment as prosperous as Belgium and have as extensive manufactures (applause). But there has been a scientific malevolence in the operation of the controlling powers of the Government as regards this country. I find in 1845 we had a population of 8,500,000, and in 1885 the population is 4,800,000, being a decrease of 3,700,000. The land under tillage in 1845 was 7,500,000 acres, in 1886 it was 3,900,000, being a decrease of 4,600,000 acres. The taxation of Ireland in 1886 is £8,500,000, and in 1845 it was £4,400,000, or more than double. While our population has decreased, and the land under tillage decreased, our taxation has been doubled. Now, the very opposite state of things has prevailed in every other part of the world. The population of Great Britain in 1852 was 20,000,000, and in 1881 it was 29,710,000, or an increase of 9,710,000. The imports and exports of Great Britain—for we have none—in 1852 were £221,619,704, and last year they were £623,043,811. The agricultural products of Ireland are now less by £27,000,000 than they were in 1845. And now I ask, in the name of common sense, are we going on with that condition of things? Are we going to throw up our hats and cry: Oh, be joyful? and welcome the representative of the very English party who perpetrated these atrocities on our country?

Of course the motion for an address of welcome to the British Viceroy was rejected by the Council.

### CORRUPTION IN PERU.

A faint idea of the corruption and chaos that prevail in Peru may be gathered from the fact that the monthly bribes to the Lima press amount to about 100,000 dollars, and this sum will have to be increased in proportion as the position of Cáceres becomes more precarious. It is computed that the bribes paid by Dreyfus and Co., at different times, amounted to half-a-million of dollars, which sum, however, there is no doubt they have taken precious good care to repay themselves with thumping interest. It is also asserted that some people who are interested in certain railway contracts, are distributing about 5000 dollars a week among Congressmen and papers. Add to all this the thieving of public employes, which is notorious, the conspiracy that is hatching against Cáceres, the enormous desequilibrium between the revenue and expenditure, and the clamorous demands of an army of unpaid public employes and public creditors, and it will

be easy to foresee that the end is not far off. Peru's half-sister, Bolivia, is not much better off, for her annual revenue, at the present, only suffices to cover about two-thirds of her expenses.—Exchange.

### FOREIGN NOTES.

The unforgetting Irish heart is preparing a new tribute of gratitude to Daniel O'Connell. A bronze statue, heroic size, of the great Liberator is being erected front of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Melbourne, Australia, on a site donated by the late Archbishop Goold.

Cardinal Newman, who feels a strong personal attachment for the Pope, is exceedingly desirous of visiting Rome and paying his last act of homage to his Holiness. The Fathers of his Oratory, fearing the fatigues of the journey and the mental strain consequent on a visit to the Vatican, are trying to persuade the Cardinal against going. The Pope, in an affectionate letter to Cardinal Newman, also entreats him not to attempt the journey.

From reports received from the Argentine Republic it would seem that that country promises to be a formidable rival of the United States in the near future as a wheat producing region. E. L. Baker, United States Consul General at Buenos Aires, writes that a survey has just been completed which shows the area of the Republic to be about 1,250,000 square miles. Five million acres of this land are devoted to grain, and about 1,750,000 acres are in wheat. The area is increasing from year to year.—*American Exchange*.

An American exchange says:—'Last week was a notable one in athletic contests. In England, Beach, the Australian rower, who defeated Hanlan in Australian water, defeated Gaudaur. Hanlan has challenged Beach to row him on the Tyne course; but Beach declines to row Hanlan anywhere except in Australia. Is it because the Australian climate does not agree with Hanlan? In America, the great boxer, John L. Sullivan, 'knocked out' the best Englishman, Herald, in two rounds, with gloves, in Pittsburgh. Not only did Sullivan defeat his man in two rounds, but the blow which settled the matter was one which few pugilists ever attempt, a 'cross counter with the left,' which, in John L.'s words, is 'the most difficult blow that a boxer can strike.'

The present average wages of farm hands in Ontario is \$158 with board, and \$251 without, per year, and \$17.06 with board, \$26.64 without board, per month of the seeding and harvest season. Domestic servants' wages average \$6 per month, all of which figures are slightly lower than last year's. More than half the population of Canada make a living cultivating the land. In the whole population—round figures 5,000,000—there are nearly a million adult males. Half of the latter are classed as occupiers of land, over 400,000 being owners, and the balance being tenants and employes. By far the greater number own farms the size of which average between 50 and 100 acres. Still, there is never an over-production of wheat, potatoes, butter, or eggs.

Leo XIII. has accepted the transaction proposed by France relating to the diplomatic representation of the Pontiff at the court of Peking. The news of this arrangement was received with great satisfaction in France. The more important journals thank the Pope for having agreed to act in concert with France in this national question. The religious organs praise in the highest degree the noble and benevolent attitude of Leo XIII. in the matter, and they say that the gratitude of France will rise to the occasion. The situation is this: The Holy Father will appoint a Delegate-Apostolic to visit China and to enquire into







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**THE SOUTHERN CROSS**  
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1886.

There are hundreds of pas-  
sengers from Europe ordered  
into quarantine, although there  
is no lazaretto built as yet to  
lodge them. Surely this is the  
most wretchedly governed coun-  
try under the sun except unfor-  
tunate Ireland.

The sun is approaching Capri-  
corn, and though we are within  
34 degrees of the equator, the  
weather for some days this week  
was as cold as an average March  
or November day in Ireland. No  
wonder that people say the sea-  
sons are altogether changed and  
that the calendar will soon re-  
quire another reformation.

Let nobody say that slavery is  
abolished in Buenos Aires while  
young men are obliged to work  
in many of the stores from 7 in  
the morning to 11 at night. Their  
lot is worse than that of the  
Brazilian negro or the beast of  
burden, for the negro and the  
beast are allowed to rest during  
the night. There are hundreds  
of employes here who never taste

of the amenities of life. They  
have no holiday, no society, no  
art, or science, or literature; no  
sunshine or health for them, and  
their masters believe they have  
no God. Here is work for the  
philanthropist, the socialist, and  
the Society for the Prevention of  
Cruelty to Animals. We cannot  
imagine a greater cruelty than to  
oblige a young boy or girl to  
work 16 hours a day in a close,  
ill-ventilated shop with the eye of  
a greedy master for ever observ-  
ing him or her.

The *Standard* will still persist  
in turning Irish names into ridi-  
cule and classing all idiots and  
maniacs among the fellow-  
countrymen of its own editor.  
Sunday's issue contained a para-  
graph about the defunct pre-  
tender to the kingship of Pata-  
gonia, whose surname it states  
was O'Reilly. The man's real  
name was Torrens. He was a  
poor stable boy, and when he  
aspired to royalty he took the  
title of Orelie I., which being  
translated is Aurelius I., and not  
O'Reilly, as the *Standard* would  
have us believe.

Mrs. Duggan and family have  
returned in the «Plata» after a  
six months' tour in Europe. They  
visited some of the most charm-  
ing scenery in the old world, in  
France, Belgium, England, &c.,  
but were especially delighted  
and charmed with that fairy  
land—Killarney. We join their  
many friends in giving them a  
«ced mille failthe.»

*The Gael*, a monthly journal  
published in Brooklyn, and de-  
voted to the cultivation and pre-  
servation of the Celtic language,  
in one of the recent numbers to  
hand acknowledges the receipt of  
£5 from Professor John M. Tier-  
ney, of San Juan, £4 of which are  
to be applied in sending copies  
of *The Gael* to some Gaelic  
workers in Clare and Galway.

In reference to this the editor  
of *The Gael* remarks:  
«This is the second contribu-  
tion of £5 to *The Gael* by Mr.  
Tierney. Were there many Irish-  
men like him the English politi-  
cians would not deny Home  
Rule to Irishmen on the plea that  
the two peoples are the same in  
language, sentiment, &c. We  
hope our well-to-do Irishmen  
will follow Mr. Tierney's example  
in thus circulating Irish litera-  
ture.»

Mr. Tierney's zeal for the pro-  
motion of Irish language is the  
more admirable as he is not an  
Irishman by birth, having been  
born of Irish parents in Canada,  
and yet there are few men living  
who have made more sacrifice in  
behalf of the Celtic tongue. He  
has probably the largest Irish  
library on the entire American  
continent. We are proud to see  
that there is at least one man of  
Irish blood in the River Plate  
who has not forgotten the lan-  
guage of his ancestors.

The Bulgarian question is be-  
coming an intolerable bore.  
There is a column of Galveston  
telegrams every day on the sub-  
ject, and one-half the facts stated  
are a direct contradiction of the  
other half. We are told how  
England felt, how Bismarck  
plotted, how Russia intrigued,  
how France dreamt, how Turkey  
blustered, how Kaulbars went up  
the hill and came down again,  
and then all that is rehearsed and  
turned inside out like a thread-  
bare garment until we begin to  
doubt whether it is not a weary,  
weary joke.

Whilst the country is in the  
throes of a cholera panic the  
Congress are gravely occupied in  
voting bigger salaries to them-  
selves and others. On Tuesday  
the Chamber of Deputies decreed  
that they should receive over  
\$1000 each for every month of  
extra sessions. If they go on in  
this way the people ought to  
humbly request the honorable  
members not to take any further  
trouble in the way of making  
laws, as the cats did to the  
monkey when he scrupulously  
diminished the size of the piece  
of cheese in order to arrive at an  
impartial judgment.

## THE UNIVERSAL TOPIC.

There is scarcely anything  
spoken of in Buenos Aires to-day  
but the bold invader who has  
landed on our shores and already  
has carried off some victims. It  
is the general opinion that cho-  
lera was recently imported here  
by the steamer «Perseo.» Eight  
or ten deaths had occurred on  
board of her during the voyage  
from Europe and she could have  
been put in quarantine but it  
happened that Dr. Del Viso and  
his family were on board, and as  
Dr. Del Viso is an important man,  
the Board of Health decided that  
no prohibitory orders should be  
brought betwixt the wind and his  
nobility, and thereby hangs a  
tale. Some of the passengers  
landed in this city, some stayed  
in Rosario, and some went di-  
rectly to the colonies of Santa  
Fé, and in all three places cho-  
lera, or something very like  
cholera, has broken out almost  
simultaneously. It is now vain  
to make any reflections on the  
conduct of those who thus  
brought danger and death to the  
doors of the people. Nothing  
can palliate the guilt of such an  
action and no punishment is too  
severe for the delinquents. We  
remarked last week that it was  
time enough to give way to  
alarm when the danger became  
real. Now the existence of cho-  
lera of some sort in our midst is  
pretty well verified, yet its ef-  
fects are not by any means so  
terrible as the imagination of  
many people would suggest.  
There have been up to the pre-  
sent only a few cases in this city  
and these may really always be  
traced to some violation of sani-  
tary laws. In the Boca cases are  
more numerous for the reason  
that the Boca is in a very bad  
hygienic condition. What is  
said of places will hold good  
of families and individuals. The  
city or place that is cleanest,  
that has best drainage and purest  
air and water, is comparatively  
free from the scourge, so, too,  
the family or individual who  
lives a regular, sober life, who  
goes to bed and rises at regular  
hours, who takes simple whole-  
some food and eats or drinks  
nothing that could disturb his  
digestion, who in fine observes  
all the regulations laid down for  
the preservation of good health  
may be almost certain under the  
protection of Providence of es-  
caping an attack of cholera.

## A REMARKABLE CONVERSION.

An interesting ceremony took  
place last week at the Chapel of  
Regina Martyrum, attached to  
the Diocesan Seminary in this  
city. The occasion was the pub-  
lic recantation of errors by Dr.  
Julian M. Tricche and his re-ad-  
mittance into the bosom of the  
Catholic Church. Dr. Tricche is  
a Frenchman, of very superior  
natural talents and acquirements,  
who was born and educated in  
the Catholic Church. On the pro-  
mulgation of the famous dogma  
of Papal Infallibility, he refused  
to accept the principle involved  
in that most salutary decree, and  
he joined the sect of Old Catho-  
lics. Thereupon he was appoint-  
ed pastor to a congregation in  
Colon, Entre Rios, which was  
composed of members of differ-  
ent sects. Lutherans, Calvinists,  
Old Catholics, etc. It is said  
that Dr. Tricche never denied  
any dogma of the Catholic Church  
except that which was the ap-  
parent cause of his schism, and  
the wonder is how his teachings  
were for so many years accept-  
able to such a heterogeneous as-  
sembly. Probably they all agreed  
to disagree with the Catholic  
Church, and made that act of  
insubordination their bond of  
union—a union which was not  
destined to last. The pastor of  
the Colon congregation was not  
happy in his exaltation. He felt  
that the branch has no sap when  
torn from the parent trunk, and  
his soul yearned to return to the  
gospel of life and to drink of the  
waters of Catholic faith and Ca-  
tholic unity. At last he followed  
the inspiration of divine grace,  
and addressed a letter to his con-  
gregation in which he proclaim-  
ed his belief in all the teachings  
of the Catholic Church. The let-  
ter is an eloquent profession of

faith and an able exposition of  
Catholic truth. We have only  
space for a few paragraphs. Dr.  
Tricche says:

«I believe that the word of the  
Lord «Every kingdom divided  
against itself shall be destroyed.»  
is a most profound truth, and  
that the Church in order to  
maintain herself unto the con-  
summation of the world and to  
fulfil her sacred mission, is one  
in the testimony of faith and one  
in the dispensation of the Gos-  
pel and in her sacred mysteries.  
I believe that God has not con-  
demned mankind to be like  
children led by fancy and carried  
about by every wind of doctrine.  
On the contrary, our Lord has  
established a permanent minis-  
try to be a visible authority in  
His church, and the infallible  
witnesses of the truths necessary  
for salvation. I believe that  
that visible and permanent min-  
istry has by divine right a bond  
of union—a supreme head, which  
head is only found in the Holy  
See of Rome, and that the Pon-  
tiff who occupies that See is the  
pastor of the Holy Catholic  
Church of Jesus Christ, to-day  
Pope Leo XIII., the bond of Ca-  
tholic union in the Holy Ghost,  
the successor of St. Peter and  
Prince of the Apostles. I believe  
that all who do not profess this  
belief are in danger of perishing  
through the storm of impiety and  
materialism let loose on the  
world in these unhappy times,  
threatening the salvation of souls  
and the safety, peace, and pro-  
gress of nations. God is love,  
union and absolute truth which  
cannot vary. There is only one  
faith, one God, one baptism, and  
they are to be found only in the  
Church of Christ.

Animated by these Christian  
sentiments, Dr. Tricche present-  
ed himself before the altar of the  
Chapel of Regina Martyrum, and  
in presence of Dr. Echague and  
Father Guardia, S.J., he made an  
open recantation of his errors.  
Several other clergymen and a  
large congregation of laymen  
were present, as also the stu-  
dents of the ecclesiastical Sem-  
inary. Mass was celebrated, and  
the penitent had the satisfaction  
of embracing the sign of our re-  
demption and receiving the Holy  
Communion. All were greatly  
moved by the fervor of his devo-  
tion, and they gave thanks to  
God, who has said that He came  
not to call the just but sinners to  
repentance, and Who had, on  
this occasion, called back the  
lost sheep into the one true  
fold.

## THE CHOLERA.

On Friday a woman died in a  
cottage on Recreo Island, about  
a hundred yards behind the  
workshops of the Lloyd Argenti-  
no. A guard was placed around  
the cottage until withdrawn by  
superior orders. On Saturday  
morning a man died in the same  
cottage, three doctors agreed that  
the disease was cholera nostras;  
the body was buried in lime. In  
consequence of these deaths the  
whole of the island was ordered  
to be isolated, and sailors armed  
with Remingtons were posted  
around it to prevent anybody  
from leaving. On Friday even-  
ing it was known that a fireman  
was ill on board the «Pomona,»  
three doctors certified the disease  
to be cholera nostras, and at 11  
p.m. the sub-Prefect ordered the  
«Pomona» to be towed out and to  
go to Martin Garcia.

A workman of the Lloyd Ar-  
gentino died on Saturday morn-  
ing. The captain of the Norwe-  
gian brig «Falka» took ill on  
board. Late on Saturday night  
the Prefect of Marine ordered all  
vessels to leave the port immedi-  
ately. Eight men being ill on  
board a Norwegian barque a  
guard was placed to prevent any  
communication with her. On  
Sunday it was resolved to attach  
doctors and dispensaries to the  
trains to Rosario, to establish an  
infirmary on the pontoon in the  
Riachuelo, and another at the  
boat house of the Rowing Club.  
In the lazaretto of Martin Garcia  
there are 6000 beds, of which  
3000 are ready for immediate  
use. A very suspicious case oc-  
curred on board the «balandra»  
«Alcira,» and she was towed out  
to the outer roads. José Pargas,



who had been placed on board as guard, was also attacked, and is isolated in his cottage.

This city has been closed to boats coming from Rosario, and it is said that the port of Campana has also been closed. The port of San Nicolas has also been closed to Rosario and Buenos Aires. So have the ports of Victoria, and all the ports of Uruguay have been closed against vessels leaving this side of the river. Passengers who went to Montevideo on Sunday on board the 'Venus' and 'Saturno' were sent to the lazaretto on Flores Island. Telegrams from Genoa announce that the foul pest is spreading there, and River Plate Consuls give an unclean bill of health to vessels leaving that harbor. The consequence is that the ports of the Argentine Republic have been closed against vessels coming from Genoa.

The steamer 'Pingo' when passing by St. Nicolas on her way to Rosario was ordered to keep clear, but the captain disobeyed the order and steamed up the river. All 3rd class passengers coming from Europe must be sent to Martin Garcia to be fumigated before leaving.

24 new cases and 6 deaths were reported from Rosario on Monday, and on Tuesday 16 cases and 2 deaths.

A council of 24 doctors met in Rosario, on Tuesday to consider whether the epidemic is Asiatic cholera or not. After a long discussion, 12 voted that it was cholera, 9 that it was doubtful, 3 did not vote because they had not attended a case. The police doctor, Alcazar, has been dismissed for abandoning his post and Dr. Covernton has been appointed in his place.

The Central Argentine Railway trains will not go beyond Tortugas.

Miss Cecilia Grierson, a student of the 5th year of medicine, has offered her services to the directors of public assistance.

The Hygienic Committee are taking measures to isolate the Boca completely.

The Sanitary Board of Rosario have asked for doctors or medical students from this city to attend to the sick in the lazaretto. Dr. Pardo offered several practicas \$500 per month if they would consent to go, and also the privilege of being regarded as qualified physicians. Several students have accepted the offer.

Six new cases were reported in the city on Wednesday. Complaints are made that several patients in the Boca have nobody to attend on them. There are some cases of cholera in the colonies of Santa Fe, where the immigrants of the 'Perseo' went after landing.

The following telegram was received from Rosario by the President of the Republic, on Wednesday: No fresh cases have been admitted to the lazaretto to-day. Two reported suspected cases have been declared on medical testimony to be false.

The Government of Mendoza has issued a decree to cut off all communications with Buenos Aires and Santa Fe. The Intendant has sent eight water-carts to the Boca, to be used until the water-pipes can be laid. The sale of ices is prohibited.

The 'Alcira,' on which a death occurred, has been sent to Martin Garcia.

A young Italian died on Tuesday on board the 'Guazil.'

Dr. Seco is of opinion that the centre of infection is the island on which the Lloyd Argentino works stand. An enormous quantity of dead fish have been taken out of the Riachuelo and buried.

Many gentlemen in the city have disinterestedly offered their services to the Municipality in case they may be needed.

The greatest alarm prevails in San Luis, Cordoba, and other provincial towns, and measures are being taken to cut off all communication with the capital. Two trains going from Rosario to Cordoba were stopped and obliged to return. Schools in Cordoba and San Luis have been closed.

Dr. Seco says that the first case of cholera appeared in the Arroyo Maciel, where the passengers on landing have their clothes washed beside the workshops of the Lloyd Argentino Company. Those who drink of the waters of

that pestilential stream are immediately taken ill. Up to the present there have been 40 cases in the Boca.

A writer in the *Standard* of yesterday said that he had great experience of cholera when he was stationed in India, and that the disease was stamped out by means of flannel belts, chlorodyne and brandy.

Mr. Abbott, manager of the Southern line, in a circular to the employees recommends the taking of caña with water at dinner instead of wine as a preventative.

There have been numerous cases of cholera in Rosario during the week and a panic prevails there. Cases are also reported from one of the northern colonies of Santa Fe.

#### TREATMENT OF CHOLERA.

The following observations of the French physician Dr. de Greund on cholera, which appeared in *El Nacional* some days ago and were translated into the *Herald* of yesterday, may just now be interesting:

'Generally, the cholera patients whom the hospital doctors have to treat have arrived at the last stage of the disease, which explains the frightful proportion of deaths. The best service which can be rendered to a population threatened with cholera is not so much to multiply the means of assistance as to make every individual know the manner of curing himself. The sudden cases of cholera are very rare. Nineteen cases out of twenty begin with diarrhoea. In knowing how to distinguish whether this is choleraic or not, depends the line of conduct which must be followed in a time of epidemic, a period in which the most insignificant discharge from the body must be observed with attention. When the discharges are yellow, green, or dark, and more or less consistent, it is a mucous or bilious diarrhoea, which is not dangerous and can be stopped by drinking rice water with gum or half a glass of sugared water with a few drops of laudanum. If, on the contrary, the discharges should be watery, like very light colored coffee and milk, or rice water, coagulated or not, or soapy water, or tea in which a little milk has been dropped, then, whatever may be the condition of the patient and although no pain or debility may be experienced, it is a case of cholera. What ought to be done? There is nothing more easy than to prevent the development of the disease. For this purpose an abundant infusion of peppermint and black pepper should be prepared immediately and half a teacupful of it, with two tablespoonfuls of old rum or brandy and twenty drops of extract of cinnamon, should be taken every quarter of an hour, very hot and sweetened according to taste. Afterwards, the patient should, if strong enough for it, walk about quickly and try to produce perspiration by violent exercise, but if weak and depressed, the patient should go to bed, be well covered up and take a teaspoonful of sulphuric ether in half a tumbler of fresh water, and continue taking the before mentioned infusion every quarter of an hour, until the discharges have ceased, which will usually be in less than three hours. If this drink should produce symptoms of intoxication it will be a sign that the patient is out of danger, if it should produce vomiting, a wineglassful of old brandy must be given every quarter of an hour. If the patient should be thirsty, a few mouthfuls of seltzer water may be taken, or, in preference, some small pieces of ice may be allowed to melt in the mouth. If the vomitings continue, large mustard plaisters should be applied to the stomach and kept there until the skin becomes red and the patient feels a sharp pricking. By the use of these simple remedies, within reach of every one, cholera may be easily resisted in its first stage.

#### THE NOBLE ART OF SELF-DEFENSE.

The promised exhibition of sparring and wrestling was given on Sunday evening in the

rooms of 'La Societe de la France' in Calle Lavalle. The hall was well filled, and among the audience we noticed several leading members of the English-speaking community of Buenos Aires. The sparring and wrestling took place on the stage, which in our opinion was a mistake, for had a ring been formed in the centre of the hall the combatants would have had more play, they would not have been inconvenienced by the footlights, and the scenery would not have been damaged. The first bout was between Mike Moore and Tom Moore. Owing to the absence of programmes and the combatants not wearing any distinctive badge, it was difficult to tell one from the other, but at the end of the third round the smaller of the two gave in. The next was between J. Wilson from California and J. Hodson of Boston, and was an excellent match, Wilson especially proving himself a very pretty boxer with good staying power. Some delay occurred here which the audience were inclined to resent, but W. Coleman, who presided at the piano, dashed off an impromptu song with excellent effect. Then came the great match of the evening, wrestling, between G. Kelly of Philadelphia and H. Downie of California. After struggling for a minute Kelly received a dog fall. For the benefit of the uninitiated we should state that a wrestler is not considered thrown unless two shoulders and a hip are on the ground. In a minute and a half Kelly was again thrown, but this time fairly. In the next round first Downie then Kelly received dog throws, but after a spirited contest of five minutes duration Downie was thrown. The excitement was intense and odds were asked for, but no betting took place. The men stood up again, and after two false throws Kelly was thrown fairly in three minutes. In the interval which succeeded W. C. Hodgson sang the 'Boy from Erin's Isle' so well as to call for an enthusiastic encore, and then he gave 'Thy voice is near.' The last event of the evening was a sparring match between Jack Callow of Buenos Aires and Downie. Four rounds were fought, but although Callow showed plenty of skill and pluck it was evident from the first that Downie was more than his match. In conclusion, we need merely say that the utmost good humor prevailed throughout the evening, there was no advantage taken, and each man honestly did his best. Another entertainment is promised, which we hope will be as successful as the last. —*Herald*.

#### MONTEVIDEAN NEWS.

The Board of Health ordered the 'Venus' and 'Saturno' to land their passengers at the lazaretto on Flores Island. Both vessels asked for provisions, which were sent to them. The port doctors went on board the vessels and remained there a long time, afterwards landing and attending the meeting of the Board of Health.

Later in the day the Board of Health resolved to close all the ports of the Republic against all vessels from Argentine ports.

The 'Silex' was compelled to return without landing her passengers.

Two special envoys of the Government has left for Yaguaron with the object of pacifying the Orientals on the frontier.

The Port Captain prohibits any boats going to the outer roads without permission under a penalty of \$100.

The Government Commissioners have full powers and means to assist the return to the country of all emigrants.

The steamer 'Thiza,' which arrived from Reconquista, Corrientes, was sent back by the Capitania.

The national squadron is cruising along the coasts to prevent any landing from the Argentine coast.

General Tajes in person will establish the military sanitary cordon.

A subscription has been initiated for assisting Oriental exiles to return.

The ports have been closed to vessels from Genoa.

The Government by telegraph protested diplomatically against the closing of Brazilian ports for Oriental vessels. The Brazilian Government promised, in reply, to consult the Board of Health on the matter.

Ocean steamers coming from Buenos Aires will be able to anchor five miles off the port in order to receive provisions and coal.

The Post-office is endeavoring to organise the postal service with Buenos Aires by means of small steamers.

#### GENERAL ITEMS.

Yesterday there were about ten or twelve new cases of cholera, or suspected cholera, in the city. One was near the Florida market, not far from our office. Dr. Murphy, who attended this patient, assures us it is a case of malignant cholera. There was only one suspicious case in Rosario during the day.

If cholera really does exist in this country it is generally believed that it must have been imported by the steamer 'Perseo.' Several persons had died on board of her, and when she arrived here several others were ill. Nevertheless, the authorities took no measures to remove the danger or to put the vessel in quarantine.

Various energetic measures are being taken in Rosario to combat the cholera. The owners of 'tambos' have been ordered to drive their cows out to the suburbs. The acrobats of the Raffeto Company were sent about their business. Along the streets barrels of tar were burned to purify the air.

Cases of cholera nostras have occurred in the colonies of San Carlos, San Martin and Pilar.

There was a suspicious case on board the British steamer 'Siddons' in Rosario on Monday.

The managers of the Central Argentine Company gave notice that their trains will not run beyond the station Tortugas on account of the connection with Rosario being suspended.

Trains going from this city to La Plata do not stop at the Boca.

The Archbishop leaves to-morrow for Azul and Bahia Blanca, where he will give missions.

We wish our friends Mr. Charles Stuart and Mr. Patricio Kirk a pleasant tour in the old world. Both gentlemen leave to-day by the French mail steamer.

The Platense steamer 'Tribute,' which left this city yesterday for Santa Fe, will not call at Rosario.

Reports from Venado Tuerto announce camps there in good condition.

The French Frozen Meat Company gave last month a banquet to the pressmen of Paris, at which only meat imported from San Nicolas in this province was served up.

Congress still continues to increase the salaries of the employees, and the amount in each case depends on the amount of favoritism that the lucky employee can command.

Diphtheria is very rife in Tandil, and the Municipal authorities have ordered the schools of the town to be closed with a view to put a stop to the progress of the contagion.

The steamer 'La France' has arrived at Montevideo from the Mediterranean, on Tuesday, with 22 persons ill on board. She was ordered to Flores Island to remain in quarantine for an indefinite time. She has on board 1600 passengers.

Mr. John Drysdale and family have arrived from Europe.

Disinfectants will be supplied, gratis, at all the druggists' shops, to people who cannot afford to buy them. This has been contradicted. It appears that some who applied were refused.

The La Platense Company telegraphed to Montevideo, on Monday, ordering the steamer 'Venus' to return to this port with all her passengers. The 'Minerva' which left this port on

Sunday for the Uruguay ports, and not allowed entry, returned on Tuesday to this port. The 'Apolo' and 'Rivadavia' will run until further orders between Montevideo and Salto.

The British gun-boat 'Stock,' Captain Blennerhassett, has arrived in Montevideo.

On Tuesday the Senate voted \$2,000,000 to finish the Andine Railway and purchase rolling stock.

At a meeting of the Municipal Council, on Tuesday, the motion of Sr. Dapont prohibiting the digging up of the sub-soil was passed after a warm discussion.

A colleague states that by the intrigues of Roeha the notorious Landin has returned to Arrecifes to carry on the electoral campaign in favor of Achaval there. For that purpose he has hid two houses of ambiguous reputation, and having laid in a supply of culinary attractions, all the raff of the neighbourhood are flocking round Landin.

Through fear many persons have left the city and gone to their estancia houses.

The Intendant has applied to Government asking for \$200,000 m/n to improve the sanitary condition of the Boca and \$100,000 more to enable him to take immediate measures to combat the cholera in that district.

Congress has approved of a plan for settling the boundary question between Santa Fe and Santiago del Estero. To the province of Santa Fe is conceded the national territory lying between the present northern boundary of that province, the 28th parallel, and the River Paraná.

The contract for the purchase of the fleet and workshops of the Lloyd Argentino has been signed by the representatives of the two companies. It requires, however, to be confirmed at a meeting of the shareholders of the Lloyd Argentino.

The Intendant is authorised by the Municipality to fill up all the holes and wells holding stagnant water in the streets at the Boca, using for that purpose the earth removed from the 'barrancas' to be opened up. For carrying out the work the Intendant is authorised to buy Decauville rails and special wagons and also to engage gangs of laborers. The owners of property at the Boca must fill up the holes and wells thereon within sixty days after promulgation of the ordinance, under a penalty of \$200. The Intendant is to apply to the Water Works committee to supply drinking water to the inhabitants of the Boca.

By order of the Municipality all the 'letrinas' and sewers in lodging-houses and all public establishments must be disinfected every fortnight.

A fire took place last week in a draper's shop at the corner of Belgrano & Chacabuco. Sr. Faure owner of the house, his wife and a child nearly lost their lives. They were discovered senseless in a small 'patio' covered with a skylight, the glass of which had to be broken by the police in order to rescue them, the 'patio' was already surrounded by flames. A policeman, Sanchez, dislocated his left arm in accomplishing this act. Sr. Faure is 80 years of age and his wife 70. The origin of the fire is unknown; the stock was insured for 4000 dols.

On Tuesday a solemn funeral Mass was celebrated at the Merced Church for the repose of the late Canon Balestra.

Another children's ball is announced to take place on the 26th inst. at the Colon Theatre, under the patronage of the Damas de Caridad. The 'Damas' would act more wisely if they would teach the children something more useful than dancing, which is better adapted for more mature years. Dancing will come soon enough, and sufficient for the day is the evil thereof.

On the 14th inst. there will be horse-races at Villa Casilda. 1st prize 1500 m/n; horses entered: Loan, Coronel, General, Primavera, Surplice and Sweetheart. 2nd prize 1200 m/n, horses entered: Cineraria, Isabel, Camilla,

Brinny, Mnemosine, Valentino. 3rd prize, Gran Premio Villa Casilda, 2000 m/n; horses entered: Last Prince, Cineraria, Noe, Schottische, Holyrood, Baetica, Claribel, Hawk Eye, Brilliant, Valentino, Reina Portenit. 4th prize, Premio Resistencia 3500 m/n, horses entered: Loan, Terminacion, Kettledrum, Coronel, Escoces, Surplice.

Alvear offers 198 000 dollars for the Passage Roverano in the Plaza Victoria, but the proprietors refuse to accept that sum.

Fidel Montiel, who murdered the Paraguayan couple in Santa Fe, Rosario, has been sentenced to be shot.

The lawsuit between Messrs. Honore and Bowen and the Provincial Government has been settled. The case was before the Supreme Federal Court and then Government stopped the proceedings by giving Messrs. Honore and Bowen permission to commence their line according to the terms of the original agreement.

There will be horse races at the Palermo Hypodrome on the 1st inst. First prize \$1200 m/n, exclusive of winners. Second prize Averno Handicap, \$1750. Third prize Stiletto Handicap, \$1750. Fourth prize, Resistence Handicap, \$3500. Fifth prize, Rapidez Handicap, \$1000.

It is stated that a syndicate of foreign capitalists has been formed to establish a large hotel in this city upon the best modern system adopted in Europe and America; the proposed site is at the corner of Jiles 25 de Mayo and Cangallo.

The contractors of the different theatres of this city have petitioned the Municipality to be relieved from the heavy taxes imposed on them whenever they hold a performance.

Don Ramon Lista has set out on his exploring expedition to the south. He will be accompanied by a small body of troops under command of Captain Jose Marzano.

The Chamber of Deputies has agreed to the establishment of normal schools for both sexes in the towns of San Nicolas, Mercedes, Azul and Dolores in this province. Similar schools will be established in San Juan and Corrientes, and the money for the construction of a female normal school in Rosario has also been voted.

The Executive Government sent a bill to Congress asking permission to prolong the term of 'curso forzoso' which expires at the end of the year.

Among the passengers by the French mail was Mr. Maschewitz, well known in mercantile circles in this city. He was for seven years manager of the London and River Plate Bank.

'El Centro Gallego' is working hard to procure the erection of a monument to Christopher Columbus somewhere in this city, or at the entrance to the city, and many influential gentlemen have promised their adhesion and support to so worthy an object.

Don Marcos Paz has been appointed manager of the National Bank in Rosario.

Several owners of property along the line of the new boulevard have intimated to Sr. Alvear their desire to accept the terms he proposes for the purchase of their property.

D. Arnoldo Moen has published in this city a translation of Hugh Conways's popular novel 'Dark Days.' It can be purchased at the Libreria Europa of Sr. Moen.

The police have frustrated an attempt to forge notes of the National and Provincial Banks. The details of the capture are kept quiet by the police, as important disclosures are expected from the parties arrested.

The Republic of Columbia has recently sent a diplomatic minister as representative to the Vatican. A papal delegate from Rome has also been sent to Bogota. For more than 25 years previous the diplomatic relations between Columbia and the Holy See had been interrupted.

A contemporary reports that the Argentine exhibition in Berlin has proved a failure.



# BANCO NACIONAL

98-RECONQUISTA-98

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, núm. 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 desuues 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 id 60 id..... 6 o/o  
Id id id 90 id..... 7 o/o  
A otros plazos..... convencional

## SE COBRA

A industriales con garantia real 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  
s6 pm

# GODDARD'S EXPRESS AGENCY

215-RECONQUISTA-215

Parcels Delivery and General Carriers  
GENERAL AGENTS

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

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

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

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

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

Steamboat and Railway Routes arranged and Passages secured. A register of arrivals and departures kept at the Agency. Passengers are therefore invited to call and register their addresses.

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

Passengers can have their letters addressed to care of the Agency. A Register is kept of clerks, mechanics, cattlemen, etc., out of employ, also of English, Irish, and German servants, but no one will be placed on the books unless they produce testimonials or references.

Casilla 956. Gower-Bell Telephone 721 United Telephone 426

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

Agents in Southampton  
Messrs. Henniker & Hogge

ROSARIO BRANCH  
192-CALLE CORDOBA-192  
s30-1m

# THE ENGLISH BANK

OF THE

## RIVER PLATE.

(LIMITED)  
[RECONQUISTA 71 a 77;  
BUENOS AIRES.

AND  
Corner of Calle Puerto and Cordoba,  
ROSARIO.

MONTEVIDEO.  
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, and 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 o/o 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 do

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

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

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

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

HAVING arranged with Mr. Edward Casey to conduct the sale of all the handiwork 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, medias poste, livianos, and estacones.

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

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335, Calle Pedro Mendoza.  
s1 pm

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

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

PRICES MODERATE.  
26-CALLE RIVADAVIA-26

**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.  
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Cheap!! Cheap!! Cheap.

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4md31

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ESTABLISHED 1799.

# THE ENGLISH BANK

OF THE

## RIVER PLATE.

(LIMITED)  
[RECONQUISTA 71 a 77;  
BUENOS AIRES.

AND  
Corner of Calle Puerto and Cordoba,  
ROSARIO.

MONTEVIDEO.  
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, and 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 o/o 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 do

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

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

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

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

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# EARTHENWARE

## CHINA GLASS

## ELECTRO PLATE

## HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN UTENSILS

A Select Stock of the above Goods

AT THE  
**BAZAR INGRES**  
C. R. SIMONS & CO.

189-FLORIDA-189

IS SINGER EVER UNRIVALLED II

NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT THIS TRADE MARK

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

NEW SINGER OSCILLATING SHUTTLE MACHINE  
THE MOST SILENT—THE SWIFTEST—THE MOST PERFECT STITCHER—  
AND WILL OUTWEAR ALL OTHERS COMBINED

To intending purchasers we say call and see them. Sole Agents and Importers—  
OSBORNE AND CO.—CHACACUCO-63  
sep 4—pm

**TOBACCO EXTRACT**  
SOUTH DOWN SHEEP WASH  
VIRGINIA & KENTUCKY  
NICOTINA  
For Curing SCAB in Sheep  
The only and cheapest remedy approved and adopted by all sheep-farmers in the River Plate  
Can be used with hot or cold water—one gallon to be mixed with 150 gallons of water  
Sole Agent appointed by the Italian Government's Company

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

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## THE EXTERMINATION.

"DOMINUS PUPILLUM ET VIDUAM  
SUSCIPIT."—PS. CXLV.

When tyranny's pampered and purple-clad minions  
Drive forth the lone widow and orphan to die,  
Shall no angel of vengeance unfurl  
his red pinions,  
And, grasping sharp thunderbolts,  
rush from on high?

'Pity! oh, pity!—a little while  
spare me!  
My baby is sick—I am feeble and poor;  
In the cold winter blast, from the hut if you tear me,  
My lord, we must die on the desolate moor!

'Tis vain—for the despot replies but with laughter,  
While rudely his serfs thrust her forth on the wold;  
Her cabin is blazing from threshold to rafters,  
And she crawls o'er the mountain, sick, weeping, and cold.

Her thinly-clad child on the stormy hill shivers—  
The thunders are pealing dread anthems around—  
Loud roar in their anger the tempest-lashed rivers—  
And the loosened rocks down with the wild torrent bound.

Vainly she tries in her bosom to cherish  
Her sick infant boy, 'mid the horrors around,  
Till, faint and despairing, she sees her babe perish—  
Then lifeless she sinks on the snow-covered ground.

Though the children of Ammon,  
with trumpets and psalters,  
To devils poured torrents of innocent gore,  
Let them blush from deep hell at the far redder altars  
Where the death-dealing tyrants of Ireland adore!

But, for Erin's life current, thro' long ages flowing,  
Dark demons that pierce her, you yet shall atone;  
Even now the volcano beneath them is glowing,  
And the Moloch of tyranny reels on the throne.

—R. D. Williams.

## OUR LADY OF LUJAN.

The following paragraph is taken from the *Liverpool Catholic Times* of Oct. 8:

"The Rev. George Salvaire, Lazarite missionary, sent expressly to the Pope by the Bishops of the Argentine Republic and by the Bishops of Montevideo, was received on Thursday in private audience by the Holy Father. The object of this journey is to solicit the benediction of the Pope on the golden crown destined for the statue of our Lady of Lujan, near Buenos Aires, which is a centre of great devotion. The Holy Father granted the request of the Bishops and accorded special privileges to the visitors to that sanctuary."

## CARDINAL NEWMAN.

I find, writes the chatty London correspondent of the *Liverpool Daily Post*, a very interesting article on Cardinal Newman. The Cardinal rises at half-past four every morning, he spends till seven in his devotions. At seven he says mass in his private chapel, nobody being allowed to be present except a few friends or occasionally a few specially honored guests. At eight he breakfasts, usually off a plate of cold meat with a cup of coffee. During breakfast he reads a considerable portion of his correspondence. This correspondence comes from all parts of the world, is of a very heterogeneous character, is filled with inquiries on all kinds of imaginable subjects, and is addressed with all forms of superscription, from 'Mr. Newman' to 'His Highness the Cardinal.' The Cardinal complains very naturally that he has to waste nearly four hours every day in answering letters, the huge majority of them from persons he does not know and on subjects about which he does not care. On Thursdays he spends some time over the *Guardian*, of which he is still a constant and deeply-interested reader. After breakfast he returns to his room, and there, in accordance with the rules of the Order of Oratorians, he makes his own bed and does up his room. At one o'clock he takes a light lunch, usually a bowl of soup with a little bread, and a single glass of some light wine. At half-past two or three

he goes out for exercise, sometimes taking the way to the school ground, where he watches with interest a game of cricket or football. At other times he goes into Birmingham, and there may be seen poring over an old bookstall and securing perhaps some valuable edition. He usually walks, but occasionally drives in the neat little brougham that was presented to him by friends when he was raised to the dignity of cardinal. At half-past five o'clock there are prayers and meditation, and then dinner. After this short recreation, the rest of the evening is spent in study or work until about nine o'clock, when he retires. It is a lifeled with mathematical regularity every day for years. That accounts for his robust health at 86. The Cardinal retains many of the tastes as well as the exquisite simplicity of youth; he is very fond of sweets.

## ONE OF THE JOYS OF LIFE.

How strange it is to number amongst the joys of life that forgetfulness of our existence which we call sleep—a thing that sometimes so reminds us of death that we feel an impulse to awaken a beloved sleeper, or at least cannot sit and watch the face so shut by slumber. Sometimes, when some one fond of statistics, counts up the hours we spend on our pillows, we feel that we have wasted a great deal of life, and rather bemoan it; but since we could not live if we did not sleep we must go to bed of nights, and feel thankful we have them to go to. Certainly, our most miserable memories are of nights when we sat up with sick friends, or had something on our minds which kept us feverishly awake, or when he staid out until we had become certain that 'this time' something had really happened and ran over the list of possible calamities from being knocked down by a runaway horse to being murdered, as we caught cold at cracks in our parlor windows. Every woman knows all about that, of course. Yes, sleep is a good thing; delicious when we go to bed well and wake up better, and the poets sing of it. Macbeth speaks of 'sleep that knits up the ravell'd sleeve of care; the death of each day's life, sore labor's balm; and an older playwright than Shakespeare cries:

Come, sleep, and with thy sweet deceiving,  
Lock me in delight awhile.

When William Wordsworth had in vain counted the flock of sheep, thought of the sound of rain, and of the waves of the sea coming in, and tried all those means to woo slumber that are believed in by people who never lie awake, he ended thus:

Come, blessed barrier between day and day,  
Dear mother of fresh thoughts and joyous health.

Byron declares that 'Our life is two-fold. Sleep hath its own world.' It is in 'The Tempest' we read that 'We are such stuff as dreams are made of, and our little life is rounded with a sleep.' But it is more comforting to listen to Elizabeth Barrett Browning, when she says:

Of all the thoughts of God that are  
Borne inward into souls afar  
Among the Psalmist's music deep,  
Now tell me if that any is  
For gift or grace surpassing this:  
'He giveth His beloved sleep?'

## A WOMAN ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

"Ouida," the English novelist, has this to say about female suffrage in the *North American Review* for September:

"Women on an average have little sense of justice, and hardly any sense whatever of awarding to others a freedom for which they do not care themselves. The course of all modern legislation is its tendency to make by-laws, fretting and vexatious laws trenching unjustifiably on the personal liberty of the individual. If women were admitted to political power these laws would be multiplied indefinitely and incessantly. Such meddling legislation as the Sunday Closing Act, in England, and the Maine Liquor Laws, in the United States,

would be the joy and the aim of the mass of female voters. Women cannot understand that you can make no nation virtuous by act of Parliament; they would construct their acts of Parliament on purpose to make people virtuous whether they chose or not, and would not see that this would be a form of tyranny as bad as any other. . . . The average man is not an intellectual nor a noble being; neither is the average woman. But there are certain solid qualities in the male creature which are lacking from the female; such as toleration and calmness in judgment, which are of infinite value, and in which the female character is almost invariably deficient; a lack in her which makes the prophecy of Dumas that she will one day fill judicial and forensic duties, a most alarming prospect, as alarming as the prediction of Goldwin Smith that the negro population will eventually outnumber and extinguish the Aryan race in the United States."

## AGRICULTURAL.

It is the same with an animal as with a steam boiler—the more complete the combustion of the food or fuel it gets the more satisfactory will be the result, because there is less waste.

Overladen fruit trees mature their fruit while it is yet small. Pick off one-half before much growth is made, and the remaining half may grow to as many bushels as all would if left.

The land that will maintain twenty common-bred cows will maintain twenty well-bred ones, and the annual profit from the latter will be considerably more than from the former.

Some varieties of apples and pears which incline to bear annual crops do not very much over bear, while others, like the Baldwin apple and the Seckel pear almost always set more fruit than they can mature to the best market size. If one would grow fruit that will surely find a market one should see that all the inferior specimens are picked off as fast as their inferiority is discernible.

These points as to his method are given by a farmer who knows how to raise 400 bushels of potatoes to the acre: Rich, light soil; plow deep early in spring; plant fifteen inches apart; cover four inches deep, or more; keep down the weeds, but do not work the ground after potatoes begin to bloom. The main secret, he says, is in selecting the seed. He always cuts off the blossom end. One eye will yield more potatoes than two.

## HOW HE STOPPED THE PAPER.

A story told of Horace Greeley relates that an acquaintance of his got offended at one of his articles in the *Tribune* went to the office and put an end to his subscription. Later in the day he met the editor and said:

"Mr. Greeley, I've stopped your paper."

"Have you?" queried Horace; adding, "Well, that's too bad." And the old white hat went its way.

The next morning Greeley encountered his former subscriber again, and accosted him with:

"I thought you had stopped the *Tribune*."

"So I did."

"Then there must be some mistake," replied Horace. "For I just came from the office, and when I left the presses were running as usual, the clerks were as busy as ever, the compositors were hard at work, and the business was going on the same as yesterday and the day before."

"O!" ejaculated the old subscriber, "I didn't mean that I had stopped the paper, I stopped only my copy of it because I didn't like one of your editorials."

"Pshaw!" retorted Greeley, "it wasn't worth while taking up my time to tell me such a trifle as that. My dear sir, if you expect to control the utterance of the *Tribune* by the purchase of one copy per day, or if you think to find any newspaper worth reading that will never express convictions at right angles with your own, you are doomed to dis-

appointment. The *Tribune* would not be deserving of respect if it could be coerced by the threat of the loss of one subscriber, or a hundred, or ten thousand, or every one it has, to refrain from telling the truth as it sees it. My friend, this is a free country, and the man who does not give freedom of opinion to others does not deserve it himself. Good day."

## GUARD AGAINST VULGAR LANGUAGE.

There is as much connection between the words and the thoughts as there is between the thoughts and the actions. The latter is only an expression of the former, but they have the power to react upon the soul and leave the stain of corruption there. A young man who allows himself to use one vulgar or profane word has not only shown that there is a foul spot upon his mind but by the appearance of that word he extends that spot and inflames it, till, by indulgence, it will pollute and ruin the soul. Be as careful of your words as of your thoughts. If you can control the tongue that no improper words are pronounced by it, you will soon be able to control the mind, and save it from corruption. You extinguish the fire by smothering it or by preventing bad thoughts bursting into language. Never utter a word anywhere which you would be ashamed to speak in the presence of the most refined female or the most religious man. Try this practice a little while, and you will soon have command of yourself.

## BOYS.

We are apt to believe that the character of a boy is easily read. 'Tis a mystery the most profound. Mark what blunders parents constantly make as to the nature of their own offspring, bred, too, under their eyes, and displaying every hour their characteristics. How often in the nursery does the genius count as a dunce because he is pensive, while a rattling urchin is invested with supernatural qualities because animal spirits make him impudent and flippant? The school boy, above all others, is not the simple being the world imagines. In that young bosom are often stirring passions as strong as our own, desires not less violent, a volition not less supreme. In that young bosom what burning love, what intense ambition, what avarice, what lust of power; envy, that friends might emulate; hate, that man might fear!

## TOO LATE.

There was an exultant smile on his face as he walked into the office of a well-known capitalist, and there was a proud ring in his voice as he said:

"For twenty years I have lived from hand to mouth, waiting for something to turn up. It has finally come. I have made a discovery which, if you will back it with a few hundred dollars, will make us both fortunes."

"State your case."

"Well, sir, I have discovered that banana peelings can be utilized for all kinds of table jellies. A peck of old peelings can be made to bring forth twelve tumblers of the finest currant jelly, and the profit is—"

"Hold on right there," interrupted the capitalist, "you are just two years too late. A chap in Chicago not only discovered that, but he found a way to work in apple rinds and cores and orange peel, and we can't infringe on his patent."

"But—"

"It's no use. I'd like to see you get along, but you must drop that. Don't be discouraged, however. Perhaps you can find a way to make pressed corned beef out of old boot legs. All you want is a machine to run in the streaks of fat."

## DOMESTIC.

Delicate puffs for breakfast or luncheon are made by this recipe: Stir into half a pint of sift-

ed flour, to which a saltspoonful of sifted salt has been added, one gill of milk. Beat the white of an egg to a stiff froth. Mix the well beaten yolk with a gill of milk, and stir into the batter, add the white of an egg and bake in muffin pans in a quick oven.

Try these cakes.—Cream three ounces of butter, with two ounces of powdered sugar and three eggs, one at a time, using one ounce of flour with each egg, and beat well until quite smooth. Add an ounce of citron finely minced, and pour the mixture into buttered cups or moulds. Have an ounce and a half of currants nicely cleaned, and sprinkle them over the top of the cake. Bake in a moderate oven until light brown.

How to Keep the Baby Neat.—Children who are learning to creep may be improved in appearance if over the white dress is put a little coloured skirt, with straps for the arms to be slipped through; make these of the pretty pink or blue gingham—not the checked goods, but plain.

Laying the Table.—A tastefully laid table, whether it be for breakfast, luncheon, or dinner, enhances the enjoyment of the meal about to be partaken of. Spotless table linen, shining glass and china, and gleaming silver, every little requisite in its proper place, lend an air of grace and refinement to the humblest board.

A child scalded.—Child falls backward in a tub of water and is much scalded. Carefully undress the child, lay it on a bed, on the breast if the back is scalded; be sure all draughts are excluded; then dust over the parts scalded with bicarbonate of soda; lay muslin over it; then make a tent by placing two boxes with a board over them on the bed, to prevent the covering from pressing on the scalds; cover up warmly.

Cold in the head.—This can be cured at once if taken care of at the very beginning. Dissolve a tablespoonful of borax in a pint of hot water; let it stand until it becomes tepid; snuff some up the nostrils two or three times a day, or use the dry powdered borax like snuff, taking a pinch as often as required. At night have a handkerchief saturated with spirits of camphor and place it near the nostrils, so as to inhale the fumes while sleeping.

Croup at night.—Child of two years old has an attack of croup at night. Doctor at a distance. What is to be done? The child should be immediately undressed and put in a warm bath. Then give an emetic composed of one part of antimony wine to two of ipecac. The dose is a teaspoonful. If the antimony is not handy give warm water, mustard and water, or any other simple emetic; dry the child and wrap it carefully in a warm blanket.

Poisoned bread.—Child eats a piece of bread on which arsenic has been spread for killing rats. Give plenty of warm water, new milk in large quantities, gruel and linseed tea; foment the stomach. Scrape iron rust off anything, mix with warm water, and give in large draughts frequently. Never give large draughts of fluid until those given before have been got rid of, because the stomach will not contract if filled, and the object is to neutralise the poison as quickly as possible.

Five things make people die young, cause their blood vessels or nerves to degenerate, make them prematurely old—kill them: 1. Gluttony, or more politely, high-living; 2. Alcohol, familiarly known by many names; 3. Sloth, or lack of exercise; 4. Bad air, or indoor life; 5. Worry. These are the strongest allies of Death, the Lord High Executioner of the Human Race, who plies his trade, relying on man's perennial foolishness.

## WIT AND HUMOUR.

Our friend Primus Tucker has a dog that he calls 'Illogical Inference' because it doesn't follow.

A graveyard in County Cork has the following notice over its entrance gate: Only the dead who live in this parish are buried here.

Patient: What do you think of a warmer climate for me doctor? Doctor: Great Scott! man, isn't that just what I'm trying to save you from.

A young man told Dr. Parr he could believe nothing he could not understand. 'Then, sir,' replied the doctor, 'your creed would be the shortest of any man I ever knew.'

In Sidney an island in the South Pacific, they keep girls shut up until they are married. After marriage it is impossible to keep them shut up. So the husband shuts up.

'Who are all those men standing on a line in front of the dime museum?' 'They are men applying for a job to exhibit themselves.' 'What have they done?' 'Swam the Niagara rapids.'

'What is more awful to contemplate,' said a lecturer glaring about him, 'than the relentless power of the Maelstrom?' And a henpecked looking man in the rear of the building softly replied, 'Femalstrom.'

'Madame,' said Leibnitz to the first Queen of Prussia, 'can you form any idea of the infinitely little?' 'Of course I can,' returned her majesty. 'What a question to ask the wife of Frederick I.'

General Citizen: Why do you exclude lawyers from the Knights of Labor? Knight of Labor: Because they produce nothing. General citizen: Did you ever employ a lawyer and ask him to produce his bill?

A Boston lady last summer attended a funeral in a country church: After the singing of a hymn, a man who was sitting beside her remarked, 'Beautiful hymn, isn't it, ma'ma? The corpse wrote it.'—*Boston Beacon*.

A witty individual, who had been called a 'woolen-headed booby,' by a distinguished doctor, retorted with the following verse: 'The worst that we wish thee for all thy vile crimes, is to take thine own physic and read thine own rhymes.'

## AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFECTING A NUMEROUS CLASS.

THE disease commences with a slight derangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and, in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints; but if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted: Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling, attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky mucus gather about the gums and teeth in the morning, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pain in the side and back? Is there a fulness about the right side as if the liver was enlarging? Is there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly coloured, with a deposit after standing? Does food soon ferment after eating, accompanied by flatulency or a belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dreadful diseases progress. If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended after a time by expectoration. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered with a cold, sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys become more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing against this 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 incipient stage. 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, 75, 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. I may say that on no account would I remain without this remedy and I will be glad to receive a box of the same.

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



## COMMERCIAL.

November 11.	
Gold .....	129.00
Cedulas .....	98.00
Series A .....	83.00
Series B .....	74.80
Series C .....	80.50
Series D .....	97.00
Series E .....	90.14
Series F .....	—
Series G .....	—
Series H .....	—
Series I .....	—
Series J .....	—
Series K .....	—
Series L .....	—
Series M .....	—
Series N .....	—
Series O .....	—
Series P .....	—
Series Q .....	—
Series R .....	—
Series S .....	—
Series T .....	—
Series U .....	—
Series V .....	—
Series W .....	—
Series X .....	—
Series Y .....	—
Series Z .....	—

On Monday, when the cholera panic was at its highest, gold rose up to 36 in the Bolsa. It is said that the men interested in raising the gold rate first went about circulating all sorts of false rumors, and when they had done their infamous work entered the gambling house in the Calle Piedad and reaped a reward for their baseness. There can be no doubt that the sudden rise in gold from 25 on Saturday to 36 on Monday must have some secret and unnatural causes. It is impossible that the circulating medium of this country could be depreciated 11 per cent in 24 hours because of the uncertain rumor of the cholera in the city. The speculators throw the whole country into doubt and alarm. Men are afraid to buy, lest on the morrow they may find their purchase reduced 10 per cent or more in value. The exporters take advantage of the situation; they turn their gold into paper at a favorable moment, and then await their own opportunity to purchase of the producer. This state of things is intolerable, and the Government ought to put a stop to it by closing the Bolsa and throwing the speculators into gaol.

In spite of the alarm about cholera the price of wool is very good. It is rumored that the replies from Europe are cheering. The rise in gold is no doubt owing to the cholera scare, and it is not at all improbable that it will fall again when the alarm disappears. Many lots which had been held in deposit were sold on Wednesday at first-rate prices.

Mr. Casey sold all he had in the market:

12,000 kilos Curumalan at \$5.10	per 10 kilos.
20,000 kilos North wool at 4.50	
10,000 " " " " " "	4.75
8,000 " " " " " "	4.80
20,000 " " " " " "	4.25
8,000 " " " " " "	3.80
6,000 " " " " " "	3.70
2,000 " " " " " "	3.50

Messrs. Duggan also sold free-ly:

90,000 kilos from \$5.50 to 3.50. Telegrams from London give a fall in all descriptions of Argentine Stocks owing to the cholera alarm.

Messrs. Uriburu and Carboni the principal shareholders of the now defunct Lloyd Argentino Company, have established a joint-stock farm company with a capital of 2 millions nats. The new Agricultural and Farming Co. has for its chief object the fattening of cattle for this market and for export, and it begins operations on 3000 squares of prime land close to the Escobar station, with 1000 squares front on the Arroyo Cazador. The land, with stock, buildings, etc., was bought by the company for 700,000 nats. There is a distillery working, but the object of it is less the aguardiente than to feed the cattle on the refuse. A Decauville railway and a canal to admit large vessels up, on which there are at present working 200 men. The stock is first-class, 10,000 fine sheep and 3000  $\frac{1}{2}$  mestiza Durhams. The Provincial Government, in view of its great importance, has granted a 10 years' exemption from 'contribucion directa' and 'patente' taxes. The statutes have been drawn up and the company formed.

The Chilean Government have succeeded in unifying their foreign debts of 5 and 6 o/o at 5, and have thereby saved one million gold dollars per annum.

Don A. Bunge has applied to the Courts to have the statutes of mining company of Uspailata and Paramillo (near Mendoza) duly ratified. This company has bought over the concessions of Don Raymundo Hopolito. The contract of the society to last till 1894, and the capital to consist of 2 millions. The first directors are to be Dr. H. Bunge, A. Bunge, R. Lezica, O. Bemberg, and E. Ramos Mejia.

Messrs. J. E. Clark and Co. have bought from Mr. Francisco Bollini 22 manzanas of land in Calle Santa Fe, opposite the Rural Exhibition building. The price is \$550,000. The Pacific Railway station, workshops, and stores will be built on a portion of this land. On another portion will be built a number of large villas in the English style. The remainder will be laid out as ornamental gardens.

Cattle are in great demand in Rosario but difficult to be found. Prices are \$11 to 12 for novillos three year old for invernada.

400 arrobes of wool have been sold on the estancias «El Toro», «El Torito», and «Las Cañas», in Bragado, at \$139 and 145 old currency.

Dr. Luro sold on Tuesday several race horses from his estancia Quinna, at prices varying from \$400 to \$1000 m/n, and draught horses from \$400 to 1400 m/n.

Mr. Thomas Mahon sold a lot of wool in the South Plaza at \$5.30 per 10 kilos.

Messrs. Sanchez and Moreno sold 3 leagues of camp in the department of General Lopez in Santa Fe for \$22,000 per league, buyer H. C. Quesada.

Messrs. Cavalho and Lerena sold 50,000 hectares of land on the margin of the Rio Negro at reserved price, supposed to be over 60 cents per hectarea to H. C. Quesada.

Messrs. Sanchez and Moreno sold on Tuesday 7 Spanish donkeys as follows:

To Sr. del Rio 1 at \$350 and 1 at \$380, to Cambaceres 1 at \$500 and 1 at \$700, to Pacheco 2 at \$400 and 1 at \$320.

Don Juan Passicot has sold a piece of camp belonging to Mrs. Venancia Carballo de Carrozo in the partido of San Justo, consisting of 236 squares, for the sum of \$68,500, equivalent to \$289.90 per square, purchaser Sr. A. Carballo.

Mr. Joseph McLoughlin of Mercedes sold a lot of wool in the Once on Monday at \$5 per 10 kilos, equivalent to 139 % per arroba.

9 leagues in the 9th section have been sold for \$5500 per league; seller Martin de la Torre, buyers B. and Antonio Devotto.

4000 squares in San Rafael, province of Mendoza, have been sold for \$72,000, buyers Drs. Tabanera and Elias Villanueva.

Fleece wool, Mr. Lowe's 2nd lot, sold at \$4.70 per 10 kilos, and \$2 for bellies.

We hear of the sale of 3037 hectares 2 acres of camp in Cañuelas for \$225,000 buyer Vicente E. Casares.

In Rosario we note the sale of 2600 bags of wheat at \$5.50, 1121 bags at \$5.65, and 2000 bags at \$2.45 put on board.

The following commercial telegrams have been received:

Liverpool, Nov. 6.

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

Camp merino sheepskins of 65-85 lbs. per doz. at 7d. Mata dero do of 90-100 kilos at 7 1/2 d. Salted ox hides 63 lbs. 5 1/2 d. per lb. Stock about 9500 hides. Salted horse hides 30 lbs. 12s. 6d. each Stock about 5000 hides. Beef tallow 27s to 28s. per cwt. Stock of beef and mutton about tallow 6500 pipes. Maize 4s. 3d. per 100 lbs. Wheat 6s. 6d. per 100 lbs. River Plate bones £4 14s-£4 16s. per ton on shore. R. Plate Bone-ash (over 70 o/o) £3 18s-£4 per ton on shore. Linseed 38-39s per 416 lbs.

'New York, Nov. 8.

Buenos Aires dry hides 21 1/2 to 21 cents per lb.

Buenos Aires calfskins at 19 1/2 to 19 1/2 cents.

Stock about 480000 of all classes

'Habana, Nov. 8

R. Plate jerked beef is quoted at 19 1/2-22 rls. per arroba.

Stock of jerked beef in Havana, Matanzas, Cardenas and Cienfuegos 40000 quintales.

Exchange on London at 60 days' 20-20 1/2, o/o premium.

'Antwerp, Nov. 9.

The auctions of River Plate wools opened with prices unchanged. There was a large attendance of buyers and the demand was active.

It is said that the first sales of River Plate wools have given a satisfactory result.

CORRALES DEL SUD  
PRECIOS:  
1° aparte 30 27 25 20  
2° id 18 16  
Flaco para chancheria, 12.  
Terneros 11 10 8 y 7.  
Cueros de novillo, 6 a 5.50.  
Cueros de vaca 4.50 a 4.  
Matanza de vacas 600.  
Id de terneros 86.

THE PLAZAS.  
ONCE.  
Wool. Per 10 kilos  
Superior ..... 5.00 m/n  
Good ..... 4.00  
Borruga ..... 3.50  
Regular ..... 3.00  
Bellies ..... 2.80

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

Sheepskins  
Madero ..... per kilo 3.70 mls.  
Pelados per doz ..... 22 rls.  
Corderitos reg ..... 0.75 0.80

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

Maize  
White, shelled ..... 10 kilos 2.30 m/n  
Yellow, in grain ..... 2.25  
Flour ..... 1.18

CONSTITUCION.  
Wool. Per 10 kilos  
Superior ..... 5.20 m/n  
Good ..... 4.50  
Bellies ..... 2.20  
Borruga ..... —

Hides  
Good camp ..... —  
Sheepskins superior ..... 365 mls.  
Madero ..... —  
Corderitos ..... 0.75 m/n  
Hair ..... 6.10  
Horse Hides ..... 1.80  
Cow Hides ..... 4.40  
Maize, white shelled ..... —

DEATH.

On October 28, suddenly, of heart disease, James Leonard of Salto, aged 45 years. 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.

REMATE POR ANGEL AGUIAR.

EN EL PARTIDO DEL SALADILLO

DE 683 CUADRAS CUADRADAS DE CAMPO

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

DOMINGO 14 DE NOVIEMBRE a las 2 p.m., en mi casa calle

VICTORIA 686

donde estará la bandera remataré por orden de Señor Don Felipe O'Reilly, 683 cuadradas de campo o 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 estancias «Del Carril» y «Rogue Perez» de esta sale una galería, 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—Por otros informes y ver los títulos que son perfectos

Victoria 27 o 686 o Bolsa de Comercio o13n12

A. S. Witcomb

FOTOGRAFO

208 Florida j2pm

208 Florida j2pm

208 Florida j2pm

208 Florida j2pm

208 Florida j2pm

208 Florida j2pm

208 Florida j2pm

208 Florida j2pm

## Familia que no consume

## HESPERIDINA

debe consultar con aquella

que siempre tiene a mano

UNA BOTELLA

de este sano tónico-lícar,

y se convencerá de que

ES UNA NECESIDAD CASERA

25 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

—o—

GRAN REMATE

57 LEGUAS

DE

MAGNIFICOS CAMPOS

EN LA

PROVINCIA DE CÓRDOBA

A propósito para fundar grandes

establecimientos ganaderos, ti-

erras inmejorables para la agri-

cultura, linderos a la provincia

de SANTA FE; con líneas fé-

rreas que lo cruzarán y con

otros a poca distancia; campos

de gran porvenir; con plazos

convenientes para el pago; ven-

ta por division de condominio.

BASE DE VENTA

PESOS 3,300 M/N.

por legua

EN NUESTRA CASA

51 - SAN MARTIN - 51

JUÉVES 18 NOVIEMBRE

a las 2 p.m. en punto

Venderemos a plazos y por division

de condominio las 57 leguas de riqui-

mos campos ubicados en la provincia

de Córdoba en los departamentos de Rio

Seco y Tumbura, linderos a la provincia

de Santa Fe, cuya situacion y detalle es

como sigue:

Suerte núm. 4 serie A del departa-

mento de Rio Seco, de cuatro leguas

cuadradas.

Suerte núm. 24 serie A departamento

de Rio Seco, compuesto de 4 leguas

cuadradas.

Suerte núm. 34 de la misma serie y

departamento, de 3 leguas y 7/6 cuadras

Suerte núm. 21 serie A del departa-

mento de Rio Seco, compuesto de 4 le-

guas cuadradas.

Suerte núm. 2º de la misma serie y

departamento con una superficie de 4 le-

guas cuadradas.

Suerte núm. 25 de la misma serie y

departamento con una superficie de 4 le-

guas cuadradas.

Suerte núm. 1 serie A departamento

de Tumbura, con una superficie de 3 le-

guas y 706 cuadras.

Suerte núm. 2 serie A departamento

de Tumbura, de 3 leguas y 706 cuadras.

Suerte núm. 8 serie A del mismo de-

partamento, compuesta de 3 leguas y

324 cuadras.

Suerte núm. 10 serie A del mismo de-

partamento, compuesto de 4 leguas cua-

dradas.

Suerte núm. 11 de la misma serie y

departamento, compuesta de 3 leguas y

1200 cuadras.

Suerte núm. 7 serie B del mismo de-

partamento, con una superficie de 4 le-

guas cuadradas.

Suerte núm. 15 serie A departamento

de Tumbura, compuesta de 1 legua y

1423 cuadras.

Suerte núm. 16 de la misma serie y

departamento, de 2 leguas y 169 cuadras

Las condiciones de pago son las si-

guientes:

Perceberá parte al contado, otra tercera

a seis meses y la última a un año sin

interés.

La venta la efectuaremos por suertes,

## Adolfo

## BULLRICH Y CA.

RESUMEN DE REMATES

A EFECTUARSE

NOVIEMBRE

14—De una esquina Belgrano 552 y

556.

14—Judicial—en la ciudad del Bel-

grano, propiedad Lavalle esquina Cerri-

to, tasacion ps 9663.46 m/n, 2 1/3 partes

ps 6442 m/n, a las 3.

15—Todo el menaje que adornar la

casa 25 de Mayo 25º, a las 12.

15—8 esplendidos potrillos. en Alsina

78 a las 2

15—1 esplendido semental y un potri-

llo y una yegua, al mismo tiempo un

lindo Landean de 5 cristales, en Alsina

78 a las 2.

17—Establecimiento Rural en Sala-

dillo; base \$40,000 m/n, en Alsina 78 a

las 2.

24—2600 cuerdas de campo en San

Pedro, en Alsina 78.

78-ALSINA-78

NOTICE.

Estancieros who have sheep suffering

from Foot-Rot or Lombriz and cab

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 al-

ready received suffice