

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

VOLUME XII, No. 46.

BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1886.

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THE INTERIOR.

[OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

Santa Fé,

November 24, 1886.

To the Editor of the Southern

Cross.

DEAR SIR,

The Legislative Assembly in

the province have closed for the

year, having previously passed a

law abolishing lotteries through-
out the province and prohibiting
the sale within its territory of
tickets belonging to any other
lotteries. I cannot say whether
the cholera scare that is exceed-
ingly prevailing there just now
has anything to do with this vir-
tuous resolution or not, but it is
very suggestive of the saying:

When the Devil was sick,

The Devil a Saint would be.

And I have no doubt that we

shall have lotteries in full swing

again before the beginning of

next summer.

Very great alarm prevails here

owing to the breaking out of

cholera at Rosario, where, I am

safe in saying, it has caused con-
siderably more than a hundred
deaths since it first appeared.

Popular commissions have been

named to aid the Municipality

in the adoption of precautionary

measures which, whether there

be any danger of cholera here or

not, are very good and very ne-
cessary. One suspicious case

occurred here on Saturday and

was pronounced by the doctors

to be cholera nostras. There is,

however, so much rubbish talked

about microbes, bacteria, coma

etc., that very little faith can be
placed in any opinion that is ex-
pressed on the subject.

In the meantime, business is
almost at a standstill owing to
the interruption of communica-
tion with Buenos Aires and Ro-
sario, and besides being threat-
ened by the cholera we have
staring us in the face the, to
some, more terrible prospect of a
financial crisis.

Monday, the 22nd inst., was
declared a public holiday in all
the province on the occasion of
the centenary of the late illus-
trious General Lopez, and there
were great public rejoicings in
this city. At sunrise a royal sal-
ute was fired, after this there
was a great civic procession in
which the bust of General Lopez
was carried to the spot in the
principal plaza where the founda-
tion stone of the monument to
be erected to his memory was
laid with due solemnity. There
was also a grand religious cere-
mony at the principal church in
connection with the affair, and
the rest of the day was spent in
popular amusements, including
races, «sortija», etc. There was
to have been a grand ball at the
leading fashionable club, but
owing to the fears of cholera
that are abroad it was deemed
expedient to omit this part of the
programme till a more conven-
ient opportunity. In the even-
ing, however, there was a grand
display of fireworks, and the
principal public buildings were
all illuminated. Of course, it is
only meet and proper that the
memory of the illustrious dead
should be duly celebrated and
held up as an example to coming
generations, and it is only to be
regretted that the doing so incites
so very few to imitate their noble
deeds of patriotism and self-
sacrifice.

I regret to announce the fail-
ure of Messrs. Frederick Winter
and Conrad Schuck, millers, who
did, or appeared to do, a large
business in this market. I would
not be surprised, however, to
see others in apparently as good
circumstances come down under
the distressing circumstances
that have been created through
the over carelessness on the part
of the banks in the matter of dis-
counts. The principal merchants
here, at Rosario, and in the colonies
have addressed a petition on
the subject to the Board of the
National Bank, setting forth the
necessity of its being more liber-
al in this connection and the
evils which must follow should
it continue its present ruinous
policy. It is sincerely to be
hoped that this very just petition
may meet with the attention it
deserves, and that the market
may be eased and bear up under
its present severe trials.

I regret to say that there is no
improvement in the state of the
public health in Rosario. The
authorities, aided nobly by the
local medical men, the clergy,
the Sisters of Charity and many
private citizens, are doing what
they can to stop the progress of
the disease; and yet, day after
day passes, and if there is no
very marked increase in the
number and nature of the cases
that occur, on the other hand,
there is no diminution of them.
An Englishman named Beatty
died on Saturday at Mr. Heine's
Island, where, I hear, there are
two others in a precarious con-
dition. Poor Beatty was a man
of education and considerable
property, and yet, as if disgusted
with the world and everything in
it but caña, he spent all his time
on the island, often overcome by
his fatal habit, and if the cholera
had not taken him it is more
than probable that he would
have come to a still more fearful
end through intemperance. Of

the three sick men on this island
none had been in Rosario for
months, and they had not had
any contact with outsiders to
which the breaking out of the dis-
ease among them might be at-
tributed.

There are many safeguards
against the cholera suggested.
Some prescribed caña, others
brandy, and others rum, and
others again drink as much of
either as they can lay their hands
on, by way of precaution of
course. For my part, I would
recommend people to be very
careful, and extremely moderate
in their use of different spirits
and to practise abstemiousness
in all things.

Major Piedra, who started on
an expedition against the Indi-
ans of the Chaco some time ago,
reports a great success, after a
stiff brush with the aborigines he
has succeeded in capturing some
70 warriors and a whole colony
of «chusmas» who, I suppose, will
be disposed of in the usual sum-
mary manner.

Messrs. Jewitt Brothers of Ro-
sario, have sold to Sr. Funes over
two leagues of land in the de-
partment of Union, Cordoba, for
\$24,752.14. Advices from Corrientes
report land in that province
to be rising rapidly in value
owing to the expectations awak-
ened by the contemplated rail-
way. Thus land that a few
months ago was hard to dispose
of at \$8000 per league is now
hard to get at \$12,000, and the
probabilities are that it will soon
command \$15 or \$20,000. There
can be no doubt concerning the
advantages to be expected from
the railway. In the meantime,
it seems to be taking a great
deal too much for granted to
raise the price of land from 50 to
100 o/o all of a rush.

Corrientes needs much besides
railways to make it a desirable
place to live in, and in my opin-
ion it must have a thorough re-
form in its method of govern-
ment, in its administration of
justice, and its measures for the
protection of life and property
ere its land will be really worth
\$10,000 per league. Certainly,
this is only my private opinion
on the subject, but it is an opin-
ion based upon observation, and
I think warranted by occur-
rences in other parts of the coun-
try.

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

MONTEVIDEAN NEWS.

The Government has resolved
to suppress all the legations ex-
cepting in Italy, Brazil and the
Argentine Republic. In the lat-
ter there will be a Chargé d'Aff-
aires and a Consul-general, the
expense of the legation being
covered by the emoluments of
the consulate.

General Tajes has declared to
the Ministers his firm intention
to reduce the public expenditure
by at least \$1,500,000. The de-
puties of the Government party
will propose a reduction of diet
money.

The carriages for the Ministers
and the free passages in steamers
for public officials will be sup-
pressed.

TELEGRAMS.

London, Nov. 21.

It is announced from the Sou-
dan that 50,000 Abyssinians are
marching on Kassala, the inhabi-
tants of which city are greatly
alarmed.

The withdrawal of General
Kaulbars is considered in all the
European capitals as a with-
drawal of Russia before the united
public opinion of Europe.

The emigration of Hungarians
to North America goes on increas-
ing.

News has been received of the
foundering in the Pacific Ocean
of a ship returning with laborers
from Queensland. 140 persons
were drowned.

Telegrams from Afghanistan
announce that the insurrection
against the Ameer is gaining
ground, and that the authorities
are unable to repress the move-
ment, which is hostile to Eng-
land and is believed to have been
excited by Russian agents in
Cabul and on the frontier.

The Standard has made a vio-
lent attack on Lord Randolph
Churchill, declaring that he does
everything possible to discredit
the Conservatives, as well in his
financial policy as on the land
question; that up to the present
time he has been treated with
much leniency, but that it is in-
cumbent on the chief of the Con-
servative party to destroy the
effect of Lord Randolph's decla-
rations.

The Irish newspapers com-
plain of the conduct of the Min-
istry towards Ireland and declare
that an attempt is being made to
destroy Irish commerce.

On the 21st the Socialists
marched to Trafalgar Square.
At the head of every column was
a band of music, and flags were
carried with such inscriptions as
these: «Let us fight for our
rights», «Work for all! Not too
much work for anybody!» A
few men bore Phrygian caps on
poles. The contingent from the
South, which passed over West-
minster Bridge, hissed the per-
sons who were standing at the
windows of the Government
offices. A groan was given for
the soldiers guarding the Houses
of Parliament. Lord Randolph
Churchill was hissed as the pro-
cession passed through Downing
Street. When the speeches were
commenced there were present
about 5000 Socialists, 2500 men
out of work, and 20,000 specta-
tors. The meeting dispersed
quietly.

All the Russian Consuls have
left Bulgaria. The French Con-
sul will protect Russian subjects,
the German having refused to do
so.

It is believed that General
Kaulbars has gone to Constanti-
nople on a confidential mission
from the Czar to arrange a joint
action in Bulgaria.

The Morning Post considers
that circumstances show the ex-
istence of a complete under-
standing on the eastern question
between France and Russia.

Princess Beatrice has given
birth to a son.

Liverpool, Nov. 23.
The Chamber of Commerce has
adopted resolutions condemning
the Government for giving the
carriage of the English mails for
America to subsidised foreign
steamers.

Dublin, Nov. 23.
The troops at the Curragh and
Athlone and in Dublin have been
reinforced and are under orders
to be ready for either military or
civil service.

Col. O'Callaghan cannot make
his tenants pay their rents and
the Government refuses to give
him the aid of the sheriff or of the
police.

Paris, Nov. 24.

A telegram from London an-
nounces that the High Court of
Justice has given judgment with
costs against the Peruvian Gov-
ernment in the action on the gua-
no question brought against
Dreyfus Brothers, and has se-
verely condemned the false al-
legations made in the proceed-
ings.

Berlin, Nov. 23.

The German Custom House re-
ceipts continue to diminish, in

October 1886 the receipts were
less by 1,950,000 marks than in
Oct. 1885.

The Government having regard
to the census of 1885 insists on
adding 1 o/o for the military ex-
penditure.

Rome, Nov. 22.

The King and Queen of Italy
returned to-day and were wel-
comed with enthusiasm by the
people.

The King has ordered his chap-
lain to express his sympathy with
the Pope in the present anti-
clerical agitation.

The Papal Nuncio in Madrid
has asked the Government to
support, jointly with Austria, the
Pope's petition to the Italian
Government asking for measures
to be adopted for improving the
Pope's position.

Vienna, Nov. 23.

All the Russian steamers in the
Danube have received orders to
go to Odessa.

Austrian diplomatists believe
that the rupture between Russia
and Bulgaria will facilitate the
solution of the crisis in the Bal-
kans.

It is believed that the powers
will disapprove of any precipi-
tate action respecting the elec-
tion of Prince Nicholas of Min-
grelia.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 23.

The Novoe Vremya, referring
to the probability of a war be-
tween Russia and Germany, says
that Russia would rejoice at the
opportunity of defending her
independence against Germany.

The Government have issued a
decree prohibiting the game of
poker.

Lisbon, Nov. 22.

Vessels coming from the River
Plate are declared to be infected
and will be submitted to quaran-
tine, according to circumstances.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 20.

The Government has published
an official declaration that Gen-
eral Kaulbars has been recalled be-
cause of the insults to Russian
subjects in Bulgaria. That a new
outrage has been inflicted on the
Russian subject Cavasse by the
military authorities and that no
reply had been given to the de-
mand for reparation. The Rus-
sians remaining in Bulgaria have
been placed under the French
diplomatic agent in Sofia.

Sofia, Nov. 20.

Captain Nabikoff, who headed
the revolution at Burgas, and
three sergeants implicated with
him have been sentenced to
death.

General Kaulbars has left with
all his staff. There were only
about 20 persons at the station
to see him off.

New York, Nov. 23.

The Herald publishes the sen-
sational news that a conspiracy
exists to kill Michael Davitt be-
cause he opposes the measures
proposed by the Irish Revolu-
tionary party.

Rio Janeiro, Nov. 24.

In Cascadura, a small camp
town about an hour by rail from
here, a case of severe cholera
occurred yesterday. By the mea-
sures taken to isolate and disin-
fect surroundings it is presumed
to be cholera morbus. People
much excited about the matter on
account of alarming advices re-
ceived every day from the River
Plate.

Valparaiso, Nov. 23.

Congress was opened to-day.
The Nationalists were defeated
in the election of a President of
the Chamber. Minister Lillo de-
clared that the new Government
would adhere strictly to the
law.

A rigorous quarantine has been
established for vessels from Bs.
Aires.

Exchange is quoted at 24. The
premium on gold is 98 o/o.

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THE
BALANCE OF TRADE.

Our political economists will insist on butting their heads and wasting their time, ink, and paper trying to prove that to be prosperous a nation must equilibrate the value of its exports with that of its imports. They ignore the teachings of modern scientific economy, and the fact that England, the wealthiest and most prosperous country in the world, imports every year to a much greater value than what she exports. Of course the balance against her must be paid in gold, and it would appear logical that after a lapse of years England must be drained of her last guinea. Instead of this she is yearly lending her surplus millions to all the nations of the globe.

Again, take the Argentine Republic; when did we ever equilibrate our exports with our imports? It may have been so in the time of the Spaniards, when only three vessels were allowed to enter the port of Buenos Aires with merchandise and to take away three cargoes of hides. Since the year 1852, when Rosas fell and the country was constituted, the difference between the value of exports and imports was always on the wrong side. In the intervening 35 years we may say that on an average the difference is 6 millions annually, last year it was 12 millions, this year it will probably be more, as the figures for the first 10 months show a difference of more than 27 millions, but this will be cut down by exports of wool in November and December. If we take the average of 6 millions we find that according to our alarmists the country has been obliged to pay balances against it, in gold, of more than 200 millions, and yet we have not only prospered and gone ahead in a manner scarcely equalled in any part of the world but we actually possess more gold than we ever had.

It may be said that this gold is the product of loans; so it is, but only to a certain extent. Large portions of the proceeds of the loans remained in Europe to pay for railway material, etc. The Government is annually remitting gold to pay the interest and amortisement of these debts, and our English railways and foreign banks have large remittances to make annually in gold. Notwithstanding all this, and the balance of trade against us, the country was never so rich as it is at the present time.

We do not mean to deny that if we have to pay ten millions for merchandise bought and we have eight millions worth of wool to pay it with, the reference is pretty correct, we are poorer by two millions. But taking the case of England, for instance, the balance of trade is apparently unfavorable, and yet she is growing richer. It is because there are thousands of visible and invisible channels through which gold flows into the country.

The same may be said of the Argentine Republic. Were it otherwise we should soon be bankrupt. We receive 100,000 immigrants. Are they paupers? By no means. Every immigrant does his utmost to line his pocket with as many gold pieces as he

possibly can, although few of them acknowledge it. Those 100,000 immigrants bring us at least two millions of dollars in gold. And we could mention many other channels by which gold reaches us. Then again, our statistics of importation are manifestly erroneous. To be correct we should take from the merchant's books what he pays for his goods, which he sometimes sells at a sacrifice for the net amount he receives for his hides, wool, wheat, &c. Cereals, by the by, pay no duty, and it is difficult to find out the value of what is exported. The balance of trade is in our favour.

THE SALARY OF LEGISLATORS
IN ARGENTINA AND OTHER
COUNTRIES.

The senators and deputies of France receive 1780 gold dollars per year and the representatives of the colonies receive an additional sum for travelling expenses. The Austrian representatives receive a remuneration of 5 dollars per day. In Belgium representatives receive \$84 per month or \$685 for the entire eight months during which the sessions last. In Denmark the members of the Landsting and the Folksting receive \$3.75 per day or about \$569 during the session. In Portugal the peers and deputies receive \$335 per year. In Sweden the members of the Diet receive \$334 for each session of four months, but they pay a fine of \$2.75 for each time they absent themselves. In Switzerland the members of the National Council receive \$2.50 per day paid by the Federal treasury and the members of the Council of State are paid by the Cantons the sum of \$1.50 to 2.00 per day. In Norway the members of the Storting receive a remuneration of \$3.25 each per day as long as the sessions last. In Italy senators and deputies are not paid, but they have a right to a free pass over all the railways and enjoy other advantages and immunity from taxes. In Spain the members of the Cortes receive no remuneration. In Greece the senators receive \$100, and the members of the Chamber of Representatives \$50 each per month. In all the legislative bodies of Germany, with one or two exceptions, the members receive \$2.25 per day. The members of the British Parliament receive no pay and no privilege. The members of the Argentine Congress are now in receipt of \$8400 per year (the session lasts five months), which it may be seen is more than the amount received by the representatives of any other nation in the world.

THE BOCA.

A ramble through this place points out the undeniable fact that the inhabitants are more to be pitied than blamed for the existing state of affairs therein. It is a town upon stilts, every dwelling-house being raised upon piles to keep it out of the mire. It has had the pretension to be called a port, although only a huge, stagnant ditch, breeding disease and death. Typhoid fever has been and is always rampant in it; for proof look at the records of the British and other hospitals. Why is this? From the culpable neglect of the authorities of this city, who have entirely neglected this end of the town, and who are now in their panic making spasmodic but futile efforts to remedy their neglect by sending a few gangs of ill-directed sailors and peons through the back streets with brooms and buckets to gather up the garbage and refuse. Will this have a permanent and beneficial effect? No; the disease is more deeply rooted in the sodden and permeated soil. For example, I often pass through Calle Garibaldi from General Brown station to Barraca Peña, and this is what I see: A street about 4 to 5 ft. below high water mark (in a swamp); houses upon stilts, as before mentioned, with small undrained yards, say 20 ft. by 30 ft., and in most cases the w.c. within 20 ft. of the well that supplies the house with water; under the

house a collection of rubbish, and this in many cases standing in pools of stagnant water or mire, alongside of the footpath is to be found in many places a stagnant, slimy ditch; the odoriferous perfume is heightened by the addition of soapsuds, etc. Now, Mr. Editor, the question may be asked how is health maintained among such surroundings? I think simply by the periodical rising of this much abused stream at the full and the change of the moon. When we have south winds, which cause a high tide, the low grounds are at all times flooded, and the sub-soil by this means is somewhat cleansed of its impurities and the inhabitants get a new lease of life.

I hear that one of the many schemes before the authorities is to build a water-tight wall at the side of the stream to prevent it flooding the land. This at present is not desirable for it would prevent the ground being cleansed by the rising of the tide.

What can and ought to be done is this: Raise the whole township, say on a level with the central roadway of the Calle General Brown; one million tons of earth ought to go a long way towards this very desirable object, say at an expense of one million and a half of national dollars. If the millions of tons that have been dredged out of the Boca had been utilised for this purpose, and for which it is perfectly serviceable, having been got from a toska foundation, the work would have now been done, and a grand work, for it would now have been a solid ground for a town, the true requirement of a port, and not the miserable deadly swamp it is with its huts upon stilts. The authorities have certainly not been wise in their generation, but it is not too late to mend.

Raise the land and drain it, and then, and only then, can you have healthy dwellings in the Boca, or if not the whole work of Huerzo is a huge failure.

At any rate we have now a proof that a port for Buenos Aires is more required than ever, and I think the tendency of the Boca will never meet the port requirements. I may add that from personal observation and conversations with residents of many years, the place is in its usual state of health, although there is now to be feared a very different outbreak, viz., rioting bands of men parading at night and crying: Down with the President and Dr. Seco. This is the effect of the suspension of work.

There are now deep murmurs of discontent throughout the entire population, which is a very excitable one.

Yours, etc.,

An old Salt,

—In the Herald.

CONDITION OF DUBLIN.

Dublin just now reflects, with painful fidelity, the miserable depressed condition of the entire country. It is usually semi-depopulated at this season, because of the flight of the better class of citizens to other retreats, but its present appearance is more than usually dejected and wretched. There is no trade, no business stir, no sign of that life and bustle which betoken a country's metropolis where there is any national existence. Business is awfully stagnant, and the melancholy visages of the shopkeepers tell eloquently of the gloomy condition of their tills and ledgers. How can it be otherwise while the absentee vampires continue to suck all the blood from the country, and the British bagmen absorb whatever little trade is done? At the best of times, in the hey-day of its prosperity—I speak now of the 19th century, not earlier—Dublin has not been much more than a mere entrepôt for Birmingham, Manchester, and Sheffield shoddy and pinchbeck. The progress of 'modern civilization' has added a new hardship to this great commercial grievance. It consists in the transplantation to this city of a large number of what are called co-operative stores. These are establishments promoted by speculators of the West British caste

—the half-pay military and naval squad and a lot of poor and genteel hangers-on of 'the garrison.' They club together and get all their goods from England, to the utter exclusion of the native trader; and not content with sharing his profits among themselves they offer certain strong inducements to outsiders to trade at their stores in preference to those of the men who have to live without any State pensions. The amount of injury which this mean and sordid system works to the Dublin shopkeepers is not apparent on the surface, but it is clearly marked in the vast number of shops to be let which did a thriving business. To appreciate the great magnitude of this evil, it should be borne in mind that the salaried and pensioned class in Dublin and the hangers-on of the Government form a very large section of the population. They can be numbered by the thousand. If there were any large manufacturing industries in the city to counterbalance it, the evil would not be so deeply felt; but there are not. The only considerable industries we have here, outside the essential ones of the baker, the butcher, the builder, the tailor and the shoemaker are those of the distilleries and breweries. With regard to factories, where large numbers of people might find employment, our condition is far below that of many an English or Scotch town of ten or fifteen thousand population. In no respect can Dublin be said to be a self-supporting or money-making city; it is altogether an artificial one, so to speak. Hence every great economical wave which sweeps over the country is sympathetically felt all over its organism.—*Cor. of the Boston Pilot.*

POPULATION
OF BUENOS AIRES IN AUGUST.

Dr. Coni's circular for the month of August gives the number of population of the city at 395,899 inhabitants. During the month there were 1411 births, 303 marriages, and 774 deaths. Of children born 705 were males, of whom 43 were illegitimate and 706 females, of whom 50 were illegitimate. The Italian element has predominated in births and marriages, there being 613 Italian births among the population of that nationality, and 133 marriages, while there were only 85 Argentine marriages. The same proportion may be noted during the entire year from which we readily come to the conclusion that the Italians are multiplying much faster than the native population in the city of Buenos Aires. On the other hand, it is a remarkable fact that the death list for the month gives the names of 496 Argentines and 130 Italians. Nearly one-half of the deaths (337) were those of children under 9 years old. The disease which made greatest havoc was lung consumption, and the next in order were meningitis pneumonia, small-pox, bronchitis, croup, diphtheria, and typhoid fever. During the month of August, 1886, there were 89 deaths more than in the corresponding month in 1885. During the month 865 persons became inmates of the hospitals and 760 left, leaving a total number of inmates on the 31st August of 1286. 46 persons became inmates of lunatic asylums, 12 left, 3 fled, and 8 died, and there remained at the end of the month 984.

THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.

The Antarctic Ocean occupies a position around the south pole similar to that of the Arctic Ocean at the opposite end of the earth. It fills all the space of the south of the Antarctic circle. It differs vastly, however, from its northern homologue, for, instead of having land at its outer circumference, it has water. While the North American, the European and the Asiatic coasts encircle the Northern Ocean, the Pacific, the Atlantic and the Indian Oceans mingle their waters with these of the frozen zone at the south. As it differs in physical conditions, so also it differs in having received much less attention from the world at large. While the aim

of innumerable expeditions for the past 400 years has been to find a north west passage to Asia, to plant a flag at latitude 90 degrees, or to rescue some unfortunate commander and his crew from a horrible fate, and while thousands of dollars have been expended, and hundreds of lives have been lost, there is a strange contrast offered when we turn to the far south. The expeditions which have been sent out by the great nations of the world to explore the vast watery expanse about the southern pole are so few as to be counted on the fingers of two hands.

And yet 'within the periphery of the Antarctic Circle,' says Lieutenant Maury, 'is included an area equal in extent to one-sixth of the entire land surface of our planet. Most of this immense area is as unknown to the inhabitants of the earth as the interior of one of Jupiter's satellites. . . . For the last two hundred years the Arctic Ocean has been a theatre of exploration, but as for the Antarctic no expedition has attempted to make any persistent exploration, or even to winter there.' It is noteworthy, too, that in the voyages which have been made not a ship nor a life has been lost south of the circle. 'It does not appear,' says one writer, 'that Antarctic voyages would be attended with any excessive degree of danger. . . . It may even be found that the Antarctic barriers are impenetrable, but this has certainly not as yet been demonstrated.—*Popular Science Monthly*

PALERMO RACES.

Probably owing to the alarm prevailing in the city the attendance at the races on Sunday was not so large as usual. The running, however, was very good, and those who went to amuse themselves forgot their anxieties and enjoyed a splendid afternoon. The following is the result:

HAWKEYE STAKES.

For three-year-olds, non-winners. Prize \$600 m/n. 1200 metres.

E. Casal's Cyclone	1
Casey hnos'. Isabel	2
Stud El Plata's Ca Ira	3

AVERNO STAKES.

Open handicap. Prize \$800 m/n. 1750 metres.

Stud Nuevo's Miss Rover	1
Stud Esperanza's Blazon	2
Casey hnos'. Coronel	3

STILLETO STAKES.

For three-year-olds. Prize \$1000 m/n. 1750 metres.

V. E. Jezzi's Valentino	1
Stud Buenos Aires Last Prince	2
M. Alfonso's Brunette	3

RESISTENCIA STAKES.

Open handicap. Prize \$800 m/n. 3500 metres.

Stud Buenos Aires Kettledrum	1
J. Acebal's Salvato	2
J. Acebal's Goodbye	3

Also ran Termination and Roldo.

FLYING STAKES.

Open handicap. Prize \$700 m/n. 1000 metres.

Stud Lujan's Pegaso	1
Casey hnos'. Coronel	2
Stud Esperanza's Blazon	3

NOTES FROM IRELAND.

Dublin, Oct. 23.

The Most Rev. Dr. O'Dwyer, the young and popular Bishop of Limerick, has most opportunely called public attention to a subject which just now is full of special importance to the rising generation of Catholics. Replying to an address presented to him a few days since by the students of the Sacred Heart College in the 'City of the Violated Treaty,' conducted by the illustrious order of the Society of Jesus, his Lordship in the most practical manner asked 'what is to become of the great mass of educated boys whom this system of Intermediate education is producing so fast? Numbers of them having spent their boyhood at the higher studies, drop them and fall back into the ordinary occupations of their parents, and Dr. O'Dwyer is at a loss to understand why the Catholics of Ireland submit to this—why, in fact, they do not insist on a Uni-

versity system which would absorb these students and fit them for the professions. The Catholics have not sufficient facilities for obtaining higher class education; there is no University of which they can as Catholics avail.

The land war goes on with unabated vigor, and some noteworthy scenes have taken place which evince the determination of the people to keep a firm grip of their holdings. The house of Tim Hurley, the owner of a farm at Castleview near Clonakilty, in county Cork, was besieged by a body of 30 police and a regular staff of bailiffs. To their request to hand over the keys of the house Tim boldly replied: No surrender. He held the invaders and land robbers at bay for a considerable time, and when at last they forced a passage through a window Tim and his brave companions had retired to an upper story, whence they hurled hot water and every available missile at the landlord faction. After many fruitless attempts to dislodge the occupants, the police and bailiffs were obliged to retire baffled and discomfited. Some days after Hurley was arrested, because he was caught taking timber off his own land, and he with three or four others are also charged with secreting a certain combustible which the police believe to be dynamite, but which is really a quantity of blasting powder.

In the west the eyes of the world are fixed on the duel being fought out between the Marquis of Clanricarde and his Woodford tenantry. The Marquis is in receipt of some £60,000 yearly from his Irish property, and notwithstanding the depression of the times he refuses to make any abatement whatever. The National League is bracing itself up for the struggle, and has ardently taken up the cause of the tenants, determined to resist to the utmost limits of the law the cruel and implacable landlord and the people are showing an admirable spirit of union and organization. With such power and with the public opinion of the country on their side there is little doubt that they will ultimately succeed and prevent the villainous machinations of the exterminator.

We understand that repeated applications by the owner for the purchase of the Taaffe estates in the counties of Mayo and Galway, at the rate of fifteen years' purchase, have been refused by the Land Purchase Commissioners on the ground that as the rents were chiefly the products of migratory labour in England (the Commissioners were not reasonably satisfied that a resale to the tenants could be effected without loss.) The far-reaching consequences of this decision will be at once seen. It officially stamps fifteen years' purchase as an excessive price for the entire class of Irish small holdings, estimated by Sir James Caird and the *Times* at five-sixths of the whole, 'from which economic rents have disappeared'—that is to say, the rents of which are paid, not by the produce of the land, but by the tenants' earnings in other ways, or by remittances from the tenants' relatives in America. By far the greater number of estates which are the constant theatre of disturbance in Ireland—those of the Berridges, De Freynes, Dillons, Gardiners, Husseys, O'pherts, &c., from Kerry to Gweedore—are of this character.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The anti-clerical agitation in Italy is carefully fomented by the Government, and from day to day the most violent language is employed against the Church and the ecclesiastical authorities. The terms used by Signor Bonghi at a Radical meeting the other day may be taken as a fair indication of the appeals made to the enemies of religion. 'Let them declare war,' said Signor Bonghi, 'against all clericals, and let them commence with the Pope, for he was the most obstinate clerical in the world.' Subjected to gross insults, and seeing the rights of the Church trampled on by the Government, his Holiness has felt compelled to des-

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THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1886.

Many persons seem to be laboring under the delusion that the use of alcoholic liquors is a safe preventative against cholera. We are assured by an excellent medical authority that this is a grievous mistake. Many of those who have taken ill in the city can trace their illness to excessive eating or drinking. A small quantity of brandy may be useful when taken as a remedy, but an unlimited supply of the article is the sure forerunner of disease, and in some cases death; just in the same way as a few drops of laudanum may check the progress of the cholera, but an overdose is a strong poison and will kill the patient. The golden rule should therefore be--temperance, cleanliness, and a well-regulated system of living.

Appropos of the cholera, the celebrated Thomas Carlyle, writing to his mother when there was a cholera scare in Scotland, said:

"It is, in truth, a disease of no such terrific quality, only that its effect is sudden, and the people have heard so much about it. Scarcely a year but there is typhus fever in Glasgow or Edinburgh that kills far more than the cholera does in like cases." Might not the same be said of Buenos Aires?--Reporter.

Alvear is once more at loggerheads with Alderman Cranwell and his knights of the round table. Cranwell and the Municipality passed a law giving certain privileges to the Asistencia Publica. Alvear despotically vetoes that law, and so they stand confronting one another. We would advise Alvear to challenge the members of the Council to a real fight with some more formidable weapons than words. The people are tired of seeing them wrangling like a pack of old women, and they regard Alvear and his opponents in the fray as a double-dyed nuisance.

"F. E. F." writing in the Standard, preaches a lay sermon on the duties of the hour, and heroically reminds all Englishmen of Nelson's famous injunction "England expects, etc." After that the microbes and the bacillus coma and the other small fry of pestilential invaders are sure to take their departure. They cannot remain in undisturbed possession while the shades of the mighty dead who fought at Trafalgar are evoked against them.

The majority of the Argentine Chamber of Deputies are believers in the old Phœcean doctrine whose motto was: "Numeri sumus et nati consumere fruges," which in plain English means: "We are mere cyphers and born to eat up the produce of the earth." Their utter disregard for arithmetical figures led them to the commission of an unpardonable blunder on Tuesday, and made them extremely ridiculous. The Senate had imposed a tax of one half per thousand on Bolsa

transactions made for a future date. The bill was transmitted to the Chamber of Deputies, but the clerk who copied it put the tax at one half per cent. The Deputies voted the bill in this form, and even those who were opposed to it did not discover the mistake until they were reminded of the fact by persons outside. The blunder does not say much for the wisdom of the Deputies. Probably if the tax were fixed at ten per cent they would have voted it all the same. Nevertheless, we are sorry the half per cent bill did not become law, even by mistake, as it would have been an effectual check upon Bolsa gambling.

It is with the deepest regret that we announce the early demise of Miss Sarah Allen, Sister of Charity (in religion Sister Louise), daughter of Mr. Michael Allen, of Chacabuco. This young and holy servant of God gave up her pure soul to her Creator on the 21st of November, in Lujan. She was taken ill in the San Roque Hospital, where she laboured in duties of her sacred vocation, nursing the sick and comforting the sorrowful and afflicted. Miss Allen was only 22 years of age, having entered as a postulant in the convent of French Sisters on the 26th of September, 1883. When the cruel consumption assailed her and she was confined to bed with little hope of recovery, she was received and made her profession as a member of the order. For six months she suffered with holy resignation, and no doubt welcomed the hour when it pleased God to call her to receive a crown of glory as her reward. Her funeral, which took place on the 23rd inst., was largely attended. Many of the Lazarist Fathers, the Sisters of Charity, and the children of several schools were present. May her soul rest in peace.

Our Rosario colleague, the Reporter, has the following pertinent remarks:

"The manner in which patients are taken to the lazaretto in this city seem to justify Dr. Wilde's remark about the three centuries. They are simply thrown into the cart as they may happen to fall, and are driven away at full speed. Several have been seen with their feet sticking out through the back of the cart, and some on arriving at their destination have been found more bruised with the jolting than sick with the cholera. Of course others have been found dead. It is enough to kill any patient to treat him in this murderous fashion, and the sooner the 'carrito' is abolished the better it will be. No wonder that people object to the lazaretto and would prefer to go direct to the cemetery.

DON MAXIMO PAZ.

As the day of the elections for Governor is approaching it may not be out of place to make a few observations on the duty incumbent on the inhabitants of the province. It has been too long the fashion in this country to regard all elections with indifference, leaving them to be managed by the professional politicians. In some former elections persons had a show of reason in acting thus. The elections were prearranged by the wire-pullers, and no amount of patriotism or energy on the part of honest men could influence the result. But there is every reason to hope that at the approaching election there will be more justice exhibited than has ever been seen in any similar contest. Dr. D'Amico has acted impartially from the beginning of the canvas and he is now making every possible effort to have the elections carried out fairly. When that is the case the man who would shirk his responsibility on next Sunday week would be acting a culpable part. We cannot all vote at the elections, but we can all do something to assist the candidature of Don Maximo Paz, who, as we have clearly proved before now, is the only worthy and independent candidate in the field. Young

Porteños whose names are registered should not be afraid to come forward and vote. It is their right and their privilege, and as for those who are not citizens they should remember that this is the country of their adoption, and that it is their interest as well as their duty to see that a proper ruler be elected. They cannot vote themselves, but they may instruct others how to do so. Many of them have men employed in their service who are natives of the country. Without bringing any undue influence to bear on them these men may be taught that Buenos Aires requires an upright, able, and independent ruler, and that the man who answers to that high standard is Don Maximo Paz.

THE CONSPIRACY AGAINST MICHAEL DAVITT.

We attach little importance to the telegram which was sent via Galveston this week to the effect that some extreme revolutionists have conspired to murder Michael Davitt. Such rumors are always flying about in the air, and in 99 cases out of 100 have no foundation in fact. There are, no doubt, a few irreconcilable Irishmen whose views on Irish politics do not harmonise with those of Michael Davitt, but even the most extreme of extremists have always entertained for him the profoundest respect, and it is hard to believe that there is a single man with Irish blood in his veins who would lift a sacrilegious hand against him. Patrick Ford of the *Irish World*, is the type and representative of extremists, and yet he venerates the person and principles of Michael Davitt, so much so that he declared on a recent occasion that he did not hesitate to forego his own opinions when requested by Davitt to do so, such was the confidence he reposed in his sincerity and wisdom. It is the interest of the enemies of Davitt, those whose rule he has spent a lifetime in combating, to propagate alarming intelligence respecting him, and thus sow dissension among the ranks of the Irish patriots. It was also said of Parnell that he was marked out as a victim, but he never took any notice of such rumors. Indeed, at the very time when he was said by a section of the British Press to have incurred the hatred of the revolutionary party, another section of that Press was declaring with equal persistency that he was superintending the operations of the Dynamiters and Invincibles. But let us suppose that the existence of the conspiracy is a fact, and that in an evil hour Davitt should fall beneath the dagger of an assassin, such a fate would be deplored by his countrymen, but it would not change the course of events or dim the hopes of that freedom for which Davitt has lived and suffered, and for which he would gladly sacrifice himself. But, again, we say we trust not the infamous tale. There is not a man living so base, so accursed, as to touch a hair of the head of the martyr-patriot Michael Davitt.

RULES FOR PREVENTING CHOLERA AND FOR DEALING WITH IT.

We are indebted to our esteemed countryman Dr. Murphy for the following concise and simple rules, and we hope every head of a family will make it a matter of conscience to see that they be faithfully carried out in his household. Dr. Murphy is one of the ablest practitioners in this city, and his advice may be followed with all confidence.

He is one of the medical officers of the Municipality, and has had considerable experience in the cure of the disease both here and in Paris. Many friends from the camp having consulted him within the past fortnight on the subject of cholera, he thought it advisable to draw up these rules, which will be useful in all cases and under all circumstances. The doctor is of opinion that the disease will not extend to the camp this season, and for the following reasons:

In the 1st place, the epidemic has presented itself under a very mild form in the city and, hitherto, has only attacked those who are totally negligent in the observance of the most elementary sanitary rules. In the 2nd place, the camp is now in a favorable condition with regard to cleanliness and vegetation as compared with the year 1868, when the cholera made such dreadful havoc. At that time there were many dust storms, which disseminated the germs of disease. The wells were contaminated by dead locusts and the camp was strewn with innumerable carcasses, the stench of which polluted the air. Modern science has taught us that cholera is not so dangerous as may be imagined, if people will take the necessary precautions to avoid it.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES

Sanitary precautions are indispensable during a time of epidemic. It is necessary to be warmly, that is comfortably, clothed, and to avoid any risk of catching colds.

Wear a thin flannel belt next the skin.

The abuse of wines and alcoholic liquors, the excessive use of cold water, raw and unripe fruit, and all uncooked foods as well as excesses of every kind should be avoided.

It is essential to use nothing but clear well filtered water, & better still if boiled and then aerated by stirring after cooling. Natural mineral waters are also very good to use, such as Apollinaris, Saint Galmier, seltzer water, etc.

FIRST REMEDIES.

Cholera is generally preceded by symptoms which, to get rid of very often suffices to prevent any further development of the disease.

The most important of these symptoms is diarrhoea. As soon as diarrhoea should manifest itself a doctor should be called, and while waiting for the doctor, the patient should be put to bed and nothing given but hot tea with brandy, rum, or gin, and 15 drops of essence of peppermint and 6 of laudanum added. Four cups can be taken, one every half-hour. An injection of a solution of starch with 10 drops of laudanum of Sydenham added, for adult persons, is also very efficacious. Laudanum should not be given to children, except by the physician himself.

ISOLATION OF PATIENTS.

The patient should, if possible, be placed in a separate room. Only the person in attendance should enter the room.

If living in the city, and the apartment should not allow of sufficient isolation, the patient should be removed to a hospital. If the patient is kept at home, the bed should be placed in the centre of the room, so that the air may circulate freely. All hangings, rugs, and curtains should be taken away.

DISINFECTION.

It is of the very greatest importance that all the ejections of the patient should be immediately disinfected.

The disinfection may be obtained by the addition of at least an equal quantity of a solution containing to each litre 50 grammes either of chloride of zinc, sulphate of copper, sulphate of zinc, or a five per cent solution of carbolic acid. [I consider this last the best.]

About a glassful of one of these solutions should be beforehand poured into the receptacle. In the patient's room the clothes, linen, sheets and blankets should, after use, be immediately soaked in a disinfecting solution. It is better still to burn them if circumstances allow it.

When washed, clothes, linen, etc., should be plunged in water at boiling point, and afterwards washed in water with an addition of Eau de Javel or a 5 o/o of carbolic solution, and then rinsed again in water.

When a sick room is vacated, if there be a fireplace, a fire should be lit, and all papers, old linen, old clothes, and other objects of small value burned, which may have been contaminated.

The windows and other openings should then be shut, and in the middle of the room containing the furniture and bedding, a jar with some live coals should be placed. On the coals should be put a layer of sand, and on that some sulphur broken into pieces. The quantity should be in proportion to the size of the room (20 grammes for a cubic metre); the door should then be shut. After being thus hermetically closed during 24 hours, the room should be fully aired by opening the windows, and must not be again occupied for at least a week after being disinfected.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST CONTACT.

Those who are in continued attendance upon cholera patients, or who live with them, should obey the following rules: Neither food nor drink should be taken in a room occupied by a patient.

The mouth should be carefully rinsed before each meal, and the hands and fore-arms washed, with a solution of borax or boric acid.

The face and hands, and if possible the whole body, should be washed daily in water containing ten grammes of borax, or one gramme of thymic acid, per litre.

When any part of the clothing has been contaminated by the ejections, it should be well washed at once with a solution containing 20 grammes of sulphate of copper, or 5 of corrosive sublimate to a litre of water, or if no disinfectant solution is at hand with boiling water.

SAVE US FROM OUR FRIENDS.

After ten days of strict quarantine the passengers of the «Mateo Bruzza» were placed «en libre plática» on Tuesday. This does not mean that they were all entirely liberated from durance. The third-class passengers, comprising 1750 persons, were ordered to wash in the river Styx or to fumigate in Martin Garcia—a sort of Hell-or-Connaught mandate—which none but a Cromwell could issue. When the passengers made a virtue of necessity and expressed their readiness to comply and even threw down the obolus demanded by the port cerberus there was no boat to ferry them over. That large crowd of men, women and children still stood sweltering on the deck while the first and second-class passengers were allowed to land without further hindrance. This difference of treatment to passengers is odious in the extreme. If there is contagious disease on board the well-dressed man or woman is as likely to convey it as the owner of a thread-bare coat. If rich men purchase privileges on board a ship let them enjoy them, but on landing here there should be no distinction made.

From our own experience in the city since the cholera commenced we are convinced that people are not so much afraid of being attacked by cholera as of being suspected of giving entertainment to the «bacillus coma.» In that case they are pounced on by the «janissaries» of the «Asistencia Publica» and marched off to the lazaretto. Many regard this retreat as the bourne from which no traveller ever returns. Strong men turn pale at the very mention of that horrible abode and some have preferred to die of disease in their houses rather than call in a doctor lest the «Asistencia» may get wind of their condition and whereabouts. One young fellow, living near the Once, was suspected last week. He fled in anticipation of what was about to occur, but was pursued by the police who, after a hard run, succeeded in catching him late at night. He was shut up in a prison van, but taking resolution from despair he opened the lock by means of a penknife and escaped once more. Evidently the man was not ill of cholera, but if he had gone to the lazaretto it is not at all improbable he would have taken the disease, and the doctors of Martin Garcia would be now have sent a telegram announcing how cleverly they had cremated him. A man named Lawrence Hughes, who was taken ill some days ago

applied for admittance into the San Roque hospital. The «practicantes» declared him a «caso sospechoso» and he was hurried off to the lazaretto. We do not know what has been the man's fate, or whether he is dead or alive, but Colonel Cuenca, Chief of Police, learned on good authority that he was suffering from «chicho» and not from cholera, and he begged of the Asistencia to take care that only cholera patients should in future be sent to the lazaretto. A very modest request on the part of Colonel Cuenca, but the people have no confidence in the present arrangements. We cannot see by what right the authorities can enter a private house and drag men out of their sick beds. The old adage will be quoted for us «salus populi suprema lex.» Very true, but that supreme law cannot infringe on the right every individual has to be attended in his own house as long as he can provide medical assistance. The authorities have a right to take all ordinary precautions consistent with the public safety, but their right cannot extend to the limit of forcibly entering a man's house and dragging him to the lazaretto when he would be much better attended by the members of his own family.

THE CHOLERA.

During the week the cholera has not made much progress in the city. In the male lunatic asylum there have been an average of six cases per day. On Sunday the epidemic broke out in the female lunatic asylum, and is daily attacking some of its inmates. On Wednesday evening there were in the lazaretto in all 48 patients. The number of deaths daily in this city is not more than half-a-dozen. In Rosario we are sorry to hear it has made terrible havoc, some 50 deaths occurred there in one day (Tuesday).

From midnight on, Friday to 10 p.m. on Saturday there were 18 new cases of cholera of which 12 were fatal. On Saturday morning there were 36 patients in the Casa de Aislamiento and 15 entered during the day. One left cured, 5 died and 44 remained on Sunday morning. During Sunday 12 new cases were received, 3 patients left cured, 12 died and 41 were left on Monday morning. From 10 p.m. on Saturday night to the same hour on Sunday the bulletins of the «Asistencia» announced 18 new cases of which 8 were from the Mercedes Hospital and 6 from the Women's Lunatic Asylum.

The night service on the Buenos Aires and Rosario Railway has been suspended till further notice. For the present only one train will leave Buenos Aires daily at 7 a.m. and it will come as near to Rosario as the local authorities permit it.

In Bustinza, one of the colonies of Santa Fé, there were three cases of cholera, two of which proved fatal. There have been two suspicious cases in Cañada de Gomez.

On Tuesday there were only 10 cases in the city and suburbs, seven in the male lunatic asylum, one in the female asylum, none in the city proper and one in the Boca. A suspicious case was reported from the British Hospital, but on investigation it was found that the patient was suffering from the usual effects of drunkenness.

In Rosario many are going to the camp for fear of the epidemic. On Sunday seven new cases were received in the lazaretto and there were four deaths. On Monday there were nine new cases and eight deaths.

On Saturday there were five suspicious cases in Cordoba and two deaths, and on Sunday four new cases and one death. The learned doctors of Cordoba differ in their opinions as to the existence of cholera in the city. On Monday there were two new cases in Cordoba.

The President of the Republic received an official telegram on Monday stating that on Sunday there were 22 deaths from cholera in Rosario and 29 new cases.

A crematory is to be constructed immediately for the Lunatic

Asylum. The National Board of Health has forbidden the sale of the disinfectant called «Disinfecting Florida Water.» The sale of anti-cholera specifics not authorised by the Board has also been forbidden.

On Monday Commodore Solier informed the Minister of War that eight cases of cholera had occurred on board the vessels at San Fernando and in the River Lujan, and which vessels were recently compelled to leave the Boca. Three of those attacked died on Monday. General Levalle at once gave orders that all the vessels anchored at the place mentioned should be compelled to leave. Since then, we are informed, the islands of the Tigre have been put in quarantine, and the unfortunate islanders are not allowed to pass beyond the point at which a gunboat is stationed.

Though communication is now opened on all the railways of the country, nevertheless passengers are still put in quarantine. Passengers for the interior on the Pacific line have to undergo seven days' quarantine at the Pederera station, sleeping in the carriages. Passengers for Mendoza and San Juan will have seven days' quarantine at Desaguadero.

In some of the northern provinces where cholera has not reached the alarm is much greater than in Buenos Aires. Some of the inhabitants of San Juan were so frightened that they prepared tents and went up the mountains and others crossed over to Chili.

During Tuesday eight cholera patients were taken to the lazaretto, three were discharged cured and three died, leaving 52 under treatment.

A passenger was taken ill in the train from La Plata to Tolosa, on reaching the latter station he took a carriage and drove off nobody knew where. His fellow-passengers were much alarmed, and they there and then changed carriages, and the car in which the sick man was was disinfected.

On Wednesday there were 3 cases of cholera in La Plata.

The Intendant has ordered that no clothes shall be washed in the Mendicant's Asylum or the Mercedes Hospital except such as belong to these establishments respectively.

Another suspicious death occurred on Saturday morning on board the barque «Negrita» in the port of Ensenada.

The cafés and liquor shops in La Plata are to be closed at 10 p.m. The sale of ices and iced drinks has been forbidden in the streets.

On Sunday another case of cholera occurred in the conventillo in Paraguay 837. A sailor died after a very short illness on board the Brazilian schooner «Luiza de Vicenzi» anchored in the inner roads. The vessel was sent to Martin Garcia.

On Sunday there were six new cases and 4 deaths in Rosario; in Ensenada 5 cases and 4 deaths; in Cordoba there were 4 cases of cholera and 2 deaths on Saturday and 3 more on Sunday.

GENERAL ITEMS.

Santos is seriously ill of heart disease.

Yesterday there were 16 new cases of cholera in the city, of which 7 took place in the male asylum (Hospicio de las Mercedes) and 4 in the Asilo del Buen Pastor. There were five new cases in Cordoba. On Wednesday there were 24 deaths from cholera in Rosario, and 54 new cases; and on Thursday 62 cases and 19 deaths. There have been some suspicious cases in San Nicolas and Junin.

On the Southern line the train caught a number of cattle on the way near the station Adela, on Tuesday, and went off the track. Nobody was hurt, but the locomotive and break were injured. Another locomotive was immediately despatched from Buenos Aires which brought the train to the city.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the first number of the Central News, published by the

Central News Agency, in the Calle Piedad, which, we understand, will appear once a month. It contains some choice pieces of delectable reading, and we wish it a long life.

There is a row brewing in Loberia. The President of the Municipality refused to give up to the members of the Municipality the books and archives he has in his possession. The local police have orders to take possession of them by force. It is said that the President of the Municipality has armed men ready to defend himself.

The report of cholera in Tigre has been contradicted. Dr. Arata, who went to investigate the matter, states that there were a few cases of dysentery but no cholera.

On the 23rd inst. there were 50 deaths in Rosario, of which 41 were the effects of cholera.

Madame Preziosi was to have a benefit at the Politeama last night, but she became ill, and so her benefit was postponed.

The Government has appointed a special agent for every partido to represent it during the approaching elections. The duty of these agents will be to maintain order and to guarantee the liberty of suffrage, and in the fulfilment of such duties all the authorities and functionaries dependent on the E.P. will be under their orders.

On Tuesday «Faust» will be given at the Politeama Olimpo in La Plata.

The following regulations have been made with regard to railway communication:

The circulation of the trains is not to be stopped under any pretext and the passengers are not to be compelled to descend from the trains at any station which is not their destination. The Governors are, however, permitted to establish a medical inspection at the stations in order to prevent any sick persons from leaving any dirty clothes for being despatched, a doctor may travel in each train to attend to sick passengers, who may be isolated in carriages prepared for that purpose; passengers arriving from infected places may be kept under sanitary observation in an isolated place for not more than 7 days; the discharges from sick persons should be disinfected with bichloride of mercury; also such part of the clothing and other articles used by the patient as cannot be destroyed; the places where cases of illness occur should be isolated and purified; in cases not provided for, such measures as science and prudence may recommend should be adopted.

Mr. Christophersen, the Consul for Sweden and Norway, having reported that there were three sick men on board the Norwegian barque «Sirene», the Board of Health ordered the vessel to be towed to Martin Garcia and for the sick men to be attended to by the doctor of the lazaretto there; consequently they can receive no medical attendance in the meantime.

Miss Grierson, aspirant to medical honors, passed her fifth year's examination on Monday and Saturday. In another year she will obtain her diploma and will assume the title of Doctor Grierson. It appears that her fellow-student Miss Pazos was unsuccessful at her examination, which says very little for the gallantry of her examiners.

The American ship «Red Cross» which was reported lost with all hands off Cape Horn arrived in Valparaiso on the 26th October in 39 days.

A very large number of «contenillos» were closed up in the city during the week, and those that are allowed to remain open have been white-washed and cleaned.

There was a children's ball for the benefit of the «Asilo Maternal» at the Colon Theatre last night.

There was a heavy fall of rain in Cordoba on Monday. The Courts of that city have been closed.

The trains on the Central Argentine line ran to San Luis on Tuesday. Passengers in that city from Rosario are subjected to 7 days' quarantine.

Races are announced to take place in Pergamino on the 1st of next January under the patronage of the Jockey Club. There are three prizes of 250 m/n and one of 300 m/n offered.

Mr. Gath, formerly of the house of Jacobsen and Co., has returned to this country after two years' stay in North America. We give him welcome.

The residents of the Calle Florida were much alarmed when awaking on Friday morning they found a guard of police in front of a bootblack's shop. There was suspicion of a «caso sospechoso», but it was afterwards discovered that some «vecino» had given information that the bootblack's establishment was not a model of cleanliness. His quarters were beaten up during the night. He thought the adage was true that every man's house is his castle, but he was mistaken, and in the morning he was taken to jail for the crime of refusing to open his doors for public inspection at midnight.

One of the inmates of the lunatic asylum taken ill of cholera last week is an Irishman, named Bernard O'Neill.

Letters and newspapers sent from here to Cordoba are fumigated at Tortugas.

The centenary of General Lopez will be celebrated in Santa Fé on the 21st and 22nd inst. with great pomp and display.

Various exporting houses have petitioned the Minister of Finance for permission to export produce by the Riachuelo port; many steamers are laying in the outer roads not being able to receive cargo, as the carts are not sufficient to transport produce from the barracas to the lighters.

The Houston line has added another fine steamer the «Heracles» to their fleet trading with the R. Plate. She is commanded by Captain Dover, is 3000 tons burden, is 340 feet long by 40 feet beam, and is fitted with engines on the new triple expansion system, supplied from steel boilers which carry a steam pressure of 160 lbs. to the square inch; she steams under ordinary circumstances 13 miles an hour so that her passage from the Plate to Plymouth does not exceed 21 days.

Santos will leave for Europe in the steamer «Nord America.»

At the Retiro barracks baths for the soldiers are now being provided.

Commander Ferreira was killed in Concordia the other day by a man whose young daughter he had insulted; the father surrendered himself voluntarily to the police.

The port works at Montevideo were nominally begun there on Friday to save the contract.

On Saturday, Dr. Wilde sent a circular to all the governors of provinces enjoining on them the absolute necessity of opening communication wherever it was closed on account or through fear of cholera.

Some of the students of the National College were agitating for the suspension of the examinations this year under the plea that the prevailing epidemic made the assembly of students and professors dangerous. Their wishes have however been disregarded, and the examinations will go on as usual and will commence on the 1st December.

On Monday morning a fire broke out in the floor over the shoemakers' shop at the corner of Peru and Belgrano. The material being of wood the little place was burned away in 20 minutes.

By orders of Alvear a crematory furnace has been established in the Lunatic Asylum. The bodies of all the inmates who die of cholera will be burned therein.

The Municipal authorities have ordered out the occupants of several houses in the city which were not supposed to be in a good sanitary state.

The Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday discussed the law referring to sewerage. It was agreed that the external part shall be constructed on account of the nation, the internal part, comprising also the works for the provision of water from the

junction with the main pipe, shall be constructed and paid for by the proprietors in accordance with the regulations made by the E.P. and under the immediate direction and superintendence of the sanitary works committee.

The bill authorizing the banks to continue the «curso forzoso» was passed on Tuesday by the Chamber of Deputies.

General Campos has been relieved of the command of the 3rd Brigade of the 3rd Division of the army by the Minister of War.

The Provincial Government has placed new officers at the head of the police in several partidos, and those who have hitherto acted as commissaries in these partidos and who are accused of being political partisans, will be stationed at the central department of police until the elections are over.

The Provincial Government is preparing to supply «aguas corrientes» to Ensenada.

The number of deaths during the first fortnight of this month was 452; in 1885, during the corresponding period, the number was only 332, but of course the population has increased since then, not, however, in so large a proportion.

Dr. D'Amico, true to his promise not to take any part in the coming elections, has resolved to appoint committees in each electoral district who will preserve order and see that the elections be fairly carried out.

It appears that the arrangement to establish direct postal communication with Montevideo has fallen through.

This is a most unlucky year for the common people. What with earthquakes in America, Greece, New Zealand, and elsewhere, taken with the new disturbances in England with revolutionary symptoms, we may place this as an unlucky year. The astrologers would account for the general misfortunes of peoples by the fact that this year, 1886, began on a Friday, will end on a Friday, and contains 53 Fridays. Four months in the year have five Fridays in them. Five changes in the moon occur on a Friday, and both the longest and shortest days of the year fall on Fridays. The English people's folly in refusing justice to Ireland may thus have been influenced.

It is reported from Paris that the director of Catholic Missions in Tonquin has telegraphed that 700 Christians have been massacred and 30 villages burned, and that 9000 Christians are starving.

The streets and footpaths are still being torn up all over the city by order of the public authorities, and the work is facetiously styled «obra de salubridad.»

D. Aureliano Garcia has been appointed Secretary of the Argentine Legation in Belgium, from the 1st January next, in place of Sr. Herachó Harilaos who resigned. Dr. Rodolfo Ortiz Aguirre has been appointed assistant officer of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in place of Sr. Garcia. Dn. Juan R. Ramayon has been appointed first officer of foreign legations and consulates in place of D. Francisco de la Serna who resigned.

Mr. Wilkinson has drawn up a plan of a branch line of the Pacific railway to run through Venado Tuerto, Mercedes, Melincue, Salto, Carmen de Areco and Giles.

There are 52 Catholic weeklies in the United States in which the English language is used. New York State has 12 of them, Illinois comes next with 7. The State of New Jersey has not a single Catholic paper.

It is reported that a Central Argentine train going to Cordoba was stopped by the authorities.

The police seized several cases of rifles at the Once on Monday. They were consigned to Junin, and it is believed they were intended to be used by some party at the coming election.

The «Nord America» arrived at Montevideo, from Genoa, on Tuesday, bringing 1500 immigrants, who were put in quarantine in Flores island. After five days they will be sent on to Buenos Aires.

BANCO NACIONAL

93—RECONQUISTA—93

Horas de oficina: de 10 a.m. a 3 p.m. y los Sabados hasta a 4 p.m.
Desde la fecha y hasta nuevo aviso a 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 \$4000..... 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 \$1,900,000 m/n

Fondo de reserva \$32,492 83 m/n

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

CAJA DE AHORROS Y DEPOSITOS SE ABONA

Pos depositos en caja de ahorros despues de 30 dias desde \$m/n hasta 4000..... 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 dias..... 6 o/o Id id id 90 dias..... 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

30-1m

THE ENGLISH BANK

OF THE

RIVER PLATE.

(LIMITED)

RECONQUISTA 71 a 77; BUENOS AIRES.

Corner of Calle Puerto and Cordoba, ROSARIO.

MONTEVIDEO. 117-Calle Misiones-117 AND PYSANU.

Authorized Capital..... \$1,500,000 Subscribed Capital..... 1,000,000

Commercial and other Current Accounts opened. Deposits received at sight and for fixed periods.

Bills Discounted, Negotiated, or Collected. Advances made, upon Approved Securities.

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

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

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

Montevideo, Rio Janeiro, and other places in Brazil. Transfers of Funds to or from this country and the Continent can be effected by telegram or otherwise, through the medium of the Banks' Chief Office at No. 8 Old Jewry, London E.C.

Also, every description of Banking business transacted on liberal terms. The following rates of interest will be allowed and charged by the Bank, until further advice.

Allowed—
Credit Balances in Current Account and Deposits at Call..... 3 1/2 per ann.
Deposits at 30 days notice..... 5 do
Do for 60 days fixed..... 5 do
Do for 90 days fixed..... 6 do
Do for 6 months fixed..... 6 do

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

335, Calle Pedro Mendoza. s1 pm

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

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, oil-skins, etc.
Suitable for camp use.
Cheap!! Cheap! Cheap.

NOTICE.
Commercial Travellers, Estancieros, and others visiting Buenos Aires, can be accommodated with furnished rooms, board, etc. Terms moderate. At—
Miss KILLION'S,
328-Calle Lavalle, Buenos Aires, N.B.—Particular attention paid to emigrants.
se 8—pm

ANGLO-AMERICAN
AN ESTABLISHMENT MUCH
NEEDED IN BUENOS AIRES
A GENUINE
GROCERY STORE
Where families may be supplied with every necessary for the household, etc., etc.
LOCKHART & NANNERY
55-ARTES-55
B. Aires, Oct. 1886.
Lockhart and Nannery have opened a new Grocery and General Store replete with all the latest Importations. Lockhart and Nannery have the honor to request that you will kindly favor them with a visit to inspect their unrivalled assortment of Teas, Coffees, Chocolates, Sugars, Sauces, Ports and Sherries, and Claret wines, and an immense variety of other articles.
To inspect the stock it is not by any means necessary to make a purchase. A visit is only solicited, and the proprietors feel assured that once the visit has been made the excellence of the goods exhibited will ensure custom.
n2d2

RODOLFO NEWERY
DENTISTA NOROCCIDENTAL
125—FLORIDA—125
s12 pm

NEWSPAPER AGENCY
'SOUTHERN CROSS' OFFICE,
336—CALLE FLORIDA—336

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

SUBSCRIPTION AGENCY where I shall be happy to register the names of those who desire to receive papers for the forthcoming year. I am in correspondence with well-known and confidential Agents in Europe and North America, and I can assure a punctual and expeditious delivery to all who may favor me with their orders.
MICHAEL DINNEEN

Wm. A. Isard,
SURGEON DENTIST.
224—CANGALLO—224

ARTIFICIAL TEETH supplied.
Gold Fillings executed with the aid of the Electro-magnetic Mallet. All the Latest Improvements.
PRICES MODERATE.
224—CANGALLO—224
y28.

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se 8—pm

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

ISINGER EVER UNRIVALLED!!

NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT THIS TRADE MARK

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

NEW SINGER OSCILLATING SHUTTLE MACHINE

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

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

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

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

EL PLATA L. COXOLA'S STORE OF PARAGUAYAN ARTICLES SPECIALITIES of Paraguay such as YERBAS, MATES, PRESERVES, Cigars, Nanduti Fabrics, Indian Arrows, etc., etc. 186—SUIPACHA—186 4md31

COLEGIO LITERARIO. 249, BOLIVAR. Incorporado al Colegio Nacional Directors W. G. FRECKER, Oxford, W. HUTCHISON. pm

JEROBOAM, JEROBOAM, JEROBOAM. THE ROYAL BLEND WHISKEY PROPRIETORS: A. G. THOMPSON & CO. Glasgow. Unicos Agentes en la Republica Argentina: SNELL & CO., 203—RIVADAVIA—203 FURNITURE A Good Assortment ALWAYS ON HAND AT W. G. MARTINDALE'S 144-ESMERALDA-144 sep 1—pm

HOLY CROSS COLLEGE 595—CORRIENTES—595 BUENOS AIRES. Boarders, Half-Boarders, and Day Scholars received daily. For further particulars apply to, or address, the Director DR. JAMES P. KELLEY, may 1—pm

H.D. WOODWELL, MANUFACTURER OF Rubber Stamps AND WOOD ENGRAVER. Engravings of Buildings, Illustrated Books, Illustrated Papers, Headings for Papers, Carriages, Horses, &c. JOB PRINTING Address Cards, Business Cards, Bill Heads, Circulars, Bank receipts Programmes, Invitations. All work neatly done and promptly executed. 140—Piedad—140 Between San Martin & Florida BUENOS AIRES. EDWARD CASEY, CONSIGNEE OF PRODUCE, 80—RECONQUISTA—80 Bills of Exchange on Ireland

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS This great household medicine ranks amongst the leading necessities of life. These famous pills purify the BLOOD and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS and BOWELS, giving tone, energy and vigor to those great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in all cases where the constitution from whatever cause has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to females of all ages and as a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE are unsurpassed.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT Its Searching and Healing Properties are known throughout the world. For the cure of BAD LEGS, Bad Breasts, OLD WOUNDS, SORES AND ULCERS It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the neck and chest, as sat into meat, it cures SORE THROAT and even ASTHMA, or Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Fists, &c. GOUT, RHEUMATISM And every kind of SKIN DISEASE it has never been known to fail. The Pills and Ointment are manufactured only at 78 NEW OXFORD STREET, LONDON, and sold by all Vendors of Medicines throughout the Civilized World, with directions for use in almost every language. Purchasers should look to the label on the Pots and Boxes, if the address is not 78 New Oxford Street, London, they are spurious. an 26—pm

CARLOS A. DAVIS, CONTADOR PUBLICO LA PLATA, CALLE 57, Entre la 8 y 9. BUENOS AIRES—CANGALLO 55. Nandubay Deposit EDUARDO CASEY 335 CALLE MENDOZA BOCA

A REVEILLE.

BY T. S. CLEARY.

AIR:—"Men of Harlech."

I.
Foes to freedom, laugh-a-ballagh!
Despots, knaves, and traitors, follow
Ye whose hearts are false and hollow,
Quit our holy sireland!
Comrades! spite of all disaster,
Still press onward fast and faster;
If the tyrant check you, cast her
From the path of Ireland!
See our wondrous story,
Blurred with streaks so gory—
Erin's breast with woes oppressed,
Dimmed her olden glory.
But, behold! the day is breaking,
All the camp from slumber waking,
Ready for the fight are making,
To free or die for Ireland.

II.
Humbled, trampled 'mid the nations,
Famines, feuds, and emigrations
Made through bleeding generations
Ours a dark and dire land;
Foes among us sowed dissension,
Wild dissension, fierce contention,
Thus distracting our attention
From our bleeding sireland.
But, no longer slighted,
Stand we now united,
Sworn to yield to none the field
Until our wrongs be righted.
Hear the shouts the sky are rending
Cheers with women's prayers are blending,
While our martyred sires are sending
Blessings down on Ireland.

III.
On! with faithful hearts and zealous;
On! our foe is fierce as jealous;
On! for if we pause she'll fell us—
Fell both us and Ireland.
Oh! all ye who strove before us,
Patriots, heroes, now watch o'er us,
Help us save the land that bore us,
Help us free our sireland.
On ourselves relying
With a faith undying,
We'll steel our hearts against
Their arts,
Their chains, their rope defying.
On! too often they've betrayed us;
On! 'tis they who slaves have made
us.
On! no more shall they degrade us,
Dawn has dawned o'er Ireland!
—*Dublin Nation.*

HOW TO CLEAN A FARM HORSE.

One of the most important things to be observed in the management of farm horses is their cleaning, and yet it may be safely stated that nothing is more neglected by the majority of farmers. The horse should never be cleaned or harnessed while it is eating breakfast. Let horses eat their food in peace, for many, from sanguine temperament or greed, bolt their oats when handled during the time of feeding. Harness can be quickly enough put on after the feed is eaten, and time should then be taken to comb the main and tail and use a wisp of straw on the body and legs. When the horses come in at dinner time, they should at once be unharnessed. The feed is then to be given, and before the harness is again put on the horse should be thoroughly rubbed down with a wisp of straw or hay. If the horses are very warm on coming in, they should be rubbed down immediately after the removal of the harness.

The cleaning or grooming, which should be done at night, consists first in currying the horse with the currycomb to free him from the dirt adhering to the hair, which, being now dry, is easily removed. A wisp of straw removes the roughest of the dirt loosened by the currycomb. The legs ought to be thoroughly wiped, not only to make them clean but to dry up any moisture that may have been left in the evening; and at this time the feet should be picked clean by the foot picker (i.e., an iron instrument made for the purpose) of any dirt adhering between the shoe and the foot. The brush is then to be used to remove the remaining and finer portions of dust from the hair, which is cleared from the brush by a few rasps along the currycomb. This wiping and brushing, if done with some force and dexterity, with a combing of the tail and mane, should render the horse pretty clean, but there are more ways of grooming a horse than one, as may be witnessed by the skimming and careless way in which many hired hands do it. The skin of the farm horse should at all times be clean, if not sleek, and a slap of the hand upon the horse will show if there is loose dust in the hair. The currycomb should not be used below the knees, as it is apt to cause injury.

For cleansing the legs and feet there is nothing better than the water brush; and when fitting a horse for the show yard it may also be used on the body with water, or even a little kerosene, but the latter is not required for common cleanliness but merely to impart a temporary gloss.

How many farmers can say that their horses are cleaned as thoroughly as we have advised in the above? How much longer would horses live, work, and remain healthy if the above suggestions were put into practice? These are questions which it will be well to consider and answer at leisure.—*Farmer's Review.*

WHAT IS MEANT BY A CATHOLIC TRAINING.

In disputes more than often the soul of the question is completely overlooked, and the technical element of the issue becomes the pivotal point of contention. We have sometimes noticed even among Catholics, this mental obliquity in the matter of Public Schools versus a Religious Training. This arises from a fundamental misconception of the true sphere of religion in the sphere of education. It is supposed that a catechetical instruction in the schoolroom, either before or after or during school hours, is a satisfactory solution of the claims of religion; but this is so far from being an adequate supply to the demand that it is practically a nullification of the effects of the religious training required.

It is a Catholic atmosphere that is needed in the schoolroom. The concrete representatives of man's moral and spiritual life should ever be present to the pupil's eye and the voice of religion in his ear. It must enter into the very fibre of his moral system, until he becomes thoroughly saturated with its invigorating life. The growing child must be developed, fashioned, formed under its inspiration. It must be the sunshine that supplies warmth and vigor to the budding intellect and the expanding will. When the child learns he must learn religiously, that is, he must imbibe knowledge along with the milk of religious morality. His studies should have the aroma of purity and truth and sanctity about them, that he may take up into his intellectual life as a flavor of its food a healthy and elevated morality. In short, his religious training must be part and parcel of his mental education, not a thing distinct and apart from this or that half hour of the day, when his books are laid aside to make way for a lesson in Catechism. He must practically be taught his catechism all day long, for it should be an odor, like the sweet essence of a rose in a garden, which permeates all else, even when the flower itself is not to be seen.

This is what is properly meant by a religious education. It is not the fact that a Catholic teacher instructs the pupil, or that there is the short half hour devoted to a lesson in Catechism, which is of course an excellent thing, but it is the constant Catholic training and the Catholic atmosphere of the schoolroom that makes the bone and sinew of sound morality.—*St. Louis Catholic World.*

A WORD ON BAPTISM.

Baptism may be given either by immersion, by infusion, or by sprinkling. Though Scripture is clear enough as to the use of water in baptism, it is not so definite as to the sprinkling or infusion. In Apostolic times the bodies of the candidates were immersed, this immersion (according to St. Paul) typifying the burial with Christ. Immersion is still practised by the Copts, and for many ages the Latins baptised in the same way. St. Thomas, as late as the 13th century, speaks of immersion as being a common practise in his times. Still the rubric in the Catholic Ritual states that baptism can be validly given by immersion, infusion or aspersion, forms borne out by tradition. Persons on a sick bed were baptised where they lay without immersion. It is not clear that

immersion as understood by some sects, meant dipping the entire body in water. The word baptism is not restricted to this sense, but may be interpreted pouring on or purifying. In many instances it would be impracticable to procure water in large quantity, as when converts were baptised in prison. In other cases immersion might prove dangerous and cause death, as in cases of sickness. Hence it cannot be considered that immersion, though valid, is necessary to the ordinance of baptism. The practise of the church from tradition well established adopts the mode of baptism by infusion. There does not appear to be any special Scripture reference to baptism by aspersion or sprinkling. All three methods have been used, and are recognised as valid by the church, though for reasons of convenience that by infusion has been generally adopted.

THE PUMA.

The puma is presented in what will be an entirely new light to most readers in a recent number of *Longman's Magazine*. The creature is a marvel of swiftness, strength and agility. Mr. W. H. Hudson says: Compared with him, the jaguar is as heavy as a rhinoceros. The puma's favorite amusement is to spring on the backs of wild cattle, deer, and especially horses, dislocating his victim's neck with one wrench of his muscular paw. The wild horse is almost extinct in regions which the puma frequents, because, Mr. Hudson hints, the puma exterminates it. It is a novelty to read that the puma appears to have an absolute affection for man. Mr. Hudson certainly tells some surprising anecdotes. One is of a man, who lying down to sleep, saw by the light of the brilliant moon four pumas, two adults and two half-grown young close to him. He lay still and they began to play about close to him, frequently jumping over him as they ran after each other. He watched them till he grew drowsy, knowing that they would never hurt him, and not experiencing the least fear. In time he fell asleep and in the morning they were gone. A still stranger tale is told of a man who fell from his horse and broke his leg. A puma came up, and seeing the man's helplessness constituted himself his protector. The man related that about an hour after it had become dark a puma appeared and sat near him, but did not seem to notice him. After a while it became restless, frequently going away and returning, and finally it kept away so long that he thought it had left him for good. About midnight he heard the deep roar of a jaguar, and gave himself up for lost. By raising himself on his elbow he was able to see the outline of the beast crouching near him, but its face was turned from him and it appeared to be intently watching some object on which it was about to spring. Presently it crept out of sight, then he heard snarlings and growlings and the sharp yell of a puma, and he knew that the two beasts were fighting. Before morning he saw the jaguar several times, but the puma renewed the contest with it again and again until morning appeared, after which he saw and heard no more of them. Mr. Hudson perceives that the story will sound extraordinary to those who do not know the puma, but declares that it did not seem strange to him, as he had heard many anecdotes of a similar nature.

PRINCIPLES OF SEA-BATHING.

Sea bathing, when properly and carefully indulged in, is a most health-giving and enjoyable diversion. But a few broad principles should be remembered. Never bathe within two hours of a meal, never when over-tired and exhausted, and never when over-heated. At the same time, the body should be warm and not cold when you plunge in. Do not remain in the water long enough to become chilly, and when you come out dress quick-

ly. It should also be remembered that bathing does not agree with everybody. Those who feel faint or giddy in the water, or whose hearts begin to beat over-much, should consult a doctor who is thoroughly acquainted with their constitutions before they enter the water again. Medical papers say that many of the bathing fatalities which have been generally attributed to cramp are really due to failure of the heart's action, induced by the plunge into cold water and aggravated by swimming. A good result of the bath ought to make the bather feel warm and fresh. If, instead, shivering and cold ensue, harm is being done. Children should not be forced into sea baths, for their reluctance may be caused by some constitutional drawback, testifying that the process is harmful to them.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

GOOD WORDS.

Never part without loving words for your loved ones to think of during your absence. It may be that you will not meet again in this life.

St. Bernard on the Conventual Life.—It is good for us to dwell here, where man lives more purely, falls more rarely, rises more quickly, treads more cautiously, rests more securely, dies more happily, is absolved more easily, and rewarded more plentifully.

The Benedictine monks instituted schools of learning; the Augustinians build noble Cathedrals; the Mendicant Orders founded hospitals; all became patrons of fine arts on such a scale of munificence that the protection of the most renowned princes has been mean and insignificant in comparison. The earliest artists of the middle ages were the monks of the Benedictine Order.

It suffices for a soul to be in suffering to bring Our Lord nearer to her in some way. He listens like a watchful parent to every cry that ascends from earth, and to His loving heart it is not only the voice which cries, it is all sorrow, all suffering, all trial; and Jesus hears with a loving, tender compassion. He does not always heal—for sorrow has its mission—but he also consoles and encourages.

Perseverance.—Did you ever know anybody to stick to any kind of business, no matter how unpromising, ten years at most, who did not prosper? No one! no matter how bad it might be in the beginning—if he stuck to it earnestly, and faithfully, and tried nothing else; no matter how hard he may have found it sometimes to keep his head above water; still, if he persevered, he always came out right in the long run. A certain amount of opposition is a great help to a man. Kites rise against, not with the wind. No man ever worked his voyage in a dead calm. The best wind for everything, in the long run, is a side wind. If it blows aft, how is he to get back.

USEFUL RECEIPTS.

Young turnips.—Peel and lay, without cutting, in ice cold water for half an hour. Drop into salted boiling water and cook tender, drain thoroughly, serve in a hot deep dish, salt, pepper and butter. Or if you prefer cover with drawn butter. In either and both cases send to table hot.

Mutton kidneys.—Cost a few cents each. They are delicious served with a cream sauce and surrounded with broiled toma-

toes. As they are hardened by boiling the perfect plan is to set them on in cold water, pouring it off as soon as it reaches the boiling point. Repeating this three times cooks the dish ready for the sauce.

Larded halibut steaks.—Lard the steak with strips of fat salt pork, set thickly together and projecting on both sides, lay in a warm frying pan and cook in the fat that exudes from the pork, turn when the lower side is done. Serve on a hot dish, sprinkle with lemon juice and put a little butter on each steak which has been whipped to a cream, then mixed with an equal quantity of minced parsley.

Green corn.—Strip the husk from the ear, pick off the silk carefully, and boil from 20 to 25 minutes in hot salted water. Serve as a separate intermediate course wrapped in a napkin. It can be cut from the cob by the eaters and then seasoned, and when buttered and salted eaten direct from the ear. It is no longer considered unmannerly to take it in this way, but considerable dexterity is required to enable one to do it neatly.

Plumb cake, fresh, for dessert.—Here, should be such a word as *plumb* to describe the process of preparing an undercrust for this. Roll out a plain or rich crust, put a double bordering high on a long cake tin, lay it on an oblong plumb, Stone one quart of blue plums, leaving the skins on. Take a half pint of milk, heat it and sweeten to taste. Beat up two eggs in a bowl and add to them the hot milk, a teaspoonful at a time, beating steadily until no threads will hang from a fork as you pass it through the custard. Spread this over the crust and lay on it the plums as quickly as you can set them on. Sprinkle them over with sugar, and set in the oven until the custard has set and the juice of the plums blended with it. This is a delicious dessert eaten hot.

WIT AND HUMOUR.

A gentleman asked a little girl what a smile is. She told him: A whisper of a laugh.

A minister was telling a marvellous story, when his little girl said: Now, pa, is that true or is it only preaching?

Time works wonders: said a young man of 27, when he returned home and found his elder sister only 18.

There are many men so violently opposed to capital punishment that they won't hang wall paper. They let their wives do it.

A donkey died of hydrophobia at Houston, Texas, but a local paper says no other citizen of the town has had attack of the disease yet.

Did you ever ask any one else to be your wife? she queried in much doubt. No, darling, I assure you this is my maiden effort: he answered tenderly.

The superiority of man to nature is continually illustrated. Nature needs an immense quantity of quills to make a goose with, but a man can make a goose of himself with one.

An undertaker in Chicago has struck out an original line in announcing his funeral. He advertises and posts bills to the following effect: Why live and be miserable, when you can be buried for \$15?

I'll press thee, press thee yet again: sang the hair-parted-in-the-middle man at the social the other night; and all the fellows he had borrowed from for two years back went out in the cool for fear he would keep his word.

Maud: Yes, I have sent him back his letters; given him back his ring. Edith: And are you happy? Maud: No, I am miserable. Edith: Then why did you do it? Maud: Well, pa and ma were so pleased with him that I was afraid we weren't suited to each other.

There is nothing in this world like justice pure and simple. In a little Connecticut town lived two brothers who were actuated by a noble desire to divide their inheritance—the old farmhouse with strict impartiality. So after

much discussion, in which all the neighbors kindly joined, and a great deal of arbitration, they took a crosscut saw and, beginning at the top of the great stone chimney, sawed the house in two down to the ground. The division was a just one, but the chimney never drew afterwards.

A goose has many quills, but an author can make a goose of himself with only one quill.

A shrewd old lady cautioned her married daughter against worrying her husband too much, and concluded by saying: My child, a man is like an egg. Kept in hot water a little while, he may boil soft; but keep him too long and he hardens.

'I am ashamed of the effeminacy of my sex,' said a female orator. 'Look at your fripperies and superfluities! Why, for instance, do you need parasols when I never use one?' And a pert miss answered: Because you are on the shady side of life.

'People needn't sneer at me because I am an old maid,' said Miss Gildersleeve snappishly. 'I may be an old maid but I'm one from choice.' 'Yes,' said Mr. Cassignole sympathetically, 'so I've always understood. Choice was quite unanimous, wasn't it?'

'You sit on your horse like a butcher,' said a pert young officer who happened to be of royal blood, to a veteran general who was somewhat bent from age. 'It is highly probable,' responded the old warrior with a grim smile, 'it is because all my life I've been leading calves to the slaughter.'

Gilbert Stewart the painter, once met by a lady on the street in Boston, who said to him: 'Just seen his like that she had.' 'I said it because it was so much like him,' 'And did it kiss you in return?' 'Somewhat.' 'Why, no!' was the somewhat startled answer. 'Then I'm not like me,' was Mr. Stewart's answer, but the lady didn't venture to try again.

AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFECTING NUMEROUS CLASS.

THE disease commences with a slight derangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and, in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted drops into a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints; but if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted: Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling, attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky mucus gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pain in the side and back? Is there a fullness about the right side as if the liver was enlarging? Is there constiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly colored, with a deposit after standing? Does food soon ferment after eating, accompanied by flatulency or a belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dreadful disease progresses. If the case be one of long standing there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended after a time by expectoration. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered with a cold, sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys become more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing against this latter agonizing disorder. The origin of this malady is indigestion 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, 17, Farringdon Road, London, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

TESTIMONIAL.

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

JOHN BROWN,

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

COMMERCIAL.

November 25.	
Gold	127.40
Cedulas—	
Series A	82.00
Series E	75.50
Series F	85.50
Series G	95.00
Series J	92.50
National Bank Shares	241
Banco Constructor	225

The wool market is dull, though very high prices have been paid during the past week. Brokers are refusing the prices offered, and some lots have gone into deposit. The market is rather crowded owing to the limited sales. All are awaiting the great sales at the London auctions, which will take place next Tuesday.

There is a splendid lot of wool in the Once belonging to Mr. A. MacLean, which is certain to bring a very high price.

Last week the total amount of gold sold in the Bolsa was \$22,695,915 m/n.

We would recommend all who can to accustom themselves to the new weights and measures, and according to the national money system. We must adapt ourselves to the times in which we live.

Don Antonio Braga has purchased the saladero Destandau in Montevideo for the sum of \$63,000.

The wool exporters have petitioned the Government to open the port of the Riachuelo.

Wool buyers in the plazas are standing back until Tuesday, when the London auctions begin with 120,000 bales for sale.

The long-pending arrangement for the consolidation of the two telephone companies has been nearly completed and within six weeks will be concluded. The two companies sell out to a new company that consolidates the two. It is unknown what the organization will be, but it is understood that Mr. Elio T. Powers, who has spent several years of severe labour on the Gower-Bell Company, will seek rest from his labours and that Mr. Fells will retain a place in the new company.—*The Herald*.

On account of the abnormal state of trade in the port the lighter men have raised their fares considerably.

The following law has been passed by Congress:—

«Every document of sale of property, real or personal, transactions on time, in produce, coined gold or silver, stocks, bonds, currency, effected in the capital and federal districts, with or without broker. All sales on time in coin, currency or bonds, effected on the Bolsa, shall pay 1/2 per 1000 on the amount of the liquidation. This tax shall be paid to an employee of the Executive by the liquidator of the Bolsa or his representative. Every infringement to be punished by a fine of \$100 m/n. All deposits in metal, currency, or bonds, in banks of this capital are subject to this stamp tax, to be paid quarterly in April, July, October, and December, at the rate of 1 per cent on a sworn declaration of the amount.»

Several merchants petitioned Government this week to have the Riachuelo opened up to traffic, as great injury is done to the public interests by the stoppage of trade.

Advices from Corrientes report the price of land in that province the last quotations for which were 8000 dols. per league, to have risen to 12,000. It is expected that the new railway in Corrientes will further increase the price to 15 or 20,000.—*Reporter*.

The merchants of Rosario sent a petition to the President, on Monday, asking him to use his influence with the National Bank to induce that establishment to renew the discounting of bills.

The National Hypothecary Bank has already received 177 solicitations for loans, the total amounts to \$3,172,000.

It never rains but it pours. Our readers are aware that the Deutsche Bank is about to establish a banking institution for Buenos Aires and the La Plata States. It is now stated that a

similar bank is going to be established with Spanish capital and yet another with French. At the present time there are in Buenos Aires six banks—three English, one Argentine, one Italian, and one Spanish,—so that one would think other three to be superfluous. But the more the merrier, perhaps. At any rate, as long as the capital is forthcoming there is no preventing the banks from being established. The capital of the German concern is to be 10,000,000 marks, that of the French 10,000,000 francs, and that of the Spanish 10,000,000 pesetas.—*Kuh-lou's*.

The freight trains on the Rosario railway were resumed on Saturday.

The directors of the National Bank have resolved to discount bills within a few days.

At a meeting held on Wednesday by the shareholders of the Lloyd Argentino, under the presidency of Mr. Uriburu, it was definitely arranged to sell the company's steamers to the La Platense Company. The transfer will take place on the 1st of January.

Two Government steam launches have cleared San Fernando of 40 vessels. The only vessels remaining are the 'Maipu' and 'William Albert.' The latter vessel has to dock. The 'Maipu' is a Government steamer.

Reports from the colonies are all encouraging, and it is expected the harvest will be one of the best we have had for many years. Wheat particularly will give a splendid yield.

In the province of Corrientes 30 days' quarantine is imposed on vessels from Buenos Aires.

Quarantine at Humaita is 8 days on all vessels from Buenos Aires.

The Italian steamer 'Umberto I.' from Genoa arrived at Montevideo, on Tuesday, with 1300 passengers.

One of the steamers of the Mensagerias Fluviales will leave this port for the Uruguay on Saturday.

The R.M.S. 'Mondego' from Southampton arrived at Montevideo on Tuesday. Probably she will not be up here before Sunday, as she has to take in her homeward cargo from that port first.

The first lot of wool from the estancia 'Las Horquetas,' Sauce Corto, has been sold at \$6 m/n per 10 kilos, equal to 6.18 m/n per arroba—we believe the highest price as yet given in this market.

A lot of wool (1000 arrs.) from Alberti, estancia 'Los Marillos,' belonging to Mr. Lawrence Kenny, was sold in the Once, on Wednesday, at \$5.04 m/n per 10 kilos, equal to \$140 % old style. This wool is admitted to be one of the finest in the River Plate, and were it not for the dullness in prices Mr. Kenny would likely have 'topped' the market as in other years, although it is said this wool is not up to the mark in condition. Broker, Mr. E. Kenny.

The same broker sold during the week some 34,000 kilos at 3.60 to 4.40 m/n per 10 kilos, or say 101 to 122 % per arroba. He also sold 2 lots of black wool at 6 to 8 m/n respectively, the latter reaching the splendid figure of 222 1/2 %, we believe this is the highest price realised for any wool during the season.

Mr. William J. Suffer has just purchased a splendid house, with altos of 20 apartments, in Calle Talcahuano between Charcas and Santa Fe, for the sum of \$31,000. The same gentleman has purchased an estancia in Olavarría, 3 1/2 leagues, at \$25,000 per square league, including an estancia house and several puestos, with a portion of the estancia wire-fenced; the estancia house is within 3 leagues of the Rocha station.

Messrs. A. Bullrich and Co. sold 2060 squares of good camp in Arrecifes divided in three lots as follows:

1 lot of 558 squares for \$101 per square, buyer J. C. Molina; the other two lots at \$146 per square, buyers Blaquier and Ayerá; the upset price was \$80.

Mr. Denzelmann, the great land-broker, sold last week the estancia 'El Manantial de Ochos,'

in Pedernera, San Luis, for \$100,000 m/n. The property measures 14 1/2 leagues. Buyer Mr. J. Jorbas, and seller Mr. C. M. Escalada.

Mr. Nicholas Mahon, of Capilla, sold his wool at \$100 % old currency per arroba. Mr. Henry Bird, of the same place, sold his wool at \$4.15 m/n. Mrs. Byrne sold a \$3.50 m/n, and half-price for belly wool.

Gibson Bros. have sold to S. G. Sansinena and Co. 5000 capones at \$3 m/n, from their establishment 'Los Ingleses' in Ajó. With plazo to 31st of January.

Mr. Michael Mahon, of Altamirano, sold his wool at \$5.35 m/n per 10 kilos, and the price received for Mr. Thomas Mahon's wool was not \$5.30 m/n, as we were informed, but \$5.45 per 10 kilos. This is equivalent to 151 1/2 % old currency per arroba.

The property occupied by Watson's Hotel at Belgrano was sold on Sunday for \$23,600.

The following is the result of the sale of animals from the Santa Catalina Stud farm:

Racing breed: Caseros for \$1600 to Juan N. Fernandez, Colonia \$1700 to J. Rein, Desea \$3600 to J. N. Fernandez, Caaguazú (Suffolk punch breed) \$1500 to R. Munoz, 1 mestizo do \$280 to J. Carvara, No. 4 do \$300 to E. Torren, No. 7 do racer \$650 to E. Lozano, No. 5 do Suffolk punch 140 to Torres, No. 8 do do \$220 to E. Lozano, No. 10 do do \$250 to Pacheco, racing horse Tournament \$420 to Guillermo Ball, 1 thoroughbred do Benedit 410 to M. Munoz, 1 mestizo do Fabrice \$650 to Amare, 1 Clydesdale stallion Imyuk \$470 to Newton, 1 racing mare Montfontier \$560 to Correa.

Trakenen breed: Catalina thoroughbred for \$1600 to C. Pellegrini, 2 mestizo do \$550 each to Pacheco.

Durham bulls: Cangallé for \$650 to C. Varela, Pilcomayo \$600 to same, Rodue \$420 to J. Correa.

Herford bulls and cows: Andes \$650 to Gallegos, Diaconiza \$420 to Bonifacio, Diafano \$370 to Correa.

Polled Angus: Ajó for \$600 to Pacheco, Camaleon \$620 to Lezica, Cambá \$580 to same, Dictador \$340 to same, Daifa \$750 to same, Director \$330 to Lezica. Total \$27,940.

The following commercial telegrams have been received:

'London, Nov. 23.
National Bonds (1871) 102 103
Do. (1881) 103 104
Do. (1886) 87 88
Prov. of Buenos Aires
(1882) 95 96
Treasury Bills, 90/o. 91 92
Hard Dollars, 6/o/o. 77 78
British Consols 30/o. 101 1/2, 102
Liverpool, Nov. 20.
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 6000 hides. Salted horse hides 70 lbs., 12s. 3d. to 12s. 6d. each Stock about 3000 hides. Beef tallow 27s to 28s. per cwt. Stock of beef and mutton tallow 3500-4000 pipes. Maize 4s. 3d. per 100 lbs. Wheat 7s. per 100 lbs. River Plate bones \$4 14s-£4 16s. per ton on shore. R. Plate Bone-ash (over 70 o/o) £3 18s-24s per ton on shore. Linseed 38-39s per 416 lbs.

Haute, Nov. 24.
The auctions of River Plate wool were opened to-day, but the prices offered were so unsatisfactory that sellers withdrew their lots from the market. The result supposes a fall in prices as compared with previous sales.

'Rio Janeiro, Nov. 23.
River Plate jerked beef 480-560 reis per kilo. Stock of flour 6000 barrels. Hay 100. Bran 4,400. Tallow 400. Potro oil 300. Maize 4,800. Exchange on London 27 1/2 d. per 1000 reis. Sovereigns at \$11.150.

CORRALES DEL SUD
PRECIOS:
1° aparte 24 22 20 y 18.
2° id 16 15 y 14.
Flaco para chancheria, 8.
Terneros 6 y 4 y 3.50.
Cueros de novillo 6.50 6 y 5.50.
Cueros de vaca 4.50.
Matanza de vacas 689.
Id de terneros 104.

STOCKS AND SHARES.	
	Last price.
Gold	\$126 30
Cedulas, series A 8 o/o	96.50
B do	93.00
C do	96.00
D do	82.00
E 6 o/o	82.00
F do	75.50
G 7 o/o	82.20
I 8 o/o	95.00
J do	91.00
Provincial roads and bridges	65.00
LaCurumalan shares of \$11000 each	20 o/o Pm
Belgrano Tramway Shares ..	Nominal
New Bolsa do	150 do
Gas Primitivo do	150 do
Gas Argentino	200 o/o
Roads and Bridges (1884) ..	98 o/o
Catalinas' Wharf & Deposits	200 o/o
National Bank Shares	237 do
Lloyd Argentino do	par
Italian and River Plate Bank	50 gold
Central Railway	\$29
Banco Constructor de la Plata	\$239
Banco del Comercio	1160
Treasury Bills	1004
National Bonds (1882)	81
Do (1884)	70
Do (1886)	100
Do (1876)	88
Municipal Bonds	70
Foreign Debt, gold	94
Riachuelo Port Works	92
Southern Railway Works	Nominal
Northern do	do
Campaña do	do
Propiedad Hygiene	50 do
City of B. A. Tramway	do
Barracas Road	50
National Bank Certificates ..	147 (90 o/o paid,

THE PLAZAS.	
ONCE.	
Wool	Per 10 kilos
Superior	5.01 m/n
Good	4.30
Borrega	5.04
Bellies	2.25
Hides	
Good camp	7 m/n
Middling	4.60
Horse Hides	180
Cow Hides	4.00
Horse Hair	5.60
Nonatos	3.40
Calfskins	3.60
Sheepskins	
Matadero	per kilo 3.60 m/n.
Pelados per doz	180 m/n.
Corderitos reg	0.68 0.73
Wheat	
Coast	6.00 m/n
Salado	5.04
Candeal	5.30
Maize	
White, shelled	40 kilos 2.30 m/n
Y-flow, in grain	2.25
Flour	1.18

CONSTITUCION.	
Wool	Per 10 kilos
Superior	5.20 m/n
Good	4.80
Borrega	2.30
Bellies	2.30
Borrega	4.15
Hides	
Good camp	—
Sheepskins superior ..	370 m/n.
Matadero	—
Regular	0.82 m/n
Corderitos	6.15
Hair	1.75
Horse Hides	4.20
Cow Hides	—
Maize, white shelled ..	—

BIRTHS.	
At Junin, Buenos Aires, on the 16th inst., the wife of Mr. Walter Cowan B.A., and Pacific Railway, of a son.	
On the 20th November, at the estancia 'San Patricio,' San Pedro, the wife of Andrew Nally, of a daughter; still-born.	

DEATH.	
On the 20th November, at the estancia 'San Patricio,' San Pedro, Mrs. Nally, the beloved wife of Andrew Nally, aged 35 years; leaves a husband and seven children to mourn her sad loss. R.I.P.	

MONTH'S MIND.	
There will be a funeral service for the repose of the soul of the late James Leonard in the parish church, Salto, on Thursday, December 2nd.	
Friends and relatives are invited to attend.	
n1842	
There will be a funeral service for the repose of the soul of the late Michael Tyrrell, in the parish church, Mercedes, on Friday, December 3rd, at 10 a.m., for the repose of the soul of the late James Cullen, son of Patrick Cullen of Favon.	
n1843	

FUNERAL MASS.	
There will be a FUNERAL MASS (12 Months' Mind) at the Salesian College Chapel, San Nicolas, on Thursday, December 2nd, at 10 a.m., for the repose of the soul of the late James Cullen, son of Patrick Cullen of Favon.	

ALFREDO DAY Y CIA.	
Introducidos por mayor de todas clases de VINOS, COÑACS, LICORES, CERVEZA, ETC.	
77-DEFENSA-77	
n6-pm	

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

UNA BOTELLA
de este sano tónico-licor, y se convencerá de que ES UNA NECESIDAD CASERA
25 años de éxito lo prueba.
M. S. BAGLEY y Ca.

TO BE LET
To be let in Loma Negra, Rojas, for a term of six years, 610 squares of camp. The land is well watered by a river and small lake, and contains large tracts of alfalfa and monte. On the estate are dwelling houses, galpones for wool, corrales, ensenada, etc. For further particulars apply either to
Mr. CASEY,
Reconquista 80
or to
Dr. GALBRAITH
Victoria 27
n23422

Adolfo BULLRICH Y CA.

RESUMEN DE REMATES A EFECTUARSE

NOVIEMBRE
30.—Muebles en Piedras 291, a las 12.

DICIEMBRE
2.—Muebles en Callao 688, a las 12.

78-ALSINA-78

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR 1886 1887

Preliminary Notice
We have pleasure in announcing that

ANNUAL EXHIBITION

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

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

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

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n2 tf

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 already received suffice to show that Mr. McNeave's remedy (to the study of which he has devoted a life time) is the only sure and safe cure known. Excellent testimonials received from Miguel Duggan, Leonardo Pereyra, Emilio Dupont, V. C. Amadeo, Augusto Carrié, José Pichetto, Samuel B. Hale, Pellegrini y Lagos, and several others. n11-tf

ALFREDO DAY Y CIA.

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VINOS, COÑACS, LICORES, CERVEZA, ETC.

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n6-pm

DR. SCHENK'S MANDRAKE PILLS
Cure headache and indigestion.
Sole Agents—
J. A. BENNET & CO.
195 Florida
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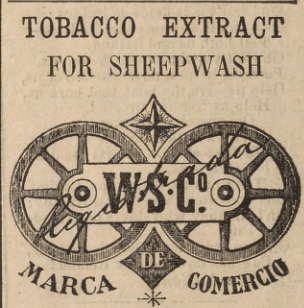
KEROSENE LUXOR
A small lot of this celebrated brand of Kerosene just received.
This Oil is guaranteed to last one-third longer than any other brand in the market.
Agency—
J. A. BENNET & CO.
195 Florida
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ROCHESTER LAMP

The Rochester Lamp is perfectly non-explosive, and produces a light never before attained with kerosene, it being equal in brilliancy to 65 sperm candle power. It is beautiful in structure, elegant in finish, of large capacity, and is a novelty in its mode of work. Its combustion is perfect flame clear and strong, and its light the nearest approach to electricity yet attained by any kerosene lamp.

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

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

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15 - VENEZUELA 15
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