

# THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

VOLUME XII, No. 52.

BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1887.

PRICE 20 cts.

## HABIENDO LOS RECIENTES FALLOS DE LA Suprema Corte

en los pleitos seguidos sobre la  
marca

## REAL HOLLANDS

y la marca

### CORONA

establecido claramente el alcan-  
ce de la Ley—previnimos á  
quienes interesa que la palabra

### ANGOSTURA

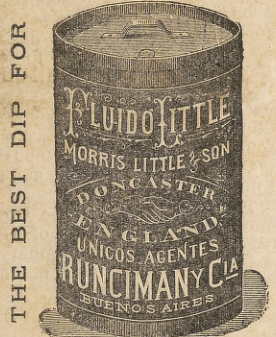
como marca de fábrica, es de  
nuestra exclusiva propiedad,  
como apoderados de los Sres. J.  
G. B. Siegert é hijos; y los que  
ofrecen en venta Bitter con es-  
ta marca que no sea de la fabri-  
cación de los Sres. Siegert se  
esponen á las penas estableci-  
das en el Título III. de la Ley  
sobre marcas de fábrica y de  
comercio.

### PARRY & CO.

au28pm

## FLUIDO LITTLE.

BEWARE OF CLUMSY IMITATIONS  
OF THIS ORIGINAL FLUID DIP!



TRADE MARK, REGISTERED.

Non-poisonous, perfectly harmless in  
handling; mixes instantaneously in cold  
water; one gallon fluid to 100 parts  
water.

Sold in Drums of 5 and 10 Gallons.  
Do Casks of 40 do

### RUNCIMAN & CO.,

73—CALLE PIEDAD—73  
no 1—pm

### SUMMER DRAPERY

We beg to inform our patrons and  
the English-speaking public in general,  
that we are now showing an excellent  
assortment of summer dress goods,  
consisting of thin wool materials, can-  
vas cloths, muslins, ginghams, a great  
variety of prints in the newest designs,  
fast colors, from 16 cents per yard.  
Laces of many makes and colors from  
one inch to a yard wide. Sunshades  
for ladies and children from 4 nacional  
each. Lace mitts and silk gloves in  
black and colors. Ladies' linen collars,  
white and colored. A variety of lace  
collars, collarettes, ruffles, etc. New  
frillings, embroideries, corsets, linen  
and fancy aprons, ribbons, stockings of cot-  
ton, thread, and silk. Ladies' under-  
clothing, well made, and at low prices.  
We have always in stock reliable  
makes of calicoes, sheetings, table lin-  
ens, towelings, and other household  
draperies.

An early call respectfully invited

### BRADFORD, REYNOLDS AND CO.

104-CUYO-104  
Between San Martin and Reconquista  
—3m

### GRAN ESTABLECIMIENTO Fotográfico de BRADLEY Y FERRETTO

266-Calle Florida-266  
BUENOS AIRES  
12pm



### CHOLERA.

#### BUENOS AIRES.

On Wednesday 11 deaths in the  
lazar house.

#### ROSARIO.

On Friday 11 cases and 9  
deaths. Conventillos cleared on  
the appearance of cholera.

Many have returned from Villa  
Casilda.

On the 1st there were 28 cases  
and 6 deaths, on the 2nd 22 cases  
and 8 deaths, on the 3rd 21 cases  
and 7 deaths.

On Tuesday there were 4 cases  
and 2 deaths.  
The Reporter of the 1st inst.  
states that there were 60 cholera  
patients in Cañana de Gomez,  
and from 6 to 10 deaths per day.

#### MENDOZA.

Several persons were poisoned  
by drinking the disinfectants in-  
stead of the medicines distrib-  
uted by the municipality, though  
there is a label on every bottle  
explaining how the contents are  
to be used.

There are 400 persons suffer-  
ing from cholera in the depart-  
ment of Guamallan, and they  
have one doctor and two students  
to attend upon them.

Cholera decreasing. Sunday  
3 deaths in the town and 16 in  
the lazaretto. On Tuesday only  
150 persons in the lazaretto.

People are suffering from want  
of water in Las Heras.

The committee of assistance  
are carrying succor to the poor  
and sick in many departments.

The Bishop of Mendoza has  
given orders to all the clergy and  
faithful of his diocese to drink  
only boiled water and to abstain  
from unripe fruit according to  
the advice of Dr. Gil.

On the 4th 15 deaths and many  
new cases.

Water-carts are carrying water  
to the camp people, but the task  
is difficult on account of the dis-  
tance.

Dr. Gil has asked leave of ab-  
sence for a few days.

#### SAN JUAN.

The city is in a good sanitary  
condition.

#### CORRIENTES.

On Saturday there were 2 cases  
in the city.

#### ZARATE.

On Saturday 2 cases in the  
paper mill, and a sailor of the  
adjutancy died of cholera.

#### TANDIL.

Several cases have occurred  
here.

Subscriptions are being col-  
lected to meet the necessary ex-  
penses.

#### TUCUMAN.

On the 3rd 89 deaths.  
On the 1st 114 cases and 40  
deaths in Lules, 79 deaths in the  
city.

On the 28th December 108  
deaths in the city alone, on the  
29th 117 deaths, and as many  
more in the departments.

Dr. Avila has gone to Famallá,  
where the plague is raging.  
In Creve engines are engaged  
in boiling water.

The Red Cross brigade are do-  
ing acts of heroism, carrying the  
dead bodies under sun and rain.  
Meat is given gratis to the  
poor.

Dr. Arzoz has arrived, and is  
busily engaged in instructing  
and directing. Drs. Maglione  
Madrazo and Sentillan have also  
arrived, and several sisters of  
charity.

Many orphans are lodged in  
the Franciscan monastery.  
On Tuesday 56 deaths.

#### AYACUCHO.

A 'caso sospechoso' here.

#### CHASCOMUS.

Several cases here and some  
deaths.

#### GOYA.

Public health improved.

#### CORDOBA.

Dr. Rafael Garcia died sudden-  
ly. He was Federal Judge and  
was highly esteemed.

#### SAN LUIS.

Only a few cases. Dr. Lud-  
wick is in charge of the laza-  
retto.

No case here for some days.  
80 brave fellows have joined  
the Red Cross since the cholera  
ceased.

Weather very warm.

#### ROSARIO.

Epidemic diminishing in some  
camp districts but increasing in  
San Rafaela and San Agustín.

Only 1 death from cholera on  
the 1st, in Bajo Hondo and Cer-  
rillos 2 deaths and 4 new cases.

Governor Galvez has ordered  
1000 dollars to be handed over  
to the Orphan Asylum.

The deaths in the month of  
December were 745, in the  
months of November and De-  
cember 947 persons died in this  
city.

#### SALTA.

10 new cases in Rio de las Pi-  
edras on the 2nd and 6 deaths.

The diligence that left here for  
Jujuy was forbidden entrance.

#### SANTIAGO DEL ESTERO.

Several cases here.  
Many immigrants coming from  
Tucuman.

The Government are occupied  
in clearing up the city.

The diligence brought cholera  
patients who died here.

#### BAHIA BLANCA.

From the 1st to the 3rd there  
were 14 deaths.

On Tuesday cholera decreas-  
ing.

#### SANTIAGO DE CHILI.

Cholera confined to the village  
of Santamaria, about 11 cases  
and 7 deaths daily.

Government have ordered the  
villagers out, and the entire  
place will be burned, the owners  
receiving due compensation.

Cholera has broken out in San  
Felipe. In Santamaria 14 new  
cases and 9 deaths.

#### LA PLATA.

On Tuesday 5 fatal cases in 24  
hours.

#### CAMPANA.

Many persons have died of the  
plague here.

The railway company are put-  
ting up a wooden house where  
employees if taken ill are cared  
for.

It is said there have been 50  
deaths from the cholera in this  
partido.

#### ENGLISH NOTES.

##### Plymouth.

Although a lot of people in this  
country would be glad to hear  
that Mr. Gladstone had passed  
away into the silent land, he still  
proves his bodily vigor by cut-  
ting down trees. He has always

been a man of simple tasks and  
noble aims—and the English  
royal family prefers courtiers  
whose aims and practises are  
anything but noble in the fine  
old acceptance of the word. He  
is in many respects the counter-  
part of George Washington. It  
is now 33 years since he wrote  
to the late Lord Aberdeen a series  
of letters from Naples on the la-  
mentable civil cruelties practised  
on the Neapolitans, and his  
recent speeches on the wrongs  
of Ireland breathe the old spirit  
of protest against injustice. But  
his task in giving back to Ireland  
the Parliament which was taken  
from her 85 years ago is a for-  
midable one. It means a death-  
blow to class rule in these is-  
lands, and the whole power of  
the aristocracy will be brought  
against his proposals. Aristoc-  
ratic wealth in this country is  
used for the maintenance of the  
great Tory institutions—the  
Church, which teaches the young  
to say:

God bless the squire and his rela-  
tions,  
And make us keep our proper sta-  
tions.

and the State, which in England  
is the rich man's paradise, and  
ought to be, according to the  
Tory view. The patronage of  
the Protestant Church by the  
State is a terrible obstruction to  
progress. Writing to a friend  
the other day, a Tory lady said:

«Why shouldn't those to whom  
Providence has given wealth en-  
joy themselves? We can't all be  
rich. If we were we should be-  
come lazy; not that I mean to  
say all rich people are idle. I  
know some of them who work  
very hard, but they are not  
obliged to do it; and so poverty  
is doubtless a great stimulus to  
industry. Of course rich people  
do not go down into the mines, or  
plough the fields, or climb the gid-  
dy mast; but they work according  
to their tastes and fancy. I  
thoroughly believe that poverty  
is providential, just as one flower  
is larger and lovelier than an-  
other. There must be poor peo-  
ple, or how would the rich ones  
get their clothes made, or their  
books written?»

Such were the opinions of this  
dame of the Primrose League—  
a Tory society for bribing poor  
voters.

THE  
IRISH ORPHANAGE.  
SUBSCRIPTIONS, ETC.  
\$ m/n  
Christmas box and new  
year's gift, Mr. Thos.  
Drysdale ..... 200.00  
Christmas gift, Dr. Law-  
son ..... 50  
Jubilee alms, San Antonio  
de Areco ..... 24  
Dec. 27, 1886.  
DONATIONS.  
John Murphy, Almagro .. 50  
Mr. and Mrs. Carroll .... 50  
Mr. Tormey ..... 20  
Mrs. Dermott, for her 2  
daughters ..... 20  
Edward Mulhall ..... 100  
Dec. 28, 1886.  
Jubilee alms ..... 50  
Dec. 30, 1886.  
Mr. Burke, Rojas, for his  
children ..... 100  
Mr. Maywell, alms ..... 10  
Mr. Ryle, do. .... 10  
Smaller alms ..... 12.50  
132.50  
Jubilee alms, through the  
Rev. Passionist Fa-  
thers ..... 7  
Dec. 30, 1886.

### TELEGRAMS.

#### London, Dec. 30.

Parliament has been summon-  
ed to meet on Jan. 17.

The Morning Post urges the  
Cabinet to make terms with Lord  
Randolph Churchill.

It is said that Lord Charles  
Beresford will succeed Mr. Smith  
at the War Office.

The Hon. E. Stanhope will be  
Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Lord Carnarvon will be Secre-  
tary of State for the Colonies.

Lord Hartington called on  
Lord Salisbury and communica-  
ted to him the resolution of the  
Unionist party. It is understood  
that Lord Salisbury informed  
Lord Hartington of the financial  
and legislative measures which  
the Government would propose  
during the coming session, and  
that Lord Hartington approved  
of the programme.

The Morning Post announces  
that Mr. Goschen has consented  
to become Chancellor of the Ex-  
chequer and leader of the House  
of Commons. It expresses the  
fear that this appointment means  
the abandonment of the Tory de-  
mocratic policy, and again urges  
Lord Salisbury to make an ar-  
rangement with Lord Randolph  
Churchill.

Sir W. Harcourt and Mr. Mor-  
ley called on Mr. Goschen, and it  
is supposed that they came from  
Mr. Gladstone to ask him not to  
separate himself from the Liberal  
party.

A disastrous fire has occurred  
in Wood-st., 5 large warehouses  
were burnt and the damages are  
enormous.

Mr. Gladstone attained his 77th  
year on Dec. 29.

It is officially announced that  
Goschen has accepted office.

Chamberlain has had an inter-  
view with Gladstone, Morley and  
Harcourt on the Irish question.

Goschen on examining Church-  
ill's accounts said that he must  
have been misled by false infor-  
mation.

A telegram from Cairo states  
that Abdullah, the Mahdi's suc-  
cessor, is dead.

The storm has caused dreadful  
havoc and cost many lives, many  
houses were blown down and the  
inmates buried in the ruins. 5  
steamers and 17 sailing vessels  
were lost in the English Channel  
and many lives sacrificed with  
them.

In France the destruction is as  
bad, or worse.

#### Dublin, Jan. 3.

The Express states that Arch-  
bishop Walsh begins to be aban-  
doned by the Catholics of the up-  
per classes because he supports  
the National party.  
[The Express was always a  
liar.]

#### Paris, Dec. 30.

Gen. Thibaudin, the ex-Min-  
ister of War, has been appoint-  
ed commander of the forces in  
Paris.

M. Goblet received a deputa-  
tion of stockbrokers and told  
them that although war was not  
imminent yet that the nation  
ought to be found strong en-  
ough to maintain its rights.

Grevy has had an interview  
with MM. Ferry and Freycinet,  
and it is expected the present  
Ministry will soon break up.  
Ferry will support Freycinet as  
successor to Grevy. The Radi-  
cals are enraged.

#### Vienna.

A sanitary cordon has been  
established between the depart-  
ments of Los Andes and San  
Felipe.

#### Berlin, Dec. 30.

The military committee of the  
Reichstag will meet on Wednes-  
day, the Government is about to  
negotiate a loan of 36 million  
marks. All the gun factories are  
engaged in making the new re-  
peating rifles.

At the new year's reception  
Bismarck informed the French  
Ambassador that the German  
Government entertained the  
most friendly feelings towards  
France.

It is announced that Munich  
will be declared in a state of  
siege.

The War Office has completed  
arrangements for increasing the  
army in April.

The official newspapers deny  
the statement respecting a Ru-  
so-German alliance against Aus-  
tria.

Dr. Peters presided at a pub-  
lic meeting held to protest  
against the action of the major-  
ity of the Reichstag respecting  
the army bill, 3000 persons were  
present. A group of Socialists  
tried to disturb the meeting by  
dissenting from the legal senti-  
ments expressed by the orators.  
A tumult arose, the police inter-  
vened, and after a sharp struggle  
the Socialists were expelled and  
some of them arrested. All op-  
position having been thus got rid  
of the resolutions proposed were  
passed unanimously.

#### Rome, Jan. 1.

Cardinal Jacobini is seriously  
ill.

The palace of Descalchi has  
been burned down, it contained  
many precious works of art; the  
loss is a million dollars.

#### Baltimore.

Great storms and a rumbling  
noise underground in West-  
point, Frederick and Emmets-  
burgh.

#### Madras, Jan. 1.

A fire occurred in the place  
where the annual fair was being  
held, there was a panic, and  
several hundred persons were  
either burnt or trampled to  
death.

#### Madrid, Jan. 2.

A shock of earthquake was felt  
to-day in Almeida and Andalu-  
sia. It caused no injury.

#### Chicago, Dec. 31.

The printer who supplied offi-  
cial letter paper of the Adams Ex-  
press Co. to the band of robbers  
who robbed the Express, has  
paid the Co. \$20,000, the amount  
stolen.

#### Washington, Dec. 30.

The subscription to the Logan  
fund amounts to \$25,000.

General Logan's body, after  
lying in state in the Capitol,  
where it was visited by an im-  
mense multitude, was taken to  
the Senate House and a funeral  
service performed. The Presi-  
dent was prevented by illness  
from attending, but Mrs. Cleve-  
land was present together with  
all the principal persons in the  
country. The vast crowd which  
could not enter the building  
waited outside for more than an  
hour, in spite of the bad weather,  
in order to follow the procession  
to the cemetery.

#### Santiago de Chili, Dec. 31.

The cholera has appeared in  
Santa Maria in the department of  
San Felipe. The first case oc-  
curred on the 25th; on the 26th  
there were 4 cases and 2 deaths,  
on the 29th 9 cases and 2 deaths,  
and on the 30th 11 cases.

The Government has ordered  
the village to be isolated, the  
Chambers voted \$300,000 for the  
necessary measures for restrict-  
ing the epidemic. There is a  
great panic.

It is stated that the disease  
was introduced by passengers  
from Mendoza.

A sanitary cordon has been  
established between the depart-  
ments of Los Andes and San  
Felipe.

It is announced that the train  
service on the branch railway to  
Aconcagua will be suspended on  
Jan. 1st.

At the party—'Slow, isn't it?'  
'Very.' 'Let's go home.' 'Can't,  
I'm the host.'



# THE WORLD-FAMED PEERLESS DIP.



**SNELL & CO.,**

203 Rivadavia 203.

## THE INTERIOR.

[OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

Santa Fé,

Dec. 31, 1886.

The beginning of 1887 finds the whole of this country, owing to the reigning epidemic that has now extended itself over the whole Republic, in the most distressing situation, and though the magnitude of the evil seems to pale into comparative insignificance in some places where the death rate numbers from 10 to 20 per day, when compared to those afflicted provinces where the mortality amounts to scores or hundreds daily, it is still very distressing and very shocking to hear every now and then of the death of some acquaintance one may have seen the day previous in perfect health and strength.

Thus, in Santa Fé, Rosario and Cordoba it may be said that the cholera is no more prevalent now than any other disease such as small-pox, typhus fever, the measles, wooden legs, etc., which, like the poor, we have always with us, and yet the extraordinary measures taken by the authorities and by the public powers for the banishment of the fell destroyer are by no means out of place, and there is not the slightest occasion for their relaxation. Though lying comparatively quiet at present there is no saying when our dread invader may rouse himself, and start out again more furiously than ever, and this is a serious peril to be provided against wherever there has been a single case of cholera. Even in Rosario, where the precautions adopted have really been most praiseworthy, the authorities have been unable to prevent abuses of various kinds, such as the closing of rooms where cases have occurred without previously fumigating them and removing the furniture, etc., only to be returned to and occupied in the course of a month or two by persons who may think themselves remarkably well off if they escape taking the cholera, which they will have done their best to propagate. In places like Mendoza and Tucuman, however, where many dead have been left unburied in the camp, where scores have been buried in the "patios" of their own houses, to be found there perhaps ten or twenty years hence and be made the basis of some mysterious and bloody tale; and where hundreds at the cemeteries have been laid under barely half a metre of earth, it will be passing strange if the cholera does not hold out during the whole year and break out stronger than ever next summer.

In the meantime, too much praise cannot be lavished upon Dr. Gil and his noble staff of assistants, including of course the good sisters of charity, who during the present distressing epoch have proved themselves at a thousand death beds true angels of mercy, and the popular commissions and religious orders who are vying with each other in their self-sacrificing labors of love.

If I might be allowed to make a suggestion in this connection I would be very glad to see some united action on behalf of the sick and needy undertaken by

the Apostolate of Prayer and Confraternity of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, over and above that of praying for the temporal and spiritual necessities of the afflicted. Though by no means underrating the efficacy of prayer, nor blind to the fact that in their individual capacity the members of this excellent organization are among the foremost of the workers, I long to see the Apostolate taking the place that its members, its work and its importance warrant it in assuming in the world. I think, Mr. Editor, that a reminder in your influential paper to this effect might lead to good results and give to many an opportunity for working which may not heretofore have presented itself. You will therefore pardon this digression from my cause, which I hasten to resume.

Besides the evils everywhere incidental to a deadly epidemic, the losses sustained throughout the country in consequence of the same, will be positively enormous. It is estimated that the Tucuman sugar works will lose to the tune of two million Nats. this year; the Entre Rios saladeros, owing to the closing of the Brazilian ports, a similar sum, and the wine industries in Mendoza not less than one million; when to this we add the general depression of business in every province, the heavy losses sustained at some of the Santa Fé colonies through the recent hail storms that destroyed hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of wheat, and the other occasions of loss that are noticeable everywhere, we need not go out of our way to seek the causes of the financial crisis that is threatening to follow close upon the heels of our visitor from the Ganges. This is a situation that the banks ought to make it their business to avoid by all the means at their command. Instead of this, however, we see them, one and all, as if conspiring to make things worse. With all the privileges they have recently had accorded to them through the new law on "curso forzoso," and that allowing them to increase their issue of inconvertible paper, it is next to impossible for their best customers in the provinces to obtain discounts under 12 o/o per annum, and that, as a special favor.

I have been loath, hitherto, to suspect Dr. Pacheco, the national Minister of Finance, of anything worse than an invincible incapacity to perform the important duties of his high office; I regret to say that recent events have compelled me to modify my views in this respect, and to despair of seeing him, even by accident, study the public interests when these are in any way opposed to the schemes of the ruling powers. Here is the root and source of many present evils that oppress the market in every part of the country, and that, according to present appearances, are destined to develop one of the greatest financial crises that ever were known here. But, enough of this for the present, only when it comes, do not say that I failed to cry: "Stand from under."

At Santa Fé the wheat buyers for exportation continue to offer \$4.00 per 100 kilos placed on board in Rosario. Sellers in most instances are inclined to hold out for higher prices.

The C.N.R.R. and the C.A.R.R. have suspended their cargo traffic with Tucuman, owing to the fact that all the principal houses of business in the city have shut up.

The works for the extension of the West Santa Fé railway to Guardia de la Esquina are progressing rapidly under the able direction of Mr. Firmat, C.E., and I hope soon to be able to tell you of its inauguration. Already the line has been mapped out to a point 25 kilometres beyond Villa Casilda, and it is hoped to have everything ready for the navies to set to work early in March.

I am happy to tell you that Governor Ulmos, who has been down with an attack of cholera is now himself again, and that the government is sparing no pains to prevent the spread of the cholera in that province.

Though Cordoba is proverbially a city of doctors, when the time comes in which good doctors are wanted, as they are at present, for the various departments and the lazaretto there, they are hard to find, and even the meanest pretension to medical skill is considered sufficient to send a man to such a responsible post. This is greatly to be regretted, but when the public powers are doing their best as I verily believe they are doing in Cordoba, it were hard to be too exacting with them or to expect them to "take the breaks off a Highlander."

At the German colony there has been planted 1205 fanegas of wheat and 320 of linseed on 35 $\frac{1}{2}$  concessions.

At Felicia 1476 fanegas of wheat over 3087 square of land. At Grutti 1007 fanegas wheat on 2765 squares.

At San Genaro 1110 fanegas wheat and 290 of linseed on 119 concessions.

At Las Tunas 879 fanegas of wheat and 400 of linseed.

Thus there are at the above places 15,000 square under cultivation with nearly 7000 fanegas of seed, and these are by no means the principal colonies in this rich province.

And now I must bring this hodge-podge of a letter to a close, hoping to have some more peaceable, at least less choleraic matter for my next, and in the meantime wishing you, your staff, and numerous readers a happy new year and all the compliments of the season,

I am, dear sir,

Yours faithfully,  
Pacificus.

N.B.—I have often heard wishes expressed for an English-speaking priest to reside at Rosario. I am sure there are English-speaking Catholics enough here to pay for the support of one, and feel confident they would be glad to do so.

P.

## LETTER FROM CAPILLA DEL SEÑOR.

Dec. 26, 1886.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

The last issue of the *Southern Cross* brought us the melancholy news of the death of a young friend, and your words of condolence for his bereaved relatives have not come among us without their alleviating support.

Michael Murphy was still in his teens, and was just entering the battle of life when a calamitous accident cut short his earthly days. Public approbation for his successful attempt to save two of his fellow creatures from being crushed to death by the train, is now mingled with a widespread grief for his untimely end. The fate from which he so bravely snatched two human beings was reserved for himself. Unheeded of danger, his confidence was the cause of his death, and though still in his 19th year he has left a record by which many of us would be proud to be remembered.

Sympathy is general with his grief-stricken parents, who are bowed with sorrow at so severe a shock, but their Christian fortitude and faith in the all-directing hand shall be the surest assuagement of the loss of their lamented son. They, and his sisters and brothers and relatives have all our sympathies, while we pray the Lord have mercy on his soul.

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,  
Amigo.

## NEWS FROM SAN PEDRO.

Our San Pedro correspondent, writing on the 2nd inst., sends us the following notes:

Cholera is disappearing. No case since Thursday.

The municipal elections on Sunday last were so disorderly that scrutineers of votes had to abandon the tables in consequence of the warlike attitude assumed by the commissary who without the slightest provocation, after assaulting Sr. Daniel G. Bonorino, Presidente de Comision, drew his revolver, which

doubtless he would have used to a deadly effect had Bonorino resisted the assault which the comisario challenged him to do. In an instant three other revolvers and two Remington rifles were presented at his breast. Nothing daunted, he tore open his vest and dared them to fire. Elections in consequence were postponed *sine die*.

There has been a copious fall of rain which was most welcome as growth of pasturage was slow.

Some sales of sheep at \$30 %, which is not regarded as ruling price.

The appearance of maize crops is so encouraging that agriculturists anticipate by long chalks the largest yield yet produced in this partido.

Sheep in general in excellent condition; cattle regular.

As regards sales of wool set them at zero.

## ITALIAN INFIDELS.

Mr. Frank Hugh O'Donnell contributed the following article to a recent issue of the *London Tablet*:

### ANTI-CHRISTIAN FEELING IN ITALY.

The storm of anti-Christian passion against Church and Papacy is rising even more rapidly than I ventured to predict some months ago in your columns. All the symptoms show that the usurping monarchy of the Quirinal has once more concluded an unholy bargain with the secret revolution, and has again sought to buy off the hour of its own downfall by becoming the instrument of fresh assaults on the central institutions of the Catholic religion. I said this was to be expected from the double fact that the revolutionist party was the only element of real force on the side of the usurpation, and that the development of attachment to the old Church among the masses of the Italian people was eminently calculated to sting the neo-pagans to violent measures against popular and religious liberty. A glance at the condition of the usurpation press in Italy is enough to explain the causes of the renewed outburst of anti-Christian feeling in Quirinal policy. While the readers of the avowedly extremist and semi-anarchist press, like the infamous *Secolo* of Milan and *Capitale* of Rome, are counted by scores of thousands, the so-called respectable journals of the party such as the *Opinione*, the *Nazione* and *Perseveranza* have only the most limited circulation.

As I said, the drift of Radical discontent against the Italian Ministry rendered it likely previous to the recent elections that Signor Depretis would try some means to turn aside the current of extremist disapprobation. The event of the late elections confirmed this view, the Government candidates often outbidding the Radicals in professions of Radicalism. To-day that immense danger is more potent than ever to the Christian world, which arose from exposing the central government and institutions of Christian faith together with the inestimable treasures of the ancient capital of Christian civilisation, to no other "protection" than the politicians of an usurping power that is itself dependent for its tolerated existence upon the banded foes of the Christian conscience and of the Catholic Church. In one sense indignation against King Humbert's Government is quite irrelevant. Banditti obliged to do the behests of worse bandits may be accurately said to represent the religious situation at the Quirinal. If King Humbert were to dare to disapprove of the anti-Catholic demonstration he would be insulted at his next appearance at the theatre or the corso, and the bombs and daggers of the Mazziniano are always at no great distance from their insults and menaces.

What has chiefly aroused the Masonic lodges and their affiliates in and out of the Quirinal to the present outburst of anti-Papal fury is well known to be the rapidly increasing proofs that, if the Church is not again repressed by the arm of brutal

force, her popular and peaceful triumphs will annihilate the revolution. In this respect the history of the schools of Rome during the past few years affords a conclusive illustration. While it was readily granted that the rural population were faithful to the Church, and while the fact was scoffingly ascribed to their backward condition, the cities, and especially Rome, were confidently described as citadels of progress and Italianist sentiment. The utter rout of the anti-Catholic school founders and the overwhelming victory of the Catholic schools, have fully awakened the anti-Christian sect from its delusion, and wild is the fury excited by the success of Pope Leo, as proved by the action of the fathers and the mothers of the children of Rome.

A Roman correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette*—a journal notorious for its anti-Catholic sentiment—has recently given the most unequivocal testimony to the discomfiture of the anti-Catholic schools in Rome and the triumph of the Catholic institutions. After mentioning the manner in which all sorts of enemies of the Catholic Church, Protestants included, hastened to take advantage of the events of 1870 and to import their hostile activity through the breach of Porta Pia, and after mentioning the commencement of the Catholic reaction under the guidance of the Society for Catholic interests in the time of Pope Pius IX., the correspondent proceeds to describe the completion of the Catholic organisation under the stimulus of Pope Leo XIII's direct and energetic intervention. Calamitous is the picture which he draws of the resulting destruction of the anti-Catholic systems:

"The clerical party has first succeeded in almost completely uprooting the competitions of their Protestant rivals. Of all the Protestant undertakings that were set on foot after the conquest of the capital, a single school, that of the 'free Italian Church' continues in existence, and this school, situated directly opposite the bridge of St. Angelo, finds itself surrounded on every side by clerical schools, which completely blockade it, and which must ensure its downfall. Within a narrow circuit there are 13 of these clerical schools, where nuns and teaching brothers supply the main instruction. . . . The municipal schools are also feeling the competition of the new clerical institutions. At a single stroke within the last few weeks must 28 teachers be dismissed from the city schools, and the number of pupils falls below every just calculation. The Roman children are being systematically withdrawn from the lay teaching in the same manner in which the priests have annihilated the anti-clerical schools in so many cities in Belgium."

The comparison between Rome and the "priest-ridden" cities of Belgium is indeed symptomatic of the depths of discomfiture which has fallen upon the usurpation system in the city of Popes. And the anti-Catholic German journalist proceeds frankly to confess that further progress of the same clerical movement, which is really to be noted in Florence and Turin and elsewhere, is still to be looked for in Rome. It has been all in vain that presents and prizes and sumptuous processions of municipal school children have been instituted for the festival of the capture of Rome. The parents and children of the Pope's city prefer the celebrations in the parish churches, and a prize handed by a Bishop or Cardinal has, embarrassing to state, a thousand fold attraction over a prize bestowed by any functionary of the usurpation. Besides as the *Cologne Gazette* complains, Pope Leo XIII. is perpetually interfering with messages, promises and inducements in behalf of his schools in a manner and with a success inexpressibly saddening to the anti-Catholic mind. In a word, the cities as well as the country districts want to have "clerical education," and the fury of the Masonic affiliates

is at once explained. A distressing feature of the Catholic action is felt to be that the Catholic teachers, male and female, pass triumphantly the examination tests of hostile authorities, and without direct suppression and fresh confidence felt to be impossible to compete against the attractive force of the Church and the Pope over the hearts of the Italian people even in desecrated and terrorised Rome. You have, accordingly, to expect direct suppression and fresh confiscation. The unscrupulous Tani, a mere serf of the Freemasons, is preparing a budget of new prohibitions and penalties in the arsenals of the Education Office, and the last vestiges of the law of guarantees will be violated to promote the robbery and expulsion of the teaching orders from the soil of Italy.

In this connection it is to be observed with more than pleasure that His Holiness has given his warmest approval to the project of building a church of the Irish under the invocation of St. Patrick in Rome. Every act which asserts the universal and Catholic character of the Papal capital is to be specially encouraged in the present crisis. In all probability it will be for that reason opposed by the usurpation and the sects. Similarly, also, I expect organised ruffianism on the most revolting scale against the pilgrims at the Pope's jubilee, unless the malefactors have learned to fear the force of civilised opinion. In the absence of organised ruffianism there is always, besides, the possibility of recourse to organised hypocrisy, as was lately evinced in the prohibition of the Italian Catholic Congress at Lucca on the pretense of fear of cholera propagation "by such a concourse of persons." If, however, a costly ironclad, that swallows up the taxes of the miserable peasantry, has to be launched at cholera-infected Venice or Spezia, there is no prohibition of the concourse of thousands. The congress was forbidden, just as it is desired and designed to forbid the Catholic schools and teaching orders, precisely because every exercise of public liberty by the Church shows that Italy is profoundly Catholic, and tends to make Italy more actively and resolutely Catholic.

Therefore the Catholic world must expect new plans of robbery and violence, and must be prepared to resist and prevent their accomplishment.

## DETERIORATION OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

Just now, when there are rumors of war, when Russian cruisers are at Yarna, when South-eastern Europe bristles with bayonets and its seas are black with ironclads, it is not out of place to glance at the condition of the British Army. From the "General Annual Return of the British Army" which has just been issued by the authorities at the War Office, we glean the following particulars concerning the condition and proportion of the British forces. The average strength of the army during 1885, including all ranks, was 198,064 men, of which 174,377 composed the rank and file, 7075 were officers, 12,572 were sergeants and farriers, and the remainder were trumpeters, drummers, &c. On the first day of this year the effective strength of the regular army, including all ranks at home and abroad, was 200,785 men, or nearly 4000 below the full establishment. Taking the non-commissioned officers and men together, we have a force of 192,929 men, of whom we are surprised to find 51,718 have not yet attained their majority, while 54,189 more are under the comparatively youthful age of 24 years. We find that 18,689 of them are under 5 feet 5 inches in height, with a further contingent of 32,520 under 5 feet 6 inches, while 660 per 1000 of the whole army are very little over 5 feet 7 inches! Again, 79,700 of them do not measure 36 inches round the chest and 3,799 cannot boast of a measurement of 33 inches! These are







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## THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1887.

It is a real fact, and a wonderful one, that the authorities fumigate the mails coming from England and France, where there is no trace of cholera, and take no concern about the mails from Tucuman, where cholera is decimating the people.

The ravages of cholera are diminishing in all parts of the Republic. It is well, therefore, to lay aside ignoble fear, but not by any means to cease to take due precautions.

Tajes the dictator of Montevideo has done good work in clearing out the Augean stables in which the wickedness and rascality of several years had accumulated. Santos, even in his absence, was plotting and conspiring through his agents in Montevideo to upset public order. If they had succeeded in their vile machinations we should soon hear of the return of Santos, and then there would be a plebiscite and Santos would once more be proclaimed with Guzman Blanco «the illustrious American, liberator of his country.» History would recount his glorious deeds and poets would chant his praises; but fate willed it otherwise. Tajes has expelled the robber horde whom Santos put into power and the name of this latter individual will go down to posterity as one of the most odious and hypocritical tyrants that ever oppressed and disgraced a nation.

We have received another letter from our correspondent Alpha, of Zarate, in reply to «J. J. M.» in our last in which Alpha still insists on the truth of his former assertions and says that his only desire in writing to us was to place before the public a few facts relative to the late elections in the town as witnessed by an impartial observer. He also tells us that he is looking

forward to another reply from «J. J. M.» at his earliest convenience. So, the discussion may be carried on without coming to any practical conclusion, one stoutly denying what the other asserts. Surely we all know what elections in the country are made of, and in the heat of battle we can make allowance for a certain amount of exaggeration, but when the storm is over it is better to let by-gones be by-gones as our correspondent «Capillero» very wisely and very appropriately suggests. We have the highest esteem for «J. J. M.» and «Alpha», and we have all faith in their sincerity, but we see no earthly use in prolonging the discussion about the late elections.

After Salisbury has gone a-begging an entire week for somebody to represent his policy in the House of Commons, he has at last succeeded in obtaining a renegade Liberal to fill the post. It appears that Lord Randolph Churchill's accounts were in a woful state of disorder and Goschen the Jew has undertaken to set them right and strike a fair balance. He is the bitterest enemy of Mr Gladstone's Home Rule policy and was defeated at the last election when he stood for the constituency of Edinburgh. It would appear that Goschen in taking office has not the approval of Hartington or Chamberlain, the dissentient Liberal chiefs. Nay, more, we are told that Chamberlain has approached Gladstone with a view to a new understanding on the Irish question. Lord Churchill will undoubtedly leave no stone unturned to damage the present Ministry. When Parliament assembles, therefore, as it will in a few days, we may expect such an opposition as will soon shatter the baseless structure of Tory Government.

Owing to pressure on our space we are reluctantly obliged to hold over till next week a letter from Pergamino and also a letter in reference to the Cape Colony written by an Irishman who lately came from that place.

### BRAVO, SCOTLAND!

A Scotch gentleman and a Home-Ruler, residing in this city, has favored us with a copy of an article headed «Britain, not England,» taken from the Glasgow Weekly Mail of May 9th, 1885. The article is the substance of a speech made by the Rev. D. Macrae, in Dundee, on May 5th of the same year, and is a timely protest against the misuse of our national names. The Rev. orator complains that Irishmen and Scotchmen do not receive a fair share of recognition in their services to the Empire. We hear only of the English army, the English Parliament and English greatness, though many of those who contribute to that greatness are not English at all. Herein there is just ground for complaint, but we cannot see how the evil is to be remedied by substituting the word British for English, as the Rev. Mr. Macrae proposes. We have seldom known an Irishman or a Scotchman who would wish to be dubbed a Briton or who took a high and mighty pride in being regarded as an atom of the British Empire, though, no doubt, the term «British» is much more comprehensive and appropriate than «English» when applied to the joint union of nationalities. For the rest we agree with the Rev. Mr. Macrae, that Irish and Scotch merits are ignored and their faults exaggerated. When General Gough met a temporary check in Hindostan the Times reproached him with «his Donnybrook fair tactics,» but when, on the following day, news arrived that General Gough had gained the brilliant victory of Googarak the Times declared that he was «a gallant English soldier.» When a Mr. Latham wrote a book on the River Plate he declared that the development of the sheep-farming business in this country was principally owing to British subjects, but when he had occasion to men-

tion the tramps and drinkers of caña he took care to specify that they were Irishmen, not of course British subjects. The truth is that the contrary is the case. The great majority of the tramps to be met in the camp are not Irish, but English. Musthurs in his work on Patagonia makes honorable mention of many British subjects and Englishmen, some of whom were Irish, but he takes care to state that an «Irish» not an «English,» or British doctor was arrested in Punta Arenas for drunkenness. This species of injustice is more common than some may imagine, and we are glad to see intelligent Scotchmen like Mr. Macrae coming forward to protest against it. The following remarks from the rev. gentleman's speech will show how far public opinion to the north of the Tweed has advanced in the way of recognising the justice of the claims for which Irishmen are contending:

«Yet look at Ireland. In spite of all recent legislation it has taken an army of police and soldiers to keep her from breaking into open rebellion. And why? Because by a long course of tyranny and oppression, which letus hope is about over, and by a longer course of intolerance and insolence, which is still continued, Irish national feeling has been exasperated to the last degree. And so Ireland, which might have been a pillar of strength to the Empire, is not only a weakness, but a source of constant difficulty and peril. And to my mind, if the Irish people had been submissive and content under the treatment they have so long received, they would be less worthy of respect than they are. Irishmen are disloyal because they have national feelings as keen and sensitive as Englishmen have, and because these feelings, instead of being considered and treated with respect, have been despised and outraged. (Applause.) There is not a true Scotchman or a true Englishman either but would be a rebel to-day if he had been treated as the Irish have been treated for generations. (Applause.) And Ireland will never be loyal—legislate for her, dragoon and coerce as you please—Ireland will never be loyal till her national sentiments are treated with the respect and honor which they deserve.»

### THE COALITION.

Some of our colleagues complain bitterly of the coalition, if it we may call it by that name, formed between the Pacistas and Achavalistas, and reproach Sr. Paz with truckling to a defeated and demoralised party. Those who argue thus have not taken a correct view of the situation. Elections, even at the best of times, are an ambiguous quantity in this country, and Sr. Paz had a majority against him in the Assembly who were prepared to declare the elections null and void, basing their declaration on the fact that violence was used and blood shed at the polls. It mattered not that the Achavalistas were the first promoters of the bloodshed and violence. There was that blessed array of honorable members ready to swear that their own favorite «had the confidence and enthusiastic support of the entire province.» Of course their candidate never had a chance of mounting the gubernatorial buss, but if they could not advance they could obstruct, and the result would be the intervention of the National Government, and probably the extinction of the federal rights and privileges of this province. It was to prevent such a catastrophe that Sr. Paz consented to come to terms and offered to his opponents a few miserable crumbs of office which they were base enough to accept. Our readers will make their own reflections on the moral principles of the men who declare that the elections are valid when they are in office which they regard as invalid when out; but we have faith in the shrewdness and honesty of Sr. Paz, and we believe that he will take care that the men of Rocha's school shall have little or no influence on the future destinies of this Province.

### MR. GANNON'S ELECTRIC INVENTION.

We have lately had occasion to welcome Mr. Patrick Gannon on his return to Buenos Aires, where he is well known for his connection with the Gower-Bell telephone, of which he was chief electrician from its commencement in Buenos Aires. Mr. Gannon had all along to labor with some difficulties in respect of return signals in which the Gower-Bell invention was defective. He set about remedying this defect, and the result is an improvement in the science of telephony. It will be impossible to give details of the invention here, but we may say that its principal advantage enables the central office to ascertain at once the condition of any subscriber's line and telephonic apparatus. When the bells are rung from the central office the pendulum is set in vibration and the bob striking against the inner spring presses it against the outer at each swing and so closes and opens the primary circuit of the induction coil. A current is produced in the secondary coil, which is sent over the line and causes the well-known click at the other end. In the *Electric World*, published in New York, of October 12th, 1886, we find an article explaining Mr. Gannon's invention and highly recommending it for its simplicity and efficiency. Our contemporary says: «The attachment is evidently a simple one, and as described by Mr. Gannon would not increase the cost of a telephone set 5 cents, while its advantages are numerous. By means of the return signal faults in the lines or bells can be tested for at any hour. The instrument was shown in operation before a meeting of the electric society held in New York in which Mr. Gannon minutely described its details.» Our able countryman has secured patents for his invention in North America, France, and England, and he will most probably take out a patent in Buenos Aires. Mr. Gannon, while in North America, made a special study of the different systems of electric light and the vast improvements that have been made during the past two years, and after arriving at a conclusion as to which system is the most efficient and economical he has undertaken to introduce that system into Buenos Aires, and the company has appointed him its sole agent here. He is about to place before the public of Buenos Aires a general supply of electrical apparatus with all the latest improvements and intends to open a store in which everything connected with the science and all novelties will be on view. Mr. Gannon is an ardent scientist and has already won many honors and distinctions, and we are happy to wish him still greater success in his noble career, whose motto is light and progress.

### A MUNICIPAL UKASE.

A few imbeciles who call themselves the Municipality of Buenos Aires, but who are simply a lot of head-scrubbers appointed by Government to preside over the cleansing of sewers and receptacles, to provide certain indispensable requisites and invent new taxes in the city, have had the effrontery to issue a ukase forbidding religious processions in the streets of Buenos Aires. We know not the motive of this high-handed proceeding, but we suppose it is through a pretended fear of spreading contagion. At the same time the theatres are open every night, and people of all classes crowd into them, and there are meetings and public assemblies which are certainly as dangerous, if danger there be, as the religious processions through the streets. The municipal bashaws would not stop these meetings because they dare not. Nor can they legally interfere with those who walk from one church to another for the greater glory of God. As long as there is no danger to the public peace men may assemble in the streets, and their right to do so is not curtailed because they recite certain prayers on their way and carry



before them the emblems of faith. The Catholics of Buenos Aires are strong enough to assert their rights, and we hope they will not be daunted by the bravado of the long-eared bipeds of the so-called Municipal Council.

#### AN EPISODE IN ROSARIO.

The following is by no means the least interesting episode of the present distressing epoch, and it is well worthy of being remembered. Some weeks ago a Spanish Basque named Pedro Zochi who lived with his wife in a room in calle Progreso was attacked by the cholera, and at the request of his better half, who feared the disease, was sent by the Spanish Relief Committee to the lazaretto. The wife was then assisted according to her necessity and the room being closed and fumigated, she moved to another house. On the following day she went to inquire how her husband was progressing, and was told by a careless servant of the lazaretto, that he died the night previous and was immediately buried. The poor woman returned to her home disconsolate, bought widow's weeds and sat herself down in them to lament her hard fate and think of some means to make an honest living. This at least, is how she was engaged on the 28th instant when a little boy came and informed her that a man calling himself her husband desired to see her. Frightened and wondering what it all could mean, she went to the door, and was immediately enveloped in the arms of a pale, cadaverous looking man who proved in very deed, to be her husband. Explanations followed the first expressions of rapture that were exchanged, and it turned out that the man had made his escape from the lazaretto where he had not been considered well enough to be discharged, in his anxiety to find out what had become of his apparently neglectful wife. Being quite satisfied with the explanation she had to give, he voluntarily returned to ask for and obtain his regular discharge whilst the faithful Dulcinea made a bonfire of her mourning trappings.—*The Reporter.*

#### «NO IRISH NEED APPLY.»

Suipacha,

Jan. 2nd, 1887.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross.*

DEAR SIR,

The inhabitants of this partido were pleased with the remarks which you made in your issue of last week in praise of Mr. Edward Kenny. He is a Christian and a gentleman, and that is saying enough about him; but to my mind there is a nobler trait in the character of Mr. Kenny than any of those you have mentioned. I shall be glad to stand corrected if I mistake in the statement which I am going to make, but I feel constrained to make it because I am convinced it is true. Mr. Kenny is the only Irishman, or son of an Irishman, carrying on extensive business in Buenos Aires, who would entrust any important office to an Irish Catholic, either in town or camp. I defy you to mention another Irishman in Buenos Aires who can claim to be an exception to this rule. Some time ago you published the case of the vile renegade Mackay of Bonanza fame, who has given the management of one of his largest mining establishments in North America to a brutal and bigoted Cornishman, whose first principle is: «No Irish need apply.» Believe me, sir, you have many Mackays in Buenos Aires; men, who though they have several important offices at their disposal will not give any situation higher than that of a common peon to an Irish Catholic. And yet some of these men made their money by Irish Catholics, and if Irish Catholic support were now withdrawn from them their business would soon be *non est* though they may still keep their hoarded treasures. And I do not speak only of the situations which are disposable in the offices of Irishmen themselves. These may be sometimes filled up, but there is

always some place in the business of a friend to which a young Irishman of intelligence may be recommended. Let us suppose that a young Irishman asks for a situation in Buenos Aires. He is invariably received with a cold shoulder, and is told with a sneer that many of his countrymen have done well at sheepfarming and if that fails he can turn schoolmaster. I know this has been my own experience, and that of many others whom I could mention. Of all the nationalities that immigrate to Bs. Aires, there are none more unprotected, more abandoned, and more despised than the poor Irishman. He frequently gets a situation from an American or an Englishman, but never in any case through the influence of his own rich countrymen in Buenos Aires. Mr. Kenny, is, as I say, an exception, but I cannot remember any others at this moment.

I am, dear sir,  
Yours faithfully,  
A Poor Schoolmaster.

#### LETTER FROM CAPILLA DEL SENOR.

New Year's Day,

January 1, 1887.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross.*

DEAR SIR,

As the curtain has fallen on the old year we would also like to see it drawn over the bickerings caused by the elections of the past, and one fails to perceive the difference in principle of the contending parties, and petty animosities should no longer be indulged in when the goal is won. When a party is defeated at election time they feel as if their overthrow would be ensured for a century if they did not set about by all possible means to prove that their opponent was not legally elected. In all countries such parties exist which provide a security for their good government, but then the will of the majority must be respected, and where this is not done when the turn comes for the defeated to become the victor the same old dodge of protest and fraud is played over again. Certainly power and official influence have been the main factor in all Argentine elections, but it is not in idle protests and bad mouthings that the remedy is to be found. Until the police authorities are put beyond the reach of partisan influence we may always expect to see the elections violently contested.

The past week was one of uneasiness in this neighborhood owing to the close proximity of the cholera. On Wednesday two policemen were sent to stop the galera that was expected from Campana, and have it disinfected by a league outside the town. This is now being done every day, and has since yesterday been improved upon by keeping up such a constant fumigation in the coach during the run that when the passengers arrive here they feel more choleric than when they left Campana.

Hail stones fell thick and fast here to-day until the streets were almost covered with them, a heavy cold rain then swept them away and gave to the day an appearance of winter. We felt grateful for this new year's gift, and hope that the inhabitants of the infected parts of the Republic shall have cause to be thankful for the benign influence of this new year's day.

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

#### A TOUR IN THE SOUTHERN CAMPS.

Buenos Aires,

Jan. 2nd, 1887.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross.*

DEAR SIR,

I was one of the 300 passengers (round numbers) who got aboard of the 6.20 train at Plaza Constitucion on new year's day. Amongst those there many like myself on pleasure bent, others whose business called them back to their homes, and others, some half-a-dozen, whose ensign of the Red Cross told us that they, at least, were not on a very pleas-

urable trip. In fact, these latter were men who had self-sacrificingly volunteered to assist the cholera stricken of Olavarria and of the immediate Russian colony El Henojo.

A friend whom I met informed me that cholera has made dreadful havoc among the poor immigrants down there. Some who arrived only a fortnight ago took ill on reaching there, and in six hours there were ten victims to cholera among the subjects of the Czar of Holy Russia. Some fled from the colony into the open camp, and perished like locusts on the grass before they could reach a place of shelter. Of course doctors could not be had for love or money.

But to return to my excursion. Never did a more glorious new year's day dawn on Bs. Aires. The morning was as cold as Charity is said to be, and it wanted but the snow and the old ditches and the leafless trees to make me imagine myself back again in that dear old Ireland I left so many years ago.

All along the line as far as San Vicente, the alfalfa plots looked refreshingly beautiful, glistening with dew in the morning sun; while the maize fields, so far as one may judge, promise well, and will doubtless give a splendid crop should rain fall at intervals, as has been the case up to this.

Down between Ferrari and Jeppener the engine started a furious whistling, and a perceptible slackening of speed followed, when every head was popped out of the windows and some of the fellows who in their hurry forgot to take their hats off lost them, and «adios mi plata» was their motto. A lot of cattle were lying on the track, and even though the whistling was kept up, even when we reached the animals the movement of the train was so slow that although three animals were pitched aside not the slightest shake or jolt was felt in any of the carriages. This accident over, to it again, and the jolly old engine is bent on making up for the time lost in killing and maiming cattle foolish enough to get in her way.

I was fortunate in having as travelling companions two rather intelligent Irish-portsenos. One an ardent Costista, who went out to his own partido on election day to cast his vote for the candidate of his choice, where, he tells us, that though shut up in a corralon under a blazing sun, they «were all armed with big revolvers.»

The other is evidently not built that way, for he takes no interest in either of the conflicting parties, and sensibly enough says: «tanto vale Juan como Pedro.»

Arrived at our station I learned that cholera had broken out in the little town of Brandzen, where there were two deaths on Friday, also in Ranchos and Chascomus. In the latter town the epidemic has assumed alarming proportions.

Cattle are fat, camps good, sales of wool there are none, and capones are selling at \$2.00.

Owing to the untimely delivery of the *Southern Cross* a good many were disappointed in going to Mahon's Chapel on Sunday. Talking of chapels, reminds me I heard that Mr. John Cowan intends building one on that part of his land nearest to the station, and close to where the grease factory stands at present. This will be a decided advantage to all the neighbors on that side, who often find it inconvenient to get over to Mahon's Chapel.

I remain, dear Sir,  
Yours faithfully,  
T. E. G.

#### MONTEVIDEAN NEWS.

Joaquin Santos has disappeared. It is said that he and several deputies implicated in the conspiracy discovered will be banished. It is believed that Santos is on his way back but that he will not venture to come here. His family are preparing to go to Europe.

Sr. Marquez will resign the Ministry of Finance and will probably be succeeded by Dr. Pedro Bustamante.

By order of the President 145 pupils of the School of Arts who

did not wish to remain there, have been allowed to return to their homes.

The authorities were warned that an insurrectionary movement would be made, precautions were taken, but the night passed tranquilly.

It is said that the military officers who were dismissed will go to Bs. Aires to await Santos's return.

The Government will not at present take and action upon the contract for establishing the Bank of Uruguay, its object being to reduce the public expenses as much as possible.

The sanitary condition of the city and of Villa Union is excellent.

The president of the province of Rio Grande has died suddenly at Port Alegre.

The public health at Yaguaron is not good.

The «Neva» brings a medical committee from Rio Janeiro for Matto Grosso. It consists of 5 doctors, students and apothecaries, who are going to Corumbá, where there is no «botica.» There are only 2 doctors in that place, although it has an arsenal and the squadron is stationed there.

At present the Brazilian ports are closed to vessels from the R. Plate.

The «Blanca Encalada» will go direct from Santa Catalina to Valparaiso.

It appears that Cotegepe will arrange the debt of this Republic to Brazil.

Joaquin Santos is still concealing himself.

It is said there are 20 cases of cholera in the mad house.

#### GENERAL ITEMS.

In the city there were 18 cases of cholera yesterday; 10 patients died in the lazaretto. On Wednesday 89 persons died of cholera in the city of Tucuman. 20 deaths in Mendoza.

Another municipal *coup d'etat* has been effected in Lujan by which Dr. Octavio Chaves and Messrs. Jauregui and Jordan have made themselves masters of the situation, and the Government has named them as a special committee to report on recent occurrences.

A similar commission in reference to the Mercedes revolution has been given to D. Carlos Pacheco, the Intendant, whose term of office expired on December 31, but who has by force reinstalled himself in his post.

On Friday evening a deputation of gentlemen waited on General Roca and presented him with a gold medal and tablet of parchment commemorative of his term of office. The tablet had a gold and silver embossed edging, and all the principal events of his term of office recorded thereon under his famous motto «Peace and Administration.» It was presented in a blue velvet box with the General's monogram in gold letters on the lid. The parchment bears the signature of all the great commercial firms of this city. Mr. Cadret was spokesman.

The Municipal Council has sanctioned the suppression of the celebration of Carnival should the cholera still prevail at that time. Religious processions outside the churches are prohibited. The alterations suggested by the Intendant in the ordinance making vaccination obligatory were approved. During the prevalence of cholera the purchase and sale of second-hand clothes and furniture is forbidden, unless a certificate be produced that the articles had not been used by persons suffering from any contagious disease. Mr. William Cranwell has been re-elected as president of the council, the vice-presidents are D. Ignacio Sanchez and Dr. Joaquin Granel.

The French actress Preziosi is very seriously ill again, and fears are entertained that she will not recover.

The Provincial Assmblly met in Lo Plata on Monday in order to effect the scrutiny of electors. Senators Bernardo Calderon, Claudio F. Stegman, Pedro A. Rodriguez, Teodoro Serantes, and Deputies Cecilio Lopez, Dr. Ra-

mon Miro, Juan Lamoza, Pedro Espinoza and Dr. Alberto Diana were appointed scrutineers. They decided after due investigation that the Achavalista list had a majority in the 2nd section, and the Pazista list in the other 5. Paz was therefore proclaimed as Governor-elect, and the people in the galleries lustily shouted for him.

The ladies of Flores have formed a committee to collect funds for the benefit of sufferers from cholera. A concert will be organized.

Several gentlemen in this city are about to present Dr. Penna, the attendant physician of the lazaretto, with a gold medal, in testimony of his valor and self-abnegation in a time of extreme trial.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs has ordered the building of nine new immigrant homes, to be distributed as follows: 1 for the capital, 2 for Buenos Aires, 2 for Corrientes, 2 for Entre Rios and 2 for Santa Fe. The department of engineers will draw up the plans for the buildings, at the same time calling for tenders for the same.

Small-pox has declared itself in a very alarming manner in the province of Santa Fe. The governor of that province has asked the President of the National Board of Health for a supply of lymph sufficient to carry out the work of vaccinating and re-vaccinating the inhabitants.

Telegrams from Rio Cuarto on the 3rd inst. announced that the train on the Andine line went off the track seven times between Villa Mercedes and San Luis, smashing many wagons but without killing anyone.

The works on the branch line from San Carlos in Santa Fe have commenced.

On the night of the 31st Dec. about 8 o'clock, a few «caudillos» of the neighborhood assisted by a part of the prison guard and the police of the town, and accompanied by a group of armed «gauchos», etc., took possession by force of the offices, books, seals, archives, etc., of the municipality of Mercedes.

These violent measures have ostensibly been taken to force on the town the candidates for the municipal council who by illegal means were proclaimed elected on Dec. 26, but whose election was declared void after a careful investigation by the council, at a sitting at which they were openly threatened with violence, the balcony and staircases of the municipal house being crowded with armed men. We may add that the Intendant, whose term of office expired with the old year, was the chief leader of the movement.

An English servant girl named Pugh, living at a house in Avenida Alvear on the barranca, was taken to the hospital on Saturday night and died early on Sunday morning.

We are informed that two Artesian wells have been opened in Lujan with great success, and that a pipe leading from one of them supplies good water gratis to such as wish to take it.

A «gaucha» who lately entered the city, perceiving a lady with a high bustle and any amount of feathers, naively inquired whether that was one of the African ostriches, which were said to resemble the native ostriches he had seen in the camp. Of course nobody but a barbarian could ask such a question.

In spite of the summer season the theatres are kept busily occupied. An Italian opera company has commenced operations at the Politeama and a Spanish company is holding forth at the Florida Gardens.

A correspondent writing from Mendoza to *La Union* of this city, contradicts the report which appeared in some of the newspapers in this city to the effect that clergymen were not found to administer the sacraments to the sick and dying. He says that from the very day when cholera spread among the population, some 20 regular and 6 secular clergy were constantly employed hearing the confessions of dying penitents and affording them all the consolations of religion. If

any persons died without the Sacraments it was because the cases of cholera were so numerous that it was impossible for the clergymen to visit all at the same time. The correspondent also contradicts the report that the Fathers of the Merced Order had fled from the city during the panic. They were all without exception to be found at their posts, like good and faithful soldiers.

On Thursday afternoon Sr. Rafael Hernandez, one of the unsuccessful candidates at the municipal election at Belgrano, accompanied by Lt.-col. Damianovich and Sres. Ricardo M. Ortega and Juan Antonio Agrelo, presented themselves, armed with revolvers, to the Municipal Intendant and insisted upon his resigning. Having obtained his written resignation they went to the private house of the president of the Municipal Council and extorted his resignation. In the meantime the streets were patrolled by groups of armed men, causing general alarm to the inhabitants. The police did not interfere, and the Provincial Government has not taken any step to punish this outrage. It is said that some of the councillors were assaulted and that the treasury was taken possession of by the revolutionary party who encamped in front of the municipal house.

Sr. Hernandez has proclaimed himself Intendant and has appointed municipal councillors and officers.

Don Emilio Fernandez died of heart disease on Friday at his residence in Tigre. Deceased was for many years president of the Bolsa and Camara Judicial. He had accumulated a large fortune and was much esteemed in commercial circles.

We thankfully acknowledge the receipt of some very valuable new year's gifts, amongst others Bagley and Co's «tres cosas buenas», viz.; biscuits, marmalade and hesperidina, and a large supply of the well-known and approved cigarettes of Sr. Daumas.

The Rosario *Observer* says:

We are sorry to have to record the untimely death of Miss Brennon, which occurred on the 29th ult. Miss Brennon was an interesting young lady of 18. Her father, an estanciero, died of cholera in 1868, a few months before she was born. We offer our sympathetic condolence to her widowed mother.

There is a rumor that the masked ball scandals will soon commence by municipal permission.

Several merchants in the city have signed a testimonial to Sr. Cambaceres, assuring him of their satisfaction at his appointment to the chair of president of the Provincial Bank.

There will be a fair at Ayacucho, cholera permitting, on the 6th, 7th and 8th March.

Sr. Ciacchi will leave at the end of this month for England to make the final arrangements for Mme. Adelina Patti's visit.

A decree has been issued suspending the municipal elections in San Fernando which were to have taken place on the 26th instant.

Early in February last two Italian pedlars arrived at a «puesto» called the Zanjón, on the estancia of Sr. Comila in Tres Arroyos, where a man called Sosa lived with his mistress and her brother. Sosa bought articles from the pedlars to the amount of more than \$100, but as he had not the money the pedlars declined to leave their goods and went to a neighboring «puesto.» On the following morning they received a message from Sosa that he was ready to pay them if they would bring him the goods brought. Accordingly they went back to his «puesto», and from that time nothing more was known of them until a few days ago, when the police found their dead bodies buried in the ditch which runs around the «puesto.» The bodies bore the marks of numerous stabs. Sosa and his companions are in custody.

The Municipal ordinance prohibiting the sale of fruit in the markets has been withdrawn.



# BANCO NACIONAL

98-RECONQUISTA-93

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

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Desde \$5 hasta a 1000 6 o/o  
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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  
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Buenos Aires, Agosto 1 de 1885

M. A. MAXWELL  
Secretario

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

CARLOS M. SCHWEITZER

Director Principal

86 pm

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215-RECONQUISTA-215

Parcels Delivery and General Carriers

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

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

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Discount according to arrangement.

T. H. JONES,

Manager.

Buenos Ayres, January 2, 1886.

ENGLISH TIMBER-YARD.

John E. Turner & Co.,

935-Calle Mendoza-335

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28.

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MAKE A NOTE OF IT,

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30-CALLE CUYO-30

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186-SUIPACHA-186

1md31



## A FAIR FLORENTINE.

BY EUGENE DAVIS.

I.  
She hath eyes that shame the night—  
Deep and mystic—dark and doom—  
Rich in thought—alive with light  
When the passion flowers bloom;  
And her lips are scarlet red—  
Mute, and motionless, and calm,  
Till a core of kisses shed  
Love's elixir on their balm.  
Soft and downy is her breast,  
Tranquil as a virgin rose—  
Now to rock in wild unrest,  
Like an ocean in its throes.  
Bella. Bella.  
Graziella.  
Queen where Arno's river flows.

II.  
She hath locks of darkest dark,  
Brow of snow, and face of fire;  
Tuneless is the song of lark  
When she thrums her silver lyre;  
Arno's speech is not as sweet  
As the music of her voice,  
When she runs to meet and greet  
The Luigi of her choice.  
Myrrh and oleaner dells  
Bloom with beauties rare to see;  
Yet within their shadow dwells  
Not a fairer nymph than she.  
Bella. Bella.  
Graziella.  
Heart and Heaven throb for thee.

III.  
Florence hath more stately dames  
Garbed in silk and decked with lace,  
But they lack the living flames  
Sweeping o'er her cherub face.  
Plain robes lasses often are—  
Each a more bewitching prize  
Than the blue veined proudest star  
Gleaming from palatial skies.  
"Viva Bacco." Tap the cask.  
We will drink this health of thine,  
With a bumper from a flask  
Of the ruddy Tuscan wine.  
Bella. Bella.  
Graziella.  
Maid of maidens, Florentine.  
—Dublin Freeman.

## FOREIGN NOTES.

The Duke of Connaught has, after all, been appointed to the command of the whole Bombay army. The best way to disarm criticism would be to signify that during the time H.R.H. fills this position he will dispense with the pension granted him by Parliament. So long as he is in active service and in the receipt of a large salary, it does not seem fair that he should also be drawing a handsome pension.

There is a paper in *Temple Bar* which is appropriately published at the present time. "The Rulers of the Balkans" comprises some very useful information about Prince Nicholas of Montenegro, King Charles of Roumania, King Milan of Serbia, and the late Prince Alexander of Bulgaria. King Milan, by the way, is described as "fat, heavy in the eyes, and rheumatic," though only 32. But for his "fascinating, bright-witted, and devoted wife" Queen Natalie, the author of the article says the Servians would have dethroned King Milan after the defeat they sustained at the hands of the Bulgarians.

The statement that the Duchess of Albany contemplates marrying again is probably correct. Why should she not marry again? She has not by any means reached the prime of womanhood. Even the Queen, who is opposed to second marriages under ordinary circumstances, must recognise the fact that the young widow of Prince Leopold is not bound by any consideration to remain in her present condition.

The future husband of the Duchess is Prince Fainir de Barriere, the owner of large estates in the south of Russia, and it is said that he knew and fell in love with the Princess of Waldeck-Pyrmont long before the Duke of Albany appeared at Waldeck. The Prince has considerable influence at the Russian Court; but the engagement if it takes place will not have the slightest political significance.

The Americans are very indignant because some things are said about some of their society beauties who visit England. But here is an incident which an American journal relates as if it were quite an every-day sort of affair:

The young married beauty who filled her slipper with champagne at the White Sulphur springs and gave it to a Baltimore gallant to drink is a resident of Washington. She certainly is a very beautiful woman and wears a very small slipper, and the Sir

Walter Raleigh who drank the wine from the slipper is a growing attorney from Richmond. The lady said she was sorry she did it now, but it was at a champagne party and they were all excited with wine. When some one asked her if she respected the young man for indulging in such Babylonian politeness, she said: "No, not at all. When I think of it now I have an utter disgust for him. I did not give him the slipper. It came off accidentally, when the silly fellow seized it, filled it with champagne, and drank to my health."

The same paper says that "on almost any night in the week as many as forty ladies could be seen eating supper and drinking champagne at the old John Morrissey Clubhouse."

At a recent interview granted by the Pope to Signor Velez, the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of Columbia to the Holy See, the conversation turned on Christopher Columbus. The Holy Father showed the deepest interest in the movement which there is in America and in Italy for the celebration of the 4th centenary of the discoverer of the New World. He made known that it was his desire to co-operate in that solemnity by the publication of Vatican documents referring to the discovery and to the history of that region. This is very important, and the fulfilment of the Pope's intention will undoubtedly cast a new light on the earlier history of America.

Old John Bright, a worn-out and now worthless politician, who opposed Gladstone's bill, raises his voice against war with Russia and whines for that power to keep the peace. He professes to be a philanthropist, a Quaker, and a friend of the oppressed, but he has always been an enemy of the Irish people and all his life voted for their coercion and enslavement. He is as much despised at St. Petersburg as he is at Dublin, and his feeble voice falls on the public ear as idly as a rain drop in the ocean.

M. Bartholdi the French artist, and M. de Lesseps the engineer of the Suez Canal, received an ovation in every city which they visited during their sojourn in America. No other two Frenchmen of the present day are so famous. The works they will leave after them will stand for ages as monuments of their genius. Both were delighted at the hearty welcome extended to them by people of the United States, and left them with regret.

Miss Winnie Davis, the youngest daughter of Jefferson Davis, has written an article for the *North American Review* on Irish Home Rule. Miss Davis is 22 years of age, and is a clever brunette with charming manners and plenty of bright ideas.

The second centenary of the devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus was lately celebrated in the Republic of Ecuador with extraordinary religious fervor. The Senate voted without a dissenting voice a solemn act of gratitude to the most Sacred Heart of Jesus, the patron of the Republic of Ecuador, and also suspended its sittings on the feast day itself "as a mark of adhesion to the popular sentiment." On the evening all Quito was illuminated and over 50,000 persons paraded the streets. On the feast day the city was awakened by salvos of artillery. The churches were crowded, and in the cathedral alone over 10,000 people approached Holy Communion. The whole city was decorated. At 1 o'clock the Eucharistic Colloge was opened and measures taken for the erection of a basilica in honor of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, the patron of the Republic. It was one of the most stirring outbursts of devotion witnessed during the present century.

A critic in noticing a discourse on the sayings and doings of great men, remarks: It is sad to observe how much they said and how little they did.

## SECOND LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS TOWARDS THE REPAIRS OF SAINT PATRICK'S COLLEGE MERCEDES.

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	\$ 4052

## CHARACTER IN HAIR.

"It is a fact," said the barber, "that a better idea of character is oftentimes expressed by the beard than by the countenance. The art of reading character by the beard is taught as a science in Paris under the name of 'philography,' and I understand a book is shortly to be published in which the principles of this science will be given in detail. Did you ever notice that people of

very violent temper have always close growing hair? It's a fact that every man having close growing hair is the owner of a decidedly bad temper. It is easy enough for me to note at a glance how a man's hair grows. Then I know how to handle him. Men of strong temper are generally vigorous, but at the same time they are not always fixed in their opinions. Now, the man with coarse hair is rooted to his prejudices. Coarse hair denotes obstinacy. It's not good business policy to oppose a man whose hair is coarse. The eccentric man has always fine hair, and you never yet saw a man of erratic tendencies who at the same time had a sound mind that was not refined in his tastes. Fine hair indicates refinement. You may have noticed that men engaged in intellectual or especially in aesthetic pursuits where delicacy is required, have invariably fine, luxuriant hair and beard. The same men, as a class, particularly painters, are always remarkable for their personal peculiarities. The brilliant, sprightly fellow, who, by the way, is almost always superficial, has generally a curly beard. If not, his hair is curly. It's easy to bring a smile to the face of a man whose hair is curly. He laughs where colder natures see nothing to laugh at. But that's because his mind is buoyant and not deep enough to penetrate to the bottom of things. There is a good deal of difference between coarse hair and hair that is harsh, though it requires an expert to distinguish it. For example, a man's moustache may be as fine as silk and yet cannot be trained to grow into a graceful curve. That's because the hair is harsh. Now, people whose hair is harsh have amiable, but cold natures. They are always ready to listen, but it is difficult to arouse their feelings. In men of this disposition the hair on their heads is generally, in fact almost always, of a shade darker than their beards. When their beard is full, covering the entire face, the color varies from a dark shade near the roots to red, which colors the ends of the hair. These men have very rarely a good memory. They forget easily, and often leave a cane or an overcoat behind them in a barber's shop. They are great procrastinators, and are bad at keeping appointments. Think over your acquaintances and see if the man who is habitually slow has not a moustache or a beard of a lighter shade than his hair. It's always the case. These are the men who come in late at the theatre, and get to the station just in time to miss the train.

## GOOD WORDS.

When earth produces free and fair  
The golden, waving corn,  
When choicest fruits perfume the air  
And fleecy flocks are shorn,  
While thousands move with aching head,  
And sing the ceaseless song,  
'We starve! we die! O give us bread!'

There must be something wrong.  
He that does a base thing in zeal to serve his friend, burns the golden thread that ties their hearts together.

There is nothing easier than to confound volatility with happiness.

Thoughtlessness is never an excuse for wrongdoing. Our hasty actions disclose, as nothing else does, our habitual feelings.

By holding a very little misery quite close to our eyes we entirely lose sight of a great deal of comfort beyond, which might be taken.

Life in all its various phases is made up of receiving and bestowing, and he who fancies he can do without either, loses more than half of life's power and happiness.

Wealth cannot confer greatness, for nothing can make that great which the decree of Nature has ordained to be little. The bramble may be placed in a hot-bed, but can never become an oak.

It is the infirmity of little minds to be taken with every appearance, dazzled with everything that sparkles; but great minds

have but little admiration, because few things seem new to them.

The innocent pleasures of life are as much a part of its beneficent economy as are its duties and stern responsibilities. He who fulfils the one acceptably must judiciously participate of the other.

He that is not interested enough in mankind to be affected by its follies and shamed by its vices is a miserable misanthrope, and not worthy of kindness with the actions whose sympathies should be his own.

No man is responsible for more than he has to bestow, whether it be of time, intelligence, or power; but each one is responsible for what he does possess, and must decide for himself in what way to employ it.

The memory, like the hands and the tongue and the other members, is a willing servant, and will do what we bid it do. If we train it to do honest yeoman's service, it will continue to do it; but, if we let it fall into a careless way, it will be difficult, and may be impossible, to break it of the habit.

Men are more civilised by their pleasures than their occupation. Business dispenses not only with ceremony, but often with common civility; and we should become rude, repulsive, and ungracious did we not recover in our recreations the urbanity which in the bustle of our labours we disregard.

## DOMESTIC.

## HINTS TO DYSPETICS.

Much of the value obtained from mutton depends upon its cooking and previous tenderness. It should be kept till tender, and the time will depend upon the weather.

The tenderness of meat and its cooking cause the fibers thereof to be more easily broken up in the stomach; it is thus digested without delay. Beefsteak should be most tender before being submitted to the process of cooking. It should always be done—or rather underdone—over a clean fire of coal cinders or coke, which is better still.

The dyspeptic will do well to give hashes and stews a wide berth, unless exceptionally well cooked.

Tripe is an easily digested and most succulent supper dish.

Now as to pork. For a man who is in good health and has the opportunity of taking constant exercise in the open air, this food is good and delicious, but the invalid and dyspeptic must beware of it. Ham or bacon with eggs, in the morning, however, is tolerably easily digested. So is pig's liver with bacon, and cold pig's cheek is good either as a supper or breakfast dish to those in ordinary health.

After pork comes veal in the scale of indigestibility, so that on the whole, my best advice to the dyspeptic is to leave both alone, with the exception of frizzled thinly cut bacon as a relish in the morning.

Sweetbread, whether calves or sheep's, are very nutritious, and assist in the digestion of other foods.

On the whole the health seeker will do well to make the flesh of the sheep and ox, in moderate quantities, his staple so far as albuminoid food is concerned, but he must vary this constantly with chicken, game and fish, when in season.

He will hardly need to be told that beef and mutton when properly cooked give him life and energy, and therefore comfort, and to a great degree happiness, but I remind him that an undue proportion of animal food renders him more liable to inflammatory troubles, whether acute or chronic, and again, if subject to rheumatism or other blood complaints, he must be cautious in the use of such viands.—*Coswell's Family Magazine*.

## WIT AND HUMOUR.

An elderly spinster says that she does not believe that 'man proposes.'

The idea that fish is a good brain food has been exploded by the scientists. The fact is that brains are usually born in a man and not fed into him.

Friend, taking leave after spending the evening: Admirable talker your wife, Brown. I could listen to her a whole night. Brown, with a sigh: Ah, I often do.

"The cockroaches in this house are remarkably versatile," said an actor at a hotel table, picking up a biscuit. "I notice that they appear in different rolls every morning."

In a store.—Lady: Your store has been recommended to me as having some very nice silk parasols. Clerk: Yov pet ve has got 'em. Our new parasols throws everything in dot line in de shade.

Naturalists think that the best way to make a wild animal cower is to look him in the eyes. This will do very well provided the beast hasn't got hold of your coat tails.

A Western paper speaks of Dakota as a summer resort. When the thermometer in that part of the country reaches 120 degrees in the shade, we should say that altogether too much summer resorts there for comfort.

"That Sponge is a perfect fiend for borrowing money. 'Yes, I know, he used to borrow of me until I cured him.' 'How did you do it?' 'I lent him a bogus \$10 bill once, and he has never forgiven me, thank heaven.'"

"Say, Mr. Gogglescope, what do you come to our house so often for?" "Now, Tommy, you must ask your sister Clara that when she comes into the parlor, just ask her." "Well, I did, and she said she'd be blessed if she knew."

An impudent citizen meeting a soldier with very full whiskers said: I say, my dear fellow, when are you going to put your beard on a peace footing? Not until you place your tongue on the civil list: was the retort.

## AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFECTING A NUMEROUS CLASS.

THE disease commences with a slight derangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and, in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints, but if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted: Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling, attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky mucus gather about the gums and teeth in the 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 costiveness? 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. The most 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 unsatisfactory against this latter agonizing disorder. The origin of this malady is indigestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipency. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will affect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite is returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effective remedy of this distressing complaint is "Seigel's Curative Syrup," a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 17, Farringdon Road, London, E.C. The 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.

Gold	January 4.	126.90
Cedulas—		
Series A.....		\$8.00
Series B.....		78.80
Series C.....		86.20
Series D.....		96.60
National Bank Shares.....		242
Banco Constructor.....		240

A smart business in wool was done in the market this week and buyers are manifestly taking a renewed interest in this produce. It is a pity that gold should tumble down just at this time, but in spite of the fall many sales were made on Wednesday at improved prices. The wool coming to the Once is not of a superior quality, but several sales were made in the South Plaza from \$3.50 to 4.50 per 10 kilos.

Gold on Wednesday fell to 25, but there was a re-action later on and prices closed at 26 to 26.90.

In Exchange little doing and rates are quoted at 48d. One of the private banks did some business at 47 1/2 d.

The liquidation prices for gold quoted on Saturday were: for gold \$120; National Bank Shares 235, Cedulas 1. 89. J. 99.50, Banco Constructor 234.

Don Antonio C. Cambaceres, President of the Provincial Bank, took his post on the 1st instant. The first meeting of the new directory took place on Wednesday to name the Vice-President and committees.

At a meeting of the Provincial Bank directors, on Wednesday, Dn. Emilio Bunge was named Vice and Dn. Eduardo Casey 2nd Vice-President of the bank.

Circulars were given round on Tuesday announcing the formation of a new Bolsa, European style, in Calle Victoria 236 (altos). The promoters are Messrs. Neyra y Ca., and business hours are from 9 to 11 p.m.

The Mint delivered to the National Bank this week 200,000 gold Argentinos, representing \$1,000,000 gold.

London advices of a recent date announce that the Montevideo Gas Company (limited) have declared an interim dividend of 12s. share, and the Buenos Aires New Gas Company have declared a dividend of 6 per cent per annum.

The Espartillar Estancia Company was registered on November 11th, in London. Capital £120,000 divided into 12,000 shares. Object the buying and working of the Espartillar Estancia in the district of Chascomus, &c. The first directors of the company will be J. Fair, T. Best, C. Darbyshire, W. E. Theobald, and W. Wilson.

During the present month the sum of £700,000 will arrive from Europe for the Provincial Bank.

The provinces are all in a most critical state owing to the refusal of the National Bank to discount bills.

Advices from Santa-Fé report buyers from Rosario to be offering \$4 m/n per 100 kilos of wheat placed on board at Bosario.

Mr. P. Llambi Campbell leaves to-day for Santa-Fé to start the new Banco Agrícola Territorial there, of which the manager will be Mr. L. Gomez Llambi.

It is hardly possible to estimate the losses sustained through the cholera in this country, we are safe in saying, however, that they must amount to millions of hard dollars. In Tucuman, for instance, it is estimated that the losses sustained at the sugar works alone will not be less than two millions; at Mendoza, those of the wine industries will run up to at least another million; in Entre Rios, owing to the stoppage of work at the saladeros, the losses will not be less than two millions, and so on through all the Republic, commerce and industry in every branch must experience the rudeness of the shock we have received to a greater or less extent. All these things ought to be the occasions of special measures on the part of the rulers of the situation in the money market, the object of which should be the turning aside as far as it be possible to do so of the catastrophes that threaten the market.—Reporter.

The following paragraphs are cut from a Rosario colleague:—  
«Four hundred Russian and German immigrants passed through here on Sunday night, en route for the colonies, where the great scarcity of hands is sure to make them welcome.

«The salt water baths at Saladillo continue to attract crowds of visitors on Sundays and other feast-days. They well deserve the patronage of the public.

«The Provincial Government has made a contract with Mr. J. Litterberger, according to which this gentleman will forward mails three times per week between the Galvez Colony and San Carlos, thus putting a stop to the annoying and prejudicial delays that are encountered in this service up to the present. Mr. Litterberger is to receive \$50 per month for his work, and we understand that arrangements have been made so as to commence the new service on New Year's day.

«There is a great demand for harvest labourers at the colonies of Santa Fe. The cholera scare has frightened away most of the day labourers and there are none to take their places. There is positively no excuse for atortranism now, in this country.

«Several small sales of linseed are reported at 50 and 55 cents per arr.

«The maize crops are looking splendid and very good returns are expected by the planters.»

Messrs. Sanchez and Moreno's auction mart was well attended on Friday owing to the sale of a splendid lot of Russian horses. The bidding was very spirited and the following prices were obtained:

To Carabassa 2 for \$5000 m/n.	
Dorado 2 for 4000.	
Bordenave 1 for 1750.	
A. Serantes 1 for 1900.	
Ledesma 2 for 2400.	
A. Casares 1 for 1000.	

According to advices from Santa-Fé the crop of cereals this year will probably amount to \$3,000,000 m/n over that of last year.

The Municipality has appointed the following gentlemen to compose the Board of Judges of the Once and South Market:

Once Market—  
Juez Titular—Don P. M. Cernadas, Don T. Duggan, Don N. Abelleira.

Suplentes 1º—Don J. Elordi, U. Garcia, E. Casey.

Tribunal de 2ª Instancia—Juez Titular—Don M. Chillado, M. Iribarne, R. J. Basavilbaso, E. Belando, C. Luders, F. Ghiraldio, M. Basigalupo, A. Benitez, E. Castaing.

South Market—  
Juez Titular—Don E. Bonifacio, R. Canto, C. P. Rodriguez.

Suplente 1º—Don L. A. Bood, E. Martinez de Hoz, A. Leguineche.

Tribunal de 2ª Instancia—Juez Titular—Don M. Mendez, J. L. Gandara, L. Cotier, E. P. Gutierrez, J. Ortiz, F. Ramos, A. Sivori, J. L. Ocampo, C. Tremieri.

Dr. Daniel M. Escalada has been named Interventor for the Provincial Bank in La Plata, in place of Dr. Goyena, who resigned.

Don Emilio Bange and Don Eduardo Casey have been appointed Vice-Presidents of the Provincial Bank.

The Buenos Aires Custom-house receipts during the last 8 years show the following figures:—  
1879 \$13,647,270; 1880 13,027,967; 1881 15,710,920; 1882 17,040,184; 1883 19,077,807; 1884 22,214,838; 1885 23,601,199; 1886 28,032,622.

The killings in the saladeros of the River Plate and Rio Grande up to December 31st, 1886, compared with the previous year, are as follows:

	1886	1885
Buenos Aires..	700	12700
Montevideo....	54386	67000
Rivers.....		39000
Rio Grande....	52000	8000
Head.....	107086	126700

The sale of the fine city property in Calle Maipu, 13 metres by 53 metres, but with a «martillo en contra» is reported for £14,000 sterling; purchasers Messrs. Hardy and Co., the present tenant

on the premises. The price paid amounts to about \$93,000 m/n, and we believe gives about 125 to 130 Nats. per vara cuadrada, which is cheap for such an admirable business site. We congratulate Messrs. Hardy and Co. on this purchase.—Standard.

Mr. Michael Hade and Don Pedro Lezica have just formed a partnership as commission agents and auctioneers under the title of Hade and Lezica. Mr. Hade is an Irishman of great business experience and both he and his partner are very favorably known in Buenos Aires.

Mr. M. P. Laborde sold two-thirds of a league of camp in Balcarce for \$29,700 m/n; buyer, buyer, Juan Ceganno.

The well-known Remington Estancia in Olavarría belonging to Dr. Jorge has been sold at reserved price, also the stock.

The 'Galileo,' of the Lamport and Holt line, from Southampton, is due in Montevideo on the 9th; the 'Buffon' is expected on the 10th; the 'Chancer' on the 13th. The 'Garwick' left on Tuesday for Antwerp with a cargo of cereals, salted hides and wool.

The Lamport and Holt steamer 'Orion' reached this port on Saturday with 1900 tons of cargo.

The steamer 'Perseo,' from Genoa and Marseilles, has arrived with 1200 immigrants.

The 'Regina Margherita' left Genoa on the 1st for the Plate with 1200 immigrants and 300 tons cargo. The French steamer 'Savoie,' German Buenos Aires, and 'Teseo' from Glasgow are in.

The following commercial telegrams have been received:

'London, Jan. 1.  
National Bonds (1884) 100 134  
Do. (1881) 100 101  
Do. (1886) 90 91  
Prov. of Buenos Aires  
(1882)..... 95 96  
Treasury Bills, 90/o... 89 90  
Hard Dollars, 6 o/o... 77 78  
British Consols..... 100 1/4, 101

'Liverpool, Jan. 1.  
Buenos Aires merino and mestiza wools No. 1, of 30-32 o/o yield, 6d. per lb.  
Camp merino sheepskins of 60-65 lbs. per doz. at 6 1/2 d. Matedo do of 90-100 kilos at 6 1/2 d. Salted ox hides 63 lbs. 6d. per lb. Stock about 4000 hides. Salted horse hides 20 lbs., 12s. 3d. to 12s. 6d. each Stock about 1500 hides. Beef tallow 27s to 28s. per cwt. Stock of beef and mutton tallow about 7000 pipes. Maize 4s. 6d. per 100 lbs. Wheat 7s. 3d. per 100 lbs. River Plate Bones £4 14s-£4 16s per ton on shore; Bone-ash (over 70 o/o) £3 18s-£4 per ton on shore. Linseed 37-38s. per 416 lbs.

'Antwerp, Jan. 4.  
Buenos Aires wool of 30 o/o yield, are quoted to-day as follows:  
Long wool fcs. 1.47-1.50 per kilo; second 1.37-1.40; inferior fcs. 1.32-1.35. Dry matedo novillo hides of 29-30 lbs. (Spanish weight) fcs. 108-112 per 50 kilos. Salted saladero cow hides of less than 20 kilos fcs. 60-62 per 50 kilos.

'Bordeaux, Jan. 4.  
Sheepskins are quoted to-day as follows:  
Large, fcs. 125-130 per 100 kilos; half wool, fcs. 107-110; borrega, fcs. 85-90. Dry cow hides mixed with desechos fcs. 105-110 per 50 kilos. Horse-hair fcs. 120-125 per 50 kilos. Wheat: United States, which regulates the market, generally quoted fcs. 2 over that of the River Plate; fcs. 17.50-18 per kilos. Maize average fcs. 11.50-12 per 100 kilos.

'Havre.  
The dullness in wool market continues. Buenos Aires wool, former clip, 33 per cent yield fcs. 1.55-1.60 per kilo.

CORRALES DEL SUD  
PRECIOS:  
Primeros apartes, muy buenos, 18 17 16 15 y 14.  
Segunda apartes, 13 12 y 10.  
Flaco 7 y 6.50.  
Terneros 6 5 y 4.50.  
Cueros de vaca 4.50 y 5.  
Id novillos 7 50 7 6.50 6 y 5.50.  
Mantanza de vacas 700.  
Id terneros 120.

STOCKS AND SHARES.  
Provincial roads and bridges 65.00  
LaCurumalan shares of \$1000 each..... 20 o/o Pm  
Belgrano Tramway Shares.. Nominal

New Bolsa do.....	160 do
Gas Primitivo do.....	140 do
Gas Argentino.....	200 o/o
Roads and Bridges (1884).....	98 o/o
Catalinas's Wharf & Deposits.....	200 o/o
National Bank Shares.....	242.00
Lloyd Argentino do.....	par
Italian and River Plate Bank.....	50 gold
Central Railway.....	229
Banco Constructor de la Plata.....	\$236
Banco del Comercio.....	1110
Treasury Bills.....	100 1/4
National Bonds (1884).....	96
Do (1881).....	70
Do (1883).....	100
Do (1876).....	88
Municipal Bonds.....	68
Foreign Debt, gold.....	94
Riachuelo Port Works.....	92
Southern Railway Works.....	Nominal
Northern do.....	
Campana 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
Good.....	3.65 m/n
Regular.....	2.90
Bellies.....	1.80
Borrega.....	3.30
Black Wool.....	—

Hides	
Good camp.....	7.00
Midding.....	1.60
Cow hides.....	4.00 m/n
Horse Hair.....	5.60
Nonatos.....	3.40
Calfskins.....	3.60

Sheepskins.	
Matadero..... per kilo	3.00 mils.
Pelados per doz.....	1.80 mils.
Corderitos reg.....	0.68 0.73

Wheat.	
Coast.....	6.00 m/n
Salado.....	4.50
Candael.....	5.90
Linseed.....	0.50

Maize.	
White, shelled..... 10 kilos	2.40 m/n
Yellow, in grain.....	2.40

## CONSTITUCION.

Wool.	Per 10 kilos
Good.....	4.40
Regular.....	3.90
Borrega.....	3.45
Bellies.....	2.00

Hides.	
Good camp.....	7.00
Sheepskins sap.....	3.30 mils.
Matadero.....	—
Cord-ritos.....	0.63
Hair.....	6.00
Horse hides.....	2.00
Cow hides.....	4.20
Maize, white shelled.....	—

## BIRTH.

On December 31, 1886, at 3 Upper Phillimore Gardens, London, the wife of Doctor Edward Hanly of a son.

## DEATH.

On the 29th December, at Bahia Blanca, Ann Liddle, wife of John Plankett, aged 55 years. R.I.P.



## FUNERAL MASS.

A Funeral Mass will be celebrated on Monday, January 17th, in the Parish Church of San Nicolas de los Arroyos, at 8.30 a.m. for the repose of the soul of the late Mrs. Nicholas Hogan. Friends are invited to attend. d23j17

## CAMP TEACHER

An Irishman having 6 years' experience of teaching (4 years in one situation and 2 in the other) is open to an engagement as above. References, if required, to present and former employer. A reasonable salary expected. Address—

«D»

Office of this Paper

Two Young Englishmen

desirous of going to the camp are willing to take any berths that may be open, as teachers, book keepers, and making themselves generally useful. French taught perfectly.

Apply—

«A. A. F.»

Office of this Paper

## FOR SALE

A SMALL FLOCK 1200 of fine-wooled Sheep partly of the negrette and ram-bouillet lass; also 12 good saddle HORSES, some Portos and a few Mares. Corral, Chiqueras, and all the appurtenances of a sheepfarmer.

Apply to the undersigned on the Fuente Estancia, joining John B. Dowling's, Carmen de Arco.

Mateo Grace.

d26j26

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

## UNA BOTELLA

de este sano tónico-lícar,  
y se convencerá de que  
ES UNA NECESIDAD CASERA  
21 años de esta la prueba.

M. S. BAGLEY & Co.

## FOR SALE

16,000 first-class MESTISA SHEEP on the Estancia del Carmen, Pavon, 8 leagues from San Nicolas and 9 leagues from Rosario. For further particulars apply to

NICHOLAS HOGAN

Pavon

d7j7

## TO BE LET

To be Let, at a distance of 6 squares from Suipacha, 200 squares of wire-fenced camp, for a term of three years or yearly as it may suit the tenant. The camp contains a good dwelling house and a puesto. For further particulars apply to

Mr. GARRAHAN

San Martin 180, B. Aires

or to

Don Marcos CELDOZ

Mercedes

d8-j8

## TO RENT

ESTANCIA LA ESMERALDA  
2200 Hectares of Splendid camp at the source of the Sauce Grande, three sides river frontage, 7 leagues from Tornquist Station, F.C.S., containing a very comfortable house suitable for summer residence, picturesque situated near the Sierras de la Ventana, good bathing, garden, galpones, dip, alfalfares, etc. Stock on sale. For plan of camp and further information apply to

BRIDGER & FARRAN

175 RECONQUISTA

j3j3

## Adolfo

## BULLRICH Y CA.

RESUMEN DE REMATES  
A EFECTUARSE

## ENERO

- De muebles en Belgrano del Dr. Lopez, Calle Stuzaingo 60 y 62 a las 12 p.m.
- Quinta en Belgrano calle Stuzaingo 60 y 62. Base \$30,000 m/n, a las 2 p.m.
- Muebles, Tucuman 614 a las 12.
- Una Chacra en Moron, en Alsina 78 a las 2.
- De 36,000 ovejas del Establecimiento (El Sauce) en el partido del Vecino en mi casa Alsina 78, a las 2 p.m.

78-ALSINA-78

TO RENT—14 leagues of wired in camp near Venado Tuerto, with house, galpon, etc., in full working order

ON SALE—Land and estancias in various parts of the Republic and Paraguay

CATTLE AL CORTE to the south in good condition

SHEEP AL CORTE south of Olavarría

NOVILLOS FOR INVERNADA in the south

HALF-BRED HEREFORD BULLS in Santa Fé

BRIDGER & FARRAN

175 RECONQUISTA

j3j3

## HOTEL DE LA VICTORIA

## PERGAMINO

About the middle of this month the Victoria Hotel will be opened in the city of Pergamino, in the same establishment in which the Hotel de la Paz has hitherto been.

The directors of this splendid Hotel will be Messrs. Traverso and Maglione, who are well known and experienced in this line of business.

Messrs. Traverso and Maglione are confident that this news will be welcome to their numerous friends and patrons and the public at large, who will receive superior attention and the very best accommodation in the

VICTORIA HOTEL

j5j5

The London  
HOSIERY STORE

## Gath &amp; Chaves

Sole Agents for

## HENRY HEATH'S

PRIZE MEDAL EXHIBITION

## HATS

OF WORLD WIDE RENOWN

## GENTLEMEN'S

## UNDERCLOTHING

SHIRTS, COLLARS,  
CRAVATS, HOSIERY, PER-  
FUMERY, TRAVELLING  
BAGS, UMERELLAS,  
WALKING STICKS: Etc.

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LONDON AND PARIS

EVERYTHING  
AT REASONABLE PRICES

## GATH &amp; CHAVES

151-PIEDAD-153

Between Florida & San Martin

j4j4

## AL COMERCIO

El Remate de GUILLERMO  
GOWLAND Y CIA. se ha mu-  
dado a la calle

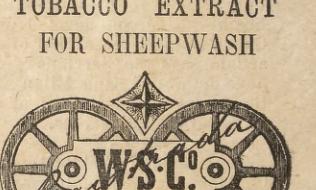
SAN MARTIN 59

frente al Banco del Comercio

j5j5

## TOBACCO EXTRACT

## FOR SHEEPWASH



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