

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

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BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1887.

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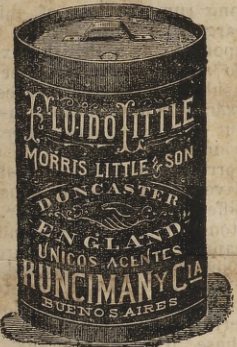
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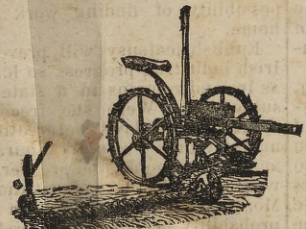
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CAOCH* THE PIPER.

One winter's day, long, long ago,
When I was a little fellow,
A piper wandered to our door,
Gray-headed, blind and yellow;
And, oh! how glad was my young
heart,
Though earth and sky looked
dreary,
To see the stranger and his dog—
Poor 'Pinch' and Caoch O'Leary.

And when he stowed away his
'bag,'
Cross barred with green and yel-
low,
I thought and said, 'in Ireland's
ground,
There's not so fine a fellow.'
And Fintin Burke and Shane Magee,
And Eily, Kate and Mary,
Rushed in with panting haste to
'see,'
And 'welcome' Caoch O'Leary.

Oh, God be with those happy times,
Oh, God be with my childhood,
When I, bear-headed, roamed all
day,
Bird nesting in the wildwood—
I'll not forget those sunny hours,
However years may vary;
I'll not forget my early friends,
Nor honest Caoch O'Leary.

Poor Caoch and 'Pinch' slept well
that night.
And in the morning early
He called me up to hear him play
'The wind that shakes the barley.'
And then he stoked my flaxen
hair,
And cried, 'God mark my deary!'
And how I wept when he said 'Fare-
well,'
And think of Caoch O'Leary!

And seasons came and went, and
still,
Old Caoch was not forgotten,
Although I thought him 'dead and
gone,'
And in the cold clay lying,
And often when I walked and
danced
With Eily, Kate and Mary,
We spoke of childhood's rosy
hours,
And prayed for Caoch O'Leary.

Well, twenty summers had gone
past,
And June's red sun was sinking,
When I, a man, sat by my door,
Of twenty sad things thinking.
A little dog came up the way,
His gate was slow and weary,
And at his tail a lame man limped—
'Twas 'Pinch' and Caoch O'Leary.

Old Caoch! but ah, how woe-
begone!
His form is bowed and bending,
His fleshless hands are stiff and wan,
Ay—Time is even lending
The colors on his threadbare 'bag'—
And 'Pinch' is twice as hairy
And 'thin spare' as when first I saw
Himself and Caoch O'Leary.

'God's blessing here,' the wanderer
cried,
'Far, far, be hell's black viper;
Does anybody hereabouts
Remember Caoch the Piper?
With swelling heart I grasped his
hand;
The old man murmured, 'Deary!
Are you the silky headed child,
That loved poor Caoch O'Leary?'

'Yes, yes,' I said—the wanderer wept
As if his heart was breaking—
'And where, a vich machree,' he sob-
bed,
'Is all the merry making
I found here twenty years ago?
'My tale,' I sighed, 'might weary,
Enough to s'y—there's none but me
To welcome Caoch O'Leary.'

'Vo, Vo, Vo!' the old man cried,
And wrung his hands in sorrow,
'Pray lead me in, ashore machree,
And I'll go home to-morrow.'

My 'peace is made'—I'll calmly
leave
'This world so cold and dreary,
And you shall keep my pipes and
dog,
And pray for Caoch O'Leary.'

With 'Pinch' I watched his bed that
night,
Next day, his wish was granted;
He died, and Father James was
brought,
And the Requiem Mass was
chanted.
The neighbors came—we dug his
grave
Near Eily, Kate and Mary,
And there he sleeps his last sweet
sleep!
God rest you! Caoch O'Leary.

J. KEENAN.

in New York Freeman's Journal.
['Caoch,' blind, pronounced 'keagh,'
somewhat like the word 'queja' in Span-
ish, the 'c' in the former word being
much more guttural than 'q' in the latter
like 'c' in the English word come. Mark
the analogy between the Irish 'caoch,'
the Latin 'coecus,' and the Spanish 'cie-
go.']

THE
FIRST GUINNESS BREWER.

The great grandfather of the
present Cecil Guinness became a
servant in the household of the
Protestant Bishop of Meath, or
Westmeath, I am not certain
which. In those days the weal-
thy people brewed their own ale.
This Guinness was very open-
eyed and, it seems, pleased the
Bishop and his guests at table
with the excellence of the ale he
brewed for their dinners. The
Bishop in due time died. Poor
Guinness was then it seems with-
out a master, but not it seems
without resource. He had by
 dint of experiments learned how
to make malt from barley. Then
he settled on the outskirts of
Dublin city—outside of James's-
gate—on the borders of an out-
let from the grand canal. There
he erected a hovel, there he be-
gan to brew; from thence he
carried around his ale in buckets
and tin cans, as milkmen carry
around their milk.

That was the origin of the great
Guinness Brewery, the liquid
from which is now worth a shil-
ling a quart all over the world.

HIS NATURAL ALLIES.

But Guinness was assisted by
the natural elements peculiar to
Ireland. His malt is made from
county Wicklow barley, the finest
in the world, finer than the fa-
mous barley of Italy on which
the Roman legions fed.

His water trickled down the
sides of the Hill of Allen, some
26 miles distant west from Dub-
lin. It forms at the base of that
historic hill a sort of canal, which
feeds the grand canal, giving it
sufficient water at its summit
level to bear the boats down to
the river Barrow on the west and
to the Liffey, at Dublin, in the
east. Now, this water is pure
as crystal; is sunned in the open
canal all the way from the
springs out of the mountain un-
til it enters the boilers of Guin-
ness's brew-house at James's-
Gate. Here are the natural ele-
ments of Ireland at work to give
to give employment to thousands
of persons and enormous fortu-
nes to some.

THE FIRST COST OF A BOTTLE
OF GUINNESS'S STOUT

The first cost to the brewery
of a quart bottle of Guinness's
Stout is not over one penny. It
will sell all over the world out-
side of Ireland for from sixpence
to a shilling—Australia, India,
London, etc. Time and again
the English brewers have tried
to manufacture 'stout porters' to
run against Guinness's. All their
attempts have been failures.
'Guinness's Stout' holds the field
against the whole world, and
this comes from the flavor of the
native grain and native water of
Ireland, which being the crea-
tures of soil and climate can
neither be transplanted nor im-
itated.

CHOLERA.

BUENOS AIRES.

On Friday 23 cases, on Saturday
18 cases and 13 deaths in the la-
zaretto and 3 in the city.

Six cases and 2 deaths occur-
ed on Monday on board the steam-
er 'Perseo.' An order was there-
fore made for all the passengers
to be taken to Martin Garcia, the
first and second class refused to
obey this order, preferring to un-
dergo their quarantine on board
the steamer. The small steamer
'Victorica' which took away some
of the 'Perseo's' third class pas-
sengers returned about an hour
afterwards in consequence of one
of them being attacked by the
cholera. He was transferred to
the 'Perseo.'

Cases have occurred on board
3 foreign sailing vessels: the
Italian barque 'Pellicano,' the
German barque 'Bremen' and the
British barque 'Milo.'

The cholera has appeared at
Merlo, Azul and Lobos.

On Tuesday 23 cases, 3 deaths
in the city and 7 in the lazaretto.

MENDOZA.

On the 6th 22 new cases and 11
deaths.

The municipality have spent
\$40,000 in trying to prevent the
spread of cholera.

Telegrams on Saturday announ-
ced that the epidemic was spread-
ing in the departments.

There were 200 persons ill in
Rivadavia and 120 in Sta. Rosa.

ROSARIO.

On the 6th 3 deaths.
Only 2 or 3 cases and 1 or 2
deaths each day.

LA PLATA.

On Monday 5 cases.

SANTIAGO DEL ESTERO.

Several cases in the establish-
ment of Sr. San Gernes,
Many deaths and suspicious
cases, but the doctors do not de-
clare it.

A child of Governor Rojas has
died of the epidemic.

People are flying to the camp.

CORDOBA.

On the 6th there were 7 cases
and 2 deaths.

SANTIAGO DE CHILI.

On the 6th 7 new cases and 2
deaths in San Felipe, and in San-
ta Maria 11 new cases and 4
deaths.

TUCUMAN.

On the 6th there were 49 deaths
in the city.

Dr. Araoz has ordered the 'ca-
sillas' to be destroyed. Medical
students have been sent to dif-
ferent parts of the camp.

On Monday 41 deaths.

Meat tickets are no longer
sent to the poor, and though
this is a very rich province the
people are threatened with fa-
mine. They have no confidence
in the Government.

Doctors are wanting in the
camp, and the services of those
who came from Buenos Aires are
not turned to account.

Governor Posse telegraphs to
the Minister of the Interior that
the 'movement' which began on
Sunday near Villa Rio Chico has
terminated, the insurrectionary
party, comprising about 300 to
400 men, having returned to their
houses without the Government
soldiers having had to use their
arms. Three foreigners and an
Argentine were killed by the
rebels.

From Benjamin Araoz to the
President of the Republic.—
January 11th.

'I am now able to inform you
that the persons assassinated at
Rio Chico were Jorge Day, Anto-
nio Audin, and Fermin Urrutier.
The leaders of the 'gauchos' were
Bruno Pariente and M. Vega. The
movement was directed specially
against the sanitary committee,
whom the ignorant and supersti-
tious 'gauchos' believed to be
poisoning the people.'

VALPARAISO.

Cholera is spreading steadily,
and following the water of the
rivers.

In the valley of Aconcagua 170
fresh cases and 62 deaths are re-
ported in the last 24 hours.

ZARATE.

Within the last 3 days there
have been 3 deaths from cholera
in this town.

There is only one patient in the
lazaretto.

The municipality threatens to
fine all who having a case of
cholera in the house do not give
notice of the fact.

There were 10 cases in Quillota,
and railway communication has
been suspended between that
place and Limache.

Troops of the line and National
Guards are engaged forming sani-
tary cordons.

San Felipe and Andes are com-
pletely isolated.

A great panic is brewing in
Santiago and Valparaiso.

MONTEVIDEAN NEWS.

The Government has dismissed
many useless employes from the
War Office.

General Tajes has declared to
the Minas committee that he will
punish every abuse of power in
electoral matters.

Some cases of illness have oc-
curred at Florida which the doc-
tors call cholera nostras.

Two cases have been denoun-
ced at Marañes. The water is in
very bad condition there.

The national squadron is to be
disarmed, except the gunboats
'Rivera' and 'Artigas.'

Fifty men have been discharg-
ed from the 4th battalion and the
captains and sergeants have been
dismissed. The official paper is
suppressed.

The National Museum has been
transferred to the Faculty of
Medicine.

Santos's brother Philomeno has
been ill of cholera. Several cases
are reported in the mad house.

The economy proposed by Ta-
jes will save the country 2 mil-
lions yearly.

Alfredo Villegas has been ap-
pointed Consul-general in Eng-
land.

The cholera is beginning to
appear in the departments. At
Fray Bentos on the 9th there were
12 cases, of which 6 were fatal,
the orderly sergeant of the Jefe
was one of the victims. Cases
have also occurred at Villa Inde-
pendencia in the department of
Rio Negro.

The adjutant of marine, Sr.
Carrillo, who ordered his men to
fire on the French stevedores
who mutinied on board of the
steamer 'Rouen,' has been dis-
missed in consequence of a pro-
test being made by the French
Minister.

The gunboats 'Suarez' and
'Flores' have been disarmed.

Colonel Benavente will succeed
Devicenzi as Gefe Politico of
Maldonado.

The Oriental Minister in Brazil
has telegraphed that the Imperial
Government has granted repara-
tion for the attack upon Seageant
Barcala by the Brazilian forces
upon the frontier, by dismissing
the sanitary authority of Santa
Anna and suspending the com-
mander of the sanitary cordon.

TELEGRAMS.

London, Jan. 7.

Every possible influence is be-
ing brought to bear on Lord Id-
desleigh and Viscount Cranbrook
to induce them to retain their
posts. The former excuses him-
self on the plea of ill-health and
desires to retire.

Lord Northbrook will not ac-
cept a post in the Cabinet. Lord
Lansdowne has refused to resign

the Governor-generalship of Can-
ada in order to join the Cabinet.

It is believed that Lord Salis-
bury will fill up the vacant posts
with Conservatives.

Germany has agreed to sell 40,-
000 rifles to the Turkish Govern-
ment.

A snowstorm has occurred in
Italy which interrupted commu-
nications by railway and tele-
graph.

Mr. Black the novelist, has re-
covered £1000 damages in an ac-
tion against Bow Bells for libel-
ous statements respecting the
early part of his life.

It is certain that Sir Henry
Holland will enter the Cabinet,
probably he will be Colonial Min-
ister.

Dublin, Jan. 7.

The Express, a Conservative
paper, says that Mr. Parnell will
bring forward in the House of
Commons a motion for a vote of
censure on the Government for
its conduct towards the tenants
on the Clanricarde estate, who
were sentenced to imprisonment
for resisting the law officers who
were executing writs of eject-
ment.

Paris, Jan. 7.

Typhoid fever is raging at Cler-
mont-Ferrant, where 18,000 per-
sons have been attacked out of a
population of 40,000.

The Chambers are re-opened,
there was no message. M. Flo-
quet was again elected president
of Chamber of Deputies.

Berlin.

The Reichstag has resumed the
discussion of the army bill. Bis-
marck made a speech the object
of which was to show the neces-
sity for fixing 7 years as the pe-
riod of military service. He also
compared the present situation
of Germany with that of France
and dwelt upon the great pro-
gress made by the latter power
since 1870.

Brussels, Jan. 5.

An explosion occurred in a coal
mine at Mons, 30 men were in the
mine at the time of whom 6 were
taken out dead.

Madrid, Jan. 7.

The guards of the military pris-
on have fled with some prisoners
and no trace of them can be
found. It is believed to be part
of a Republican conspiracy.

Rome, Jan. 5.

It is announced that the Pope
has written to the Archbishops of
Dublin and Cork instructing them
not to support the anti-rent move-
ment of the nationalists.

Cardinal Jacobini is suffering
from an alarming attack of gout.

An interview is said to be on
the tapis between King Humbert
of Italy and Francis Joseph of
Austria. Venice will be the place
of meeting.

Lisbon, Jan. 11.

The Portuguese Cortes will
meet again on April 2nd.

Vienna, Jan. 7.

Military preparations are be-
ing made in Montenegro, the
Russians are supplying arms and
money.

Washington, Jan. 4.

The death of Gen. Logan was
caused by taking aconite. This is
admitted by his family and the
doctor.

Charleston, Jan. 4.

An earthquake was felt here
and at Summerville, 2 strong
shocks occurred.

Albuquerque,

New Mexico, Jan. 5.

A band of armed men has per-
petrated numerous robberies at
the Rio and San José stations
on the Atlantic and Pacific
Railway. Yesterday afternoon,
after seizing a large sum of
money at the latter station, they
made signals to an express train
which was passing to stop, but
the guard had been warned and
the train passed through the sta-
tion at full speed.

THE WORLD-FAMED

PEERLESS DIP.



SNELL & CO.,

203 RIVADAVIA 203.

SAN PEDRO IRISH UNION.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

San Pedro,
Jan. 7th, 1887.To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

Though not quite a month since its inception, and yet the San Pedro Irish Union can no longer be regarded a teething, toddling infant. By one vigorous bound it has already reached manhood, and in its enrolment of close on 140 members, it exhibits unmistakable signs of assuming gigantic proportions ere the close of the first year of its existence. And when, on a future day, while contemplating its well-worn and thoroughly-contested laurels it takes a retrospective glance and calmly views with an exultant self-complacent air its long record of noble deeds and honorable actions, its members must not forget that its first great impulse was given to the movement in this partido by our own beloved *Soggarth Aroon*.

As the Union had not yet been able to secure a suitable place to hold its meetings, this, the second of the association, would, it was believed, have been held in the open air, which would have proved anything but pleasant or agreeable, particularly so as such an arrangement would expose all who were disposed to attend, to yesterday's broiling sun.

In addition to those already enrolled there were at least four-fold as many others, non-members, as could find seats or share what limited standing room there was with the members in the Irish chapel, which was kindly lent by the Rev. E. Flannery, who ardently wishing to see all united and working harmoniously together for the good, patriotic, and landable object they had in view, and in which they were and are resolved to struggle on and persevere, despite any and every opposition, considered that the most suitable and befitting place for such a meeting.

It would be the essence of absurdity to expect your correspondent to give the names of all who were present. They would occupy more space than you could afford. He therefore confines the names to a few prominent members in the immediate vicinity of the chair and who were not present at general meeting, viz.:

Doctor O'Farrell (Buenos Aires), Edward Cavanagh, Thomas Wheeler, John Harrington, John Tormey (Rojas partido); Edward Kennedy, Thomas Young, jun., William Quinn, Michael O'Reardon, E. Eustace, J. Fahy, Christopher Young, &c., &c.

The meeting was also graced by the presence of several ladies who, though taking no active part in the proceedings evidently took a deep interest. Amongst others, we noticed Mrs. and Miss Harrington, the Misses Doyle, the Misses Cavanagh (Arrecifes); Mrs. Tormey (Rojas); Mrs. Wheeler, Miss Wheeler, and the Misses Wheeler (Giles); Miss Killeen, Mrs. Lloyd, Mrs. and Miss Kilmurray, &c., &c.

A motion by Mr. R. P. Kehoe, seconded by Father Flannery, 'That D. F. Harrington be requested to act as temporary chairman, and Mr. Corry tem-

porary secretary,' gave the signal for the opening of the meeting.

The reading of the minutes elicited frequent bursts of applause. They were confirmed.

Father Flannery said it would be well, he thought, to clearly understand the scope and aim of the society, because some entertained the erroneous idea that their society was a land league. There was no doubt with regard to land-grabbing he did not think that they would be able to offer it much effectual resistance, at least until such time as other nationalities took up the matter.

He believed it would be as well to let that nuisance be for the present. All they could do was that which was within the province of any individual member, namely, to direct public attention to any case which occurred in future through their association, and thus expose the offender to public contempt.

Now if, as had been remarked over and over again, the land system was becoming as vile here as at home, then the 'puestero' by bidding for his neighbor's land was in a way more culpable than the landlord, and then at whom were they going to throw the stone but at themselves? It would, he knew, be much more prudent if they all did their best to give and take, to act honorably towards one another. It would only come under the view and scope of the association to take cognisance of land-grabbing when brought before them just as any individual member might take up the matter and expose it through the medium of the public press. There had been two sets of rules sketched out by Mr. Harrington and Mr. Corry, to whom the Union was also indebted for much valuable assistance. These were laid before the committee and Mr. Harrington's rules approved of, being simpler and containing all that would be required.

The appointment of officers was then proceeded with, and resulted in the election of Mr. L. Doyle as president, Mr. R. P. Kehoe vice-president (during the existence of the society), Mr. Thomas Young, jr. treasurer, Mr. Lloyd, secretary, and Messrs. D. F. Harrington and J. F. Corry press correspondents, the former for the native and the latter for the English press. The several officers, except Mr. Lloyd, who was suffering from a slight indisposition, having assumed office.

Mr. Doyle, in returning thanks, said that in accepting the onerous and responsible position to which they had unanimously elected him, he begged to assure them that he would not dare accept a post so eminent, and which no act or deed of his entitled him to occupy (cries of: You deserve it), if he had not firmly resolved to become in heart and spirit one of themselves from that day forth (hear, hear), making their grievances his own (hear, hear), fighting side by side with them, not in a pugilistic sense but calmly and determinedly by peaceful agitation against any and all who oppressed them.

Mr. Kehoe and Mr. Lloyd having briefly returned thanks, Mr. Corry said he was placed in the awkward predicament of not being able to summon to his aid words sufficiently expressive to convey to the meeting anything like an adequate idea of the thanks he felt for the honor conferred upon him in electing him as one of their press correspondents. Every great cause is sure to triumph in the end. Ours is a great, good, and holy one—a work worthy of the noblest and best of our race (hear, hear; hear, hear). Let us, then, bend every energy, no, neither rest nor ease until we shall have trampled under foot every vestige of that base rascality known as land grabbing. (Great applause.)

The rules drawn up by the committee were then read.

Mr. Morris inquired if this was going to be a Land League. He wished it to be more definitely understood whether they were, or were not, going to include land-grabbing amongst other matters to be taken up by the society.

Father Flannery: No; although it confers all the advantages, and

much more, than a Land League. Any abuse or injustice, agrarian or otherwise, which the members of the Union may at any time become the victims of shall be legitimate matter for discussion here and the material resources and moral influence of the Union are to be freely used to suppress those abuses.

Mr. Corry: I beg to move 'That in order to carry the spirit of Rule V. into effect be it resolved that instead of 5 members the committee shall consist of 21, including hon. officers.'

Mr. Harrington was of opinion that five was sufficient to transact any business.

Mr. Morris did not consider such a large number as 21 requisite for the working of the society.

The matter dropped, but was taken up at a later stage of the proceedings and ultimately deferred for further consideration to next meeting.

A list of names of several persons whom it would be advisable to appoint in each locality for the purpose of enrolling members, receiving subscriptions, etc., was next laid before the meeting, and approved of.

The meeting then adjourned to St. Patrick's Day, when a monster meeting is expected, as matters of much importance will be brought before the Union. The members hope to be able to announce before then the name of a gentleman who it is hoped will kindly consent to deliver a lecture on some popular subject.

I am, dear sir,

Yours very truly,

X.

THE
SAN PEDRO IRISH UNION.San Pedro,
Jan. 7th, 1887.To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

The meeting announced some time ago in the *Southern Cross* to be held on Jan. 6th 1887, took place on that day in the Irish chapel of St. Patrick, and may be reported as a great success. It was convened for the purpose of completing the establishment of the association called the San Pedro Irish Union. The chief business of the meeting was to consider the code of rules which had been drawn up for the government of the association, and which were to inform the public of the spirit and aims of the Union. This was all the more urgent, as an idea seemed to have gone forth that the association was simply a land league; an idea the erroneousness of which it was necessary to impress upon all.

Indeed, I believe that, had it been clearly explained before the meeting took place that the Union was not intended for a land league, the list of members would be a good deal larger than it is. My reasons for so believing are the following: 1. Because Irishmen are not so blind as not to see the utter uselessness of such an association as a land league here. 2. Because Irishmen could not feel it anything to their credit that they who are, as a body, considered to be as well off, if not better, than other nationalities here, should of all others require the protection of such an institution as a land league. 3. Because most Irishmen I have spoken to here on the subject of a land league have scouted the idea as unnecessary and impracticable.

A land league—such as all Irishmen picture it to themselves—is an institution for the protection of tenants against the oppression of landlords. In order to be a successful land league of this kind it must be able to exercise such protection.

Now, in what way does a land league exercise this power? First, by possessing ample funds for the support of the victims of landlord oppression, and, second, by the use of that terrible social power known as boycotting. Any institution not possessing these two elements cannot be called a successful land league.

It is needless for me to say that both these powers are impossible here. Now as to the necessity or advisableness of a land league. It appears to me that Irishmen do

not require such an institution here, when I see that, though land rent is admitted by all to be very high, the Irish are those who pay the lowest rents to-day. The other nationalities who use the land here pay almost double the rent the Irish pay, and they live; and though they all possess splendidly successful associations, not one of them has as yet been used for land league purposes. And, if Irishmen are admittedly the best off and pay the lowest rents, would it not look like accusing them of refractoriness and greediness to propose to them the establishment of such an institution as a land league, while other nationalities are contented to live without any such protecting institution?

No one feels this or understands it better than the Irish themselves, and consequently they have not asked for nor encouraged the establishment of a land league.

The Irish 'arrendatario' of to-day has not to compete with Irishmen for the possession of the land of this country; he has to compete with other nationalities who have as good a right to it as they have, and the Irishman does not and should not admit that he is beaten in the struggle, for it would be simply admitting his own inability to compete. The Irish 'puestero' as well as 'arrendatario' feels and acknowledges this when he consents to take upon himself a proportional share of the rent paid by his 'patron.' It is well known that, while rents were low and flockmasters could give flocks on favorable conditions to 'puesteros,' Irish flockmasters did so, and their 'puesteros' rapidly rose and advanced and the relations of each to the other were cordial as well as mutual, and interdependent. Even still, when the 'arrendatario' can no longer give his 'puestero' the same opportunities, but is obliged by the law of self-preservation to heap on his shoulders a portion of the burden of rent, the feelings of each class toward the other are same; for the 'puestero' knows very well that if he is ground down more than in past times he cannot lay the blame on his countryman.

Now the San Pedro Irish Union, as the name implies, is an institution intended not to be used as a force to coerce or to limit the rights of any one, but, as one of its most fundamental rules declares, to promote a spirit of harmony, union, and organization for the mutual benefit of all, and 'to advance the interest of Irishmen and their descendants'—not of any particular class, but of all without distinction.

Consequently, those who have the interests of the institution really at heart will do well to keep these facts before them, and thus avoid creating unfriendly feelings of antagonism and class distinction which do not yet exist.

The San Pedro Irish Union is now an established institution. From the beginning it met with the cordial approval of the people of the partido, and it only requires an intelligent management and simple fair play to continue to live by its own strength. Its influence for good is already perceptible, and the day may not be far distant when it will be looked upon as a great power for good in the partido.

Fearing that I have already trespassed too much on your valuable space, I conclude for the present.

I remain, dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
Daniel F. Harrington.TRUTH
ON IRISH AFFAIRS.

Mr. Stead has published in the *Pall Mall Gazette* a series of statistics to show what the relation between a fall in price of produce of 20 per cent is to rent. It seems to me that they are needlessly complicated by details. Let us take a farm of 10 acres paying £1 per acre, and whose produce was worth before the fall £50. The fall must obviously affect all produce except that actually consumed by the farmer. Give him a wife and

three children, and the amount consumed may be estimated at £30, there remains £20 over. The fall would bring this down to £16, the rent, therefore, should come down to £6.

It will, perhaps, be said that this fall ought to be divided between the tenant and the landlord. But can it? The tenant must pay taxes, buy clothes, buy some articles of consumption, and must consume enough of the produce to keep body and soul together. Rents were practically reduced by 25 per cent because he could not do this and pay them. By the subsequent fall in prices he reverts to the same position as he was before this reduction, which obviously was not intended.

How then does he manage in some instances to pay his rent? By getting credit at the shops, by remittances from relatives who have gone to America, and by not being able to set aside enough for next year's seed, and by three-quarters, instead of half, starving himself and his family; the fact being that a holding which produces £50 per annum cannot pay any rent and at the same time support a family.

In the case of a large farm, the reduction resulting from fall in prices ought to be more, because less of the produce is portionately consumed by the tenant. Take a farm of 200 acres, and let us assume that its produce (farming being higher than the small farm) was before fall in prices £7 10s per acre, i.e. £1500 per annum. We will take £100 of this produce as consumed on the farm, remains £1400, which is affected by the fall in prices. 20 per cent of this is £280. If, therefore, the rent were to cease to exist entirely, the tenant would be in a worse position than he was before the fall in prices, were he to pay no rent.

As a matter of fact, however, the average fall in price is 25 per cent, and not 20 per cent, since 1884. I suspect that the landlords know full well that it is absolutely impossible for the average tenant to pay the average rent now demanded. In many cases they have made reductions, although these reductions are quite inadequate to meet the fall in prices. What they are trying now to do is to keep up the claim for rent, even though they may not get it entirely, and although what is exacted can only be paid either by the tenant getting into debt, spending his little capital, or starving the land, because they hope that their Tory friends in office will introduce a scheme of land purchase based upon the old rents, and which would treat the fall of prices as merely temporary. My impression is that the fall will continue, and that we are far from having reached the bottom. For us to buy now at the Tory valuation would be to take over landlords' property at far more than its value. We must not, however, forget that Lord Salisbury is Prime Minister, and that a few months ago he stated that the State was bound to indemnify the Irish landlords for any reductions which may have to be made in judicial rents. I suspect that the policy of the Government will be found to be a gigantic scheme of robbery for the benefit of the landlords.

History repeats itself. In a funeral discourse preached at the burial of Henry St. John, Esq., who was unfortunately killed by the Tories, after describing the thriving condition of the north of Ireland about 1680, the Rev. Laurence Power says:

'One mischief there is which, indeed, in a great measure destroys all, and that is a pack of insolent, bloody outlaws whom they call Tories. These have so rivetted themselves in those parts that by the interest they have among the natives, and some English, too—to their shame be it spoken—they exercise a kind of separate sovereignty in three or four counties in the north of Ireland.'

The manners of the Irish peasantry, I learn from the *Kilkenny Journal*, are not what they used to be. 'Some years ago it was disgusting to see the fawning, crouching attitude of the peasant,

in the rent office. Now he walks into the landlord's sanctum with the independent gait of a freeman.' This is attributed to the National League, and so, no doubt, much of it ought to be. But not all. Some of it is due to English, Scotch, and—above all—American influence. The truth is that the present revolution in Ireland—National League and all—has mainly been made from outside. The most important factor in the whole business has been the transplanted Irishman. The Irishman going abroad into free countries has lost some of his civility, but learned to hold up his head, and he has sent back his notions of proper social deportment along with the 'stamps' which have helped to carry out his political ideas. So far as things have gone at present, I do not think that there is much to complain of. Irish lower class manners could certainly well afford to lose some of the obsequiousness which has characterized them from Arthur Young's days to our own. This present tendency is good. Still, I hope it won't run into exaggeration. Between the manners of a slave and the manners of a boor there is a happy mean.

At the same time, I frankly admit that it must be very difficult for the Irish peasant, under present circumstances, to treat his landlord with even common civility. Upon my word, I doubt very much whether if I find a burglar entering my house, I should remember to say 'please' when I asked him to go out. At the present moment, what the Irish landlords are trying to do—by every species of ruthless cruelty and oppression—is simply this: to cheat the tenant into making a very bad bargain—i.e., to purchase the land on terms which, if carried out, must be ruinous to the purchaser. Naturally, this vexes the Irish peasant. It would vex the most polite peasant in the world. But what vexes me is to think that, in the long run, the loss of this bad bargain is quite certain to fall upon me, as a British taxpayer. To advance money under Lord Ashbourne's Act is a proceeding exactly equivalent to throwing it out of the window. Lord Ashbourne's Act brings the tenant borrower and the British taxpayer face to face in a sense very different from that of Mr. Gladstone's much-abused (and now happily withdrawn) purchased scheme. I wish I could make John Bull understand that when he helps the Irish landlords to terrorise their tenants into purchase or preposterous terms under Lord Ashbourne's Act, he is simply helping the Irish landlords to pick his own (John Bull's) pocket.

AN IRISH
VIEW OF FREE TRADE.

The Recorder of Cork, in a letter to the *St. James's Gazette*, says—

'England owes us a debt. Long ago she crippled our attempts at manufactures, and gave herself a start which we can never overtake. Free trade, however beneficial to England, was a heavy blow to Ireland, bringing the raw produce of the world into competition with ours.'

He asserts that liberal state aid can now alone open up the west of Ireland to industry and trade, and complains that the young and energetic are compelled to emigrate owing to the impossibility of finding work at home.

English jealousy will prevent Irish industrial progress so long as Ireland remains in a state of subjection. Were she free to make her own laws and treaties, manufactures would flourish among her people and prosperity would take the place of privation. More than this, she would in all probability become a successful rival of England in more than one branch of industry. Her enemies believe this, and are determined that while they have the power she shall not have the opportunity to test the question. They therefore maintain their free-trade policy, which must while she is the victim of it, prevent her progress and impoverish her people.

THE ARMY OF FRANCE.

I see that France proposes to change the rifles used by its army at an expense of 20 million dols. Since the Franco-Prussian war the French Government has been steadily undergoing preparations for another tussle with Germany, and this is a move in the same direction. The French and the Germans hate each other, and you can't get a Frenchman to say a good thing of a German or vice versa. France has already a larger army than Germany, and the Germans admit that the French have 75,000 more men in their active army than they have. The French have 576 more guns than the Germans, but the German cavalry is superior to that of the French. The French army on a peace footing amounts to about 500,000 men, but on a war footing it can call together 2 millions of soldiers who have been fully trained, 100,000 more who have been partially trained, and over half a million who are untrained. Its army on a war footing would number over 4 millions or fully 20 per cent of the male population of France.

A curious feature of the French army is their military schools. At St. Cyr there is a great school for officers of the infantry. The boys enter between 18 and 20, and by so doing enter upon a course of 5 years in the army. There are 7 or 8 hundred pupils here, and these St. Cyr cadets are the pride of France. They are treated as troops of the line. They form the first battalion of the French army, are noted for their marching, and lead the way at all reviews. Even the city schools of Paris train their boy pupils for soldiers; all boys between 11 and 13 are armed and drilled, and a guide book of Paris says that the city could turn out some 25 thousand of such soldiers.

When the war closed the French decided that every man in the country should be a soldier, there were to be no substitutes, and every able-bodied man between 20 and 40 years of age was to pass about 5 years in the active army, 4 in the active reserve, and about 9 more in the territorial army. The scheme was too big a one to be accomplished, and the rich Frenchmen by one method or another were enabled to evade the service. Still the French have now 1 1/2 millions of men who have served in the army 5 years, and they have all told 2 millions of well trained troops. They have a good infantry and 78 regiments of cavalry, they have 38 regiments of artillery, and they keep their troops in pretty good condition. The army of France is commanded by the marshals, who are each paid a salary of about \$6000 a year. There are 3 of these, and under them are 100 generals of division and 200 brigadier-generals; the division generals get nearly \$4000 a year, and the brigadier-generals about \$2500 a year; lieutenants in France get \$500 a year; the common soldiers get very little. The sergeant-major of a cavalry regiment gets 60 cents a day, and a sergeant of a line battalion less than 18 cents a day.—"Carp" in Cleveland Leader.

Uncle: "Well, Tommy, what do you want now?" Tommy: "Oh, I want to be rich!" Uncle: "Rich! Why so?" Tommy: "Because I want to be petted; and mamma says you are an old fool, but must be petted because you are rich—but it's a great secret, and I musn't tell."

We are told that about three hundred years ago ladies combed their hair just as they do to-day. This won't do in a civilized land and among observing people. Three hundred years ago ladies used to comb their hair on their heads; now they hang it on the back of a chair to comb it.

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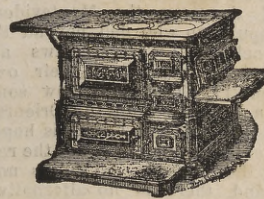
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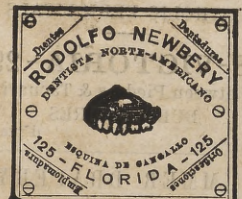
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THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1887.

Cholera appears to have entrenched itself among our neighbours in Montevideo, but they are trying to conceal the knowledge of the fact. No cholera telegrams are allowed to be sent to this country lest we may be tempted to form a humble opinion of the administrative capacity of our neighbours. If sanitary cordon could not keep out the microbe, how can they prevent the fame of his arrival, which is a thousand times more imperceptible & volatile than the bacillus comma from spreading. The Orientals hiding their grievances remind one of the ostrich hiding its head in the sand when it is hard set by its pursuers.

In spite of the prohibition to sell green fruit in the city we have an abundance of this produce of nature offering for sale in the markets and hawked in baskets through the town. Dr. Wilde must be fully convinced by this time that there is a Providence, for without the merciful intervention of a Supreme Being one-half of the population of Buenos Aires would be poisoned ere now. Dr. Wilde's fatalistic science of *laissez faire* is being vigorously applied in a way that would do credit to a Mahomedan. Yet, for all that, we live and breathe. People persist in asking how long will Wilde be grand vizier?

The following gentlemen are spoken of as the probable ministers of Governor Paz: Dr. Martin Alzaga Minister of the Interior, and Dr. Alberto Ugalde Minister of Public Works. Mr. Edward Casey is spoken of as the probable director of the Western Railway. This last appointment would be hailed with joy throughout the entire province.

Now that the tyrant Santos and all his works and pomps are out of the way the Montevidean population who fled beyond the reach of his tiger-claws are again returning to their own country. There are now some ten or twelve thousand Orientals in Buenos Aires, and it is hoped their exodus will reduce the rate of house-rent. As things now stand, there is no alternative. The ordinary citizen and his wife and children must either deny themselves the necessary supply of food and drink or go live in a pestiferous house. To pay rent in a respectable residence and live comfortably, even on a good salary, is next to impossible in the free and enlightened city of Buenos Aires.

At the afternoon service, on Sunday, the Rev. Father Fidelis referred to those persons who through a mistaken sense of fear will not call in a physician when any member of their family is

taken ill of cholera lest the patient may be carried off to the lazaretto. Such persons should know that by concealing the illness of their friends they are seriously endangering their lives and at the same time defeating the object they have in view. If the case is duly notified, and the doctor called, nobody is obliged to go to the lazaretto, provided he can give reasonable guarantee that he will receive proper attendance at home. But when the doctor is not called in and the public officers are notified, as they are sure to be by some alarmed neighbor, it is a proof that the patient will not receive due attention at home and he is carried off before his friends have time to remonstrate. If persons would therefore save their friends from the lazaretto the first thing to be done is to give notice to a trustworthy doctor.

As Jacobsen's book-shop is quite close to our office we often stroll in to take a glance at his splendid repertory of books and other curiosities. We chanced to meet this week a book which should be in the possession of every Irishman. We mean «County Atlas of Ireland», a handy little volume with green covers in which every town, village, railroad, lake, barony, and even the Parliamentary divisions are minutely and accurately depicted. The book contains 33 maps, one of the country and one of each county. As the year is just commencing, we might recommend our readers to purchase a copy of Walker's Diary, occupying no more space than an ordinary pocket-book. It contains a complete diary with dates marked for daily entries, besides a cashbook with Dr. and Cr. columns, a memorandum department, &c. It is a most handy affair, which would well suit the necessities of men of small business who wish to have their accounts neatly and properly kept and can be had at Jacobsen's.

Twenty years ago the province of Santa-Fé did not produce enough wheat for its own consumption; this year, what with wheat, maize, and linseed, we shall have an overplus for exportation amounting, it is calculated, to twelve millions of dollars.

The question arises: What shall we do with our crop of corn? Although not a very favorable year in the North, Canada, and United States have a large surplus for exportation. It is true that we have advantages inasmuch that we have very little land transportation, and freights will be low unless a war breaks out, which, on the other hand, would enhance the value of our cereals. The innumerable battalions of cavalry on the continent, in case of a rupture of peace, would require all the corn of North America and Argentina. Leaving war out of the question, the peasant's «mazamorra» is likely this year to be a cheap dish.—Rosario Observer.

Santos has reached the eternal city, and it is said that he intends to pay a visit to the Pope after the fashion of all great potentates. His Holiness has heard of Santos's barbarous acts, and it is doubtful whether he will receive the savage into his presence.

A dying inebriate in Buenos Aires left the following 'last will and testament':
"I leave to society a ruined character, a wretched example, and a memory that will soon rot. I leave to my parents as much sorrow as they can in their feeble state bear. I leave to my brothers and sisters as much shame and mortification as I could bring on them. I leave to my wife a broken heart—a life of shame. I leave to each of my children poverty, ignorance, a low character, and the remembrance that their father filled a drunkard's grave. For drunkards to read when they have time."

The Southern Cross enters on its 13th year to-day.

THE TELEPHONIC ROW.

The most sensational topic of the week is undoubtedly the telephonic imbroglio, which has monopolised a large share of public attention and has for a time turned away the minds of commercial men from the discussion of cholera and its chances *pro* and *con* in its struggle with modern science and hygienic committees. Mr. Fells, from being the unpretending agent of a London company has suddenly been transformed into a hero, and he and the company he represents bid fair to become martyrs to their principles. In order to understand the circumstances that have led to the excited state of public feeling on the telephonic question it may be necessary for us to take a retrospective glance.

When Graham Bell invented the telephone, the wonderful instrument and its appurtenances were not long in introducing themselves in Buenos Aires. Mr. Keyser was the first who got permission from Government to establish lines of telephone in this city. He arranged with the Bell Company of North America, who supplied him with material and sent out a competent electrician, but a misunderstanding soon arose between Mr. Keyser and some of the shareholders, and further operations were suspended for the time being. Meantime Mr. Fells, born of French parents in Buenos Aires, got a concession to start the Pantelephonic system, and Mr. Keyser's electrician was induced to join him. Soon after Fells, having secured a transfer of the Bell telephone, adopted it in preference to the one which he had initiated here. About this time Gower's modification of the Bell instrument became known, and an American, Captain Manton, was the first to introduce it into Buenos Aires. He sold his concession to a London company, who sent here Mr. E. F. Powers as their manager. He had the good fortune to secure the services of an able electrician, Mr. Patrick Gannon, of whose ingenious improvement of the Gower-Bell system we made mention last week. By his aid and by excellent management, the Gower-Bell soon got the start of its rival. It drew over all the municipal and government patronage. When the Gower-Bell Company commenced Mr. Fells had 1200 subscribers in this city, at the time of the amalgamation which recently took place the Gower-Bell had 30 per cent more subscribers than the Bell Company. Competition is the life of trade. For the last five years the two companies were running hard in opposition to one another. This was pleasing to the public, but was not conducive to the interests of the shareholders, so they thought the best thing to do was to amalgamate, and a few weeks ago the announcement came that all was arranged. A new company was formed in London which bought out the rights and privileges of both, and the redoubtable Mr. Fells was again appointed manager. This gentleman thereupon published an extraordinary letter in the press. The charges for the use of the Gower-Bell telephone were previously \$7.50 per month and of the Bell \$6.50 for private houses and \$8 for business houses. Mr. Fells declared that the prices of the new company would be \$10 for private houses and \$12.50 for business houses. He moreover added that he would utterly disregard any observations or reflections which may be made in the press. This was like Mrs. Partington's threat, that she would utterly disregard the roaring of the sea and kept bailing out the Atlantic Ocean with a mop until the tide came in and nearly swept herself and the mop off. As bad luck (for Mr. Fells) would have it, there were complaints of bad management simultaneously with his threat, and a storm of indignation soon arose. Several of the company's wires were torn down and some hundreds of subscribers dropped off. Mr. Gannon proposed to a prominent member of the Muni-

cipality to start an independent telephonic service for their own especial use, and the idea is being patronised by Dr. Ramos Mejia and other distinguished men. Mr. Ramos Capurro has a project to start an underground telephone. This would be a very expensive undertaking. The underground telephone is being tried in New York with doubtful success. In Paris, we believe, it has succeeded owing to the facilities afforded through the wide sewers. But there is another project proposed by Mr. Atwell, namely, to start a co-operative line of telephones in which the subscribers take shares. Many have given their adhesion to this project, and yesterday over 5000 shares were subscribed for. There is scarcely any doubt, therefore that the project will be realised. The thing can be done with half-a-million dollars and the money is forthcoming. The united company have a capital of £300,000, but what of that? They cannot resist the weight of popular dislike which their avarice and the imprudence of their manager have occasioned, and our readers will therefore readily see why we stated at the outset that they and he are likely to become martyrs to their own principles.

«WHAT ARE WE TO DO?»

A letter signed «Looker on,» from which we extract the following, appeared in yesterday's Standard:—

«Kindly allow me space in your valuable columns to state the disgraceful manner in which some respectable Englishmen are treated here by the police.

I happened to be passing along Reconquista last night, when I saw a young man being taken in charge for pushing a young lad away because he wanted to steal some cigars which were dropped in the street from a box. In fact, I should have thought that, had the policeman taken the boy up for stealing, it would have only been his duty, but instead of that he took up the Englishman and made him pay Eight dollars for pushing a young thief away from stealing that which did not belong to either himself or the Englishman.

I think it is nearly time that our British Consul took some steps or the other to protect the British subjects out here, but it is an old saying and a true one: 'The rich shall rise but the poor shall fall.' There were several people passing at the time who could prove that the young man was in the right.»

From the above, it looks as if the mulcted Englishman had a row with the boy and that they both scrambled for the cigars in question. There is no mention of the real owner of the box from which the cigars dropped. Had the owner been present he certainly would have saved the situation by explaining to the policeman the nature of the case. We take it there was a tussle for the cigars, and we fully approve of this fine imposed on the Englishman, for he is not a man who strikes a woman or a boy. The unfounded allusion to the neglect of the British Consul in taking steps to protect British subjects out here is enough to make the most serious man laugh himself sick. «Looker on» must consider the country a savage land and that the «Union Jack» should at once be hoisted on all our public buildings until we poor benighted savages learn to respect the dignity of the wandering John Bull, even when he be found cuffing a young lad in the public streets. Mr. Bridgett, the popular British Consul, is a gentleman justly esteemed and respected by his countrymen and by the Argentine people and authorities. He is far removed from the unfair insinuations of «Looker on.» He knows his sphere of action, and will not go outside it. He is amiable, kind, charitable and attentive to everybody who may have intercourse with him. Rich and poor alike have always been loud in his praise. The letter of «Looker on» is headed: «What are we to do?» The answer is obvious: Mind your own business.

THE CAPE COLONY.

Having heard that several Irishmen were intending to immigrate from Buenos Aires to the Cape, we asked a gentleman who had been in Cape Colony to give us his opinion of that country, and the following was his reply: Buenos Aires, Jan. 10th, 1887.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,
I left Ireland to become a settler in South Africa in 1883, influenced thereto by a pamphlet issued by the Cape of Good Hope Government, and on arriving at Cape Town I immediately went to the land office, and enquired how I might obtain some land according to the directions of the pamphlet, which I presented. The employees of the office referred me to a new act of Parliament contradicting the pamphlet, and when I asked about some new lands which were represented in the pamphlet as being specially good, he said that the British Government would not allow them to annex a portion of these lands and another portion had been taken back by the Boers, and that they had very little land for sale, though the pamphlet said they had an immense extent of territory disposable, well fitted for pasture and agriculture.

Cape Town looks well from the sea, with Green Point at one end and Salt River at the other. The town seems buried under Table Mountain, which forms a crescent at the back of it. It is a miserable place of about 30,000 inhabitants. They say 60,000, but I don't believe them. The population is composed of blacks, Boers, British and Malaysians. I think the blacks are the most numerous. In 1882, 6,000 persons died of small-pox here, as it is supposed on account of the Malaysians, who are Mohammedans and Fatalists, and who refused the aid of doctors. I think, however, it was all owing to dirt, hypocrisy and roguery that brought a scourge on them. The streets are narrow, about 23 feet in breadth, and people have to walk in the centre, as there are stoops built on the footpaths (a stoop is a porch or wall with seats on both sides, or a staircase, in fact an obstruction in Dutch fashion). The town is built in squares, not half the size of those we see in this city, only six or eight houses to each front, and back yards about six feet square like a flue. They are mostly all one storey houses, some thatched. Before the diamonds fields were found they were all thatched.

Windbergie, on the road to Simon's Bay, is a pretty place, but all made in the good old times of the slave trade. It is there the Constantia wine is made, on a piece of land about 600 yards square. It is as good as any in the world, though Cape wine in general is the worst in the world. The Government-house, public park and botanical museum are not worth mentioning. The legislative chambers and public library are good buildings, but the breakwater, docks and railway are magnificent. The railway charges 1st d. a mile second class and 3d. first class, but they have nothing to do. The parade is a great place where auctions are held on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and a lively trade is done in horses, cows, baboons, etc. Horses worth 5 national dols. here would sell for £15. Mules from £15 to £20. Cows called Durhams, but degenerated Keries in reality, sell from £15 to £24. Beef 8d. to 1s. per lb., mutton, half goat, 8d. to 10d. per lb. The people live mostly on fish. A big lobster can be had for 1d., baracota 4d. to 6d., say 6 to 8 lb., salmon trout over 12 inches long, weighing from a pound to a pound and a half, 14 for 6d., bread the same as here 3d. to 4d. per lb., oranges 5 for 1s.

All come from Natal. Pears, peaches and apricots are the only fruit, and all are dear. Vegetables very dear. Potatoes bad, small and sunburnt. All are sold at auction by the corporation

auctioneer in the early or wholesale market. They are then retailed in shops and the late market.

It is difficult for a white man to obtain labour in Cape Colony. Malays and blacks do all the work. A few employees are sent out by Government, principally old soldiers and informers, who receive good wages in telegraph offices, railways, &c. The principal sustenance, however, is the money spent by the British Government in suppressing the wars which are brought about by the local governments.

I left Cape Town, which is the lowest and most immoral place I have seen. Plenty of cheating and bad language, canteen bars and canteen girls. I went to the diamond fields at Kimberley through De Forts' Pan, Worcester, Wellington, Banford, Weston, by rail 800 miles, through so poor a country that I cannot see how people can live there. Certainly they have acres of vines, some cattle, poor cultivation, almost no crops, and a good many ostriches which live on gravel insects, of which there is a great abundance, and a scrub with a top like a small cucumber. It is poisonous, but ostriches and elephants like it. Ostriches are also fed on maize brought from this country and Australia. Farmers say that it does not pay to keep them now as they are too plentiful and feathers are cheap, and many of the birds die. Along all the line from Cape Town there is nothing but sand and high granite ranges with tremendous high peaks, inhabited by baboons. Kimberley, and the way to it, is a most miserable place. I don't think I will ever get over the depression it caused me. The diamond mines are paying well, but they are owned by big companies; now none are owned by individual proprietors.

Then, sir, I returned to Banford West and took the line to Port Elizabeth. Port Elizabeth, on the Indian Ocean, will yet be the capital, though Cape Town, on the Atlantic, tries hard to compete with it. Being a good Protestant, I stopped at Utenhange to see my friends the London Missionaries, but they had no time to spare to bother with a non-missionary subject like me. If I were a drunken Mrs. — they would have come to Port Elizabeth to see me comfortably on board. This is the oldest Protestant Missionary establishment in South Africa. It is a large rambling place with houses and huts of all kinds for the preachers to the poor dark nigger. It is a rabbit warren with naked half caste children instead of rabbits. The natives do not speak well of the missionaries. They say they beat them and make them work without pay, and don't give them as much for their saleable articles as the traders and won't allow them to sell to the trader. I think this is the best paying gold mine in the world. It is very deep and they have a 'drive' that comes up at Exeter Hall and turns out ship loads of gold and they never blister their hands. Port Elizabeth is a strong place among the sand hills and fleas and caffres. I then went to the Kei, where there is good land, but only for immigrants brought out. These receive about 200 acres each family. But they want cattle, and there is no market and the place is subject to droughts and cattle would be stolen by the caffres and cause war. East London and St. John's Rivers are the same, but the Kei is best. Durban is very hot and wants a breakwater and port. At the Transvaal gold mines the work is all done by Zulu caffres and the mines are owned by joint stock companies. I left Africa and came to Rio, where I could get land cheap, but there are not roads and one has to go through an infinite deal of red tape and pay large sums for stamped paper. I came to Buenos Aires, where land cannot be got unless through the Government, and it takes years to secure the titles and a cart load of stamped paper. Some advised me to go to Paraguay, where I might live a life of ease and voluptuous pleasure, basking in the shade of orange trees and eating oranges, maize and maudica. Others advised

me to go to Mr. Casey's colony, in the South, but on full consideration I think I will return to Ireland and qualify myself for the missionary life and go back with my diploma to Africa.

I am, dear sir,
Yours very truly,
Slieve-na-mon.

MR. MICHAEL A. DUFFY.

We gladly give insertion to the following letter in reference to our excellent and highly esteemed countryman Mr. Michael Duffy, which we have received from a native gentleman who is a resident of Carmen de Areco, and who has had an opportunity therefore of knowing Mr. Duffy intimately.

Carmen de Areco,
Jan. 13th, 1887.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,
In the western towns of the province of Buenos Aires there are few persons held in higher esteem than the gentleman whose name is placed at the head of this letter. His noble qualities of mind and heart have secured him a lofty place in the affection of his friends and the highest official position in the town where he was born. During the long period that he has discharged the duties of judge not a single case has occurred in which his conduct was open to the slightest censure. Whenever a law suit was brought before him which was occasioned by want or poverty, his purse was ever open to satisfy the demands of the complainant and to encourage the defendant to labor in the duties of his state of life. Never has the poor man knocked at his door in vain. The entire town of Carmen de Areco will testify to these facts. In the recent municipal elections in Carmen de Areco Mr. Duffy forcibly demonstrated how great is his affection and good will towards the people, even to those who are his political opponents. A quarter of an hour before the voting commenced a group of armed men arrived, who assaulted the electors and broke the registers. Mr. Felipe Cerrone, who presided at one of the tables, naturally applied to Mr. Duffy, he being municipal Intendant. He related to him what had occurred, and asked him what measures should be taken. Mr. Duffy replied that he never had any ambitious motives in the fulfilment of public duties, and that it was not his desire to embroil the people in fratricidal conflict, however little they may regard the sacrifices he had made and the services he had rendered for them, and therefore he would forego all his legitimate right of action in presence of such violence. At the same time he would carry with him the consciousness of having been guided only by the dictates of honor and rectitude. The people of the town all approved of the conduct of Mr. Duffy, and congratulated him.

I remain, dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
A. F.

GENERAL ITEMS.

There were 34 cases of cholera in the city yesterday and 6 persons died in the lazaretto. The sanitary state of the provinces is much better.

Telegrams from Chili announce that there were 158 cases of cholera in one day and 63 deaths. There are 59 patients in the lazaretto.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs received, on Monday, a telegram from the Argentine Minister in Rio Janeiro, announcing that cases of yellow fever had occurred in the small town of Arazuame in the province of Pernambuco.

Señor Cambaceres, President of the Provincial Bank, was not long in office when he commenced a clearing-out process. He dismissed some 28 or 30 clerks who received a large salary for doing nothing. One of these was private secretary to Dr. Rocha. The state-carriage of the President, which was an item of \$200 m/n

per month, was dispensed with. The President of the Mortgage Bank will in future be obliged to forward an account of operations monthly. In future bills will only be renewed on payment of some portion of the loan so as to provide for the gradual extinction of the debt. As an indication of the loose administration of the bank accounts we may mention that there are a large number of overdue bills which have not been protested. Defaulters of all classes will be legally proceeded against, and already some executions have been ordered.

In his treatment of cholera cases our talented countryman, Dr. Peacan, has brought to bear a new and most scientific treatment, the result of his great experience in the cholera hospitals of Europe during the epidemics of 1865 and 1866. This eminent physician has published in the *Revista Medica* a full description of his treatment. We may state that of 54 cases (most of them very bad ones) treated by Dr. Peacan since the epidemic began, only one has died; and in this case the patient was only seen half-an-hour before death, and consequently had no treatment. Dr. Peacan's treatment being within the reach of all, even those far away in the camp and interior, we deem it our duty to the English-speaking community to give it all the publicity possible.

An official telegram states that about 100 'gauchos' are plundering the department of Rio Chico in the province of Tucuman. At Aguilar they murdered Nabor Zelarrayan, Jorge Day, Antonio Andina and Sr. Urrutia, and wounded many others. The Tucuman Government has sent 50 soldiers to suppress the brigands. The telegraph is interrupted.

In the list of subscriptions for the Irish College of Mercedes, which we published last week, two typographical errors occurred. The name Hugh Duggan should be Mrs. Hugh Duggan, and Mr. Edward T. Morgan's subscription (jubilee alms) should be \$10 instead of \$8.

Leonardo Castro, who lives in Calle Venezuela 102, having taken ill on Monday, was seen by Dr. Murphy, who declared that the disease was not cholera, but some other doctors were positive that it was, and consequently an ambulance was sent to take Castro to the 'Casa de Aislamiento.' He resisted, and by the assistance of some neighbours he escaped from the house, but was pursued and caught opposite the Comisaria. He was again examined by Drs. Murphy and Otaño, who certified that he was not suffering from cholera, which proved to be true. Dr. Murphy was in all probability the means of saving this poor man's life.

Passengers arrived per steamer 'Galileo':—H. S. Robson, J. C. Daniel, O. Ralls, J. H. Shay, J. Cameron, G. Bordman, Mr. and Mrs. Ward, Miss Ward, Miss Ida Ward, H. Noseworth, J. Brown, P. Kearney, Mr. Walgren, and Mr. Holley.

The most promising reports continue to arrive of the coming crops from all parts of the camp and the provinces. There has been an abundance of rain without inundations. Some of the western partidos, such as Chivilcoy, Bragado and 9 de Julio, which so often suffered from a 'seca' are now in a flourishing condition. A large extent of land is under corn in Tandil, Azul and Olavaria, and the farmers there are highly pleased with their prospects.

Judge Ortiz, who lately received \$300,000 for negotiating the business between the National Government and the Provincial Bank has given \$50,000 of that sum for the relief of the sick.

A general meeting of proprietors of graves in the Protestant Cemetery, and of other Protestant members of the community, was held in the schoolroom of St. John's Church, Calle 25 de Mayo, on Tuesday, to receive and take action upon a communication in reference to the immediate closing of the cemetery in Calle Victoria, which has been ordered by the Municipal Council. It was agreed almost unanimously that the arrangement whereby the

Municipality agree to give one or two squares in the general burial ground about to be established, and to build a chapel and also an outward boundary wall, be carried out, and Messrs. J. Drysdale, C. S. Bowers, A. Mantels, Fremery, and G. H. Tucker were appointed a committee to interview the Municipal Intendant and make the best arrangements possible for carrying out the agreement. It is understood that the new cemetery will have a separate entrance, and will be at the south-west corner of the new Chacarita cemetery.

Dr. Arata has submitted to the Intendant a long list of persons who ought to be fined, some \$20 and others \$200, for selling adulterated wine and articles of food.

The question between the Government tax-gatherers and the Bolsa liquidator is not yet settled. The Bolsa men know they can evade the law, and the liquidator is at his wit's end how to fulfill his orders and recover the tax.

Advices from Montevideo say that the Oriental Foreign Minister will shortly issue a decree opening the port of Montevideo to vessels from Buenos Aires after a quarantine of eight days.

Don Tomás Nocetti, ex-manager of the Lloyd Argentine line of steamers, has been named manager of the La Platense Flotilla Company for the Parana and Paraguay routes.

The Lampont and Holt's new steamer 'Chaucer,' from Liverpool, has arrived at Montevideo with 3800 tons of cargo.

It must be a joke. A colleague announces in quite an off-hand way that the ashes of those poor people whose corpses are cremated are to be made into medals to commemorate the introduction of cremation into Buenos Aires. It cannot be that the authorities will allow of such truly repugnant profanation. — *The Standard*.

A writer in one of our colleagues remarks that the Buenos Aires and Pacific Railway is the only long route line in the country which has not continuous brakes on, and calls on the National Government to oblige the company to put on patent brakes on all the passenger trains and to suppress the mixed train system by night.

The hackney coachmen on strike waited on the Intendant on Monday, to ask a remedy for their grievances. Alvear represented to them the necessity of complying with the municipal ordinances. At the same time he thought the circuit within which they were obliged to drive for the fares fixed was too wide, and he promised to ask the municipality to reduce it. The coachmen went away well pleased with the result.

On Tuesday a man named Freites was employed to deliver 3 bordalesas of mixture for curing hides. Thinking his freight was wine, he tapped one of the barrels and started drinking by means of a 'bombilla.' The poison was not long in taking effect, and before relief could be obtained the unfortunate man was a corpse.

A lamentable accident occurred on the Rosario railway on Sunday. The night train from Rosario went off the track between Ramallo and Paraiso stations. Previously the driver had noticed a shaky movement of the engine and tried to stop, but unhappily did not succeed until the evil was done which could not be remedied. The train left Rosario at 9.30 p.m., comprising 12 goods wagons in front, 4 sleeping cars, a long American saloon and break; the sleeping cars were crowded. Effects of the disaster: the engine destroyed, the wagons and carriages smashed and rolled over the embankment, 5 or 6 persons wounded, and saddest of all 1 man killed. The victim we regret to say was a noble and true-hearted Irishman, Mr. Owen Smith, who had been many years in the employment of the company. When the debris was cleared away the corpse of this worthy man was found beneath the ruins. He had been for some time station-master at San Nicolas, and was on his way to the Retiro station where he had been appointed as

'jefe de galpones.' It was his evil destiny to perish before he entered on his new office. Smith was still quite a young man, probably not more than 40 years, and was liked and respected by the public and his employers. He was a faithful servant of the company, and he died in their service, so it is to be hoped they will not leave his poor wife and children unprotected. Messrs. Oswald, Laborde of the Hotel Ingles, and Ross of the Rosario tramways, were also in the same train, but we are happy to say they were not much hurt.

Advices from Naples say that the Brazilian Government is getting thousands of emigrants, and that the departures for Buenos Aires are less.

Col. Olascoaga has discovered a mineral spring in Neuquen which is said to have cured a dog of hydrophobia.

We hear that there have been many deaths from cholera in Campana, amongst them some Irish.

A new estimate of the value of property is ordered by the Provincial Government.

President Juarez's house in the Veinticinco has cost him \$300,000 m/n, and he has now purchased the property alongside, about 1000 square yards, at \$100 m/n per square yard.

Later reports say that this little 'pichincha' was given to the President as a new year's gift by some persons connected with the banks.

The Estudiantina Española Minstrels who were here three years ago are still in the East. In October they were in Teheran, where they gave a grand concert to the cream of society in the British Legation. Next day the Shah sent for them, heard them play and invited them to a lunch of fruit and 'dulces' served on solid gold plate, which some courtier had presented to the monarch for allowing him to plunder the public coffers. The Shah has a funny way of raising the wind when he is hard-up, which is always, He honors some rich person with a visit and makes him pay heavily for the distinction. The mean Brother of the Sun got 30,000 francs in this way from one of his discarded wives while the Spanish students were in his capital. — *The Standard*.

The National Government has secured another steamer, the 'Gran Chaco,' for 150,000 nats. She will be armed as a transport and will run southwards alternately with the dear old 'Villino,' the only vessel in the Argentine navy that has ever earned a cent.

The rumor that Adelina Patti was about to visit this country is contradicted.

The total number of immigrants to the Argentine Republic during the past year was 93,116, besides 19,293 passengers in 475 vessels.

An evening colleague says that ex-President Roca has decided to leave for Europe in March next.

Dr. Barbosa, the negro homeopathic practitioner, died on the last day of the old year. He had been out of his mind for some time, and though once considered rich it appears his money has been missing since he lost his senses, and he was indebted to charity for his support for a long time past.

A new light house is to be constructed at Punto Amarga between Olivos and San Isidro, a distance of 2000 metres from the present wharf. The height is to be 32 feet with a white light that can be seen at a distance of 5 1/2 miles in clear weather.

The Hotel de la Paz is now in possession of the proprietors of the Hotel Provence.

The celebrated case Slater v. the Chilean Government which has been going on for years, has just been definitely disposed of in the Supreme Court of Santiago. Payment of upwards of 700,000 dols. is ordered to be made to the plaintiff.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

London, Jan. 13.

Lord Iddesleigh (Sir Stafford Northcote), late Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Salisbury Ministry died suddenly.

BANCO NACIONAL

93-RECONQUISTA-93

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

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

ABONA

Sobre depositos en cuenta corriente 3 o/o
a plazo de 60 dias 5 o/o
y arriba 5 o/o
cuyo saldo pasa de \$200,000 1 o/o
en caja de Ahorros despues de 80 dias
Desde \$5 hasta 4 1000 6 o/o
Desde \$1001 en adelante 5 o/o
en oro a 60 dias 2 o/o
en oro a 90 dias 3 o/o

COBRA

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

Buenos Aires, Agosto 1 de 1885

M. A. MAXWELL

Secretario

BANCO CONSTRUCTOR

LA PLATA

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\$1,000,000 min

Fondo de reserva \$32,492 83 min
Compra, vende, edifica y alquila propiedades. Toma y da dinero y interes.

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4 hasta 1000 6 o/o
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Id id id 90 dias 7 o/o
A otros plazos... convencional

SE COBRA

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

HORAS DE OFICINA:

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

CARLOS M. SCHWEITZER

Director Principal

56 pm

GODDARD'S EXPRESS AGENCY

215-RECONQUISTA-215

Parcels Delivery and General Carriers
GENERAL AGENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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OF THE

RIVER PLATE.

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[RECONQUISTA 71 & 77;

BUENOS AYRES.

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Corner of Calle Puerto and Cordoba,

ROSARIO.

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117-Calle Misiones-117

AND PYSAAUNDU.

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

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

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Advances made, upon Approved Securities.

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

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

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

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

Alloted—

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

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

Deposits in "oro se ado"

In current account..... 2 o/o per ann.
Fixed deposits 60 days 3 do
90 do 4 do

Charged—

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

T. H. JONES,

Manager.

Buenos Ayres, January 2, 1886.

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

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

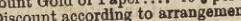
Also palms and canes, patent steel and iron Ryland and other patent wires, galvanized sheets, rock salt, Portland cement, white pine, spruce, pitch-pine, rails for corrals.

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

335, Calle Pedro Mendoza.

51 pm

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



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

PRICES MODERATE.

26—CALLE RIVADAVIA—26

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595-CORRIENTES-595

BUENOS AIRES.

—:—

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

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For further particulars apply to, or address, the Director

DR. JAMES P. KELLEY.

may 1—pm



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

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

PRICES MODERATE.

224—CANGALLO—224

y28.

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

A LAS 3 BOLAS

30—CALLE CUYO—30

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

Suitable for camp use.

Cheap!! Cheap!! Cheap.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND R. P. STEAMERS.
Lampport & Holt Line

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

Departures from Buenos Aires:—
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ORION* CAPT. HARRIS JAN. 8
(carrying the Belgian Mails.)

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Loading in the River Parana.

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

Prepaid Passages issued to those wishing to bring out friends.
Cargo and Passengers for New York will be taken by the steamers which connect with the New York boat from Rio.

Specie and Parcels received at the brokers' office till noon on the days of sailing.
N.B.—Insurances effected if required

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SERVANDO E. GOMEZ.
" San Pedro—
H. LETICHE.
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SOUTH DOWN SHEEP WASH
VIRGINIA & KENTUCKY
NICOTINA

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

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

Sole Agents appointed by the Italian Government's Company

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AND CO.

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TIETJEN AND CO. ROSARIO

EARTHENWARE CHINA GLASS ELECTRO PLATE

HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN UTENSILS

A Select Stock of the above Goods

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BAZAR INGRES

C. R. SIMONS & CO.

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NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT THIS TRADE MARK



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

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

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

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS
MACCALLUM & CO.
20-PERU-20

Are now showing their New Assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, which on account of the great fall in gold are offered at very Low Prices. Parties from the camp visiting Buenos Aires are requested to inspect our prices and variety.

MACCALLUM AND CO.
IMPORTERS AND RETAILERS
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BUYS or sells gold, negotiates paper, exchange, arranges discount of pagares at dates, bills and all marketable signatures, in the Provincial National, or private banks, and as a broker of the Mortgage Bank mortgages or other matters in this establishment, there being no necessity for parties to apply in person if they send particulars of property to be mortgaged; no time lost, as they will be advised of the day when they can sign the papers and receive the Cédulas. Also arbitrations, auctions, and all commercial operations, relying for all this on my great experience in this market and zeal for my numerous clients' interests.

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NOTICE.

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

PATRICK MCNEAVE

Office of Sanchez y Moreno

San Martin 51, Bs. Aires

As by so doing they will hear something to their advantage. Testimonials already received suffice to show that Mr. McNeave's remedy (to the study of which he has devoted a life time) is the only sure and safe cure known. Excellent testimonials received from Miguel Duggan, Leonardo Pereyra, Emilio Dupont, V. C. Amadeo, Augusto Carrie, José Pichetto, Samuel B. Hale, Pellegrini y Lagos, and several others.

Agent—

Sanchez y Moreno.

n11-j11

NOTICE.

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

Miss KILLION'S,

328-Calle Lavalle, Buenos Aires,
N.B.—Particular attention paid to emigrants.

se 8—pm

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STORE OF PARAGUAYAN ARTICLES

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

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Incorporado al Colegio Nacional
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ALBERT GEBBIE

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One square from
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I have always in stock goods suitable for camp use, such as Woollen Blankets, Quilts, Wincies, strong and serviceable Dress Goods, Corduroy and Mole-skin, Flannels, Crimean and large Cotton Shirts, Woollen and Cotton Shirting, a large assortment of Hosiery, Stays, etc.

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

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Linck's Extract of Tobacco
Sold on Importer's terms.

J. & E. ATKINSON'S
PERFUMERY,
celebrated for nearly a century past, is of the very best English manufacture. For its purity and great excellence it has obtained Nine Prize Medals, including London, Vienna, Philadelphia, OLY GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1875. TWO SILVER MEDALS AND "FIRST ORDER OF MERIT," MELBOURNE, 1884.

ATKINSON'S CHOICE PERFUMES FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.
WHITE ROSE, FRAGRANCE, FLAVOURED, ST. PHANOTIS, OPERA, Jockey Club, ESS. ROUQUET, TRIVOL, MAGNOLIA, JASIN, WOOD VIOLET, GOLD MEDAL BOUQUET, and all other odours, of the finest quality only.

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

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

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

ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE TOOTH PASTE, and other Specialties and general articles of Perfumery may be obtained of all dealers throughout the world, and of the manufacturers.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, OLD BOND ST., LONDON, W.

Price List Free on Application.
CAUTION.—Purchasers are cautioned to avoid counterfeits. Each article is labelled with the firm's trade mark, a "White Rose" on a golden line.

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

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

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

OLD WOUNDS, SORES AND ULCERS
It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the neck and chest, as sat into meat, it cures SORE THROAT and even ASTHMA. Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas,

GOUT, RHEUMATISM
And every kind of SKIN DISEASE it has never been known to fail. The Pills and Ointment are manufactured only at

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

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

at 26—pm

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CONTADOR PÚBLICO
LA PLATA,
CALLE 57, Entre la 8 y 9.
BUENOS AIRES—CANGALLO 55.

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EDUARDO CASEY
335 CALLE MENDOZA
BOCA

STATUES OF BUDDHA BIGGER THAN BARTHOLOMI'S.

FROM THE LONDON *Daily News*.

The statue of Liberty just inaugurated at New York is described as «towering to the skies above all known statues of the present and the past,» and as the «Great Eastern of statues.» A much higher statue exists, and has long existed in Afghanistan. The little knowledge which has been obtained of this statue or statues—for there are more than one—has been hitherto confined generally to a few Indian archaeologists, but we are now indebted to the Afghan boundary commission, and more particularly to Captain the Hon. M. G. Talbot of the Royal Engineers, of the survey department, and Captain Maitland of the political department, for much more complete information than we have yet received.

These statues are on the principal road between Kabul and Balkh, at a locality known as Bamian. At that place the road passes through valleys with high scarred cliffs of conglomerate. Probably about the early centuries of the Christian era the Buddhists excavated numerous caves as monasteries for themselves in the rock of these valleys. These ancient excavations still exist, and can be counted by thousands.

In addition to these a number of statues of Buddha were cut of the solid rock. Two, at least, are still standing, and the largest was measured by Captain Talbot with the theodolite, so that we now know the height to at least a few inches. The measurement gave it as 173 feet high, that is, rather more by a few inches than the Nelson monument in Trafalgar Square, and nearly 79 feet higher than the New York figure. This figure of Buddha is the real «Great Eastern of statues.» The celebrated Memnon statue of Egypt would only come up to the knee of this mighty ikon. At Bamian there is another figure of Buddha 120 feet high. These are erect standing figures; there is also a sitting figure 80 feet in height.

There are the remains of other two figures, but they are in ruinous condition—one of them is estimated to have been about 50 or 60 feet high. These statues were originally, we know, either gilt or covered with metal. The Chinese pilgrim Hiouen Tsiang, passed the spot in the first half of the 7th century, A.D., and from him we have a description of at least the two largest figures as they existed at that date. The statues have, of course, suffered from time. Armies have often passed by the road. Genghis Khan and Timur-lung's hosts did so, but they had only bows and arrows to throw at the idols. In later times Mohammedan soldiers have passed with artillery, and in their hatred of «Bhuts» or idols they fired solid shot. The idols have, thanks to their great size, stood this treatment very fairly, and in spite of it the true character of the figures as well as the art style to which they belong is still faithfully preserved.

THE LATE ABBE LISTZ.

FROM THE LONDON *Figaro*.

The wretched dispute as to the ultimate disposition of the Abbé Listz's body still goes on. Listz died at Bayreuth, and there, as we all well know, the corpse was decently interred in the public cemetery. The Pope is said to have caused some stir in Germany by directing that no elaborate monument shall be placed over the remains. The grave is to be marked by a plain wooden cross with the simple inscription «Orate pro me.» Meanwhile, the Franciscans of Pesh, to which Listz belonged, have demanded the body for burial according to the statutes of their order. The municipality of Bayreuth have refused to part with it. The Grand Duke of Weimar has also requested that Listz's grave shall be at Weimar, where he had so long lived, but the Grand Ducal

demand has been refused. Listz's executrix, the Princess Say-Wittgenstein, is said to have declared she will take the corpse to Rome; she will probably not be allowed to do so. The outcome of this creditable contest will probably be that Listz's grave at Bayreuth will be undisturbed.

The posthumous mss. of Listz are now gradually coming to light. The much-talked-of «School for the Piano» seems to have disappeared. It has even been said that it has no existence, and that it has been confounded with some pianoforte studies about to be published by Schubert of Leipsic. On the other hand a categorical description has been given of the «School,» which was said to be in 4 volumes, and was entrusted to the keeping of a Polish princess. At any rate, it does not seem to be now available. On the other hand, Listz's oratorio of «St. Stanislaus,» to which he was putting the finishing touches during his visit to England last spring, is said to be practically complete and ready for performance. Even still more interesting is the discovery of a set of pianoforte pieces in Listz's best manner, and described as «Musical Portraits.» They are severally representative of Count Battyhani, Franz Deák, Baron Ötvös, Petöfi, Count Stephen Czechenyi, Börösmarty, and the Hungarian musician Masonyi, and are understood to be characteristic of the lives and individualities of those more or less celebrated personages. The mss. was confided to one of Listz's pupils, and the work will be published almost immediately by Tatarsky of Pesh.

WHAT IS FARMING?

It is something more than staying on a farm. It is something more than skimming the soil. It is more than selling hay or potatoes and bulky crops unutilized. Farming is a business, a profession, a practical and scientific operation. The process of nature must be understood, and worked in harmony with the chemistry of the earth and air. The process of nature must be understood, if not in their technical terms and language, in that sensible understanding, that common sense way that their own advantages and capabilities may be best turned to account. The lawyer works by law and precedent, the physician works by symptoms and indications, the merchant by rules and observation, the mechanic by measures and capacities. The farmer must work by all—by rules, laws, observation and experiment. He must be a skilled workman in the productive, operative and commercial circles in which his business lies and his sphere of circulation extends.—*McKinney (Texas) Journal*.

ENGLISH NOVELISTS.

The task of the novelist is that of faithfully representing nature in the depiction of character. The closer he approaches the realities of life the higher his degree of excellence. As in examining nature the eye of a Rafael, Rembrandt, or Turner dwells on particular beauties and, though differing in the expression of their individual preferences, are still realistically faithful, so may the novelist in depicting character according to his particular impressions present different phases and still be so realistically true as to render difficult his establishing a claim to superiority. Taken in this light Scott, Bulwer, George Eliot, Dickens and Thackeray stand out as leaders. Dickens undoubtedly remains the more popular of the two, but it may be safely stated that the literary world generally inclines to favor Thackeray. Scott raised the novel from low depths and made of it a medium for moral teaching. Historically minute and painstaking, faithful in his description of locality and manners, he has made the Scotch and Scottish of interest to the world. Bulwer is distinguished by his

effort to develop the novel as a form of literature. He portrayed the upper classes, and in what he undertook he succeeded well. As the English dramatic novelist George Eliot can hardly be placed second to any. She has a woman's sympathies and attention to detail. Her appreciation of different shades of character is remarkable. Dickens attempted to glorify the virtues of the humble ranks and to lay bare the injustices to which they are subjected. Dickens was distinctively a national writer, and his pleadings for the poor and oppressed have made him intensely popular with the masses. Dickens did not rest on the inner workings of the human character, but dwelt on description. Thackeray, not neglecting this, divulged character, and not content with drawing portraits or caricatures, strips his personage of accidentals and creates a type of character. Thackeray, possessing advantages of early education denied Dickens, is more refined in character; a refinement which is one of his charms. His writings in a sense are a system of social philosophy, requiring a special frame of mind to appreciate not possessed by ordinary readers. Thackeray's express wish was that pomp should be avoided. The nation has honored itself and him by erecting a monument to his memory in Poet's Corner, Westminster Abbey. We have scarcely any hesitation in saying that the present race of novelists is far away behind that just passed.—*Boston Pilot*.

DISTINGUISHED CONVERTS.

Conversions to the Catholic Church are still numerous in England. The most notable during the past year were Lord Charles Douglas Hamilton, brother to the Duke of Hamilton; Lord William Neville, son of the Earl of Abergavenny; Sir Philip Rose, Bart., late one of the Sheriffs of London; Mrs. Bancroft, the celebrated actress; the Rev. DeLisle and the Rev. Mr. Hay, at Rome; the Rev. Dr. Mossman, an old college friend of Cardinal Manning's, and a leading man among the Ritualists; Rev. Mr. Hennessy, for twenty-eight years Vicar of Little Compton; the Rev. Mr. Langdon, now a priest at Plymouth; the Rev. Mr. Southenden, late curate of St. John's Church, Torquay. Among the priesthood to be found the Rt. Rev. Lord Petre and the heirs of Earl of Fingall; Fr. Plunkett, a Redemptorist; Fr. Baron Arundel, the Hon. and Rev. E. A. G. Arundel, the Rev. Sir John Sival, Bart.; a priest of St. Edmund's College, Donal; and the Rev. W. A. Heathcote, heir of Sir W. P. Heathcote, Bart., Hursley Park, Hants. Of the 400 peers 24 are converts, and of baronets 22 are also converts. One of the latter, Lord Charles Thynne, uncle to the Marquis of Bath, already nearly 70 years of age, has lately been ordained by Cardinal Manning.

LOST TIME.

The early fading of married women is always a subject for comment among their dearest friends. And each particular friend has some good cause to assign for it. But it is a question whether, in many cases, it is not greatly the woman's own fault.

Think, mothers, do you not do much unnecessary work? I am not going into an elaborate discussion of the sewing question. Everybody knows that you all, or at least nine-tenths of you, sew much more than there is any necessity for, I am going to speak only of the sitting question. Now think carefully. Do you not stand to do many things about which you could as well sit if you were accustomed to it? «Oh, but it looks so lazy.» A fig for the way it looks. Why should a woman stand up to pare potatoes? I've seen women stand half the morning preparing vegetables. Ask them about it and what is their answer: «Oh, I don't know. I'm used to it. I can work better so.» They have

no business to be used to it. With all that a mother or a housekeeper must do, she has no moral right to strain her physical or nervous system by doing one thing that she is not obliged to do. Accustom yourself to sitting as much as possible while at work. Have a high chair with a rest for the feet made to fit your table. It will not cost much, but it will save you many a backache, many a doctor's bill, many a season of regret over a cross word you have spoken under the strain of having «been on your feet all day.» Plenty of women work in such a back-handed way that one wonders they can live.

«I never lie down in the daytime» says some one, so decidedly and self-righteously that the poor little meek woman who has ventured the remark feels quite criminal in ever having indulged in such a disposition.

It is not only right but a woman's bounden duty to take all the rest she can get. If a mother can possibly find time to throw herself down on the sofa for a few moments she should do so. It is a necessity, and one that cannot with impunity be put aside. If baby is awake and you are afraid to leave him alone, put him and his playthings into a drygoods box, give him a quart of Indian meal and some little tin plates, or some other novel amusement reserved for just such emergencies, then seize 5 minutes or even 15 minutes' rest, and you will go at your work again with a renewed vigor that will enable you to much more than make up for lost (?) time.—*Ladies' Home Journal*.

TO A YOUNG HOUSEKEEPER.

One of the best rules ever given by a mother to a daughter just about to begin housekeeping was «always see every part of your house from garret to cellar at least once a day; the servants get to know this, and consequently they never throw things into corners or leave untidy closets.» This is especially good advice concerning the kitchen. Make a point of opening pantry drawers and lifting the wash tub lid, take a look into the refrigerator every morning, and see what a difference it will make in the cook's neatness. A good mistress can always manage to do this while she is giving the day's orders, and in such a way as not to offend the girl's feelings, for some (and the best girls) are very sensitive about being watched, or rather at their ability to keep a tidy kitchen doubted. At the same time, the knowledge that her mistress is likely at any time to take a look into the refrigerator will greatly influence the putting away of provisions and the keeping the waste pan empty.

USEFUL RECEIPTS.

Watering window-plants.—Window-plants in Germany are often watered with cold tea or coffee, the effects are said to be beneficial.

Bedroom curtains.—Pretty bedroom curtains are made of a single width of crimson ottoman cloth over a second pair made of antique lace.

To remove bruises from furniture.—Wet the bruised spot with warm water. Soak a piece of brown paper of several thicknesses in warm water and lay it over the spot, then apply a warm flat iron until the moisture is gone. Repeat the process if needful, and the bruises will disappear.

Broiled mushrooms.—Peel, wash and drain 12 fine, fresh mushrooms, put them in a pan with two tablespoonfuls of sweet oil, seasoning with pepper and salt, and let them remain for an hour and a half, then broil them on both sides. Arrange them on a dish with melted butter, minced parsley and chives. Sprinkle with lemon juice and serve with buttered toast.

Salted down vegetables.—Sweet corn can be salted in brine for winter use, first boiling and skimming the brine and then immersing the corn in it after it

is cold; a flat stone should then be used to keep the corn under the brine, and before it is used it should be freshened to a palatable degree by soaking in fresh water; the brine should contain all the salt it will absorb. String-beans, asparagus and egg plant may be similarly kept for winter use.

Pickled cabbage.—For two quarts of finely shredded cabbage allow one pini and a half of minced bell peppers, the seeds removed, one tablespoonful of fine salt, half a small cupful of mustard seed, one small teaspoonful of ground cloves, and the same amount of ground cinnamon. Mix well together, put in jars, and pour over the mixture enough boiling cider vinegar to saturate it but not to rise above it. Cover securely and keep in a cool, dark place.

Pickled tomatoes.—One peck of green tomatoes cut in slices, three onions not too large, finely minced, a quarter of a lb. of mustard seed, two ounces of mustard, one tablespoonful each of allspice, cinnamon, cloves and ginger, and a saltspoonful of cayenne pepper, half a lb. of brown sugar, and vinegar enough to cover the tomatoes. Put all in the preserving kettle and set on the stove, where the pickle is to be kept just at boiling point for one hour.

Chow chow.—Mince half a peck of green tomatoes, half a peck of small onions, one peck of tiny cucumbers and six green peppers. Mince the seeds, to these add three medium sized heads of cauliflower broken into small pieces, sprinkle salt over all and let them stand for 24 hours. At the end of this time drain the mass well and cover with vinegar. Put three heads of celery cut in small pieces, one cupful of grated horseradish, half a pound of ground mustard, half a pound of mustard seed, two ounces of ground black pepper, two ounces of brown sugar, half an ounce of ground cloves, and half an ounce of turmeric into enough cider vinegar to cover and boil for 15 minutes, then pour over the pickles. Put in glass jars and keep for a month before using; it improves with age.

WIT AND HUMOUR.

A vice that few pursue—Ad-vice.

A designing man—The architect.

Autumn leaves—Leaving the seaside.

Labor revolves—the earth and moon.

Marginal notes—Music on the beach.

A circular «saw»—A saying that has gone the round.

It's the last ostrich feather that breaks the husband's back.

Carlyle says: «Laughter means sympathy.» This will bring comfort to the man who has inadvertently trodden on an orange peel.

An Irishman says he can see no earthly reason why women should not be allowed to become medical men.

A lady was asked: «At what age were you married?» She was equal to the emergency, and, quietly responded, «At the parsonage.»

The school of Philosophy has not yet determined how a woman should act when her hands are in the dough pan and an aggressive fly alights on her nose.

The Professor's request for a pinch of snuff: «Permit me to immerse the summits of my digits into your pulverulent utensil to excite a grateful titillation in my olfactory nerves.»

The English abroad (in the Champs Elysées), English gentleman enquiring his way: «Port-donnez moi, monsieur. French gentleman, very polite: «Certainement, monsieur. Together: «Good gracious! Smith, Jones, is that you?»

A correspondent tells an admirable story of a German general who, on inspecting his troops at the close of the war, addressed them thus: «Now, my children, we can once more get seriously to work. The pastime of war is at end, and drill must go on regularly as heretofore.

The old chaps who wore armor were the first mail-carriers.

Girls who marry coachmen ought to be stable in their affections.

Why is man in the midst of a dense crowd like a newspaper reporter? He is connected with the press.

A young man asks: How can I gain a copious flow of language? Step on a carpet tack in your bare feet.

She: And that scar, Major. Did you get it during an engagement? He, absently: No, the first week of our honeymoon.

Where one man wants but little here below three others are within hailing distance who want all.

Did it ever occur to you what a funny thing a postage stamp is? Even the department can't sell it after they cancel it.

She: I don't see why women shouldn't make as good swimmers as men. He: Yes, but you see a swimmer has to keep his mouth shut.

An exchange says that ice two inches thick will support a man. In midsummer it supports the ice man and his entire family.

A Haboken man is the most highly polished resident of New Jersey. He accidentally rubbed his rheumatic limbs the other day with furniture polish instead of liniment.

If you are courting a young lady and wish before you take her to ascertain her temper, tear her ball dress as if by accident. If she keeps her equanimity lose not a single moment in popping the momentous question. She will do, and you may account yourself a happy man.

Love.—At three years of age we love our mothers; at six, our fathers; at ten holidays; at sixteen, dress; at twenty, our sweethearts; at twenty-five our wives; at forty, our children; at sixty, ourselves.

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 fulness about the right side as if the liver was enlarging? Is there constiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly coloured, with a deposit after standing? Does food soon ferment after eating, accompanied by flatulency or a belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dreadful diseases progress. If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended after a time by expectoration. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered with a cold, sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys become more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing against this latter agonizing disorder. The origin of this malady is indigestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipency. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will affect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite is returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effective remedy of this distressing complaint is «Seigel's Curative Syrup,» a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 17, Farringdon Road, London, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

TESTIMONIAL.

Dear Sirs,

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

JOHN BROWN,

Estancia Floresta,

Estacion Altamirano F.C.R.

July 19, 1884.

COMMERCIAL.

Gold	January 13.	122.80
Cedulas—		
Series A		84.00
Series E		78.20
Series F		85.00
Series G		96.00
Series I		222
National Bank Shares		243 1/2
Banco Constructor		

In spite of the great fall in gold there is a rise in the price of wool of from 40 to 60 cents per arroba. This accordingly is very encouraging for those who still have wool in hand. This may be a propitious moment to send wool into market, as there are many contingencies and things may change any day. The arrivals in the city are very fair, but buyers are active and splendid prices are offered. Superior wools from 4 to 4.50 per 10 kilos, good wools from 3.50 to 4 and heavy and defective 3 to 3.50.

Gold fell down day by day until Wednesday, when there was a slight reaction and prices closed at 2h.30.

Owing to the good news from Europe the wool market almost recovered its former activity. It is said that inferior wools were sold 70 cents per arroba above last week's prices.

The decree closing the Recoleta and English Cemeteries has given a great jump to lands in and about the Chacarita, where it is understood that a large burial ground like Greenwood, Glasnevin, or Pere la Chaise is to be laid out. The old White chacra, bought last year by Mr. W. J. Suffer from Don Juan Malcolm, and resold at a gain of \$115,000 m/n to Sr. Bustamante, has been purchased by Sr. Lacrosse for his new Central Station at an advance of \$94,000 m/n. It is said the Lord Mayor was in treaty to secure the land, and that the military camp will now be passed over to the Municipality, the troops going out to the new quarters at Maldonado Bridge.

The Provincial Government has appointed the following gentlemen as directors of the Hypothecary Bank:

President, Raimundo J. Mejara, Directorss, Dr. Alberto Oteiza, Lisandro Olmos, Gusavo Mayne, Martin Boneo, Carlos Saavekra, Zavaleta, Luis N. Basall, Marcelino Suarez, José B. Benitez.

The following are the directors of the Provincial Pawn Office:

President, Dr. José Luro, Directors, Sres. Juan Penco, Dr. Felix Alzaga, Mariano Roldan, Benlamin del Castillo, Miguel Torres Aguero, Julio Costa, Atanasio Ceballos, Gmo. Bell.

The Oeste Santafecino railway has been sold in London by Don Carlos Casado, principal shareholder of the line.

The new produce market company are moving toward a working organisation, its proprietors met at Mr. Casey's offices on the 8th to organise.

The directory committee was composed as follows: President, W. H. Moores, vice do J. Dugan, treasurer, Robert Cano, secretary, Diego Ramsay, vocales, E. Casey, S. Unzué and M. Pano. The capital is to be \$2 millions gold.

Telegrams from London state that Bs. Aires Cedulas Series I, have fallen 3 o/o.

A Banco Constructor Santa fecino has been established at Rosario; capital \$1,000,000.

The Bolsa authorities having refused to give an exact account of sales, the Government agent Lanus fined Marsenis the liquidator 3000 dols. and threatened to shut up his office if he did not immediately comply with the law.

Mr. A. E. Shaw, manager of the Northern Railway, has returned from England.

The annual report of the English Bank of the R. Plate, made up to September 30, states that after making ample provision for bad and doubtful debts there was a net profit of \$85,031. After allowing for a depreciation of furniture, deducting \$20,060 for rebate and carrying \$20,000 to the reserve fund, thereby raising it to \$50,000, there remains an available balance of \$44,330, of which \$12,500 was paid in June

last as interim dividend, the directors now recommending a dividend of 5 per cent tax free, making 7 1/2 per cent for the year and leaving \$6,830 to be carried forward.

Advices to hand confirm the favorable exit of the launching of the second series of the Pellegrini loan. It was subscribed for 4 times over at 85 1/2, which is 5 1/2 higher than the first series and 10 1/2 over the minimum stipulated in the contract, 75 per cent.

On the 15th inst. the new branches of the National Mortgage Bank at Rosario, Santa Fé and La Plata will be opened to the public.

The following comparative table of imports and exports for the years 1885 and 1886 is most interesting, showing a falling off in exports and a perceptible increase in the imports for the last year:

Imports—	1885	1886
Subject to duty ..	73,039,308	82,950,991
Free of duty ..	19,182,661	28,721,489
Total ..	92,221,969	111,672,480
Exports—	1885	1886
Subject to duty ..	62,568,191	52,789,261
Free of duty ..	21,310,909	26,839,610
Total ..	83,879,100	79,628,871

We give below the Custom-house receipts for the last seven years:

	\$ m/n
1880	13,027,976
1881	15,710,920
1882	17,040,184
1883	19,077,807
1884	22,214,838
1885	23,601,199
1886	28,032,622

Some Banco Constructor shares were sold on Tuesday at 243-246.

A large quantity of wool is still unsold, particularly in the south.

The Provincial Bank commenced discounting on Tuesday in gold and paper.

Large quantities of wheat arrive in this market, but prices are difficult.

Telegrams from Antwerp dated the 10th say that the prices for wool last month have been obtained again.

Rosario is to have a new produce market, it will be established close to the Catholic cemetery.

The Lamport and Holt steamer 'Orion' will sail to-day.

The 'Neva,' Royal Mail packet, has postponed her departure until the 18th. 'Vulcano' will not leave for Bahia Blanca until Sunday.

El Diario says that private telegrams from London report a fall in Argentine cedulas.

3000 mares al corte, sold at Bahia Blanca at \$3 per head, this season's foals not counted.

50 squares of land in Barracas al Sud have been sold for \$800,000, part for cash and part at long dates, seller Sr. Zanigas, buyer Adolfo Gabastou.

4 leagues of camp in national territory have been sold by the Messrs. Daniel McPhail and Co. for \$10,000 gold to Gmo. Armstrong; this camp was purchased for \$400 per league.

The sale of 1 league in 55 de Mayo for \$800,000 is reported. The land is close to the Rio Salado.

The following prices are paid for animals at the Corrales:

Cattle, 1st pick \$20, 2nd pick \$18 to 19, sheep \$1.80.

Advices from Cordoba report the following prices current in that market:

Cow hides, sound winter, per 35 lb. 3.50

Do do do summer, per 25 lb. 3.50

Do do do epidemia, per 35 lb. 3.50

Goat skins, under 21 lb. per dozen \$7

Do do heavier, per arr \$5
Do desechos and epidemia, \$3.50
Kids, per dozen 2.10
Do desechos and epidemia 0.90
Nutria skins, no quotation
Wool, per arr \$2
Hair, do \$5

La Tribuna Nacional has received the following important telegrams from the great wool factories of Europe:

Tourcoign, 6th.

The rise I promised in my telegram of 31st has taken place. Wool market here in Roubaix has experienced an extraordinary advance in prices, the result of great scarcity and strong demand all over France. Large orders will have to be filled in R. Plate, and they have already been sent. Bs. Aires fine combed wool is quoted here and in Roubaix at 5 fcs per kilo. Good demand for fine qualities.

The following commercial telegrams have been received:

'London, Jan. 7.
National Bonds (1881) ... 100 1/2
Do. (1884) ... 86 1/2
Province of Buenos Aires (1882) ... 94
Treasury Bills, 90 o/o ... 89
Hard Dollars, 6 o/o ... 77 1/2
British Consols. ... 100 1/2
Silver bars at 46 1/2 d. per oz.
Bank rate of discount 5 o/o.
Ex. of Paris on London fcs25.38.

'Liverpool, Jan. 7.
Salted ox hides (light) 5 1/2 d.; do (heavy) 6d. Beef tallow 27s. 3d.; mutton do 29s. Bones per cargo \$5 5s. 5d. Bone-ash \$4. Salted horse hides 12s. 3d. R. Plate wheat 7s. 7d. per 100 lbs. Maize 4s. 7d. Linseed 39s.

'Havre, Jan. 7.
Salted ox hides (light) fcs59.50; do (heavy) fcs60.50. Horse hides fcs55. Beef tallow fcs66; mutton do 64. Wheat from the R. Plate fcs19. Maize fcs12.25. Linseed fcs25.

'Antwerp, Jan. 7.
Salted ox hides (light) fcs.60; heavy do. 60. Beef tallow 69; mutton do. 66. Linseed 25.50. River Plate wheat 19. Maize 12. Stock 103000 salted hides, 3700 pipes beef and 100 pipes mutton tallow.

The R. Plate wool auctions will open on the 17th inst. 13000 bales will be offered.

'Hamburg, Jan. 7.

'New York, Jan. 8.
Buenos Aires dry hides 20-23 lbs. 20 1/2-20 3/4 cents per kilo. Buenos Aires calfskins 10-13 lbs. 19 1/2-20 cents. per lb. Stock about 540000 of all classes

'Havana, Jan. 8.
R. Plate jerked beef is quoted at 20 1/2-21 rls. per arroba. Stock of jerked beef in Havana, Matanzas, Cardenas and Cienfuegos 60-65000 quintales. Exchange on London at 60 days' 19 1/2-20 o/o premium.

'Rio Janeiro, Jan. 11.

River Plate jerked beef 400-470 reis per kilo. Stock about 1,800,000 kilos.

Price in Bahia 380-560 reis; stock about 800,000 kilos.

In Pernambuco there is no stock of River Plate beef; that of Rio Grande is 1,125,000 kilos.

Lille, 8th.
Brisk demand in market here for R. Plate maize. Current prices harder.

CORRALES DEL SUD

PRECIOS:

Primeros apartes, muy buenos, 17 lb 15 y 14.

Segunda apartes, 12 y 10. Flaco 6.

Terneros 5 4.50 y 4.

Cueros de novillos 7 6.50 6 5.50. Id vaca 5 y 4.50.

Mantanza de vacas 703. Id terneros 100.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Provincial roads and bridges 65.00

LaCurmalan shares of \$1000

each

Belgrano Tramway Shares

Gas Primitivo do

Gas Argentino

Roads and Bridges (1884)

Catalinas's Wharf & Deposits

National Bank Shares

Lloyd Argentino do

Italian and River Plate Bank

Central Railway

Banco Constructor de la Plata

Treasury Bills

National Bonds (1881)

Do (1884)

Do (1883)

Do (1876)

Municipal Bonds

Foreign Debt, gold

Riachuelo Port Works

Southern Railway Works

THE PLAZAS.

Wool.	Per 10 kilos
Superior	4.40 m/n
Good	4.00
Regular	3.35
Bellies	1.65
Borrega	3.15
Black Wool	—

Hides	
Good camp	7.00
Midding	1.60
Cow hides	4.00 m/n
Horse Hair	5.40
Nonatos	3.40
Calfskins	3.60

Sheepskins.	
Matadero	per kilo 3.40 mils.
Pelados per doz	1.80 mils.
Corderitos reg	0.25
Wheat.	
Coast	6.00 m/n
Salado	3.80
Candeal	4.80
Linseed	0.50
Maize.	
White, shelled ..	10 kilos 2.55 m/n
Yellow, in grain ..	2.15

CONSTITUCION.	Per 10 kilos
Wool	5.00
Good	4.10
Regular	4.15
Borrega	—
Bellies	—
Hides.	
Good camp	—
Sheepskins sap	3.50 mils.
Matadero	0.12
Corderitos	6.00
Horse hides	1.85
Cow hides	3.50
Maize, white shelled ..	—

BIRTH.	
On the 8th January, at Venezuela	
1040, the wife of J. P. Brown, of a	
daughter.	

MARRIAGE.	
On January 12th, at the residence of	
the bride, Calle Ombu, by the Ven-	
dean Monsenor Dillon, Mr. George W.	
Oest of the Banda Oriental, to Miss Ro-	
sanna Gillen of this city.	

DEATHS.	
On the 8th January, at 1116 Vene-	
zuela, Victoria Melbourne White, the	
only child of the late Ernest William	
and Catalina Teresa White of this city,	
in the 3rd year of her age. R.I.P.	
In Campana, on the 23rd December	
1886, of cholera, Patrick Mooney, na-	
tive of co. Westmeath, aged 50 years,	
fortified by the rights of the Catholic	
Church. 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.	
d23f17	

CAMP TEACHER	
An Irishman having 6 years' experi-	
ence of teaching (4 years in one situa-	
tion and 2 in the other) is open to an	
engagement as above. References, if	
required, to present and former employ-	
er. A reasonable salary expected.	
Address—	
«D»	
Office of this Paper	

Two Young Englishmen	
desirous of going to the camp are wil-	
ling 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	
j5j4	

OVEJAS Á MEDIAS	
Se desea dar á medias unas cuatro mil	
ovejas que están en el partido Perga-	
mino. Ocurrir á	
Don Juan J. Murphy	
o á	
Don Enrique Larden	
MELINCUE	
j11f12	

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.	
Corrals, Chiqueras, and all the appur-	
tenances of a sheepfarmer.	
Apply to the undersigned on the Fu-	
ente Estancia, joining John B. Dowling's,	
Carmen de Areco.	
Mateo Grace.	
d26f26	

CAMP TO LET

In the Guardia del Monte, 811 heca-
reas (about 500 squares). Apply to
John HUGHES

41 Piedad, Bs. Aires

or to
Dr. DILLON

Guardia del Monte
j12j29

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, pictur-
esquely situated near the Sierras de la
Ventana, good bathing, garden, gal-
pones, dip, alfalfares, etc. Stock on
sale. For plan of camp and further in-
formation apply to

BRIDGER & FARRAN

175 RECONQUISTA

TO RENT—1 1/2 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 Ol-
avarria

NOVILLOS FOR INVERNADA
in the south

HALF-BRED HEREFORD
BULLS in Santa Fé

BRIDGER & FARRAN

175 RECONQUISTA

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 estab-
lishment 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 wel-
come to their numerous friends and pa-
trons and the public at large, who will
receive superior attention and the very
best accommodation in the

VICTORIA HOTEL

j5j15

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HATS

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FUMERY, TRAVELLING

BAGS, UMERELLAS,

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EVERYTHING

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