

# THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

VOLUME XIII, No. 2.

BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1887.

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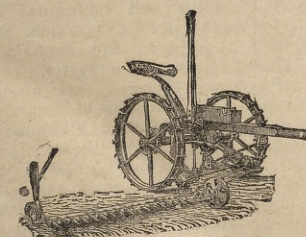
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SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN  
MAILS.

London, Dec. 15.

Fifteen hundred tenants holding  
from the Marquis of Bath, who  
has a large estate in Monaghan,  
have held a meeting. The purpose  
of the meeting was to consider the  
number of years' purchase they  
would offer the landlord, who is  
willing to sell and clear out.

Fifteen years' price was the figure  
agreed upon, and if the marquis  
did not like this, he will be left to  
settle accounts with the Plan of  
Campaign.

The Fenians of New York have  
assembled in convention and  
found O'Donovan Rossa guilty of  
many crimes and misdemeanors  
and have expelled him from their  
body.

With reference to the chal-  
lenge of the jury panel at Sligo  
the chief baron declared that it  
would be his duty to squash the  
panel if he could.

Mr. Dillon has been ordered to  
give bail in two sureties in £500  
each or to go to jail for a year. It  
is uncertain what he will do. He  
was accused of conspiring, or in  
other words of calling on the  
people not to starve themselves.

Amongst the tenants who have  
accepted the plan of campaign  
are those on the Clabricarde, de  
Freyn, Dillon, Dunsandle, Pon-  
sonby, Annerley, Kingston and  
Kenmare estates. Most of the  
landlords are giving large abate-  
ments of rent and the land war  
goes on apace.

Mr. William O'Brien returned  
to Cork after the termination of  
the meeting in Killeagh. An ex-  
traordinary ovation awaited him  
on his arrival. The station was  
thronged with people, and when  
Mr. O'Brien made his appear-  
ance there was a tremendous out-  
burst of cheering. At the station  
Mr. O'Brien was received by  
the Mayor (Alderman Madden)  
and the Mayor-elect (Alderman  
O'Brien). A rumor had spread  
through the city that any attempt  
at a meeting in the city on that  
evening would be suppressed by  
the authorities. Instead, how-  
ever, of deterring the people from  
attending, the prevalence of this  
rumor seemed only to have a  
contrary effect. From the station  
to the Victoria hotel Mr.  
O'Brien was accompanied by sev-  
eral bands and by an enormous  
concourse of people singing 'God  
save Ireland,' and from the win-  
dow of the hotel Mr. O'Brien ad-  
dressed the vast multitude.

A mean surprise was effected  
on the gallant Tim Hurley's fam-  
ily. While he lay in Cork jail  
and his sturdy friends were un-  
suspecting of any further attack  
on his fortress until his trial  
was over, the stronghold was  
seized and all his goods and  
chattels as well as his wife and  
his five young children trundled  
out. A force of 60 police, with  
the sheriff and a large squad of  
bailiffs, were engaged in the raid.

Wherever the landlords cry  
'no abatement' the tenants cry  
'no rent.'

The police inspector Milling,  
who ordered and directed the  
brutal outrage upon the people  
of Cork, has been returned for  
trial at the prosecution of Dr.  
Tanner, M.P. The case was  
heard, and naturally excited an  
intense degree of interest in the  
capital of the south.

Mr. Sexton, M.P. signalled  
his entry into the Dublin Corpor-  
ation by a powerful attack upon  
the unconstitutional proceedings  
of the Government in Ireland.  
Mr. Sexton based his attack upon  
the Government policy mainly on  
two grounds—the attack upon  
the people of Sligo and the pro-  
secution of Mr. John Dillon, M.P.  
His speech was searching and  
scathing. The motion was ably  
supported by Mr. P. McDonald,  
M.P., Messrs. C. Dennehy and  
O'Meara and the Lord Mayor,  
and in the result was carried by  
acclamation.

The Plan is spreading like a  
prairie fire. This was in effect  
the glad news which Mr. Lane  
and Dr. Tanner, M.P.'s, and Mr.  
O'Brien had to announce to the  
tenantry on the Ponsonby estate.  
On no fewer than seven estates  
lying around this *fons et origo*  
of the movement the example had  
been enthusiastically followed.

LATEST MAILS.

Dublin, Dec. 18.

A telegram from Loughrea  
says:

'Mr. John Dillon, M.P., ac-  
companied by Mr. Wm. O'Brien,  
M.P., attended a great national-  
ist demonstration at Loughrea.  
The Rev. Mr. Cunningham, presi-  
dent, and several of the Catholic  
clergy were present. A large  
force of police were protecting a  
government reporter. It was  
market day in Loughrea, and  
there was an immense concourse  
of the Clabricarde tenants pre-  
sent. A national rent office was

opened, and a vast number of  
tenants paid in accounts to the  
plan of campaign.'

A later telegram says:

'Shortly after the opening of  
the rent offices a raid was made  
upon them by the police. Mr.  
Davis, the district inspector in  
charge, entered the office where  
Mr. Dillon was collecting and  
seized upon the money and docu-  
ment papers, books, etc., and ar-  
rested Mr. Dillon, who was as-  
saulted. The police then pro-  
ceeded upstairs to where Mr.  
O'Brien was collecting rents,  
and arrested Mr. Harris and Mr.  
Sheehy.'

Great excitement prevails.

Messrs. Dillon, O'Brien, Sheehy,  
and Harris were brought before  
a magistrate and were charged  
with conspiracy, and formal evi-  
dence having been given they  
were remanded for a week  
on bail, each in £100 and two  
sureties of £50 each. Everything  
is quiet.

It is understood that Messrs.  
Mayne, Gill and Crilly, and Sir  
Thomas Esmonde, M.P.'s who  
have been holding league rent  
offices, will be arrested, and that  
any attempt to hold further rent  
offices will be prevented by the  
police. The National League,  
however, have determined to  
fight the matter to the end, and  
with that view a large number of  
rent offices will be opened forth-  
with in different parts of the  
country.

A Press Association telegram  
says:

'It is rumored that a portion of  
the plant of *United Ireland* was  
removed from the offices in  
Lower Abbey-st. Dublin. This  
step is said to have been taken in  
order to anticipate apprehended  
action of the Government.'

A special correspondent tele-  
graph:

'Messrs. John Dillon and Wm.  
O'Brien, M.P.'s, arrived in Dublin  
at an early hour. They met with  
an unpleasant accident whilst  
driving from Loughrea to Athenry  
during the night, the horse  
drawing their outside car fell,  
and the shafts were broken, the  
upset throwing both gentlemen  
into the roadway. They each  
received some severe contusions  
and abrasions of the skin, but  
after a short delay they were  
able to proceed on their journey,  
and caught the mail train for  
Dublin at Athenry. Mr. Dillon is  
expected to remain in Dublin for  
the present.'

TELEGRAMS.

London, Jan. 15.

The Russian Government has  
suppressed a newspaper for pub-  
lishing a violent article against  
Germany.

The Sultan has sent a valuable  
diamond ring to the Pope and  
various decorations for the Car-  
dinals.

The *Court Circular* states that  
the death of Lord Iddesleigh pro-  
duced a painful impression on  
the Queen. The remains of the  
deceased earl were removed to  
Exeter.

The Government has resolved  
to purchase 40,000 horses and  
50,000 Manlicher rifles to be  
ready for May.

A Radical indignation meet-  
ing was held at St. James's Hall,  
and when the organist commen-  
ced playing 'God save the Queen'  
there was a storm of hissing and  
hooting.

The Government has been  
formed as follows:

Lord Salisbury, Foreign Af-  
fairs; W. H. Smith, First Lord of  
the Treasury; Hon. G. J. Gos-  
chen, Finance; Hon. E. Stan-  
hope, War; Sir Henry Holland,  
Colonies. No change has taken  
place in the other portfolios.

Lord Iddesleigh refused Lord  
Salisbury's offer of the post of  
Lord Privy Seal, alleging that  
the state of his health prevented  
him from accepting it. He re-  
tired from public affairs under  
the disagreeable impression of  
having been treated unjustly.

Mr. Gladstone has personally  
denied the statement that he  
was altering his Home Rule  
bill with the view of securing  
the favor of the Liberal Union-  
ists.

The *Times* states that the Go-  
vernment is menaced by home  
difficulties, and it is feared that  
the executive will fail in the  
struggle with the agitators who  
seek to prevent the payment of  
rents in Ireland.

The *Times* is also of opinion  
that if the executive hesitates in  
its resolution to face the perils of  
a civil war a complete victory  
will be gained by the Irish Na-  
tional League.

Several German residents in  
England have been notified by  
the German Consul in London to  
be ready to return to Germany at  
24 hours' notice in order to join  
their respective corps.

Russia, it is said, has refused  
to accede to the request of the  
German Ambassador at St. Peters-  
burg for an exception to be made  
in favor of Germany in the de-  
cree which obliges the foreign  
holders of Russian land either to  
become naturalised or to sell the  
land.

Advices from Ireland report the  
hardships and sufferings of the  
poor and needy class as some-  
thing terrible. In addition to gen-  
eral trade depression the increase  
in price of articles of consump-  
tion and the extraordinary sever-  
ity and inclemency of the season  
are taking terrible effect, and as  
the poorhouses are not sufficient  
to shelter the wretched people  
they are literally starving to  
death; the misery prevalent is  
truly horrible. In London and  
many other parts of the United  
Kingdom subscription lists have  
been opened and large sums have  
been collected.

London, Jan. 19.

All the papers this morning  
publish a draught of the Coercion  
Bill or conspiracy law intended  
by the Government for the extir-  
pation of the Irish race. The  
*Pall Mall Gazette* says the bill  
will meet with determined opo-  
sition in the house (and out of  
it) that the motive for proposing  
it is very frivolous and cannot  
deceive anybody. The same paper  
adds that the liberties and privi-  
leges of Englishmen cannot be  
sacrificed because a Conservative  
Government is unable to main-  
tain peace without conservative  
measures. Ireland must be put  
on a level with England or Eng-  
land with Ireland.

Paris, Jan. 11.

The revenue of 1886 is less by  
32 millions francs than in 1885  
and 71 millions less than the es-  
timates; the extraordinary cred-  
it for the war department is to be  
increased from 50 to 86 millions  
of francs.

General Boulanger has given  
orders for all military men and  
employes of the war ministry to  
have their portraits taken and  
fixed in a pocket book with the  
name and grade of the owner.  
These are to be delivered at the  
time of the order for mobilising  
the troops, and the owners will  
be obliged to show the pocket  
books on presenting themselves  
at the war offices. This measure  
is adopted to prevent strangers  
entering.

Berlin, Jan. 14.

The debate on the Army law was  
continued to-day in the Reichstag.  
Bismarck spoke again and said  
that Germany had only interfered  
with Bulgaria to prevent the cons-  
pirators against Prince Alexander  
from being shot, and, by that

means, had contributed towards  
preserving peace.

The Army Bill has gone against  
Government. The amendment lim-  
iting the duration of service to  
three years was voted and ap-  
proved of by 186 votes against  
153.

An imperial decree fixes the  
21st of February for the general  
election.

Immediately after the adverse  
vote of the Reichstag had been  
announced a meeting of the Fed-  
eral Council was held, and it was  
resolved at Bismarck's request to  
dissolve the Reichstag, and a  
decree to that effect has been is-  
sued.

The *National Zeitung* announ-  
ces that relations between Rus-  
sia and Germany have improved;  
and it adds that Russia and  
Austria have other questions to  
settle besides the Bulgarian diffi-  
culty.

The electoral preparations for  
the new Reichstag are being ac-  
tively carried on.

The Emperor of Germany re-  
ceived the president of the Prus-  
sian Landtag. Referring to the  
dissolution of the Reichstag and  
to the army bill having been  
thrown out, the Emperor said he  
was profoundly pained at this  
occurrence, as the bill would  
have been the means of preserv-  
ing peace.

Vienna, Jan. 18.

Government still continues its  
preparations for war.

Orders have been given to the  
Red Cross Society to get ready  
all the hospitals under its charge  
and to quadruple the number of  
beds in them.

Large contracts have been en-  
tered into for articles of con-  
sumption, to be delivered in  
March.

All the newspapers except the  
*Deutsche Zeitung* have been con-  
fiscated for publishing detailed  
descriptions of the military pre-  
parations.

Madrid, Jan. 13.

The Alcazar palace of Toledo,  
occupied by the military acad-  
emy with its splendid library, has  
been completely destroyed by  
fire; 3 officers and 17 soldiers  
were wounded. The palace was  
lately built and cost 1 million of  
francs.

Rome, Jan. 11.

The Finance Minister has noti-  
fied the Pope that the amount  
of the annual allowances which  
he and his predecessor refused to  
draw is 10 millions of lire, and  
that he can have this amount  
whenever he chooses to take it.

Brussels, Jan. 17.

A great meeting of miners took  
place here. Several resolutions  
were adopted asking for univer-  
sal suffrage and other reforms.  
At Charleroi a great strike is ex-  
pected.

New York, Jan. 13.

John Roach, the noted ship-  
builder, died at 8 a.m. on the 8th  
inst.

It is announced that the 'Cel-  
tic Monarch' was abandoned on  
the 2nd inst., crew and passen-  
gers were saved.

Government has resolved to  
increase the war estimates by  
\$5,000,000.

The trade unions have decided  
to uphold the Rev. Dr. Glynn  
against the action of Archbishop  
Corrigan who, because Dr. Glynn  
exercised the duties of an Ameri-  
can citizen, intends to deprive  
him of his sacerdotal functions.

San Francisco.

A schooner loaded with gun-  
powder struck on a rock and was  
abandoned by those on board.  
Afterwards an explosion took  
place, causing great damage in  
the neighborhood.

Asuncion, Jan. 16.

The Paraguayan Government  
has opened its ports to Argen-  
tine vessels, subject to 10 days'  
quarantine.



THE WORLD-FAMED

## PEERLESS DIP.



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ROSARIO.  
PROVINCE OF SANTA FE.

[OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

Jan. 10th, 1887.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

When Dr. Gil came through this city on his way to Mendoza he expressed the opinion that we would not know whether the cholera had settled here or not till the month of January. By this I suppose he meant that the beginning of the new year would show a remarkable change either for the better or the worse in the state of the public health, for we were already only too well aware of the fact that the cholera was settled here, and doing what in the language of trade would be called 'a roaring business.'

January, however, has come, and with it the predicted change which (D.G.) has been for the better, and I am now able to tell you that things are rapidly returning to their normal condition. On the other hand we have measles and small-pox in epidemic form, as if to remind us that we are not immortal, unless immortality be consistent with the shuffling off of mortal coils every now and then by somebody in some part of the city, and that, as St. Bernard hath it:

Brief life is here our portion,  
Brief sorrow, short lived care.

The cholera, however, is one of the most objectionable of all the means of leaving these brevities, and it is therefore with intense satisfaction that I record its almost entire extinction.

I regret to tell you that the English-speaking people here have been, in proportion to their numbers, as great sufferers through the epidemic as any others, and that there has not been a week during the last three months that we have not had to lament the death of one or more of those we have known here.

And now, if I would bestow honor where honor is due, I must pay a tribute of praise to the noble popular commission that has given during these trying times a most eloquent proof of the ability of the Argentine people to govern themselves and to form their own administrative bodies. Whilst chaos and confusion bid fair in official circles to bring to naught every effort that was put forth for the stamping out of the plague, this most worthy association, composed of citizens of every country represented here, took the bull by the horns, and literally evicted the monster from the Ganges. Here we see what might be done if all the powerful energies that usually lie dormant here and in every part of the country, were brought in to play in politics and in the general management of public affairs. As they have been instrumental in extinguishing the cholera, so also might they be in banishing fraud and corruption from the political circles of the country, and in hastening the development of that greatness which is certainly in store for the country, and which until the mighty foreign elements and their Argentine sons bestir themselves and take the places to which they are called, must always be regarded as a thing of the future rather than of the present.

sent. I look forward with confidence, however, to the time when this most necessary development will take place, and in the meantime count it, as all should count it who are able in any way to do so, a privilege to contribute, though it be in the humblest manner, to the realization of this great and salutary change.

Governor Galvez of Santa Fe paid us a second visit on his return from Buenos Aires, when he visited and gave \$1000 to the orphanage, held a consultation with the Gefé Politico and Chief of Police on the reorganization of the Rosario police force. He also laid the foundation stone of the splendid tunnel from the C.A. railway station to the national wharves, a distance of 522 metres. This tunnel, which has been constructed by Mr. Marti, C.E., from the plans of Mr. Malcolm Graham, C.E., is 6 metres in height, and it lies under 8 metres of mother earth, being in every respect a most magnificent piece of work and a triumph of engineering skill.

A sumptuous champagne lunch was served on the occasion of the Governor's visit, and H.E. had the satisfaction of reading his own name on the stone which marks the foundation of what will doubtless for many years be the most notable work of the kind in this part of the world.

Sr. Maciel, the Gefé Politico, has gone with Governor Galvez to Santa Fe to perfect the arrangements for the thorough reorganization of the police force, a work which it would hardly be safe to delay any longer.

At present the Rosario police is the very worst we ever knew, and infinitely worse than we ever dreamed could be tolerated in any civilized city. Many of the commissaries and sub-commissaries are old gaoil birds, whose records tell of most heinous crimes. They are brutal, despotic, unmindful of everything but the gratification of their own gross instincts for the time being, and so used to impunity that they act like perfectly irresponsible beings. The reason for all this is that they are the remains of a force specially enlisted for service during the late presidential election, when men of principle and of conscience were not wanted, and when there was work to be done which no honest man could possibly undertake. It would weary you to endeavor to tell you all the cowardly and brutal deeds attributed to these creatures of officialism during the past 3 months; let it suffice therefore for me to say that they have broken into houses on the pretense of looking for cholera patients, that they have thrashed and, at least in one case, murdered defenceless prisoners merely for the sake of seeing them suffer, and that if the very dregs of the public prisons were sifted for the purpose, it would be hard to find greater miscreants than many of these authorities, to 'desacatar' whom is a \$25 offense. It is to be hoped that in view of these facts the well directed efforts of the Governor, the Gefé Politico and the Chief of Police may result in the thorough reorganization of the force, and the appointment of at least decent men to be the upholders and representatives of public order.

I understand the Rosario British Hospital, created by the C.A. railway, which guarantees its expenses for the first 6 months, will very shortly be opened. The head nurse, Miss Stock, is an Irish lady of great practical experience, and she will be assisted by two other trained English nurses. So far there could be nothing left to be desired, but I very much fear that the 6 months' trial will expire only to find the British community colder than ever on the subject of the hospital. The fact of the matter is that people do not care to give money or to take any special pains for the glorification of the C.A. railway, which has not thought it worth while to consult those outside of its own small circle concerning the management of the institution.

In Buenos Aires the British Hospital absorbs all the charity that can be extended on its behalf by the whole English-speaking community, all of which on certain conditions may have a voice in its management. Unless the same plan be pursued here, I very much fear that the well-meant efforts of Mr. Fisher and the gentlemen who are associated with him in this laudable and very necessary undertaking are destined to come to nothing. Miss Stock visited the Caridad Hospital the other day, and was perfectly charmed with the admirable arrangements she witnessed under the direction of the good sisters of charity who, though short-handed and sorely pressed during these times of extraordinary sickness, have every thing in apple-pie order and perfect cleanliness.

Our leading English chemist, Mr. W. Taylor Paul, left this week for your city, where he goes to be united in marriage to Miss Gracie Leslie, one of the charming daughters of Mr. Arnot Leslie. Mr. Leslie's other daughter, Miss Jennie, will be married on the same day (12th inst.) to Mr. Hill of the Great Southern Railway. You will allow me, therefore, to congratulate the happy couples through your columns, and to wish them every blessing and felicity in their new estate.

The Government of this province has approved of the plans for eight new colonies, four of which are to be established in the department of Coronda and the rest in that of Las Colonias. These are all private undertakings, and no doubt is entertained concerning their success.

This city was visited by an awful dust storm on the evening of the 6th, just as pleasure-seekers and other 'paseanderos' were preparing to return from the Saladillo baths and the other suburban pleasure resorts. It was followed by heavy rain, with the usual accompaniment of thunder and lightning. A number of trees in some of the quintas and zinc roofs on the outskirts of the city were blown about, but there was no particular damage done so far as I am aware.

I regret having to tell you of the death of Mr. Gardom, the manager of Mr. Barnett's estancia near this city, which occurred early on Saturday morning from cholera. Mr. Gardom had only lately returned from England, and he was highly esteemed by all who knew him. He was unmarried, and his peon saw him safe and well on Friday night but found him dead in his room on the following morning at 6 a.m.

Another case that occurred this week was that of Mr. Smith, a driver on the C.A. railway, who was very bad with the cholera in Cordoba. As he desired very much to be with his family in this city, he was injudiciously placed in a large sleeping car and brought to Rosario, where he expired a few hours after his arrival. I understand that the car that brought the poor man to Rosario has been condemned to be burned.

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

I am, dear sir,

Yours very truly,

W.

THE RAILWAY  
ACCIDENT NEAR RAMALLO.

Ramallo,

Jan. 16th, 1887.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

A disastrous accident occurred on the railway a little below Ramallo on Monday morning last to the night train which left Rosario at 9.30 p.m. on Sunday.

The train left Ramallo all right at midnight, and proceeded for about half a league, when after passing the bridge upon the high embankment the entire train of loaded wagons and passenger cars, with the exception of the engine and one car, ran off the track and became a total wreck, resulting in the death of one Mr. A. Smith, station master at San Nicolas, and serious injuries to several others. It seems almost miraculous that any one

escaped from the way in which the cars were wrecked and piled upon each other. Poor Mr. Smith had come up from Buenos Aires the day previous to arrange about his family moving in there, as he had been promoted to a higher post. He was returning by the night train to commence his duties on Monday, but 'man proposes and God disposes.' May he rest in peace. He leaves a wife and young family to deplore his untimely end. He was a good and staunch Irishman and always took pleasure in serving in any way those who needed his help. The other sufferers were attended to by medical men sent up by the railway company. It is said that the accident was caused by the subsidence of the way consequent upon the heavy rain of Sunday evening.

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

Viator.

## THE CAPE COLONY.

Junin,

January 16th, 1887.

To the Editor of the *Southern Cross*.

DEAR SIR,

In your issue of the 14th I read with pain a letter on the Cape Colony, the writer of which must either be very prejudiced against the country about which he babbles, or perhaps have some natural defect in the organs of vision, because his account reads dreamy, and more than that, three fourths of it are entirely false.

I am sorry that my multifarious obligations do not permit me to answer your correspondent as he richly deserves. He does not even know the names of the places, as may be seen from the way in which he mixes up the towns of the Eastern Province with Natal, and then mentions the Kei. Which Kei?—there are four. He speaks most unjustly of Cape Town, it is a DELIBERATE FALSEHOOD to say that Cape Town lacks cleanliness, for, on the contrary, I venture to say that there is more attention paid to sanitary precautions there than in Slieve-na-moon, where it appears your learned writer rusticated before he benefited the world with the result of his peregrinations.

With regard to immorality, I was there four years and ten months and never saw so much of it as he pretends to have witnessed in Cape Town. It is a pity he did not open his eyes, even in the seaport towns of 'Virtuous Ireland,' and perhaps he would see something, if not worse at least as bad.

No time to say more: train in. Happy new Year.

I am, dear sir,

Yours faithfully,

M. G. Finnegan.

CATHOLIC MISSIONS IN  
PATAGONIA.

A letter of Father Picconi's is published in the last number of the *Boletín Salesiano*, from which we take the following extracts:

«Monsignor Cagliero went on board the steamer 'Limay' on the 7th November, and Father Fagnano took the steamer 'Villarino' two hours later for Terra del Fuego. On the 18th of the same month Sr. Lavier, the military captain, gave him a comfortable rancho which served as dining-room, dormitory and chapel. He found there 1000 Indians belonging to Sayahuque, 400 of Yancuche, and 200 more of another chief. Monsignor immediately commenced the work of the mission. The Indians were divided into groups and each group received instruction in the Christian doctrine in turn. Those who resided far off were visited by Monsignor and the fathers. The Indian boys and girls and women sit on the ground and the adult men sit further back. Monsignor sat on a box because there were no chairs. The Indians expressed a desire to receive holy baptism. All the infants were baptised and about 60 adult girls who were best instructed. Others are being instructed in a camp about a league distant. All the boys under 15 were baptised these last days.

Then will come the task of converting the grown-up men and women. The difficulty is to convince them of the wickedness of polygamy. Girls have given up the practice of painting their faces. It was frightful to see them in the beginning with their faces daubed with all sorts of colours and their feet and hands adorned with silver hangings. Now they prefer to wear the medal of the Blessed Virgin. The officers and men of the Rio Negro behaved very well to the fathers. The 'Villarino' has arrived bringing on board some Fuegian women and children, some of the former badly wounded. Father Fagnano writes to say that the soldiers who accompanied him on landing had a tussle with Indians who hid in the bushes and wounded the captain. He ordered his men to fire and they killed 10 savages. We have had to close the schools here in Patagones through fear of cholera. Monsignor Cagliero writes to me to say that he baptised 200 more infants and 230 grown-up boys and girls. All the tribes ask to be instructed and baptised. Six catechumens have been appointed who teach the other poor Indians the word of God. At five in the morning they gather round the rancho and catechism commences.

THE  
TELEPHONIC ASSOCIATION.

The prospectus of the Argentine Co-operative Telephone Association has been issued. The capital is to be \$200,000 in 10,000 shares of \$20 each, with power to increase the capital as required. The objects of the Association are stated to be: To establish telephonic lines in the capital and other parts of the Republic, to establish a careful and punctual service with as many branches as may be necessary and an ample and experienced staff, without prejudicing the subscribers by small economies or by seeking great pecuniary benefits; to give preference to members in fixing telephonic apparatus; to provide a service for the public at the lowest possible tariff with a reduction in favor of members; the directors are to be appointed by a general assembly of shareholders. The directors will have power at any time to restrain, refuse, or limit to any particular number the subscription for shares, with the view of preventing persons from taking shares who do not use the telephone, and of associating the largest number of persons possible in the advantages which will undoubtedly accrue to shareholders. \$5 per share must be deposited on application, and the remaining \$15 when called for by the directors. When the society has been constituted the assembly will fix the remuneration of the initiator of the institution, Mr. David H. Attwell. The temporary offices are in calle Piedra 142, in the office of Sr. Teofilo Lanus. The provisional directors are Messrs. Diego Ramsay, Remigio Tomé, Carlos Zorrarain, Felipe Schwarz and Carlos Carranza.

## CROPS IN SANTA FE.

The more intelligence we receive about the crops, the more flattering it appears. This year will be known as the cholera and great harvest year. The information in reference to the yield is that it runs from 13 to 20 fanegas of 375 lb. per square, or from 20 to 32 bushels to the acre, which is a splendid yield, to which must be added that the grain is exceptionally heavy. The value of the harvest is now estimated at 14 or 15 millions, even at the low prices that must obtain on account of the depressed state of the markets in Europe.

The scarcity of hands is much felt. Regularly engaged peons, for 3 months, are paid \$1.60 per day with their food, maté and caña. \$2 is being paid for loose hands, with their grub. Of course the cholera has had much to do with this state of things, as it prevented the free influx of immigration into the province.—*Observer*.

## OBITUARY.

We deeply regret to announce the death of Mr. Powell Mathew Furlong, at his mother's residence, estancia San José, Pilar. The sad event took place on September 23rd 1886. Though surrounded by his brothers and sisters, and assisted by the ablest medical men, their efforts could not stay the hand of death. Deceased suffered from heart disease, but enjoyed good health for the last six months or so, but his medical advisers had warned him that he could not count on a minute of life. Mr. Furlong was a practical Christian and an exemplary young man, religious, charitable, honorable and patriotic. He received the last rites of the Church five days before his illness.

On Oct. 3rd 1883, at the Hotel de la Paz, Azul, of smallpox, Lucy E. Furlong, youngest daughter of Mrs. Furlong of co. Wexford, Ireland, after four days of painful illness, borne with Christian resignation and fortified by the rites of the Church. May she rest in peace.

On November 2nd 1886, at her residence in the partido of Olavarría, of small-pox, wife of Luis F. B. third daughter of Mrs. Furlong, in her 30th year, leaving her husband and two small children and numerous relatives and friends to mourn her sad loss. All the deceased are much regretted by all their surrounding friends, and especially by those who knew them best.

[English and Irish papers please copy.]—*Standard*.

## PROGRESS IN ITALY.

A clever writer, «Ouida»—one who does not pretend to love the Church, and who has no reason to be loved by Christians—writes a vigorous article on the condition to which «united Italy» rule has reduced the cities of Italy. Her words, as they appear in a recent number of the *North American Review*, are worth quoting:

«The United Kingdom of Italy may, as a political fact, disappear to-morrow in any European war or any great Socialistic uprising; but historic Italy, classic Italy, artistic Italy, is a treasure which belongs to the whole world of culture, in which, indeed, the foreigner, if he be reverent of her soil, is far more truly her son than those born of her blood who violate her and desecrate her altars. Italy cannot be narrowed to the petty bounds of a kingdom created yesterday; she has been the mistress of all art, the muse and the priestess of all peoples. What are the Italians doing with her? It is sickening to note and to record. Nothing can ever give back to the world what, day by day, municipal councillors having houses to sell, syndicates and companies merely looking for spoliation, contractors who seize on the land as a brigand seizes on a girl in a sacked town, are all taking from the fairest and the most ancient cities and towns on earth. The crash of falling trees is answered by the crash of falling marbles. All over the land destruction of the vilest and most vulgar kind is at work; destruction before which the more excusable and more virile destruction of war looks almost noble. For the present destruction has no other motive, object, or mainspring than the lowest greed.

«Around Rome as within it the most luxuriant vegetation a few years ago alternated with the most sacred ruins; tombs and temples and triumphal arches were framed in the most abundant foliage; the banksia rose, the orange, the myrtle, the jessamine, climbed and blossomed amidst the ruins of the palaces of the Caesars. In all these grand gardens, in these flowering fields, in these grass meadows, stretching between their marble colonnades, there was, as the German scholar says, an infinite calm, a loveliness and stillness in which the poet and scholar could draw near to the mighty dead who had once been there as living men. There was nothing like it left on earth. Now it is destroyed forever. Now, in the stead of that tender silence of



the tombs, that exquisite freshness of the spring, awakening in a thousand mossgrown dells and myrtle thickets which had seen Ovid and St. Paul, St. Augustine and Rafael—now, in the stead of this, there are the stench of engines, the dust of shattered bricks, the screams of steam-whistles, the mounds of rubbish, the poles of scaffolding, long lines of houses raised in frantic haste on malarious soil, enormous barracks, representative of the martial law required to hold in check a liberated people: all is dirt, noise, confusion, hideousness, crowding, clamor, avarice.»

## A SCANDALOUS JOB.

On Wednesday week, in compliance with a summons from the Governor there assembled at his office, in La Plata, Sr. Otero, the Director General of Provincial Railways, Sres. Lezica, Miró, Florencio Madero, Moreno, Luque and Gimenez, members of the Directing Council, and Sres. Adolfo D'Amico, M. Tedin, C. Arias and L. Silveira, four of the members of the Administrative Council. The Minister of Public Works attended with the documents relating to the expropriation of the Riachuelo lands, which proved the following facts:—that the original owner of the lands, Sr. Miñaburu offered to sell them at 70 centavos per square metre, at which price they were purchased not on behalf of the Railway, but by a private individual, Sr. Paez, who was then called upon to sell to the Railway; the price could not be agreed on and two arbitrators, S. Florencio Madero, on behalf of the railway, and Dr. Ezequiel Pereira, on behalf of the vendor, were appointed to fix it. Señor Madero put the value of the land at \$1.80 per square metre, but Dr. Pereira would not agree to less than \$5, so they named the Minister of Finance as umpire and he fixed the price at \$3 per square metre, and at this price the directing Council agreed to take the whole of the land comprising 66,000 square metres, instead of the actual quantity, 7,500 square metres, required for the railway.

After a long discussion, in which everybody implicated in this scandalous transaction endeavored to exonerate himself by throwing the blame upon others, the Government resolved to annul the contract for purchase entered into by the directing Council, to have a new valuation made of 7500 metres of the land and to prohibit the purchase of any larger quantity, to reserve the consideration of other expropriations now in progress and to order the directors of Provincial Railways to keep the Minister of Finance informed of the particulars of every expropriation and not to expropriate any more land than is absolutely required.

## HE GAVE HIS LIFE FOR HIS FLOCK.

Accounts of the massacre of Catholic missionaries and converts in Southern China show that the race of martyrs is by no means extinct. Father Terrace, who had lived for years in Yunnan, when a mob surrounded his house at night, gathered his followers in the chapel, gave the last absolution, went to the door, and presenting himself to the rabble said: «Here am I to answer for all.» He was at once cut down by sabres. Father Bechet, a young priest in Tongking, saw a number of his converts beheaded, and then refusing to be bound or blindfolded, offered his neck to the executioner without a tremor. Father Chatelet, ordered to descend to the place of execution, as hundreds of his converts had done, said: «I shall not go so far. If you want my head come and get it.» The swords made short work of him where he stood.

Actress (to washerwoman, who has brought her bill): «How can you be so impertinent as to dun me in this way?» Washerwoman: «Impertinent! What do you mean? Who are you, I should like to know? If I choose to pay sixpence for a gallery ticket, you have got to faint on the stage for my amusement.»

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THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF

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El Vapor TIBET  
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El rapido vapor Italiano EUROPA  
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P. CHRISTOPHERSEN  
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m4pm

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j12m12

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j11a11

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m17pm

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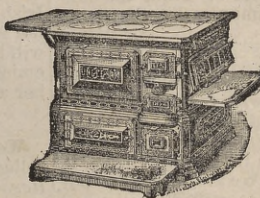
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n16f16

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208-LAVALLE-208

m19pm

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126-RECONQUISTA-126  
pm

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m19pm

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j12 pm

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jy34pm

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180-SAN MARTIN-180

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159-ALSINA-159

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m10pm

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77-DEFENSA-77

m6 pm

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175-RECONQUISTA-175

m10—pm

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32-RECONQUISTA-32



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51 - SAN MARTIN - 51

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200 novillos de invernada de 3 años, 70 vacuillas mestizas con su correspondiente dotación de toros finos, todos animales de primer orden, 18 bueyes aradores, 2 pequeños rodeos mas de vacas mestizas en su mayor parte lecheras, con su correspondiente dotación de padres, 1000 ovejitas mestizas Rambouillet, caballos de tiro y de silla, útiles del establecimiento, muebles, etc.

La venta tendrá lugar en el mismo establecimiento el

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HACIENDA YACUNA—70 vacuillas mestizas origen de primer orden con su dotación de toros

OTRO RODEO de vacas Durham también mestizas, en su mayor parte lecheras

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200 NOVILLOS de invernada de 3 años, en su mayor parte mestizos

18 BUEYES ARADORES

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GABALLOS de tiro y de silla

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ÚTILES DEL ESTABLECIMIENTO—Máquinas de cortar alfalfa, rastrillos, prensa de enfardar infinidad de herramientas, muebles, lotes de maderas duras, etc., etc.

AMAS—Un lote de lana, 1 id cueros

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EL ARRENDAMIENTO SE HARÁ EN REMATE POR EL TÉRMINO DE 5 AÑOS

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Habrán arreglos para la concurrencia en la estación Marcos Paz

Antes de empezar el remate se servirá el almuerzo.

—Mas datos a nuestra casa, San Martín 51

j1912

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ju28-pm

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d7pm

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Laces of many makes and colors from one inch to a yard wide. Sunshades for ladies and children from 1 nacional each. Lace mitts and silk gloves in black and colors. Ladies' linen collars, white and colored. A variety of lace collars, collarettes, ruffles, etc. New frillings, embroidery, corsets, linen and fancy aprons, ribbons, stockings of cotton, thread, and silk. Ladies' underclothing, well made, and at low prices.

We have always in stock reliable makes of calicoes, sheetings, table linens, towings, and other household draperies.

An early call respectfully invited

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84-CALLE RECONQUISTA-84

BUENOS AIRES

m1—pm

GRAN ESTABLECIMIENTO

Fotográfico de

BRADLEY Y FERRETTO

266-Calle Florida-266

BUENOS AIRES

j2pm

Ricardo Eastman

BROKER &amp; AUCTIONEER

151-SAN MARTIN-151

j28-pm

PATRICK HAM

WOOL &amp; PRODUCE BROKER

176-SAN MARTIN-176

m26pm

## Dr. Klappenbach

LAWYER

25 DE MAYO 223.

Business attended to in La Plata.

41 m—pm

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NORTE-AMERICANO

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282-CUYO-282

ENTRE ESMERALDA Y SUTPACHA

j3pm

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No. 336 CALLE FLORIDA

(Corner of Tucuman.)

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TERMS.

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Credit.....9-50 —

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## THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1887.

The doctors of Bragado, when they heard that cholera was in their midst, held a solemn council, and resolved to raise their fees 20 per cent above the former rates, feeling certain that their services at any price were indispensable. This was rather a strong measure adopted by the illustrious faculty of Bragado, but the remedy suggested by our esteemed colleague *El Oeste*, of Mercedes, is still stronger. It is this:

«The best way to bring them back to reason is to put a revolver to their breasts, and to insist on their doing their duty by force if they will not do it through motives of humanity.»

We think it would be much better to expel the mercenary doctors, or to boycott them and get others to take their place. The *médicin malgré lui* is not the proper person to confide in when there is a question of life and death.

*El Oeste* of Mercedes bears testimony to the valor and abnegation of the sisters of charity. Our colleague says:

«We have observed with pleasure the courage and humanity exercised by the two sisters of charity who reside in the hospital. The moment they were informed that there was a case suspected of being cholera amongst us they generously offered their services to attend on the unfortunate woman, who died a couple of days ago. The behavior of these ladies is highly commendable, and we may remark that they have been the only helpers and nurses of the victim of the epidemic. It was they also who disinfected the room occupied by the deceased. They ordered her mattress and her clothes to be burned, and we understand that they are now completely isolated in order to avoid the danger of communicating the contagion.»

The article which Dr. Peacan published with regard to cholera and its treatment in the *Revista Medico Quirúrgica* created quite a sensation in medical circles in the city. We are sorry that our limited space will not allow us to reproduce the article in our columns. We may mention, however, that Dr. Peacan being questioned by the Asistencia Publica on the numerous cases of cholera which he had treated with such success, offered in proof of the efficacy of his system to take charge of a special department of the lazaret-house. He adds that he had not taken any fees in return for his services to cholera patients, that he had taken off the

street a person attacked by the disease, and after having applied the remedy had given him the means of being attended to in his own house. Dr. Peacan is quite certain that if his system be put in practice in the «casa de aislamiento» the number of deaths will decrease in consequence thereof.

A Dublin star-chamber has decided to hold John Dillon to-bail for the sum of £2,000; but they have not got John nor the sum of money in their possession. Before they can seize on one or the other John Dillon must be duly summoned and tried before a jury of his countrymen. His crime is exactly the same as several chief secretaries for Ireland, nearly all the division magistrates, and General Redvers Buller have committed, namely, bringing pressure on unrelenting landlords to reduce the rents of their tenants. If John Dillon is guilty surely his accusers are equally guilty.

Mr. Fells, manager of the telephonic union company, who remained completely impassive while the opposition company was being formed, is now commencing to bestir himself when it is too late and his opponents have got far ahead of him. He has made a complaint to the police that his business has suffered serious injury through the spirit of vengeance with which this *Nacion* newspaper has persecuted him, and he has applied to the courts of justice to protect him against those who are hastily pulling down his posts and wires from the walls and roofs of their houses. If Mr. Fells had had a little common sense he might have avoided the predicament into which he has fallen. The capital of the co-operative company is now fully subscribed, and it only remains to establish the line according to the most feasible system.

The lesson taught to Mr. Fells is one which all monopolists should take to heart.

*El Nacional* accuses Dr. D'Amico of having accumulated a fortune and says he boasted that every chair in his palace cost 100 dols. and more. We know not how true this may be, but supposing it to be a fact, the very last to throw the stone at the governor should be the newspaper which swears allegiance to Dr. Rocha. Rocha's government is admitted by all to have been the most extravagant this province has ever seen. Dr. D'Amico may have made mistakes, but the country will forgive him because he has broken the chain of corruption which his predecessor drew around the province.

The news from Europe is still bellicose. German officials staying in England recalled. Austria is arming with alarming rapidity, and Bismarck has resolved to dissolve the Reichstag because it will not grant him the power of enforcing a 7 years' conscription. While the din of arms is rattling in her ears and the safety of her eastern possessions is threatened, England is occupied in crushing the oppressed inhabitants of the sister isle, and unearthing old statutes enacted in barbarous times in order to convict the defenders of the Irish people. The conflict cannot be long delayed, and England will have Ireland among her enemies when she might have made her a staunch friend.

We beg to thank our esteemed colleagues the *Standard*, the *Herald*, and *El Diario* for their very complimentary salutations on the anniversary of the *Southern Cross*.

### FAMINE AGAIN IN IRELAND.

We were hoping we had heard the last of that doleful cry from our afflicted and unfortunate country. We were hoping that the shrieks of famishing women and children would never again be heard and that the world

would at last be spared the appalling spectacle of human beings made to God's likeness, strong of limb and endowed with all the noblest faculties of humanity, lying down and perishing for want of bread in one of the fairest and most bountiful regions upon which the sun shines. We expected that the mighty changes which the social state of Ireland has undergone in the last few years would better the condition of the people, and that such a blot upon civilization as we have been witnessing for nigh a century, would be once and for ever effaced. But, alas, it was not to be. The cry of hunger is once more wafted across the Atlantic and Irishmen will again be subjected to the humiliation of carrying round the hat to beg a crumb for their starving countrymen. Havas' telegram is the harbinger of this doleful intelligence, but the news is confirmed by private letters which we have received by late mails. A letter just received from the South of Ireland informs us that the crops have proved a failure, that the landlords, whenever they can, are as merciless and cruel as ever, that trade is entirely stopped and the people in general are reduced to poverty unequalled in former times. To add to the misfortune we are told that the Hon. Smith or some other ruffian representative of English rule in Ireland is going to swoop down with a coercion act and a martial law act, evidently with a view of preventing the famine-stricken people from seizing the bread which the land may produce, but one particle of which is not destined to enter their lips. Behold the benefit of our union with England. Before the union we had manufactures in every town and ships from every country in the world visited our harbors. Now we have nothing but famine and desolation. The Government troops are busily engaged dragooning the people and exacting the rents where no rents can be had. All the energy of that cursed alien power, after banishing our people, blighting our homes, and ruining our trade, is directed towards the collecting of the taxes imposed by the dissolute Satraps who spend the hard-earned gains of the Irish toilers in the slums of London. It is not the salvation of the Irish people the English Government want. If the truth were plainly told we would have them all cheering for the Irish famine, as the Jew Disraeli once did. Let the millions perish, but let the Clanricardes, the Annesleys and the Kenmares live lives of luxury and extravagance. This is the principle by which our benighted rulers are guided, and it is to enforce this principle that they are about to impose martial law on the nation. But the Irish people have learned a lesson by experience, and we hope they will put it in practice, that not all the force of the Government can subdue them if they continue skillfully to act in their own defense. *salus populi suprema lex.* If the landlords are to get any return from the lands it should only be after the people have been fed. The bread that grows in Ireland, and the cattle fed in Ireland, should not be allowed to leave the country as long as the lowest laborer is in danger of perishing from hunger. If the Irish people should tamely submit to be robbed of their harvest, then, indeed, they richly deserve the worst calamities that can come upon them.

MANIFESTO OF DR. D'AMICO.

Governor D'Amico has issued a manifesto in reference to the part he acted in the late elections. The manifesto while vindicating the conduct of the Governor is a strong condemnation of the Rocha-Achaval party. We can only touch on the main points. Dr. D'Amico asserts that he never failed to remove the officials who had interfered in any way in the elections outside of their duty. As a proof, he says that he set aside about 30 commissaries who were supposed to be influenced by political bias. He mentions that the majority of police officers were rather in favor of Achaval than of Paz. The Achavalistas made use of threats, persuasion and money to corrupt the voters. One man was offered \$50,000 for his support. Tempting bribes were offered to the police. Falsehoods of all sorts were scattered wholesale to damage Paz and his party. It is a palpable falsehood to assert that he (Dr. D'Amico) had influenced the police to be partial to the Pacistas. He knew well that in the majority of partidos public opinion was in favor of Paz. In order to prevent this opinion from asserting itself Achaval sent 25 armed men to Arrecifes, to Flores 45 and afterwards 120. A Buenos Aires newspaper offered to enlist men for the elections at \$2 per day. 3000 Remingtons were purchased. 120 armed men were sent to La Plata, 450 'individuos' were sent in batches to Lincoln, and arms and ammunition were daily taken at the railway stations. 150 men were sent to Mercedes and as many more to several other towns. These men when arrested and brought to La Plata were all shirtless! The Achavalistas had determined to carry the partidos by force. It was to prevent the evils and injustice which these men might commit that the Government resolved to anticipate them by ordering their arrest and appointing special commissioners to watch the proceedings at the elections. In nearly all cases in which disorder and bloodshed took place the Achavalistas were the assailants. In Flores two Pacistas were killed and three wounded, in Mercedes one policeman and Inspector Falcon were wounded and one Achavalista wounded, in Navarro two police wounded, one Achavalista killed and one wounded, in San Pedro both parties disarmed. In Lobos one Pacista killed and two wounded. In Lincoln three Achavalistas hurt, in Chivilcoy one policeman killed and seven wounded, three Pacistas killed and five wounded, and of the Achavalistas three killed and 6 wounded. The forgery of the voting papers was prepared a month before the elections. The charge that the Governor had not taken any measures to punish the guilty parties after the election was not true. He had laid the matter before the proper tribunals. He had the pleasure of carrying on the Government of the province on the most amicable terms with President Roca, and it was with a view to the prolongation of that amicable feeling that he allowed Sr. Cambaceres to be appointed president of the Provincial Bank. In acting as he did he betrayed nobody, he had simply done his duty as became the Governor of the important province of Buenos Aires. He had been frequently requested by well-known Rochistas such as Freire, Hueyo, Otero, Sanchez, Mansilla, Miro, etc., to use his influence in their favor, but had constantly refused. He expected that the Achaval press would assail him bitterly as it had assailed others, but he disregarded that. He wished that Paz should govern without anybody being able to impose on him, because he knew from experience that there was nothing more odious than such imposition.

HORRIBLE  
CRIMES IN TUCUMAN.

One of the local newspapers of Tucuman gives the following dreadful episodes of the cholera:

The conduct observed by many of our citizens in presence of the epidemic is shameful in the extreme. Acts of the vilest cowardice and the most savage cruelty have been witnessed along with a complete absence of any charitable feeling. We have seen a child cast out of the house of its relatives and a bag of quicklime thrown on it lest it may infest the place. The child recovered in the hospital, but nearly lost its sight owing to the lime. We have seen patients shut up in their houses for 48 hours and the doors nailed on the outside without any food or anybody to take care of them. A patient was discharged from the hospital but

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would not be admitted into any house so he had to return to his place in the hospital. We have seen a lazo thrown over the bodies that lay unburied in a ditch for six days, and we have seen them dragged by a horse to the place of burial. The things that have taken place are so dreadful that we would rather not mention them. We are told that cholera made frightful havoc among the peons in the Eastern sugar plantations. The people fled with fright and many died without receiving any attendance. There was nobody to bury the corpses, and the stench arising from the dead bodies polluted the air and contributed powerfully to propagate the epidemic. The flesh of many human beings was devoured by the carachos.

To this we may add the following episode, which we take from the Rosario Reporter:

"In Tucuman it seems that many of the *gauchos* live almost exclusively on fruit and vegetables, and this was the first thing to be prevented by the Board of Health. As soon as the order to destroy the fruit was given, a number of the lower class of *gauchos* urged on by a police commissary and other criminals, spread the report that the *gringos* meant to poison all the people, and for once, in this country yet oh how wrongfully—a vigilance committee was formed, and a mob of some 3 or 400 was speedily armed and sent to attack the city.

"On the evening of the 8th instant, Mr Day and Messrs. Andino, Marabon, Urrutia, Nabor, Zelaya, and a *mayordomo* were despatched as a Commission to parley with the mob and bring them to reason. Arriving at *Sarmiento* they met the mob, all of whom were well armed and mounted, and called upon them in the name of the Law to disperse, giving them at the same time every necessary assurance that no measures were contemplated but such as were demanded by the public safety. Hereupon a police Commissary who headed the mob fired a shot by way of signal, and the savage horde made an attack upon the Commission firing at them almost at arm's length. Mr. Day was the first to fall, shot through the head, after him a Spaniard (Sr. Andino) was shot down and his throat was cut. Sr. Urrutia attempted to seek safety in flight, but was pursued and literally hacked to pieces, and the rest of the commission succeeded in escaping. Thus was consummated one of the most dreadful crimes it has ever been our lot to record."

#### «A MAN'S

#### A MAN FOR A THAT.»

Carmen de Areco,  
Jan. 10th, 1887.

Whatever idea was suggested to the mind of Burns when he made use of the above expression is not easy to conjecture, but we can, however, form some notion of its import. That whatever position of life a man is placed in, so long as he upholds it with integrity and honor, be it ever so low or degrading, he is worthy of the highest esteem and respect from his fellow men. I can't, for a moment, conjecture why your Suipacha correspondent assumed such a *'nom de plume'*, and I have reason to suspect that his cranium is not capable of containing sufficient reasoning power to train the young idea, or he must be one of the disciples of Paddy Byrne, or of his descendant the Irish school-master, who, when the paper was too small, took down the door to set a copy of large hand.

He stated in his letter that when he applied for a situation in town he was told to go to the camp, and that 'if sheepfarming failed he could become school-master.' He must consider that a low billet, but I, for one, do not coincide in his views; for I have known two who have become priests, one a doctor, and four or five (by marrying *estancieros'* daughters) became also landed proprietors. Why, man, one of our ex-Presidents, Sarmiento, was a school teacher at one time, and several other eminent men, both at home and here, have filled the professor's chair or sat at the rostrum.

As to the wealthy Irishmen of Buenos Aires giving the preference to Englishmen when a lucrative situation turns up, I think they make no such distinction. They prefer the man who attends best to their business duties, without any distinction of nationality. I feel confident that a sober and competent Irishman would be given the preference by his countrymen; but this class is rare. This prejudice between English and Irish will ere long become extinct, and good friendship and fellow-feeling will reign paramount throughout the sister isles (Home Rule).

A curious kind of hallucination took possession of an individual of hoary appearance lately on Piran's camp. He went about reporting people dead who were not so, which must arise from fear of the cholera; he should have been sent to the Convalecencia, as he may become worse. Your correspondent must be similarly affected, when he signed his *'nom de plume'*. I have seen other signatures of a like kind objected to by the editor of the *Freeman*.

I remain, dear Sir,  
Yours faithfully,  
P. C.

[Ed. Note.—We have no desire to interfere with the discussion which *'P. C.'* has initiated, but we cannot allow this letter to go before the public without contradicting the assertion it contains that sober and competent Irishmen are rare in this country. Our population in the Argentine Republic, and particularly in this city, is very limited, but we may say without boasting that in proportion to their numbers they can produce as many sober and competent men as other nationalities.]

#### CHOLERA.

##### BUENOS AIRES.

Sunday and Monday 44 cases. On Sunday there were 4 deaths and on Monday 9.

Wednesday 19 cases 6 deaths in the city and 5 in the lazaretto.

Tuesday 29 cases, 3 deaths in the city and 7 in the penitentiary.

##### TUCUMAN.

On the 16th 35 deaths. The waters of the river Salí are contaminated, a fact of terrible significance to Tucuman and Santiago del Estero. It appears that all the clothes of some cholera patients were thrown into the river. The epidemic threatens to break out with violence, and nearly all the cases reported are fatal.

Hospitals all full and patients calling for help, but cannot get it.

The waters of the River Salí are infected. The weather is extremely hot and the people eat fruit.

##### SAN LUIS.

On the 15th, 16th and 17th there were 9 cases and 1 death.

##### VILLA MERCEDES.

On the 16th 2 deaths and 4 new cases.

##### ROSARIO.

On the 16th no new cases in the city and only 4 in the camp. About 2 cases each day.

##### MENDOZA.

On the 17th 5 cases in the city.

##### CORDOBA.

On the 18th 1 death.

##### JUJUY.

Cholera has broken out here.

##### SALTA.

Cholera has broken out in this city. On the 19th 6 cases and 2 deaths.

##### CHASCOMUS.

On the 17th 2 cases.

##### BAHIA BLANCA.

On the 16th 14 new cases.

##### SAN NICOLAS.

There are still some cases of cholera here.

##### SANTIAGO DE CHILE.

In the Valley of the Aconcagua. On Tuesday 222 cases and 62 deaths.

##### CAMPANA.

Cholera has not entirely disappeared, though the number of cases occurring is very small.

Many English people have suffered.

#### MARTIN GARCIA.

On Monday there were 5 deaths from cholera and 14 new cases; on Tuesday, up to 4 p.m., 6 deaths and 8 new cases.

The immigrants have not received any wine for the last three days, the purveyor having been run out; neither has he any beef. For the last two days he has been getting the loan of some animals, but to-day he was obliged to slaughter other people's animals without their consent. The owners have complained about this abuse. The Intendant has given the purveyor 30 minutes' time in which to supply the wine, or he will have it purchased in the market regardless of cost.

The paymaster is anxiously expected and the peons are threatening to strike.

#### MONTEVIDEAN NEWS.

Telegrams from Rio announce yellow fever at Araruna and Parahiba north.

Countess Amelot's condition is satisfactory, the fracture not being so serious as supposed at first.

There are at present in one lazaretto 26 cases of cholera all considered fatal, there were 14 deaths.

It has been resolved to allow the steamers from Buenos Aires for Brazil and Europe to take passengers and Oriental mails at Flores Island and to communicate with the people in quarantine.

New Consuls-general have been appointed in Portugal, Marseilles and Berlin.

The sanitary condition of the city is satisfactory.

General Enrique Castro has arrived, numerous friends were waiting for him at the mole, including the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Dr. Ramirez Castro and others.

It is a known fact that Terra will resign on account of the Government refusing to appoint *'gefes politicos'* of the Blanco party.

Some of the doctors have accused the *Bien* for its unjust and violent attacks upon them in reference to their treatment of the sick.

Some of the newspapers state that the British Consul, Mr. Pallgrave, has been taken ill with some of the symptoms of the prevailing epidemic.

The cholera has broken out in the 3rd battalion of Cazadores, 10 have been attacked, of whom 7 are dead.

The wife of Vicente Costa has died from fear of cholera.

The 5th regiment of cavalry has been dissolved.

The legation will not be withdrawn from France.

It is asserted that Santos will leave Europe to return here & that he intends to have himself elected president of the Senate on Feb. 15. The press in general says that the Government ought to submit him to trial for suborning the troops if it is not possible to punish him for his crimes and robberies. It is proposed to hold an indignation meeting to prevent Santos from landing here.

The exhibition of the universal co-operative society will be opened this week.

All the corporals and sergeants of the 4th battalion have been brought here as prisoners from Salto and Paysandu.

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#### GENERAL ITEMS.

Yesterday there were 18 cases of cholera in the city.

On the 19th 148 cases in Chili and 64 deaths.

In Zarate since the 11th inst. there have been 4 deaths from cholera.

In Chascomus only 2 cases in one day and no death.

Mr. Thomas Kelly is buying wool in Carmen de Areco by order of a gentleman in the city, and we are informed that he is offering good prices.

Dr. Rocha is taking his *otium cum dignitate* and writing his memoirs in Mar del Plata.

Don Federico Moreno has been appointed Governor of San Juan.

A man named Maximo Gaspar was drowned on the 16th inst. while bathing in Mar del Plata.

The United Telephone Company of Rosario has reduced its rates to \$4 m/n for wholesale houses and banks, and to \$3 m/n for other persons.

It is officially denied that yellow fever prevails on the coast of Rio Janeiro.

A funeral mass was celebrated in the Franciscan church in this city on Tuesday for the repose of the souls of the lamented Drs. Tristran Achaval Rodriguez and Rafael Garcia who died recently.

At the request of the British Consul several sailors of the British barques *'Dentigera'* and *'Lake Leman'*, anchored in the outer roads, have been arrested, and are now in custody at the Prefectura for insubordinate conduct towards their respective captains.

In spite of his great age, Father Beckx, the General of the Jesuits, who is now in his 93rd year, is still able to go out. Though stooping somewhat, Father Beckx looks as if he might live for years.

General Racedo is about to take charge of the portfolio of War to which he was appointed at the commencement of Juarez Celman's term of office. General Levalle will then be named chief of the staff and General Donovan commander of 1st division.

Messrs. W. H. Moores and Co. have secured a contract for a double line of tramways in connection with the port. The Minister of the Interior has ordered the contract to stand over for the consideration of Mr. Madero, the port concessionaire.

In San Gerónimo Colony, on the Central Argentine Railway, the engine of a thrashing machine exploded and killed the engineer Eduardo Kissling, son of the owner of the engine, and Juan Studer, the owner of the wheat which was being thrashed.

Among the pleasure-seekers at Mar del Plata was our esteemed countryman, Mr. P. S. H. Conway, who has just returned after spending some very agreeable days at the sea-side.

The *Prensa Española* of this city has ceased to appear.

9500 immigrants have arrived in this city since the beginning of the new year, and 5500 more are expected in a few days.

It is said that the *'Perseo'* will not be allowed to carry cargo or passengers on her return voyage to Europe.

It is positively asserted that the Government is about to close the contract of the sale of the Andine railway in a few days.

A tragical event is reported from Miraflores, in the partido of Maipu. Three bandits entered the house of a man named Olivares, and one of them pointed a revolver at the owner. Mrs. Olivares rushed between her husband and his would-be murderer and received a bullet wound in the breast. The bandits then fled, but were soon pursued by the police who arrested the leader named Farias.

Mr. P. Christophersen has been appointed Consul-General for Russia in this Republic.

Sr. Bieckert wishes to buy two manzanas of land in La Plata for establishing a brewery.

The cura of San Fernando, Father Cornelio Vazquez, has been appointed Canon of the Cathedral.

At 15 leagues from Resistencia, in the Chaco, Lieut. Villegas, in command of 15 men, was attacked by 200 Indians, of whom about 20 were armed with Remingtons. The lieutenant was wounded, but as he was falling, he fired a Remington at and killed the Cacique, which demoralized the Indians, and enabled the soldiers to retreat fighting. Three soldiers were killed and twelve wounded, but by the courage of the five unwounded men the retreat was effected in safety with mules, arms and baggage.

The Rev. Father Stollenwerk of the Lazarist Order left yesterday by the *'Bearn'*. He goes to Europe to join the members of his community settled at Cologne. Father Stollenwerk speaks

English very correctly, and his absence will be deeply regretted by the Irish population of Lujan, to whom he was always a kind friend and zealous teacher and pastor. We wish him a happy voyage. We are informed that Father Gray of the same Order is expected to return about the beginning of March, and that he will be accompanied by some other young missionary priests.

A young man, Emilio Rathjen, formerly employed in the hat-shop of D. Alfredo Schneidewind, succeeded in obtaining \$5000 from Carrabassa and Co. and \$800 from the London and River Plate Bank by forging the signature of Sr. Schneidewind. In consequence of a communication from the latter bank to Sr. Schneidewind the matter was placed in the hands of Commissary Socas, who soon discovered that the forgeries had been effected by Rathjen and an accomplice called Sommers. Rathjen, who had changed his name to Arce, had bought a phaeton and a horse, and was seen every evening in Palermo with *'distinguished'* young men. He had taken luxurious apartments in calle Piedad 531 and wore expensive jewelry. On Thursday night Rathjen and Sommer were arrested at the Café Paris, where they were dining with six other young men. Being searched at the comisaria Rathjen was found to have \$800 about him and Sommer \$1000. After a lengthened examination they both confessed their guilt, and the horse and phaeton, a piano, works of art and jewelry have been seized by the police.

Several gambling-houses have received friendly visits from the police, and the roulette players found therein were accommodated with nice cheap lodgings, where they will become sadder and it is hoped wiser men.

Mr. O'Donoghue, station master at Chañares, F.C.C.A., died last week.

A subscription has been initiated to raise a monument in Cordoba to the memory of the lamented Dr. Rafael Garcia.

There will be some difficulty in establishing an opposition telephone company, the principal systems in use are the Bell and the Gower-Bell. The Bell system is universally adopted in N. America, and the proprietors manage to prevent the adoption of any other system as an infringement on their rights. The Gower-Bell is adopted by the English Government, and is also extensively used in Spain, Austria and Portugal. The Bell system is privileged here, so that a new company cannot use it for at least two years more; and the manufacturers of the Gower-Bell in London are interested in Fell's Union Company and will not encourage any opposition to it.

Col. Santa Cruz has been superseded in the office of director of the military college by Gen. Julio Vedia, by order of the National Government.

The total receipts from Provincial Government taxes, direct tax, patents, marks, stamped paper, saladeros and graserias, during the past year was \$3,036,254 against \$2,844,729 in the previous year.

Three new towns have been founded in the south, one in Sta. Cruz, another in Gallegos, and another in Cape Virgin.

Reports from Rioja say that the coal beds recently discovered there promise to give an excellent result.

By order of the municipality the sale in this city of beer containing salicine acid will be forbidden after the 31st of next March.

The National Government has accepted the proposal of a North American company to establish a line of steamers to run from Bs. Aires to New York.

The following particulars about the progress of the works of the new line to Mercedes being a section of the Buenos Aires and Pacific railway will be found interesting. The whole length is 106 kilometres and it is calculated that somewhere about one million cubic metres of earth will have to be employed in the earthworks which, begun last August,

have now reached kilometre 75, and will probably be finished in about two months, giving employment to 800 hands. The laying of the rails has only just been begun, and they reach now to the 10th kilometre. There will be six stations, one of the 1st class, one of the 2nd class, and four of the 3rd class. The greater part of the material for line, bridges, stations, etc., which had to be imported, is already here, 40 kilometres will be laid with hardwood sleepers, which would have been more extensively used but for their scarcity. The rolling stock, which consists of 4 locomotives, 4 1st class, 4 mixed, and 4 2nd class carriages, with 4 brake vans and 37 goods wagons, is all ready for immediate service.—*Standard*.

It is hinted that the Government intends to renew its claim on the English Government for the restoration of the Falkland Islands.

Two men were drowned on Thursday evening while bathing near the Catalinas mole, their clothes were examined, and in the pocket of a coat was found a receipt in the name of Juan Desasaco for rent of room at Cuyo 444 and a card with the name of A. Miguel de Carlo, and the address Corrientes 429.

The police made a raid on the vendors of lottery tickets in this city on Saturday. They had obtained warrants to search nine houses, in nearly all of which were found bundles of lottery tickets which were immediately confiscated. The occupant of the house Bolivar 37 refused to admit the police and presented a revolver, threatening to shoot whoever would attempt to enter; he was however reduced to submission and sent to jail.

Ciacchi has gone to Italy to engage an opera company for the Politeama, which will commence performances next March.

The Southern railway now puts on carriages which run to Mar del Plata without change.

The Hon. Mr. Hanna paid a visit to the model farm at Santa Catalina, and on his return expressed himself highly pleased with the signs of order and scientific progress in farming which he saw in that establishment.

The Asistencia Publica has accepted Dr. Peacan's offer to attend free of charge a ward in the Casa de Aislamiento, where he will personally apply his own treatment to cholera patients.

Dr. del Viso, Argentine Minister in Rome, left yesterday in the *'Sirio'* to resume his post. He was accompanied by his son, who is Deputy to Congress for Cordoba.

The *'Abastecedora'* butchers' company opened its stalls yesterday in all the principal markets of the city and did a fair business. No doubt, cheapness and good meat will bring customers.

The corvette *'Argentina'* sailed yesterday for a cruise on the west coast, with 36 cadets of the Naval School.

Mails for Montevideo will be sent by every foreign steamer the captain of which may be kind enough to drop them at Flores Island.

Yesterday morning in the central police department, a lunatic, Esteban Larrieta, tried to take away a sentinel's rifle, and received two violent blows on his legs from the butt end of it, which broke his right leg. The sentinel was at once put under arrest.

#### LATEST TELEGRAMS.

London, Jan. 20.

The situation in Ireland is somewhat improved. Thanks to the rents collected and distributed some thousands of persons who were deprived of all means of living have been temporarily relieved.

Goschen is a candidate for a division of Liverpool and Lord Hartington has made a speech in his support.

Brussels.

A meeting of generals came to the conclusion that war would break out in May.



# BANCO NACIONAL

93-RECONQUISTA-93

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

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

## ABONA

Sobre depositos en cuenta corriente 3 o/o a plazo de 60 dias y arriba..... 5 o/o cuyo saldo pasa de \$f 200,000..... 1 o/o en caja de Ahorros despues de 80 dias Desde \$5 hasta \$4 1000..... 6 o/o Desde \$1000 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 Pagars 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 4 de 1885

M. A. MAXWELL  
Secretario

# BANCO CONSTRUCTOR DE LA PLATA

Oficina en Buenos Aires calle San Martin, núm. 86. Id en La Plata calle 5 y 45.

Capital autorizado y suscrito \$1,000,000 m/n

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

Compra, vende, edifica y adquiere propiedades. Toma y da dinero y interes.

CAJA DE AHORROS Y DEPOSITOS SE ABONA

Pos depositos en caja de ahorros despues de 30 dias desde \$m/n 1 hasta 1000 ..... 7 o/o Desde \$m/n 1001 en adelante..... 6 o/o En cuenta corriente o a la vista..... 4 o/o A plazo fijo de 30 dias..... 5 o/o Id id id 60 id ..... 6 o/o Id id id 90 id ..... 7 o/o A otros plazos..... convencional

## SE COBRA

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

HORAS DE OFICINA:

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

CARLOS M. SCHWEITZER

Director Principal  
s6 pm

# TOBACCO EXTRACT FOR SHEEPWASH



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

SOLD BY

W. SCHNEIDERWINDYCO

158-MAIPU-158

BUENOS AIRES

n26 f26

# British Academy

Incorporated with the National College BELGRANO 349

[BUENOS AIRES]

First Class Boarding School

DIRECTOR: ROBERT BIRD

Commissioned in 1878 by the National Government to study in Europe the latest systems of Education.

The training is thoroughly English, while the plan is particularly adapted to impart a sound, practical, business education, suitable to the country.

Young men are also prepared for the learned professions.

The staff of teachers is numerous and select.

A. S. Witcomb

FOTOGRAFO

208 Florida

j3pm

# THE ENGLISH BANK

OF THE RIVER PLATE (LIMITED)

[RECONQUISTA 71 a 77; BUENOS AIRES.

AND Corner of Calle Puerto and Cordoba, ROSARIO.

MONTEVIDEO.

117-Calle Misiones-117 AND PYSANDU.

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

Commercial and other Current Accounts opened.

Deposits received at sight and for Fixed periods.

Bills Discounted, Negotiated, or Collected.

Advances made, upon Approved Securities.

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

Bills of Exchange issued and purchased on the following places—

London, and the principal towns in England, Scotland and Ireland;

Paris, Bordeaux, Antwerp,

Genoa, and other places in Italy, Spain, Switzerland,

The United States, Montevideo,

Rio Janeiro, and other places in Brazil.

Transfers of Funds to or from this country and the Continent can be effected by telegram or otherwise, through the medium of the Banks' Chief Office at

No. 8 Old Jewry, London E.C.

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

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

## 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  
90 .. 4

## 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.,  
935-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 estacaones.

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

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

335, Calle Pedro Mendoza.

s1 pm

# WENK BROS.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS ENGRAVERS.

AND SILVERSMITHS.

Workshops on the Premises

for Manufacturing and Repairing.

ENGRAVINGS ON METAL

AND STONES.



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

PRICES MODERATE.

26-CALLE RIVADAVIA-26

# MOLY CROSS COLLEGE

595-CORRIENTES-595

BUENOS AIRES.

—:0:—

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

—:0:—

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 Stewardses. The other steamers not so provided may carry passengers on certain conditions, for which apply to the Agents.

Departures from Buenos Aires:—

Antwerp and London.

(via Rio Janeiro and Southampton.)

GALILEO\* CAPT. YAPLEY. JAN. 22

Carrying the Belgian Mails

MASKELYNE\* CAPT. HAIRBY. FEB. 8

(carrying the Belgian Mails.)

Dunkirk (Direct)

MAMELUKE CAPT. NEWBY JAN. 28

Antwerp and Liverpool (Direct)

STRABO CAPT. PYM FEB. 1

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

Prepaid Passages issued to those wishing to bring out friends.

Cargo and Passengers for New York will be taken by the steamers which connect with the New York boat from Rio.

Specie and Parcels received at the brokers' office till noon on the days of sailing.

N.B.—Insurances effected if required

T. S. BOADLE, Agent,

245-Reconquista-245

Agents at Montevideo—

C. R. HORNE & Co.

" Rosario—

H. S. FERGUSON.

" San Nicolas—

SERVANDO E. GOMEZ.

" San Pedro—

H. LETICHE.

" Bahia Blanca—

E. P. GOODHALL.

y7 perm.



# TOBACCO EXTRACT

SOUTH DOWN SHEEP WASH VIRGINIA & KENTUCKY NICOTINA

For Curing SCAB in Sheep

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

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

Sole Agents appointed by the Italian Government's Company

AUG. C. LINCK

AND CO.

104-SAN MARTIN-104

TIELTEN AND CO. ROSARIO

# EARTHENWARE CHINA GLASS ELECTRO PLATE

HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN UTENSILS

A Select Stock of the above Goods

AT THE

BAZAR INGRES

C. R. SIMONS & CO.

189-FLORIDA-189

IS SINGER EVER UNRIVALLED!!



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

NEW SINGER OSCILLATING SHUTTLE MACHINE

THE MOST SILENT—THE SWIFTEST—THE MOST PERFECT STITCHER—

AND WILL OUTWEAR ALL OTHERS COMBINED

To intending purchasers we say call and see them. Sole Agents and Importers—

OSBORNE AND CO.—CHACACUCO-63

sep 4—pm

# 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

20-PERU-20

Between Victoria and Rivadavia

o12pm

NATAL T. DE TORRES

BROKER ON THE EXCHANGE

COMMISSION AGENT

BUYS or sells gold, negotiates paper, exchange, arranges discount of pagars 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.

OFFICE: SAN MARNIN 73

(UPSTAIRS)

Or in the Bolsa from 10 to 4 p.m.

Gower-Bell Telephone 484

n10fo

# NOTICE.

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

PATRICK MCNEAVE

Office of Sanchez y Moreno

San Martin 51, Bs. Aires

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

# EL PLATA

L. COXOLA'S

STORE OF PARAGUAYAN ARTICLES

—O—

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

—O—

186-SUIPACHA-186

tmd31

# COLEGIO LITERARIO.

249, BOLIVAR.

Incorporado al Colegio Nacional

Directors

W. G. FRECKER, Oxford,

W. HUTCHISON.

pm

# ENGLISH DRAPERY & CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT

ALBERT GEBBIE

DEFENSA, Nos. 47, 49 & 53.

One square from

PLAZA VICTORIA

I have always in stock goods suitable for camp use, such as Woollen Blankets,

Quilts, Vincies, strong and serviceable Dress Goods, Corduroy, and Moleskin.

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.

AGENTS FOR

Linck's Extract of Tobacco

Sold on Importer's terms.

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Price List Free on application.

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## AGRICULTURAL.

## TREATMENT OF AN ORCHARD.

The following successful treatment of an orchard on a small farm in a good fruit growing region, may afford some useful suggestions to others. The owner kept horses and cattle, but he was so situated that he could not keep sheep, and his swine were confined within a smaller compass than an orchard. He could not therefore avail himself of the advantages of sheep and swine for destroying noxious insects, a mode found so useful by others.

It is hardly necessary to remark that during a few of the first years of his orchard, and while the trees were young, it was cultivated with hoed crops, of which corn was found to be one of the best—better than most low hoed crops, where the treatment of the roots was not so favorable to the trees. They grew vigorously, making annual shoots about two feet long while young. The cultivation was mostly continued till the tree came fairly into bearing, the manure applied to the corn having its influence. As the corn could not be continued every year, it was alternated with corn fodder sown so thickly in the furrows as to bear no ears or exhausting grain. An occasional crop of clover was ploughed in between.

The land was next seeded to orchard grass and clover, the trees having become so large as to shade materially most other crops. It was intended to give a moderate top dressing of manure every autumn, but the supply did not permit it oftener than biennially. If sheep could have been turned in they would have grazed short the grass through the season, but as they could not be had, and as the owner did not wish to cut the grass for hay, he did the best he could with his cattle and horses. The orchard grass and clover gave very early pasturage for these animals, and by the time the apples were the size of peas and small cherries, they had enjoyed some weeks of good pasture. They were then excluded, and the trees were sprayed three times with Paris green. The animals were kept out till about the first of October, when the fruit was all gathered; and the grass had made as luxuriant growth as the shade of the trees would permit. The animals then had this fine feed for the rest of the autumn and late into November.

This treatment has been sometimes varied by turning in the cattle and horses when two or three good showers had well washed the poison from the grass after the spraying, which kept the grass younger and fresher, the only objection to which was that these animals soon learned to reach up for the young apples, which had grown an inch or more in diameter.

The result of this treatment was quite successful, and the orchard was known as one of the best in the country, with smooth and handsome fruit, and plenty of it.

The requisites for success were cultivation, with crops well manured, while the trees were young; the biennial top dressing; an occasional crop of clover ploughed in when the trees were older; and the spraying with Paris green, when the fruit was as large as cherries, to destroy the codling worms and other insects.—*Country Gentleman.*

## FOREIGN NOTES.

Among those who are laboring to put the British public right on the Irish question there is no man playing a nobler part than the Marquis of Ripon. Indeed, his bearing all through the contest has been the cause of his being warmly reproached by those ultra Hotspurs among English Catholics whose intolerant racial hatred and party spirit prevent their taking a broader and fairer view of the question. But unheeding this spirit, and unyielding in the least degree to the clamor around him, Lord Ripon has gone on his way speaking out boldly for the right of Irishmen to self-government, and dispelling wherever

he can the dense veil of ignorance that is before men's eyes upon this great question.

Fasting men are still causing much notice. An Italian named Montanzo has just arrived from Buenos Aires and offers to fast 9 months on no other sustenance than a herb which he found in the pampas. It may be nothing else than yerba-mate, or else coca, which the Bolivians are so fond of chewing on long journeys. There is mention in today's papers of a pig buried alive by the fall of a cliff at Dover in December 1810, and taken out alive and well in May 1811, after 160 days.—*London Cor. of Standard.*

The recent encyclical in which his Holiness pointed out the dangers that menaced religion and social order arising from the propagandism of the secret societies has received a justification and confirmation from an unexpected quarter. Under the title of 'The Papacy and Freemasonry' a pamphlet has just been published at Leipzig indicating the means which the Lodges ought to employ to attain their end—the destruction of Christianity. The author proposes the following programme: 1. The ruin of all ecclesiastical authority. 2. The absolute separation of Church and State. 3. The suppression of all religious teaching in schools. 4. The humanisation (whatever that may mean) of the family life. 5. The conversion of women to the masonic ideal.

The traitor Bazaine, who surrendered the French army at Metz, is again accused of treason. This man when in command of the French forces in Mexico, it is stated by President Diaz, offered to surrender the towns he had captured and sell munitions of war to the enemy for a consideration. Yet this double-dyed traitor was the pet and favorite of the imbecile Napoleon III. The Government that kept such a man in its service deserved to fall.

Slavery in Brazil is doomed. According to the laws passed in 1885, the term of slavery was limited to 13 years. Dom Pedro is doing his utmost to eradicate it altogether. Upwards of 60,000 slaves have been liberated during the past year, and it is calculated that 120,000 will soon be enrolled as free. The Catholic Emperor of Brazil is one of the most enlightened monarchs of the world, and this act of his will endear his name to all liberty-loving humanity.

## A SCENE IN SAN FERNANDO.

A day or two ago, during a lull on business, two little bootblacks, one white and one black, were standing at a street corner doing nothing, when the white bootblack agreed to black the black bootblack's boots. The black bootblack was, of course, willing to have his boots blacked by his fellow bootblack, and the bootblack who had agreed to black the black bootblack's boots went to work. When the white bootblack had blacked one of the black bootblack's boots till it shone in a manner that would make any bootblack proud, this bootblack who had agreed to black the black bootblack's boots refused to black the other boot of the black bootblack until the black bootblack, who had consented to have the white bootblack black his boots, should pay five cents, the amount the white bootblack had made blacking other persons' boots. This the black bootblack whose boot had been blacked refused to do, saying it was good enough for a black bootblack to have one boot black, and he did not care whether the boot that the white bootblack had not blacked was blacked or not. This made the bootblack who had blacked the black bootblack's boot as angry as a bootblack often gets; and he vented his wrath by spitting on the blacked boot of the black bootblack. This raised the latent passions of the black bootblack, and he proceeded to boot the white bootblack with the boot which the white bootblack had blacked. A fight en-

sued, in which the white bootblack, who had refused to black the unblack boot of the black bootblack, blacked the black bootblack's visinary organ, and in which the black bootblack wore all the blacking off his black boot in booting the white bootblack.

## A CURIOUS LOVE LETTER.

In reading an old book, dated 1820, I lately came across the following very curious love epistle. It affords an admirable play upon words:—

Madame—Most worthy of admiration! After long consideration and much meditation on the great reputation you possess in the nation, I have a strong inclination to become your relation. On your approbation of this declaration, I shall make preparation to remove my situation to a more convenient station, to profess my admiration; and if such oblation is worthy of observation, and can obtain commiseration, it will be an aggrandizement beyond all calculation of the joy and exultation

Of yours,

*Sans Dissimulation.*

The following is the still more curious answer:—

Sir—I perused your oration with much deliberation, and a little consideration, at the great infatuation of your imagination, to show such veneration on so slight a foundation. But, after examination and much serious contemplation, I supposed your animation was the fruit of recreation, or had sprung from ostentation to display your education by an odd enumeration, or rather multiplication, of words of the same termination though of great variation in each respective signification. Now, without disputation, your laborious application in so tedious an occupation deserves commendation, and, thinking imitation a sufficient gratification, I am, without hesitation,

Yours,

*Mary Moderation.*

## FALSE SHAME.

Do not be ashamed, my lad, if you have a patch on your elbow. It is no mark of disgrace. It speaks well for your industrious mother. For our part, we would rather see a dozen patches on your clothes than to have you do a bad or mean action, or to hear a profane or vulgar word proceed from your lips. No good boy will shun you or think less of you because you do not dress as well as he does; and if anyone laughs at your appearance, never mind it. Go right on doing your duty. Fear God rather than man; love him early and serve him faithfully, and there shall be laid up for you in heaven treasures that fade not away.

## GOOD WORDS.

Kindness is stronger than the sword.

Gather sunshine about you instead of clouds.

Difficulties are whetstones to sharpen our fortitude.

Disparage and depreciate no one; an insect has feeling and an atom a shadow.

We aim to do great things, but to make sacrifices in little things is what we never think of.

St. Francis de Sales highly valued the beautiful treatise on purgatory written by St. Catherine of Sienna.

Brethren, let us begin to do good and to become better, for hitherto we have made but little progress.—Words of St. Francis of Assisi.

If you are good to those who are good, said an old saint, be twice as good to those who are bad, for they have greater need of your charity.

Every time you hear the clock strike remember that you are not the master of the next hour, and think at the same time of the passion our Lord was pleased to suffer to gain eternity for you.

To avenge one's self is to confess one has been wounded, but it is not the part of a noble mind to be wounded by an injury; a great mind, and one that is conscious of its own worth, does not feel it.

St. Augustine strongly recommends sweetness of words: 'If,' says he, 'a harsh word by chance escapes you, spare no pains to cause a remedy to proceed from the same mouth that inflicted the pain.'

He who is entirely obedient holds himself subject to all who are in this world; and not to men alone, but even to the brute creation, so that all men may do with him as they will, conformably to the designs of God.

There is sanctity in suffering when meekly borne. Our duty, though set about with thorns, may still be made a staff, supporting even while it tortures. Cast it away, and like the prophet's wand it changes into a snake.

Life is noble, so grand—something to glory in and thank God for, in which every hour has its regularly defined duties, every day its hopes, its achievements, its generous rivalries to benefit humanity, its eager friendships and its failures that are as helpful and beneficent as its successes.

A tender solicitude is one of the characteristics of our Lord, who mercifully sends to the wicked as well as to the good the sun, rain, and all that is necessary for life. This tender solicitude is the sister of charity, it dispels hatred and preserves charity.—St. Francis of Assisi.

The Church of Rome is the mother of all churches and the mistress of all religions. I will go and commend this holy Church to my brethren, so that her powerful light may illumine the wicked, and God's children everywhere may rejoice in perfect liberty and attain finally the fulness of salvation.—St. Francis.

Where charity and prudence reign there is neither fear nor ignorance. Where patience and humility reign there is neither wrath nor turbulence. Where poverty and joy dwell there is neither unlawful desire nor avarice. While the fear of God keeps watch over the hearth no enemy dare enter there.—St. Francis.

Lincoln's proverb.—An autograph letter that I would like to own was shown me a few days ago. «A. Lincoln» was boldly signed at the end of it, and this wisdom was there, paragraphed in this wise:

«Do not worry. Eat three square meals a day. Say your prayers. Think of your wife. Be courteous to your creditors. Keep your digestion good. Steer clear of the biliousness. Exercise. Go slow and go easy. Maybe there are other things that your special case requires to make you happy, but my friend, these, I reckon, will give you a good lift.»

St. Bernard calls the detractor's tongue a two-edged sword, nay a three-edged sword, with which he commits three murders at one stroke. The detractor, in the first place, murders his own soul when he destroys his neighbor's fair fame. Secondly, he murders the character of the person he detracts, for he destroys that civil life by which he lived blameless and esteemed by others. Thirdly, he murders the souls of those who listen with pleasure to the detraction, and encourage and spread it around; for whoever encourages and gives ear to the detraction is equally criminal with the detractor.

## USEFUL RECEIPTS.

Grape Pie.—Pop the pulps out of the skins into one vessel and put the skins into another. Then simmer the pulp a little and run it through a calender to separate the seeds. Next put the skins and pulp together and they are ready for jugging, or for pies. Pies prepared in this way are nearly as good as plum pie, and that is very good.

Dried Apple Cake.—Two cupfuls of sweet dried apples, soak over night and chop; two cupfuls of molasses, and let it simmer over two hours; when cold add one cupful of sugar, two eggs, one-half cupful of sour cream, sour milk and butter, two teaspoonfuls of soda, four cups of flour, four teaspoonfuls of cinnamon, one teaspoonful of cloves and one nutmeg.

Ragout of Beef.—Cut cold underdone beef into neat dice, lay in a pot with minced onion, parsley and enough gravy or broth to cover it. Cook very slowly at the side of the range until tender, stir in a lump of butter the size of a walnut, rolled into a tablespoonful of browned flour, the juice of one-half a lemon, a teaspoonful of Worcestershire sauce and half a glass of wine; simmer one minute and turn out on squares of the refuse bits of skin, gristly pieces, &c.

Boiled chicken and tongue.—Clean, wash out with soda and water, then with fresh cold water, a large fowl. Fill with a good forcemeat of crumbs, bits of fat, salt pork, pepper and salt; bind legs and wings to place with broad tape, and boil slowly until tender, from an hour to an hour and a half in proportion to the age and size of the chicken. In another vessel boil a nice corned tongue. When the chicken is dished lay the tongue skinned and sliced, each piece overlapping the next, in a circle about it. Serve a bit of tongue with each help of chicken. Thickened two cupfuls of strained liquor from the pot in which the fowl was boiled, with a tablespoonful of butter rolled in two of flour, add two beaten eggs and a tablespoonful of fine cut parsley. Season with pepper and salt, boil about two minutes, keep stirring, and send to table in a gravy boat.

Bechamel Sauce.—This popular French white sauce is very easy to make, even in ordinary households where economy is practised. For instance, in making this on a large scale, a whole fowl would probably be boiled down for it together with a knuckle of veal and a piece of lean ham. Proceed, however, as follows: Put into a saucepan the bones of a boiled or roasted fowl broken small, with any scraps of fresh veal, and a bit of raw lean ham or the bones, from a piece of boiled bacon, add a bit of carrot, a slice of onion, a tiny bit of mace, a few white peppercorns, and if at hand, a few button mushrooms, with a pint of cold water, not forgetting a sprig of thyme and parsley. Simmer until there is only half a pint of liquid or even less, and if it does not taste rich put in a teaspoonful of gelatine. Stir until that is dissolved and then strain the sauce. In a separate saucepan bring to the boil half a measure of cream mixed with a small teaspoonful of arrowroot, mix the white stock gradually with this, let the whole boil for a few minutes, then serve, adding, off the fire, a few drops of either lemon juice or white vinegar and a little salt. If the stock can be allowed to cool before mixing it with the cream the fat will be more effectually removed.

## WIT AND HUMOUR.

Children of the Sea.—Harbour buoys.

Nature's most becoming Dress.—The close of day.

When is a man like frozen rain?—When he is hail (hale).

An instance of the More Drams the Fewer Scruples.—The case of a man drinking to excess.

The Difference, Legal and Social.—A tourist without money is a tramp. A tramp with money is a tourist.

Clerk of Court: 'Owen Doherty! Are you Owen Doherty? Prisoner, with a merry twink in his eye: 'Yes, sir, I'm owin' everybody.'

A man has invented a chair that can be adjusted to 800 different positions. It is designed for a boy to sit in when he has his hair cut.

'Do you take kindly to menial service?' asked a lady of a nursemaid. 'Well, yes, mum; but I should prefer the hymeneal,' she answered.

Some Western papers look with horror on the use of the word 'woman' in respectable society. One of them recently chronicled the finding of a 'lady's skeleton.'

A wine merchant who had made a fortune and retired once remarked: 'They accuse me of having a thirst of gold. On the contrary I have the gold of thirst.'

Two conceited young authors were boasting that they rowed in the same boat with a celebrated wit of the day. 'Ah,' replied Jerrold, 'but not with the same sculls.'

A train was delayed an hour in Troy, New York, recently, and a drummer remarked to the conductor: 'This is a sort of 12 ounces to the pound affair, ain't it? 'How's that?' 'Troy wait, you know.'

Literary man, laughing: 'Yes, I took to literature naturally. I was vaccinated from a quill, you know. Friend, grimly: 'Ha! The world would have been the gainer if you had been vaccinated from a pick or shovel.'

A jubilee—Judge: Are you aware of any mitigating circumstances in your case? Criminal: Yes, your honor, this is the 50th time I've been arrested for vagrancy, and I thought that perhaps we might get up a little jubilee.

The Right Estate.—'For man,' says Mr. Talmage, 'marriage is the only estate that is right.' 'And if he marries a society woman,' says a victim, 'he is lucky at the end of the year if he finds any estate that's left.'

A young student preaching his first sermon the other day thought he would be original in his language; accordingly, instead of the phrase 'from the cradle to the grave,' he spoke of our journey from the 'bassinette to the sepulchre.'

A young gentleman who had recently contracted a matrimonial alliance with a stout elderly party who has a few thousands in the bank, says it was not his wife's face which attracted him so much as her figure. There is something in this.

How is it that girls can always tell a married man from a single one? Whether it is a certain subdued look, such as that which characterizes the lions in a menagerie, and distinguishes them from the lords of the desert, we cannot tell; but truth is so, we positively affirm.

## AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFECTING NUMEROUS CLASSES.

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 costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly coloured, with a deposit after standing? Does food soon ferment after eating, accompanied by flatulency or a belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dreadful disease progresses. If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended after a time by expectoration. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered with a cold, sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys become more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unsatisfactory against this latter agonizing disorder. The origin of this malady is indigestion of dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease, 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 effect 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, Pall Mall Road, London, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

## TESTIMONIAL.

Dear Sirs,  
By chance I obtained from a friend (Mr. Fred. Stearne) some of the Jarabe de Seigel, and since the commencement of the New Year I have taken the medicine twice a day, and now, thank God, I am quite well. For three years I have suffered with a pain in the stomach, so much that I could not straighten myself or ride on horseback, and during that time I was under four doctors and got no relief. You are quite welcome to use my name, as it may benefit others. My son is also taking the medicine 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.

	January 20.
Gold .....	122.00
Cedulas—	
Series A.....	—
Series E.....	84.00
Series F.....	78.50
Series G.....	—
Series I.....	94.00
National Bank Shares.....	242
Banco Constructor.....	—

There is considerable movement in the wool market and prices are improved, but not so much as had been anticipated. It appears that many buyers have not yet got orders to buy. There is a general expectation of war in Europe, and that has manifestly depressed the market. Good wool is always in demand, and if presented in good condition will bring fine prices.

A lot of superior wool in the south market was sold by Mr. Casey, 1000 arrobes at 5.10 per 10 kilos. Mr. Casey also sold from deposit a large quantity at 4 per 10 kilos, and yesterday 3000 arrobes from 3.80 to 3.15. Fair wool will bring in this market to-day 100 % per arrobo, which is not at all bad.

The corn crop is the best and the largest ever seen in the Argentine Republic. Wheat, maize, and linseed will all yield superior crops all over this country. The most favorable reports come from all parts of the camp, grass is abundant and cattle and sheep are in splendid condition.

Through the initiative of Mr. Casey a large central market is to be constructed on the banks of the Riachuelo, to which all the railways of the country will converge. The work will be done by a joint stock company with a capital of 3 million dollars gold. The want of such a market has been long felt, and when finished will be a great advantage to the sheepfarmers and produce owners in general. We are told the charges in this market will be very moderate. The statutes are drawn up and will be printed in a few days.

It was rumored at the Bolsa that the interest charged in Europe on the advances made on the Boulevard loan is eight per cent per annum.

The Provincial Government is proposing to issue another series of cedulas of the Hypothecary Bank amounting to 25 millions, which sum will be lent to the Provincial Government, the lands of the port of La Plata being given in mortgage. Some of the directors of the bank are opposed to this measure.

Exchange is done on London at 47½, to 47¼, and on Paris from 5.01 to 5.03. The Provincial Bank has discounted several bills from 8 to 8½ per cent.

Very heavy arrivals of old wheat have come to market, which is difficult of sale.

A native paper draws attention to the fact that Argentine loans are launched on the London market at 78, though bearing 5 per cent interest, while the Chilean Government secure 96 for a loan of only 4 per cent. The reason is plain; the Chilean Government since the war has been trying to retrench and curtail expenses, while our Government is plunging deeper into extravagance.

The negotiation of the \$10,000,000 in National Bonds has been concluded, according to the *Diario*. The principal conditions have been accepted by the National Bank. This transaction was done through Messrs. E. Tornquist and Co. as representative of the Hamburg and Berlin brokers. The conditions are 5 o/o interest and 1 o/o commission on an advance of 70 o/o.

Sr. Cambaceres declares that the Provincial Bank will in future have no connection with the Bolsa and will carry on its transactions altogether independent of this establishment.

Messrs. Moore and Tudor have sold the two prettiest steam launches brought out here and have orders for others.

Labourers for the harvest are badly wanted at the Armstrong Colony, where very good wages are offered.

Advices from Dunkerque report free admittance, without quarantine, from River Plate ports.

The «Parana» (Chargeurs Reunis line) arrived there on Dec. 13th and was given immediate entry. She discharged 2664 bales of wool, taking 1080 bales to Havre. The «Matapan» at the same time was discharging 5000 bales River Plate wool.

An important broker failed to meet his liabilities in the liquidation of last Saturday. It is said that he has offered security for the payment of the money.

The *Herald* says that wool buyers who made verbal agreements in the South refuse to take the wool owing to the fall in prices. This has been practised largely in Azul, Olavarría and Bolívar.

The Central Argentine Land Company has sold to Messrs. Christian and Suft 20 concessions of land at the Roldan Colony for \$9,602.50.

The Provincial Bank will in future discount only on receiving two signatures.

Don Francisco P. Marsan has been elected for the fifth time to the post of liquidator of the Bolsa with a very large salary.

\$200,000 arrived by the steamer «Spencer» for the National Bank.

Further telegrams have been received from Antwerp announcing a new rise of 10 centimes in wools.

Cattle are quoted as follows in Rosario:—1st pick \$13 to 14 per head, 2nd do. 10 to 12, lean do. 6 to 7, large calves 12, sheep 1.60, novillo hides 6.50 to 7, cow do. 4 to 4.50.—Reporter.

Mr. Roberto Cano, proprietor of the Opera Theatre, has made a contract with Messrs. Rufino Varela Junior and Co. to light the theatre with the electric light on the Gerard system.

Mr. Gustavo Hemann representative of the exporting firm of this city Lorthiox Frères died on the 16th.

The Paraguayan ports have been opened to vessels from Argentine ports subject to a quarantine of 10 days at Humaitá.

From Rosario we hear that the stock of old wheat is gradually diminishing and that the new crop is coming in which is sold at \$6.50 per fanega (old measure). In Santa Fe the exportation has commenced; there are two vessels loading and sales are made at 3.60, 3.70 and 3.80 per 100 kilos put on board.

Messrs. Thomkinson, Dungey and Co. sold the British steamer «Montana» to Messrs. Mihanovich for \$4500. This new purchase will go to swell Mr. Mihanovich's large and important fleet.

The saladero Nuevo, Paysandú, will only slaughter 5000 head of cattle this year, owing to the Brazilian ports being closed to vessels from the Uruguay.

The «Tycho Brahe» reached Montevideo on Monday. Her cargo for Buenos Aires was brought by the «Spencer» yesterday. The «Flaxman» sailed yesterday for Antwerp. The «Chaucer» reached this port on Tuesday from Liverpool. The «Buffon» leaves the Boca for Rosario today. The «Galileo» will sail on the 22nd carrying the mails to Southampton and Antwerp. The «Bede» is taking in a cargo in Rosario for Liverpool. The «Strabo» reached Rosario on Tuesday. She sails on February 1st. The «Teniers» from London and Antwerp will arrive at Montevideo on the 22nd.

The R.M.S. «Neva» left on Tuesday with a full cargo and about 10 first-class, 16 second and 300 third-class passengers.

The British steamer «Borghese» has arrived from San Nicolas with 28,000 frozen sheep loaded at Terrason's establishment in San Nicolas.

Messrs. Sanchez and Moreno sold at the Tramway Chacra in Marcos Paz the following:

300 mestiza cows at \$62 m/n each.  
100 mares at 14 each.  
1 bull 220 m/n.  
2 potrillos 260.

Mr. Edmund Dennehy has sold 2572 sheep al corte to Duggan Brothers at 35 old pesos each.

*El Diario* of yesterday announced the following sales:

The sheep and cattle of the estancia «Paraisos» belonging to D. M. Ortiz, 1800 cows al corte at 7.50 each, 600 novillos at 14

each, and 1000 sheep at \$1 each. Purchasers Dalorso, Maislhi, and Co.

Messrs. A. Bullrich and Co. sold last week the cattle and sheep on the establishment El Sauce in the partido of Vecino as follows:—Sr. Santa Maria 4 flocks with 5570 sheep at 85 70 and 73 cents each, to Alvarez 1 flock of 1750 at 70 cents, to Dr. Machado 2 flocks with 3120 at 65 and 86 cents, to Mackintosh 1 flock of 1200 at 82 cents, to Vivot 5 flocks with 10,000 sheep at 82 81 91 68 and 68 cents, to José Herrera 2 flocks with 3250 sheep at 91 cents, to Vivot 1900 head of cattle at \$6 m/n, 3400 head at \$4.20, 2900 at \$5, and 8200 at \$5.20 per head.

Don Juan Barretré representing Patricio Peralta Ramos, Luis Peralta and others has sold 700,000 square yards of land in Mar del Plata at \$1 m/n per square yard. The land is situate on a hill over the sea where a large hotel will be built.

Messrs. Sanchez and Moreno sold the following stock yesterday, from Messrs. Castro's estancia Santa Elena, in the partido of Cañuelas:

1190 sheep «alcorte» at 95 cents; buyer C. Pizzorno.  
961 id id id 90 cents, id E. Martinez.

1525 id id id 90 cents, id C. Pizzorno.  
400 rams mixed Rambouillet, Negrettes y Lincoln, id 4, id E. Martinez.

Messrs. Sanchez and Moreno sold from the establishment Santa Elena in Cañuelas, the following sheep:—1190 at 95 cents to C. Pizzorno, 961 at 90 cents, to E. Martinez, 1525 at 90 to C. Pizzorno, 100 rams at \$4 m/n to E. Martinez.

Mr. Edward Casey sold, on Friday, 10,000 arrobes of wool at \$4 m/n per 10 kilos; a short time ago he was offered \$3.20 to 3.70 per kilo; also 10,000 arrobes sold by a German Barraca at \$3.80 and 3.90, for which \$2.90 and 2.90 was offered a few days back.

Mr. Carlos Sunblad has sold to Messrs. José Carlo and Esteban Spinetto, jr. a square of land in Calles Cangallo, Cuyo, Anchorena and Laprida for the sum of \$121,000 m/n. The purchasers will establish there a large lumber yard with a branch of the Western Railway connecting it.

Messrs. Pico and Gomez announce the sale in San Pedro of 2610 hectares at \$9.31 each; buyer, J. B. Nocetti, and 2700 hectares in 25 de Mayo at 2.25 each.

The following commercial telegrams have been received:

London, Jan. 15.  
National Bonds (1871) 103 104  
Do. (1881) 100 101  
Do. (1886) 87 88

Pro. of Buenos Aires (1882) ..... 94 95  
Treasury Bills, 90 o/o. 91 92  
Hard Dollars, 6 o/o. 77 78  
British Consols. .... 100½/101

Liverpool, Jan. 15.  
Buenos Aires merino and mestiza wools No. 1, of 30-32 o/o yield, 6½/d. per lb.

Camp merino sheepskins of 60-65 lbs. per doz. at 6½/d. Mata dero do of 90-100 kilos at 6½/d. Salto ox hides 63 lbs. 6d. per lb. Stock about 3500 hides. Salted horse hides 80lbs., 13s.3d. to 13s.6d. each No stock. Beef tallow 27s-28s per cwt. Stock of beef and mutton tallow about 7250 pipes. Maize 4s.6d. per 100 lbs. Wheat 7s.3d. per 100 lbs. R. Plate Bones \$4 4s-£4 10s per ton on shore; Bone-ash (over 70 o/o) £3 18s-£4 per ton on shore. Linseed 38-39s. per 416 lbs.

Salted ox hides (light) 5½/d.; do (heavy) 6½/d. Beef tallow 27s. 9d.; mutton do 29s. 6d. Bones £5.5s. Bone-ash £4. Salted horse hides 12s. 3d. R. Plate wheat 7s. 7d. per 100 lbs. Maize 4s. 7d. Linseed 39s.

Antwerp, Jan. 18.  
The River Plate wool auctions opened yesterday; about 13000 bales were offered. The prices obtained during the first session are the same as those obtained in November; sales about 8000 bales.

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

Long wool fcs. 1.60-1.60½ per kilo; second 1.42½-1.45; inferior fcs. 1.37½-1.40. Stock of

R. Plate wools about 1400 bales. Dry matadero cow hides of 20-21 lbs. fcs. 116-118 per 50 kilos. Salted saladero cow hides of 20-25 kilos fcs. 68-71 per 50 kilos.

Havre, Jan. 18.  
The next River Plate wool auction will take place on the 27th; about 1500 bales will be offered. During the last fortnight some transactions were made at firm prices for River Plate wools.

Buenos Aires old clip (special for Havre) 33 per cent yield, is quoted at fcs. 1.60-1.65 per kilo. Stock about 3000 bales.

River Plate beef tallow fcs. 32-33 per 50 kilos.

Dry matadero ox hides of B. Aires 14-15 kilos fcs. 112-115 per 50 kilos.

Salted horse hides fcs. 53-56 per 50 kilos.

Salted matadero ox hides of Montevideo of 28-29 kilos fcs. 63 to 64 per 50 kilos despatched.

Tourcoing, Jan. 12.  
The rise in the wools continue. The prices to-day in this market and in Roubaix for Buenos Aires combed extra class is fcs. 6.30 per kilo, medium do. 6, and inferior 5.70.

Fourmiers, Jan. 12.  
The rise in the price of fine combed wools is progressing, the present quotation is fcs. 6.30 per kilo.

Reims, Jan. 12.  
The situation of the wools is improving, the combed has advanced in price. The Buenos Aires combed extra class is worth fcs. 6.30, medium 6, inferior 5.70.

CORRALES DEL SUD  
PRECIOS:

Primeros apartes, muy buenos, 18 16 15 14 y 13.  
Segunda apartes, 12 10 y 9.  
Flaco 7.  
Terneros 6 6.50 5 4.50 y 4.  
Cueros de novillos 7.50 7 6.50 6 y 5.50.

Id vaca 5 y 4.50.  
Mantanza de vacas 731.  
Id terneros 123.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Provincial roads and bridges	65.00
LaCurmalan shares of \$1000 each	20 o/o Pm
Belgrano Tramway Shares	Nominal
New Bolsa do	160 do
Gas Primitivo do	140 do
Gas Argentino	200 o/o
Roads and Bridges (1884)	96 o/o
Catalinas' Wharf & Deposits	200 o/o
National Bank Shares	239.00
Lloyd Argentino do	par
Italian and River Plate Bank	50 gold
Central Railway	229
Banco Constructor de la Plata	242
Banco del Comercio	4120
Treasury Bills	160½
National Bonds (1884)	66½
Do (1884)	70
Do (1886)	400
Do (1876)	88
Municipal Bonds	68
Foreign Debt, gold	94
Riachuelo Port Works	92
Southern Railway Works	Nominal
Northern do	—
Campana do	—
Propiedad Hygiene	50 do
City of B. A. Tramway	do
Barracas Road	50
National Bank Certificates	147 (90 o/o paid.

THE PLAZAS.

Wool.	Per 10 kilos
Superior	— m/n
Good	3.70
Regular	3.35
Bellies	2.00
Borraja	3.15
Black Wool	—

Hides	
Good camp	7.00
Midding	4.60
Cow hides	3.80 m/n
Horse hides	1.70
Horse Hair	5.40
Nonatos	3.40
Calfskins	3 60

Sheepskins	
Matadero	per kilo 3.40 mls.
Pelados per doz	1.80 mls.
Corderitos reg	0.25

Wheat.	
Coast	6.20 m/n
Salado	3.80
Candeal	4.80
Linseed	0.50

Maize.	
White, shelled	10 kilos 2.40 m/n
Yellow, in grain	2.15

CONSTITUCION.

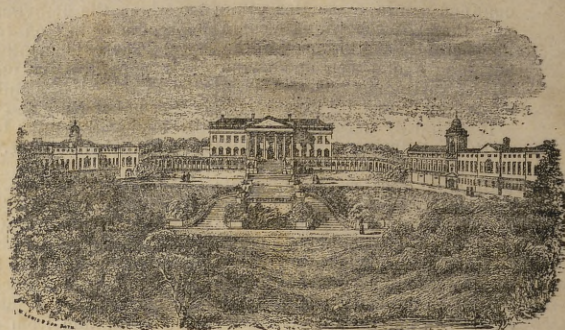
Wool.	Per 10 kilos
Superior	5.00 m/n
Good	4.00
Regular	4.10
Borraja	4.15
Bellies	—

Hides.	
Good camp	4.60 mls.
Sheepskins sap	3.85
Matadero	—
Corderitos	0.50
Hair	6.00
Horse hides	1.80
Cow hides	4.15
Maize, white shelled	—

PRIOR PARK, NEAR BATH

COLLEGE OF

SS. PETER AND PAUL

*Prior Park Bath*

PRESIDENT:

The Very Rev. Monsignor Canon WILLIAMS, D.D.

Students direct from the College have recently been successful at the examinations of the London and Oxford Universities, as well as at those for admission into the Military College at Sandhurst and the 1st Class Civil Service. The Class now reading for Woolwich and Sandhurst is under the direction of a professional Army Tutor of many years' experience.

N.B.—For further information with regard to the College apply to

Mr. JOHN O'CONNOR, Reconquista 185, Buenos Aires  
j19/6119/7

## MARRIAGE.

On January 14th, at the Merced, John Daly to Anne Casserly.

## DEATH.

On the 31st December 1886, at Rosario, Paul Acbar, of typhoid fever. R.I.P.  
Home papers please copy.

## OVEJAS A MEDIAS

Se desea dar a medias unas cuatro mil ovejas que están en el partido Pergamino. Ocurrir a

Don Juan J. Murphy

o a Don Enrique Larden

MELINCUE

j11/112

## FOR SALE

A SMALL FLOCK 1200 of fine-wooled Sheep partly of the negrette and ramouillet class; also 12 good saddle HORSES, some Portos and a few Mares. Corrales, Chiqueras, and all the appurtenances of a sheepfarmer. Apply to the undersigned on the Fuente Estancia, joining John B. Dowling's, Carmen de Areco. Mateo Grace.

d26/26

## TO BE LET

To let, in the house of an elderly widow lady, nice rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board. The house is situated within 2 squares of the Passionist Church. A most desirable place for those wishing to remain a considerable while in town. The house stands in a beautiful quinta commanding a view of a large flower garden. Prices very moderate.

For particulars apply to this office.

115/115

## CAMP TO LET

In the Guardia del Monte, 841 hectares (about 500 squares). Apply to John HUGHES

41 Piedad, Bs. Aires

or to Dr. DILLON

Guardia del Monte

j13/29

## TO RENT

ESTANCIA LA ESMERALDA

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

BRIDGER & FARRAN

175 RECONQUISTA

j3/3

*Familia que no consume*

**HESPERIDINA**

*debe consultarse con aquella*

*que siempre tiene a mano*

UNA BOTELLA

*de este sano tónico-líquido*

*y se convencerá de que*

ES UNA NECESIDAD CASERA

*21 años de éxito lo prueba*

M. S. BAGLEY & Co.

TO RENT—1½ leagues of wired-in camp near Venado Tuerto, with house, galpon, etc., in full working order

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

CATTLE AL CORTE to the south in good condition

SHEEP AL CORTE south of Olavarría

NOVILLOS FOR INVERNADA in the south

HALF-BRED HEREFORD BULLS in Santa Fe

BRIDGER & FARRAN  
175 RECONQUISTA

Adolfo BULLRICH Y CA.

RESUMEN DE REMATES A EFECTUARSE

ENERO

24—700 cuadradas de campo en Las Flores, en mi casa en Alsina 78, 2. Base 25,000 ps. m/n.

30—A las 10 de mañana para principio el remate en Carmen de Areco de todas las haciendas, útiles y enseres del establecimiento El Huncalito, 7000 animales laneros, 183 novillos, 165 animales vacunos. El establecimiento queda a 4 leguas de la estación Rawson, F.C. al Pacífico, estancia conocida por de Viavanco y esta 3 leguas de Salto y 6 de Carmen.

23—A las 5 p.m. 1 manzana de terreno en 26 lotes calles Europa, Comercio, Alberti y Saavedra.

FEBRERO

2—Campo de 10,000 hectáreas, seccion IX, letra B núm 23, en la estación Arroyo Corto y Pigué. Base 3000 ps m/n las 2500 hectáreas, en mi casa Alsina 78 a las 12.

11—en Olavarría, de un gran molino hidráulico con su panadería con maquinarias completas. Base 40,000 ps. m/n, en Alsina 78 a las 2.

78-ALSINA-78

MRS. PEARSON'S ENGLISH BABY LINEN

ESTABLISHMENT

59-CALLE CANGALLO-59  
Between San Martín and Reconquista pm